THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
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THE

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Principal Officers

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy
Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahamat Ali
Panel of Chairmen:
1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri M. Narayana Reddy
3. Smt. T.E.S. Ananda Bai
4. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
5. Smt. N. Vijaya Laxmi
6. Sri Appanna Dora

Secretary: Sri K. Narasimhadri
Deputy Secretaries:
1. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
2. Sri D. L. Narasimham

Assistant Secretaries:
1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
3. Sri R.N. Sarma
4. Sri K. Kutumba Rao
5. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
6. Sri T. L. Balaram
7. Sri M. Viswanatham
8. Sri J.V. Ramana Murthy

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Eighth Day of the Tenth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Tuesday, the 28th June, 1977.
The House met at Half - past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

OUTRAGING THE MODESTY OF SMT. Y. PRASANNA LATHA BY S.I.
OF POLICE, GANNAVARAM

91—

* 8690 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, (Gurajala), Vanka Satyanarayana (Penugonda) and B. Rama Sarma (Devarakonda):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Smt. Yelamaachali Prasannalatha was taped by Sri M.B. Ranjit, S.I. of Police, Gannavaram; Krishna District in the month of May, 1976;

(b) whether it is also a fact that she and her husband Sri Rayala Venkata Seshagiri Rao were tortured and became the victims to the illegal, high-handed and barbarious atrocities of the said Sub-Inspector;

(c) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer Conducted an enquiry in this affair on the complaint made by the citizens;

(d) if so, whether a copy of the enquiry report and findings will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(e) the action taken against the said Sub-Inspector of Police?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao) :—

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c): The allegations of torture and ill-treatment of Smt. Y. Prasannalatha and Sri Rayala Venkata Seshagiri Rao by the S.I. of Police, Gannavaram were enquired into by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nuzvid. The Sub Divisional Magistrate; Nuzvid, submitted his enquiry report to the Government. As the depositions of witnesses recorded by the Sub Divisional Magistrate were full of

* An asterisk before the name indicates Confirmation by the Member.

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contradictions, the Collector, Krishna has been requested to have a further enquiry on certain aspects. His report is awaited.

(d) Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of the enquiry report.

(e) The Sub-Inspector of Police was under suspension from 29-5-76 to 29-4-77. As his suspension was no longer considered necessary, he was released from suspension and posted out of that circle.
Ota! Answers to Questions. 28th June, 1977.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :— Sir, whether in the course of enquiry of the Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police, it has been proved that the Sub-Inspector raided the house of the lady late in the night and brought her to the Police Station? Secondly, if that is established, is it not sufficient to inflict a penalty on the Sub-Inspector? Should the authorities take one year to frame concrete charge and punish him?

Sri. M. R. N. R. Sarma (Vizianagaram) :— The Sub-Inspector is not only involved in the crime, but also the Provost-Marshal, the Station-Superintendent, the Sub-Inspector at the Police Station, the Sub-Inspector at the Magistrate's Court, the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station, the Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and the Inspector-General of Police must also be held responsible. If the case is proved, the case is a matter of public humiliation and the investigation should be completed as soon as possible.

Sri. B. D. S. Narasimha (Vijayanagaram) :— If the case is proved, the Sub-Inspector should be punished. The case should be investigated as soon as possible. If the case is proved, the case is a matter of public humiliation and the investigation should be completed as soon as possible.

Sri. B. D. S. Narasimha (Vijayanagaram) :— If the case is proved, the Sub-Inspector should be punished. The case should be investigated as soon as possible. If the case is proved, the case is a matter of public humiliation and the investigation should be completed as soon as possible.

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Sri. B. D. S. Narasimha (Vijayanagaram) :— If the case is proved, the Sub-Inspector should be punished. The case should be investigated as soon as possible. If the case is proved, the case is a matter of public humiliation and the investigation should be completed as soon as possible.
Oral Answers to Questions.

28th June, 1977.

1. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the basic details of the special assistance given under the 7th Five Year Plan?

2. The Hon. Member (Srikanth) : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the State Government under the 7th Five Year Plan?

3. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the Central Government under the 7th Five Year Plan?

4. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the Central Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?

5. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the State Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?

6. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the Central Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?

7. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the State Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?

8. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the Central Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?

9. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the State Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?

10. The Hon. Member : — Will the Minister provide the details of the assistance given by the Central Government in the 7th Five Year Plan?
KILLING OF A PERSON BY THE SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE, PONNUR

92—

* 6202Q.—Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Inspector of Police, Ponnur in Guntur district killed a person by name Sri Sheik Jafrulla on 20th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

Sri J. Vengal Rao
(a) and (b): — No Sir.

A magisterial enquiry was conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tenali. He held that the deceased died of asphyxia due to drowning in Tungabhadra drain.
Sri J. Vengal Rao:— A magisterial enquiry into the incident was conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tenali. According to his findings, Jafrullah who was alleged to have misbehaved and manhandled a woman with a deliberate bid to escape, jumped from the train into a drain nearby and was drowned. The Medical Officer has opined that Jafrullah died of asphyxia due to drowning in the drain. These are the findings of the magistrate.

J. Vengal Rao:— The Judiciary must be separated from the Executive.
Sri C.V.K, Rao :- He was deliberately killed by the police.

Mr. Speaker :- Questions 93, 94 and 95 will be taken up together.
BREACH TO GODAVARY ANICUT

8-50 a.m.

93—

Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, Nallapreddi Sreenivasulu Reddi and C.V.K. Rao;—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

[a] the estimated cost for closing the recent breach to the Godavari Anicut;

[b] whether the Union Government has been requested to bear a portion of the cost; and

[c] if so, the result of the request?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu):

[a] Rs. 268 lakhs.

[b] No

[c] Does not arise.

COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF GODAVARI BARRAGE

94—

Q.—Sarvasri Nallapreddi Sreenivpsul Reddi and C.V.K. Rao;—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

[a] the time by which the construction of the Godavari barrage will be completed; and

[b] the amount of loan given by the World Bank for this purpose till now?

Sri V. Krishaa Murthy Naidu:

[a] The Godavari Barrage Project is scheduled to be completed by 30th June 1979.

[b] The World Bank have agreed to give a total loan of 45 million US dollars [approximately Rs 36 crores] to the Government of India. Out of this loan they have so far reimbursed a sum of 9.348 US million dollars [Rs 7.43 crores] to the Government of India.

CLOSING OF THE BREACH IN DOWLESWARAM OF GODAVARI ANICUT

95—

Q.—Sri C.V K. Rao;—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

[a] whether the breach in Dowleswaram of Godavari anicut has been closed and water let out to the fields;

[b] if so, when was this done and the expenditure involved in this;

[c] whether a new barrage is under construction; and

[d] if so, the stage at which it stands at present?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Dowlaishwaram arm of the existing anicut was restored to its prebreach condition by 15-5-1977. Water was let out in the Gadavari Eastern Canal on 6-6-1977.

The expenditure incurred so far on breach closing and the restoration of the Dowlaishwaram anicut to its pre breach condition is about Rs. 230 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (1) Dowlaishwaram arm:— 59 days of the substructure and upstream and downstream protection works have been completed.

(ii) Ralli arm:— The right abutment base slab and raft base slab has been done and bank connections are in progress.

(iii) Muddur arm - Programmed to be taken up during the working season for 1977-78.

(iv) Vizzeswaram arm:— The raft concrete work in 1 to 5 bays is in progress.

8-50 a.m

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Is the Minister in a position to answer the question? It is a simple question. What is the amount spent on the project. If the Minister in charge cannot answer this simple question, it is really amusing.
Based on that report they will reimburse to the Government of India.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—When this question came up for discussion in regard to the breach, I raised some points. Because it was Emergency, the Chief Minister discounted the points. The points were that on account of the neglect of the engineers there, this breach occurred. We have spent Rs. 268 lakhs. This is a wasteful expenditure. If only the engineers who were in charge of the project had taken care, this could not have happened.

Mr. Speaker:—The question hour is intended for eliciting information.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The question is whether the Government have investigated into the reasons of this breach?

Mr. Speaker:—The question is whether the Government have investigated into the reasons of this breach?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The information is that Government has spent Rs. 268 lakhs. Have they investigated into the causes of this breach?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Then the Government should take the responsibility, when the World Bank has emphatically said.

Mr. Speaker:—You can put a separate question.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th June, 1977.

1. Mr. Harish:—Sir, has the Union Government been requested to bear any portion of the cost of the works? I assure the House that no damage will occur on these two programmes and the works will be completed and there will be no danger in future.

2. Mr. Shanti:—I can assure the House that no damage will occur on these two programmes and the works will be completed and there will be no danger in future.

3. Mr. Rohit:—I can assure the House that no damage will occur on these two programmes and the works will be completed and there will be no danger in future.
ANNUAL INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT PROPERTIES OF LEPAKSHI TEMPLE

8626 Q.—Sri Nissankara Rao Venkata Ratnam: —Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the existing Endowment properties of Lepakshi temple and the Nandi and the annual income thereon;
(b) the renovation work attempted or being done at present; and
(c) whether any amount is sanctioned for maintenance of the Lepakshi temples from the general funds of the department?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokkarao) — (a):

The landed properties endowed to the temples and the income derived therefrom are given below;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Temple</th>
<th>Extent of land Acs. cts.</th>
<th>Annual income Rs. Ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri Veerabhadraswamy Temple</td>
<td>0-75 Wet</td>
<td>50-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sri Lepakshi Durga Temple</td>
<td>3-97 Dry</td>
<td>510-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sri Papanaseswaraswamy Temple</td>
<td>1-22 Wet</td>
<td>640-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sri Nandi</td>
<td>No property and no income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5-94</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,200-00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides this, the temple is getting Rs. 300/- per month by customary collections.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th June, 1977.

(b) — The Lepakshi temple has been declared as a protected monument by the Archaeological Survey of India. Any renovation works on any nationally protected monument is primarily prohibited and if it becomes necessary in the interest of preserving the rest of the monuments, it should be done by the Central Archaeological Department. Hence no renovation works have been taken up.

(c) : - No Sir.

1. [Table]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Officer</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) 

(e) 

(f) 

(g) 

(h) 

(i)
Mr. Speaker:—That is under the Act. When it is taken over as a protected monument, the law says that they have to do it and no body else can do it. It is a protected monument.

Mr. Speaker:—The monument has been taken over...

Mr. Speaker:—Yes, it is a protected monument.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th June, 1977.

Mr. Speaker:—It cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker:—(Sri Nissankaratnam):—It cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker:—It cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker:—It cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker:—It cannot be done.

Sri J. Chokkarao;—

(a) An extent of 16,273 Sq.yds. belonging to Sri Jagannadha Swamy Temple was occupied by 109 encroachers prior to the year 1946.

(b) They were evicted through the Court of Law.

(c) 14 families were evicted and an extent of 959.6 Sq.yds. was taken possession by the Court Commissioners. Possession of the site was given to the temple by the Court.

(d) Certain sites were required for the Development of the temples the occupiers of such sites were only evicted and hence the question of allowing them to continue in those sites even though they are prepared to purchase it at market rate, does not arise.
(e) & (f) If the temple authorities propose to dispose of these sites, then the proposals will be considered by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(3) 1946 a l&^&g 109 Shoe My3bM}^g (& aX-Kr^%
(4) 1946 a l&^&g 109 Shoe My3bM}^g (& aX-Kr^%
(5) 1946 a l&^&g 109 Shoe My3bM}^g (& aX-Kr^%
(6) 1946 a l&^&g 109 Shoe My3bM}^g (& aX-Kr^%

133

(ɨ) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- అడిగా నీ రాహసాయనం కావు?

(ii) సరాసరి రాష్ట్రాద్యం యాసిని -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా ఇది చివరి రాళ్లిపత్తు దానిని ఆమె, అడుగి బసని విథిలో, తామా సంధిని కృతికి అందిస్తుంది.

(iii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- రాహసాయనం కార్యాల విషయం పెట్టారు, మండలారాయినా అడిగా ఇది చివరి రాళ్లిపత్తు దానిని ఆమె, అడుగి బసని విథిలో, తామా సంధిని కృతికి అందిస్తుంది.

(iv) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(v) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(vi) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(vii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(viii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(ix) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(x) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xi) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xiii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xiv) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xv) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xvi) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xvii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xviii) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xix) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

(xx) సాధారణాభిషేకం -- మండలారాయినా అడిగా కావు?

104-3
POSTS VACANT UNDER THE CONTROL OF A.P. ELECTRICITY BOARD

98—

*8693—Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasa Reddi: —Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of different types of engineers, supervisors, non engineering staff, etc, vacant in the State under the control of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(b) when the posts will be filled up: and

(c) the reasons for keeping the posts vacant for so long?
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th June, 1977.

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram):—

(a) As the Administrative Staff College of India consultants are looking into the workloads, norms etc., the cadre strength has not yet been fixed. Hence the vacancy position can be known only after the cadre strength is fixed.

(b) & (c) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:—They are not going to fill up now till they get the report. That is what he said.

Mr. Member:—The report is awaited. The moment the report is received we will take further action. But in between I am assuring the hon. Member that wherever it is practically impossible for the present helper to reach the services we are appointing a few more people.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—There is already a settled cadre strength for the Electricity Board which has been followed since so many years. According to that cadre strength which has not been completely filled, what are the vacancies now existing? That question should have been answered. Secondly when was this matter entrusted to the Administrative Staff College, what are the charges payable to the College? when is the report expected.

Sri G. Rajaram :—The matter was referred to the Administrative Staff College on 24-2-75. The terms are to recommend about the man-power, resources, management including organisation structure, rules and procedure, cadre strength, management of materials with focus on cost effectiveness and availability... So for in 12 instalments an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been paid to the Administrative Staff College.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—Sir, you will appreciate the question now. We have spent Rs. 5 lakhs and allowed 2½ years time for this Administrative Staff College. The Chairman of the Electricity Board is simply manipulating the matters. What was exactly the need for entrusting the matter to the Administrative Staff College and why 2½ years time should be allowed and why all vacancies should be kept unfilled and why this colossal waste of Rs. 5 lakhs and 2½ years time also. They wanted to introduce the Computer when there is so much idle man-power in the State. These are experiments being made on the people of the State. We want to know why 2½ years was taken and Rs. 5 lakhs was spent.

Sri G. Rajaram— It is an expert body.

Sri A. Sriramulu—What is the expertise in the College. I do not know whether there is any expertise at all.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th June, 1977.

Sri G. Rajaram: According to Mr. Sriramulu, no person is more expert than himself.

Sri A. Sriramulu: I am not claiming that. The Minister seems to have a monopoly of understanding matters.

Sri G. Rajaram: It is not fair to say that the Administrative College has no expertise.

Mr. Speaker: How much time they will take.

Sri G. Rajaram: Three days ago they said they would submit the report by the end of July.

Sri G. Rajaram: On Government orders only it was done.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Are going to requisition the services of this Administrative Staff College just for determining the staff we require? Cannot our Department or the Corporations decide and determine the staff they require? Are we in such a bad condition as not to know what is the staff we require.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the point. I believe there is a dispute between the management and the workers. Therefore if the management wants to reduce staff, all of us agitate on behalf of the workers. Therefore they want an authoritative body to go into it and advise them on the basis of which a decision will be taken, satisfactory both for the management and the workers.

Sri G. Rajaram: There has been a dispute in respect to workload, the filling up of vacancies and all other things.

Sri A. Sriramulu: If all these autonomous Boards and Corporations should feel they need expert services of technically qualified men in public administration, why not the Government think of setting up a technical cell which can advise almost all corporations instead of paying Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs to the College. Why the Government should not consider the question of setting up a technical cell with the top experts of the country so that all these Corporations are streamlined once for all.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy: —Is it by way of agreement between the management and the staff that this matter was referred to the Administrative Staff College to the final arbitrator?

Sri G. Rajaram: —Not arbitrator. They can recommend about the pattern of staff and what should be the work-load, what should be the man-power, etc. According to the terms of reference they will recommend and the Government will consider and examine.

UNEMPLOYED VETERINARY GRADUATES IN A.P.

(a) the number of unemployed veterinary graduates in Andhra Pradesh as on today:

(b) the steps being taken by the State Government to provide them employment:

(c) whether Animal Husbandry Department has recently been re-organised: and

(d) whether medical aid units have been sanctioned in rural areas recently on the basis of cattle population?

Sri G. Rajaram:—

(a) Twelve.

(b) All the twelve unemployed Graduates were offered post of Special Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at the maximum of the pay pre-revised pay scale of Veterinary Livestock Inspectors to work in the vacancies of Veterinary Livestock Inspectors. They have not accepted the offer. 35 Veterinary Graduates who were similarly offered like vacancies accepted the offer and are working as special Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. The so called unemployed graduates are remaining unemployed because of their unwillingness to accept slightly lower job. Of these twelve most of them are of the latest batch. It may take some time before these unemployed graduates get appointed as regular Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. They could be so absorbed only after seniors to them now working as Special Veterinary Assistant Surgeons get the chance.
Oral Answers to Questions.  28th June, 1977.  139

(c) Orders for reorganisation of the Animal Husbandry Department have been issued and are in process of implementation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

In some places there are more than one institution. There are more than one technical hand, e.g., 500 same...
28th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

9.30 a.m.  

Mr. Speaker:—Next is the Short-notice question.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—What about the other questions? There are many questions:

Mr. Speaker:—They have lapsed.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—You have to take them up.

Mr. Speaker:—No.

Mr. Speaker:—If you accept what you say, I will certainly be able to do. Everyone of you wants to put supplementaries. I hope you will cooperate with me. I will then be able to complete.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot help it.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Exemption of Wet Assessment on lands irrigated from River Water drawn by Pump sets.

105 A.

S.N.Q. No. 10096 -J: Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bodhan):

(a) Whether the Minister has received representations from the cultivators of Nizamabad district regarding exemption of wet assessment of lands irrigated from river water with the aid of pumpsets, if so, the action taken thereon.

(b) What is the justification for discarding the statutory provisions of Rule 36 of the Land Revenue Rules, 1957 in force in Telangana since time immemorial which permitted levy of land revenue at the rate of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) the dry assessment on lands irrigated by pumpsets installed on river banks; and

(c) Whether the Government are aware of the "double standards" adopted by Revenue authorities in Armur taluk whereby lands on the right bank of Peddavagu are assessed at 50% of land revenue wet assessment while lands on left bank are charged with full assessment resulting in discrimination and gross injustice?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(certain representations have been received from the ryots of the Nizamabad district under Peddavagu. These representations are pending examination of the Government.

(b) Rule 36 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue Rules does not apply to the cases where the water is lifted from natural rivers with the aid of mechanical pumpsets. The Collector therefore levied wet assessment in accordance with the instructions issued in Govt. Memo. No. 1844-M2/74-8, Revenue, dated 15.10.1975.

(c) According to the instructions issued in Govt. Memo. No. 1844-M2/74-8, Revenue, dated 15.10.1975 wet assessment prescribed under the source minus the usual baling remission has to be levied on the lands under rivers and vagus which do not feed any irrigation source. The Collector has therefore levied maximum rates of water cess prevailing in the respective villages, after allowing 25% baling remission. Hence the difference in rates of wet assessment as pointed out by the member.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy—In this region it is not the flow water that is lifted. A peculiar system is prevailing where parrekalkas, wells and very deep channels excavated during summer season and also purkies, wells with wooden support for the purpose of taking water, which are filled up again in the monsoon season and again excavated in the tabi season involving lot of expenditure. There is no justification in the maximum dry assessment used to be levied for the last hundred years. It is only one-fourth exemption towards the expenses of lifting. It is not the flow water but it is the underground water which is being used by the ryots in this part which is to be encouraged and not assessed. The second question which the Minister has not properly answered in the sense is that on right bank of the river Rs. 18 are charged and on the left bank Rs. 36 are charged. One-fourth of Rs. 18 is being remitted on the right bank and one-fourth of Rs. 36 is being remitted on the left bank which has no relevance because both the lands that are irrigated by lift irrigation are dry lands under settlement as well as setwari. This has not been properly verified. Therefore, I would urge the Hon’ble Minister to reexamine the whole thing whether it is the flow water or the underground water and then come to a decision.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy—As it is 2,400 and odd acres is being irrigated from pumpsets fixed at Peddavagu river. It is only in the kharif season when normal flows are all right except when there is drought. The question of digging and then doing some work arises only in the last stages somewhere about January or February if the crop grows on. Therefore, the levy has been made under rule 62 as I have mentioned and then rule 62 envisages that the maximum that is prevailing in a particular village where this vague lift irrigation is done, then that has to be levied because now, there is no question of anamoly. I would invite the attention of the Hon’ble Members of this House to the fact that there are about 8 villages in the command area of Nizamsagar. Here, under the command area of Nizamsagar, the maximum wet assessment is Rs. 36. There are about 5 villages under the command area of Pochampad Project. Here the water cess is Rs. 30. There are about 8 villages in non-command area where the assessment is only Rs. 18: So, as many as 21 villages where this lift irrigation of vague has been done. Whererever it is coming under the command area, naturally the irrigation is assured and therefore the assessment is more. So, on that, as I have earlier said, we are examininig where we could have a uniform policy of water water rate instead of going village-wise. That is under examination.

The second thing is that is not borne out by the record for all the irrigation that has been done by digging deep wells and underground water is not taken. The idea envisaged in rule 36 is where a ryot constructs a well on the bank and then draws water by yathams by which manual labour water is lifted, then, in such cases, very lenient cess is made. Where pumps with 5 H.P. or 10 H.P. is put and pipe is inserted and then more than 2,000 acres is being lifted, under the Irrigation Act any part of the river, lake, natural collection
of water or natural drainage canal to which the Government may apply the provisions of Sec. 6 to which water has been supplied or used before passing of this Act for purposes of any existing irrigation work. This is the definition of irrigation work under A.P. (Telangana area) Irrigation Act. So, this is done. I am assuring the Hon'ble Members of this House that we are going to examine that we would have a uniform rate of wet assessment rather than on village basis.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—My question is: the rate with regard to the utilisation of surface water on the surface of the river is different from the utilisation of underground water in the same river with the excavation of channels known as parrekalavas and with the digging of wells. I am not referring to kharif crop when flow water is used, I have particularly referred to the rabi crop when the underground water is lifted with the aid of lift irrigation spending lot of money. He has not distinguished these two things. Secondly, on both the banks, ryots are lifting water from the river without any reference to the assured source of thank or Nizamsagar or Pochampad. Why should there be a different rate merely because one happens to be on the right bank and the other is on the left bank. Both are using from the same underground of the river. That has not been properly appreciated. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to go into this question in very detail. Rule 62 does not apply and I do not want to raise that controversy on the Floor of this House. I have examined this rule 62 thoroughly. It does not apply. It needs a very serious examination by the Government. If he does that the would himself appreciate.

* Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I have already explained that we have levied the maximum assessment of a particular village as per rules. Source of flow irrigation include tanks, kuntas reservoir, projects and parre kalavas. Under 62 it is stated where water sources are tapped by mechanical device and not by lift or manual labour, more water is taken out from a source which is a Government source—river is said to be a Government source under the Act—therefore, we have done this. I have earlier said that we are going to have a uniform assessment and the ryots need not worry about it.

Janata Shops for Essential Commodities

105—B 
SNQ No. 10095-B Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the policy of Centre to encourage Janatha Shops, a new scheme, in order to make essential commodities available to the poor at reasonable prices.

(b) If so, the salient features of the said Scheme.

(c) Whether the State Government are prepared to implement the scheme in the districts; and
(d) If so, when

The Minister for Cooperation (Sri B. Subba Rao) —

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) Yes, Sir.
(d) After the proposals sent by this Government are approved by the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Janatha Shops - salient features

The Government of India have formulated a new centrally sponsored scheme to focus special attention on the weakest of the weaker sections of the society and to cater to the daily requirements of those living in jhuggis and jhompris, slums, residential areas where there is concentration of scheduled castes or workers in the unorganised sector. The scheme envisages supply of essential commodities of daily requirements, both controlled and non-controlled, at a very fair and reasonable prices. Under the scheme smaller branches of consumers cooperative institutions will be set up by the existing central/wholesale consumers cooperative societies, strong primary consumers cooperative societies and in special cases by the State Consumers Federation. The object is to cover as far possible a large number of weakest sections of the community living in urban areas. These smaller branches (Janatha shops) will be very small units as they will cater to the needs of the weakest of the weaker section and may have a floor area ranging from 150 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. depending upon the concentration and composition of the weaker sections to be served and also the anticipated turnover. These branches should be located in close proximity where weakest sections reside. The shop timings are fixed according to convenience of residents, and the commodities to be sold decided according to their requirements. Commodities are sold in smaller units and items like edible oils sold in loose quantities as may be demanded. These units should be operated on low gross margins and savings accrued from low overheads passed on to the consumer by adopting a “differential price policy”. These smaller branches should undertake sale of controlled commodities and run fair price shops under one roof and if necessary relaxing rules and regulations where required.

The Government of India will provide financial assistance to the State Government for running these smaller units on the following scale —

(a) Additional share capital (as loan to State Governments) — Rs. 10,000/
(b) Loan-cum-subsidy for furniture and fixtures (50% loan and 50% subsidy)...
(c) Managerial subsidy

Total: Rs. 14,000/-

To have close supervision and also effective involvement of the local residents in day management, it has been suggested to set up Advisory Committees for every branch (Janatha Shop) consisting of respectable citizens of the locality with a bent of mind towards social service and also a few lady members.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthi): What is the number of Janatha Shops the A. P. Government proposed to start in Andhra Pradesh? Are the Government aware that the Consumer Co-operative Stores in our State are in a very bad state and therefore it is essential to start these shops under these stores?

1) Sri A. R. Reddy:—What would be the essential commodities that would be sold in these Janatha Shops and whether the rates would be lesser than the super bazaar rates and who would be eligible to run these shops?

2) Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—What would be the essential commodities that would be sold in these Janatha Shops and whether the rates would be lesser than the super bazaar rates and who would be eligible to run these shops?

3) Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I want to know about our own Fair Price Shope where the present rate of rice is little more than the open market rate. Therefore, the people are not purchasing rice in the fair.
price shops. Whether the Government would consider reduction of extra surcharge so that the rice sold in fair price shops would be sold at lesser price than open market?

S.N.Q, 10095-K : Sri M. Narayan Reddy :— Will the Minister for Sugar and Backward Classes be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Minister has received representations from the Presidents of Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane growers Association as well as other sources with respect to mismanagement and mal-administration of the Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited Pithapuram in East Godavari District with a request to take over the management of this sugar factory as was done in recent days in respect of Bobbili and Seethanagaram Sugar Factories in Srikakulam District.
(b) whether the Minister has also received a 36 page booklet entitled "Inside Story of a Sick Mill" - The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited, published by the Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Cane Growers Association and Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Staff and Workers Union detailing the various lapses and mal-practices of the management in running the factory;

(c) the extent of present liabilities of the factory with respect to payment of arrears of cane price for the last year as for the past years and arrears of wages to the workers and purchase tax and other levies and taxes etc.,

(d) whether the Government received representations from the cane growers regarding dishonouring of cheques issued by the factory towards the payment of cane price and also misappropriation of huge amounts paid by the cane growers for the purpose of clearing of crop loans advanced by the banks;

(e) what steps the Government proposed to take to solve the problems faced by the cane growers as well as factory working in the present circumstances; and

(f) whether the Government have taken action under Section 18-A of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951 to invoke emergency powers for taking over the management of the factory? 

Sri K. B. Narsappa:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy has been received by the Government very recently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cane price outstanding including additional cane price</th>
<th>Purchase Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>205-97</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>2,149-89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>15,440-82</td>
<td>1,25,727-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>79,072-20</td>
<td>11,58,031-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>2,50,000-00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>18,80,000</td>
<td>3,02,000-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>21,86,868-88</td>
<td>16,25,758-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A part from the above, a sum of Rs. \(\text{a}^1\) is payable to the Banks towards adjustment of expenses to the cane growers for the season 1976. The Management owes shares to the cane growers, the workers, the Management owes some wages, allowances etc. and Rs. 7 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Action has been initiated to the cane growers and purchase agents by addressing the District Collector to invoke the provisions of the Revenue Act as provided for under section 19 (2) & (21), Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of supply of cane) Act, 1961. The Collector, attached the sugarcane of the Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., Pithapuram, in 1977. The factory filed a writ petition in the Andhra Pradesh High Court challenging the provisions of the Andhra Sugarcane Act, 1961. The Writ Petition is likely to come up for hearing shortly. The matter is now sub-judice.

(f) No, Sir. Government have called for a detailed report from the Director of Sugar on various aspects to enable an early decision on the future of the Sugar Factory.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Point of order, Sir. According to the rule provision, no question should exceed 150 words. Do you think that admission of question is correct?

Mr. Speaker:— For short notice questions?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— It applies more for Short Notice Questions.

Mr. Speaker;— I will examine.

Shri M. Narayana Reddy:— Hon’ble Minister accepted several points raised here. I want to draw his attention to two important points. The amount drawn as loan from the Banks by the Cane-growers were paid to the factories, for repayment and the factories without repaying those loans, utilised for their own management and the notices are being issued to the cane growers by the Banks for repayment. Secondly, towards cane price, apart from arrears, some charges issued by the Management to Cane-growers were later disallowed by the Banks as there were no funds on behalf of the Factory Management. No criminal action was taken against the Management. Under Section 18A, of Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951, emergency provisions can be invoked requesting the Central Government to authorise the State Government without any notice to take over the management of sick units. Whether any action has been initiated under this provision to request the Central Government to authorise the State Government to do so?
Sri K. B. Narasappa—Sir, I agree with the points raised by the Hon'ble Member. There are some complaints from the Cane-growers that the amount due to them were not paid. The Cane-growers and Mr. Narayana Reddy approached me also. We are thinking the ways and means as to how to take over the Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited. There are lot of troubles in this factory and this year it may not go into production. We have appointed an Expert Committee to go into the matter in person.

In regard to take over of the factory, it is a purely private factory. Government is not having any financial involvement with it. However, the entire matter is sub-judice now.

Sri K. B. Narasappa:—It is not a Cooperative Society. It is purely a private sector. All the facts mentioned are in the book-lets and pamphlets.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— My question is not answered. If there is mis-appropriation, forgery and fraud, is it not the duty of the State Government to order for investigation? Why should they not order criminal investigation?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Sir, the Sugar Factories Owners are developing a new technique for swallowing and swindling the funds. After doing all that, with huge liabilities, they are leaving it to the Government for take over. I want to know whether the Government has examined its policy of take over since it has taken over some in the name of sick units with huge liabilities. Why should the Government take over with huge liabilities?

Sri K. B. Narasappa:— That we will consider. But as far as this matter is concerned, it is sub-judice, now.

Mr. Speaker:— He says that it is sub-judice.

Mr. Speaker:— He says “as early as possible.”
Sri C.V.K. Rao:— Sir, I want half an hour discussion on this matter.

Mr Speaker:— You approach me with a proper procedure and then, I shall consider it.

Now, I shall take up the Postponed question No. 10094A(15A).

Action taken against the Village Officer, Chilakalurpet.

SNQ No. 10094—A—Sri Peter Paul Chukka:— Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to refer to the answer given in question No. 7728-Z and state

(a) the reasons for not taking any action against the village Officer of Chilakalurpet (Sri T. Bharatudu) even though enquiry was over against the delinquent,

(b) whether the enquiry dt. 17-12-1975 against the said person was completed or not,

(c) whether the Land Revenue books in the regime of Sri Tota Bharatudu were missing, if so, how many and the amount that was misappropriated, and

(d) if the enquiry is completed when action would be taken against the said person?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—

(a)&(b) Action was delayed because the connected files were taken by the Officers of Anti-Corruption Bureau in some other connection They were returned only on 28-4-77 Provisional conclusion orders of dismissal of the Village Munsiff were issued by Revenue Divisional Officer, war-saraopet on 20-5-1977. The enquiry posted on 24-6-77 before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsaraopet, has been adjourned to 28-6-77.

(c) In the intervening period another set of charges were framed by the Revenue Divisional Officer. They were that the Village Munsiff having received one receipt book bearing No. 670001—670100, failed to return the used book and that an amount of Rs. 1904-95 was not brought to the chitta and remitted, even though a receipt bearing No. 670053 from the said book was issued. On these charges
the Revenue Divisional Officer, Naraaraopet provisionally concluded to suspend the Village Munsi for six months. The Village Munsi has offered his explanation on 31-12-1976.

(d) the enquiry before the Revenue Divisional Officer is in final stage.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:— This is in the larger context. We will consider that.

I am prepared to prune all the corrupt practices and mis-appropriation.
Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—These charges relate to his work as Village Munsiff for the year 1965 of other village but not of the present charge.

Mr. Speaker:—Whether it is advisable for the Government to entrust him with responsible work? It is for you to consider.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy: It is not I who....

Mr. Speaker:—I am not speaking of you, whoever it is. I am 10-10 a.m. speaking of the Government.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—A person is said to be innocent until he is convicted.

Mr. Speaker:—That principle I am aware.

The R.D.O. has not enquired That is the allegation.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—That receipt was there.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—(Not audible)

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Nagi Reddy, you should speak only after I permit. If you begin to speak without my permission, I will ignore you completely. You must attract my attention, and wait for your chance. But when you begin to talk simultaneously, I will have to ignore you completely.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 28th June, 1977.

Sir A. Srimulu: Sir, a serious allegation that the accused is getting political support has been made. There has been an abnormal delay in conducting the enquiry; What exactly are the causes for this abnormal delay of 6 years in conducting the enquiry when a prima facie case has been made out?

* Sri P. Naras Reddy:—Prima facie case has been found out after the records have been sent to the R.D.O., from the A.C.B. Then he has provisionally concluded that there is a case against him and issued charge-sheet and that he was suspended. He is now conducting enquiry.

Sri A. Srimulu:—He has to give some date of the receipt of the application.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

For Rs. 1,904-90 towards payment of non-agricultural assessment with the name of T. Narageswar Reddy as signatory and the amount/recovered. But the receipt was not brought to the Chitta and the same amount was not remitted so far. Where is the proof that the receipt has been received?

Mr. Speaker:—It is not a point of Order.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
(Starred)

Demolishing of Unauthorised Constructions in the Twin Cities

100—

* 8849 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai : —Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action was taken in the twin cities to demolish unauthorised constructions during the year 1975 and 1976;

(b) the number of show cause notice served against the guilty;

(c) whether the attention of the Minister was drawn to certain unauthorised constructions in Chilakalguda area Secunderabad by any Legislator in August 1976; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

A.—

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the year 1975 and 1976, 1,816 causes were booked and notices issued.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Out of two cases referred to by Smt. J. Eshwari Bai, M.L.A, one case is pending. In the other case, necessary relaxation of bye-laws was given.

Permanent Jobs to the Migrant Families

101—

*9493Q.—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of migrant families in Adilabad district;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to bring the said migrant families in to the mainstream by providing permanent jobs to those families; and

(c) if so, the details of the said scheme?

A.—

(a) 1,912.

(d) The Central Government proposes to settle the families on agriculture by providing land and other facilities.

(c) While in transit camp, they are given relief as follows:—

Cash doles
Subsidised rice
Clothing
Cremation charges
Durgapuja.
At the time of settlement of land, each migrant family is given 5 acres of dry land and 1.3rd acre of homestead plot. They are provided with 7 plots for purchase of seed, fertilizers, agriculture inputs, soil conservation work, fodder, weeding bullocks, housing, surface wells and subsidiary occupation. They are also provided education for the children, free medical facilities and free technical assistance for agriculture.

Improvement of Fishing Harbour at Vizag

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India sanctioned four crores of Rupees for the improvement of fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam; and
(b) if so, how it will help the fishermen?

A—

(a) The Government of India have given technical and administrative approval for the construction of a new fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs 3.24 crores.

(b) The fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam will benefit the fishermen as it will enable several of them to work on mechanised boats and will also provide a large number of fishermen with employment.

LAVY ON COTTON MILLS

(a) the details of the decision of the Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to collect levy over Rs. 5-50 crores from the cotton Mills to promote the export of Handloom products; and
(b) the benefits that our State Handloom Industry will get out of the said scheme?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has fixed the following fee, known as Export Promotion fee, on yarn deliveries and the Packing of Cloth: -
YARN DELIVERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count Group</th>
<th>Rate of fee in paise/Kg. of Yarn delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1s to 10s</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11s to 20s</td>
<td>5.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21s to 30s</td>
<td>10.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31s to 40s</td>
<td>15.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41s to 60s</td>
<td>22.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61s to 80s</td>
<td>34.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80s and above</td>
<td>49.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLOTH PACKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Cloth</th>
<th>Contribution in paise/Sq. Metre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Medium</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Medium</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superfine</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blends</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) In Andhra Pradesh State, the Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation and the Federation of Garment Manufactures Co-operative Societies have exported ready-made garments and also Handlooms Cloth. The incentives received by these institutions are as follows:

1. Andhra Pradesh State Textiles Development Corporation Rs. 1,67,037-00
   Recoverable amount about Rs. 44,071-00
2. The Federation of Garment Manufactures Co-operative Societies Rs: 3,17,968-97
3. M.A. Gaffar and Sons (Private Company) Rs. 25,000-00

Total Rs. 5,54,076-97
Export of Beedi Leaves to Foreign Countries

104—

*8475 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to export Beedi Leaf to Foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) the value of the Beedi Leaf proposed to be exported?

A.—

(a), (b) and (c) The Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation has been making efforts to export Beedi leaves to foreign countries and addressed the importers in Sri Lanka, Singapore, Aden and Bangladesh enquiring to know their requirements of Beedi leaves. But the Corporation has not so far received any reply from the foreign buyers. It is estimated that Beedi leaves worth Rs. 3 lakhs could be exported on trial basis per year, if there is response from the foreign buyers.

PRICE PAYABLE TO THE SUGAR CANE GROWERS FOR CANE SUPPLIED BY THEM IN 1976-77

105—

* 9246 Q.—Sri P. Srirama Murthy (Nagarikatakam):—Will the Minister for Sugar and Backward Classes be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by the State Government as a result of deliberations of the tripartite meeting of the Sugar cane growers. Managements of Sugar Factories and the representatives of the Government regarding the price payable to the Sugar Cane growers for cane supplied by them to the Industries for the season 1976—77;

(b) whether the Government approved any scheme for payment of Transport subsidy to the Cane growers; and

(c) whether any orders have been issued by the Government for payment of incentive to cane growers out of the profits earned by the factories on free sale sugar @66½% of the profits?

A.—

(a) The policy of the Government on sugarcane price payable for the season 1976—77 to growers by cooperative sugar factories and M/s. Nizam Sugar Factory (a Government undertaking) was outlined on 21-10-76 before the commencement of the crushing season. The Tripartite meeting was on 30-11-76. After the said meeting Government decided not to revise the sugar cane price already announced on 21-10-76.
28th June 1977.

Statement by the Minister for Labour:

re: Lock out declared by the Management of Eenadu Telugu Daily.

(b) Government requested the Director of Sugar to fix up suitable transportation charges for the cooperative sugar factories.

(c) No order was issued by the Government for sharing the profits with the growers paying them 66 2/3% of the same for 1976-77. The sharing is governed by the Government of India's formula which provides for 50% sharing.

Point of information

re: Arrest of Sri Md. Rajab Ali M.L.A.

Mr. Speaker:—Information has been received and that has been despatched.

Mr. Speaker:—He has sent a telegram day before yesterday and it was received by me yesterday at 2-00 p.m.

Smt. J. Esawi Bint:—Then you have to announce it in the House. Yesterday itself, you would have announced.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Is it not the duty of the Arresting Officer to inform the Speaker in time about the arrest of the person (Hon'ble Member)?

Mr. Speaker:—He has despatched the telegram day before yesterday and it has been delivered to me only yesterday.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—At what time, did he despatch the telegram? Did he immediately send it? That has to be investigated. because that amounts to contempt of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—The Labour Minister wants to make a statement now because he has to go to the other House.

re: Lock out declared by the Management of Eenadu Telugu daily.

The Minister for Labour, addressing the issue of the lockout declared by the Management of Eenadu Telugu daily, stated that the lockout was declared due to a dispute between the management and the employees. The Minister urged both parties to engage in negotiations to resolve the issue peacefully. He highlighted the importance of maintaining the flow of information and ensuring the rights of the employees were protected.

The Minister also emphasized the role of the labor department in facilitating dialogue and ensuring fair and just resolution of disputes. He called for a prompt resolution to avoid any further disruption to the newspaper's operations.

The Minister concluded by reiterating the commitment of the government to uphold the rights of workers and ensure a conducive environment for the functioning of the media.
162 28th June, 1977.  

Point of information:  
re: Arrest of Sri Md.Rajab Ali, M.L.A.

Sri T. Anjaiah: — The Management of Fenadu declared lock-out from 5.00 p.m. on 27-6-1977 on the ground that there are some illegal strikes. I am convening a joint meeting (with the Management and the employees) to-morrow i.e., on 29-6-1977 at 4.00 p.m., to resolve the dispute.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: — Why to-morrow? Why don’t you convene a meeting to-day?

Mr. Speaker: — If there is any such question, we will take it up later.

Sri T. Anjaiah: — Section 175 of “...shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction....” and 176. In such a case, the Speaker will inform the House about it. Mr. Speaker, in such a case, do you have any such information?

Mr. Speaker: — If there is any such question, we will take it up later.

re: Attack on the Principal of S.S.R. Jyoti College, Khammam.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister an incident that took place in April, 1977. Mr. K. Ramamohana Rao was the principal of S.S.R. Jyoti College, Khammam. While he was returning home from the market, somebody attacked him and stabbed. A complaint has also been lodged with the police. Till now, the police has not detected the case. The entire teaching community is afraid on account of the gundalism. I request the Chief Minister to allay the fears of the teaching community.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —I have also given a notice....
Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sri K. Ramamohan Rao was the Principal of S S R Jyoti College, Khammam. At about 9 00 a.m. on 20-4-1977 when he was returning home walking from the market, some unknown person suddenly stabbed him with a knife in the abdomen from behind and ran away. An old student of the college, who was nearby, rushed him to the Govt. Hospital where he was admitted. The police registered a case promptly at Khammam Taluk Police Station and took up investigation. Investigation revealed that the principal was very strict and he had disqualified some students from appearing for examination as the students were short of attendance. All the detained and debarred students were interrogated but in vain. Even the principal could not give anything to identify the culprit. Inspite of the best efforts, the culprit could neither be identified nor traced. As such, the case, after due investigation, was referred as undetectable. However, the injured Principal, Sri K. Ramamohan Rao was discharged from the hospital on 19-9-1977. After his recovery and he has been transferred to Macherla. There are no repercussions to the incident and the situation is normal.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— The Chief Minister is saying that it is an uncharitable and false allegations.

Sri Ch. Kasaiah:— This is too much. We request the Government to order for an enquiry.
Matters under Rule 329:
28th June, 1977.

re. Clash between two groups in Mannagidinna village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore district.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Mannagidinna Village in Kavali Taluk of Nellore District is a factious village. One group is led by Sri Zinkala Malakondaiah, the Sarpanch and the other is by Sri Chellamcharla Peda Raghava Reddy.

On 14-5-1977 there was a complaint from Sri Raghava Reddy's group that Sri Mala Kondaiah had kept some rowdies in his house with a view to attack the rivals. On enquiry, some strangers were found in the house of Sri Mala Kondaiah, but he pleaded that it was for self defence. However, on the following day, Sri Mala Kondaiah turned up at Kavali Taluk Police Station with a complaint that some 100 persons attacked his house the previous night. The S.I. of Police immediately rushed to the village and made enquiries. It was revealed that some 30 persons gathered in front of the house of Mala Kondaiah and abused him when he was not present in the house. However, Sri Mala Kondaiah and his party men could not say anything to identify the alleged offenders. They only said that the alleged offenders were recognised as the rival group members by their voices. But no signs of violence were found in and around the house of Sri Mala Kondaiah. As there was no evidence, no arrests could be made. On the other hand, it is reported that it might have been a frame-up created by Sri Mala Kondaiah to show that he was under threat from the rival group.

Sri Mala Kondaiah was involved in a number of criminal cases and because of his high handed activities, a rowdy sheet has been opened for him. Necessary precautionary measures including posting a police party in village, have been taken. Action under 107 Cr.P.C. has also been initiated against both the groups and the situation is under close watch and control.
28th June, 1977.

Matters under Rule 329:
re: Clash between two groups in Mannagidinna village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore District.

10-30 a.m.

[The text is in Telugu, a Dravidian language spoken in India. It discusses a clash between two groups in Mannagidinna village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore District, on the 28th of June, 1977.]
3) Demands of the non-teaching staff of aided and private educational institutions.

Mr. Speaker: —That is what he has announced.
28th June, 1977.

Matters under Rule 329:

re: Demands of non-teaching staff of aided and private educational institutions.

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10-40 a.m.}

29th June, 1977.

Matters under Rule 329:

re: Demands of non-teaching staff of aided and private educational institutions.

168

10-40 a.m.

re: Demands of non teaching staff of aided and private educational institutions.

The matter is hereby submitted for your consideration. It is hereby recommended that the demands of the non-teaching staff of aided and private educational institutions be considered and met in accordance with the provisions of the relevant rules. It is further recommended that the administration take necessary steps to implement the recommendations.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Office]

[Date]
Matter under Rule 329:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by S. I. Police, on six persons of Tripuraram village, Miryalaguda taluk, Nalgonda district,

(4) Alleged atrocities Committed by S.I. Police, on six Persons of Tiripuraram Village, Miryalaguda Taluk, Nalgonda district,

re: Attack on a prisoner released on parole, in Vandanam village, Khammam taluk.

In the matter of an attack on a prisoner released on parole, in Vandanam village, Khammam taluk.

The attack occurred on 28th June, 1977 at 10-50 a.m.

The prisoner was released on parole on 22nd June, 1977.

(5) Attack on a Prisoner released on parole, in Vandanam Village, Khammam Taluk.
Matter under Rule 329:

re: Attack on a prisoner released on parole, in Vandanam village, Khammam taluk.

The facts are as follows:

On 28th June, 1977, a prisoner released on parole was attacked in Vandanam village, Khammam taluk. The prisoner was released on parole for 20 days. However, he was attacked on the 17th day of his release. The attack took place in the village, and the prisoner was taken to the police station. The police have registered a case under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

On the 17th day of his release, the prisoner was taken to the police station. The police have registered a case under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prisoner was attacked by a group of persons, who were later identified as members of the local criminal gang. The police have launched an investigation into the matter.

The matter is currently under investigation, and the police are working to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner. The government has expressed its commitment to deal with such incidents and has ordered a thorough investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The government has also directed the police to take necessary action to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future. The prisoner has been provided with all the necessary medical and emotional support.

The government has also directed the police to take necessary action to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future. The prisoner has been provided with all the necessary medical and emotional support.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 1/-

The implementation of land reform legislation has become an eye wash and collective farming of the allotted land should be introduced.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,94,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-

More credit facilities should be provided to small farmers.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 1/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 1/-

Sri G. Suryanarayana:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,900 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Rs. 20,40,500
Demand No. VII: Stamps and Registration

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,04,31,500 for stamps and Registration by Rs. 100/-

To highlight the ever increasing corrupt practices in the Department, more particularly the creation of posts of Vigilance officers which has added new dimensions to corruption in the Dept.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,04,31,500 for stamps and Registration by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in not exempting the weaker sections from collecting the fees for issuing encumbrance certificates.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure on the part of the Govt. to implement the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. Krishnaswami:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the action of the Government in relaxing the rules relating to grant of bar licences in the City and other places and granting fresh licences to new bar shops.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

Unwillingness on the part of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in regard to revision of rules and procedure.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in giving Abkari leases to the toddy tappers cooperative societies by eliminating the contracts who speculate on this trade and the failure to prepare and implement a comprehensive plan to rehabilitate and improve the living conditions of those tappers.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-
Since the Government, has failed widespread and ever increasing corruption in the Department and also failed in abolishing the private contractors system.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-
Since the Government has not taken steps to abolish the system of increasing 6% amount yearly over the auction amount given to the toddy tappers Co-operative Societies.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 1/-

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-
Corruption in Excise Department should be dealt with an iron hand.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,00 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to check evasion of taxes by big traders in the twin cities and other major towns of the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by 100/-.

Failure to levy suitable tax on luxury hotels.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to keep an effective check on wholesale transaction in Mundies and Marketing Centres.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100/-

For not taking effective steps to prevent evasion by institutions with heavy turnover and harassing the smaller fry which will get more revenues to the Government even without bringing the essential Commodities under the purview of this Sales Tax Act.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs.4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100/-

Effective steps should be taken to plug the tax evasion and double dealing and also corruption should be put down.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri E. Ayyapureddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs, 100

To focus attention on the terrible stagnation of staff in the Dept,
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the anarchic conditions prevailing in the Pay and Accounts Office.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government in taking over the work relating to the maintenance of accounts from the control of Accountant-General.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in taking steps to keep the Treasury Offices and the State Bank located near to avoid inconvenience to the public.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: —Cut motion moved:

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,74,58,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government for the undue delay in disposing of the pension cases.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,74,58,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has not taken steps to decide and dispose of the pension cases so as to enable the Pensioners to get their pensions immediately after their retirement without any delay and loss of time.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,74,58,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

Voting of Demands for Grants:

As the Government has not agreed to issue pensions through the Banks.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,23,71,000 for Political and other pensions by Rs. 100/-

Failure on the part of the Government to investigate into the complaints from the public in regard to pensions granted to freedom fighters.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,23,71,000 for Political and other pensions by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for not providing adequate amounts towards old age pension.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,23,71,000 for Political and other pensions by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities like pulses, edible oils and textiles.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for removing the producers' levy in the cyclon-hit areas and exposing the producer to the dictates of the wholesalers in selling their produce.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to streamline the public distribution system and extend it to cover rural areas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to provide a remunerative price to the producer and allowing the middlemen to exploit the situation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the patronage extended to rice millers,

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

For not implementing the unanimous resolution unanimously passed in the Legislative Assembly for taking over sugar, textile, jute industries and also the whole sale trade in essential commodities.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-
Since the Government has failed in supplying rice at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per K.G. to common man and in selling sweet oil Rs 6.00 per K.G. and also failed in opening cheap price grain shops in the villages.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Essential commodities should be supplied to people at cheap price and the present chaotic system of distribution should end.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs 1/-

All working class areas should be covered by Janatha shops to supply necessities of life at cheap subsidised prices to the poor.

Mr. Speaker: —Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy: —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,07,71,000 for Relief on Account of Natural calamities by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to provide relief to the real sufferers.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for the arbitrary way in which the hereditary trustee of Annavaram Devasthanam was favoured and reinstated despite the recommendations of the Enquiry Officer that he should be removed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-
will announce that it is for the consideration of the House. That is the procedure. We have gone through some of them and actually it is an important rule, not just an ordinary thing. It is not a question of making a small correction. These Municipal Engineering Supervisors Service Rules are important and he says there is a clerical mistake and suggests an oral amendment. How am I to make it out; he has to get place these things on the Table of the House under the provisions of the Act. Let the Minister place it tomorrow. Actually I am not able to make out what the Hon’able Minister has said.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—The rules come into force only after the approval of both the House. The rules will come into force in 1978. I noticed this error and I have brought it to the noticed of the House. That is why I am making a submission. If necessary I do not mind circulating an amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—You correct and circulate.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Let it be placed tomorrow with the necessary amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—No, it will be day after tomorrow because the agenda is already fixed for tomorrow.

Presentation of Reports of Committees.


Sri K. Bheemrao (Asifnagar):—Sir, I beg to present the first report of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes on the representation in services, Educational Facilities, Medical Facilities and other socio-economic schemes implemented for the scheduled tribes.

Mr. Speaker:—Reports presented.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1977-78—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—On a point of order Sir, whenever a Budget is presented and Demands are moved, there is a very clear ruling from the Chair that the annual reports of the respective departments will have to be supplied to the Members. I read from a ruling of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

"Ministers may ensure that by the time general discussion takes place all the reports are in the hands of members because general discussion will not be useful unless the various reports are available to the members. All the members may not be interested in every subject but general discussion is intended to cover all the subjects."
Sir, yesterday also I raised this point that annual statements or reports of the respective departments in regard to performance and activities will have to be supplied to the members so that the members have the necessary time to go through the activities and make some useful contribution for discussions. The Ministers seem to be thinking that we should not effectively participate in the discussion at all. Yesterday I was told that at about 1-30 p.m. or 2 o’clock some of these annual reports came and some of us could not get them. If that is the position, if the Ministers should take this House for granted, you have to come to our rescue. Otherwise, we will have to boycott discussions and go away. After all let the things be voted with the majority of the party. We shall not participate; we shall simply go away.

Mr. Speaker:—I will examine the matter and look into it.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— You will have to give a very clear ruling, Sir. You have given a very clear ruling previously. Now the Minister is moving the Demand and from the Opposition, I am supposed to open the debate. Without understanding the activities of the department, the performance of the department and what exactly the Minister has got to tell us, what is the contribution we can make, Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Mr. Chokka Rao does not know that they have not given to us and that they should give to us two days in advance. I believe they were sent at 2 O’clock yesterday while the members were leaving the House. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker:— At least, have they been distributed to day?

Sri A. Sriramulu:— I have got the notes only in respect of four departments. Other departments’ notes I did not get. I have to depend on previous reports. I am not a person to make a casual comment. But this is the attitude of the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker:— Anyway I will examine the matter and give suitable directions. I will announce my decision tomorrow.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Before you give the decision, my submission is that at least for the demands that are likely to come up, two clear days in advance we should get the annual reports. Otherwise, it will be difficult.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:— That was different.

Mr. Speaker:— I will look into the rules.

Mr. Speaker:— If I am going to change the rule it is different. If there is already an existing rule, we will have to enforce it. I will look into it.

Mr. Speaker:— I will look into it.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Kindly give a firm ruling on this.

I do not think the Ministers are serious to furnish us with the necessary particulars of the police statements.

Mr. Speaker:— I will examine this matter also and given my ruling tomorrow.

Sri Ch. Venkatarao: — Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,30,90,000 under Demand No. X- Commercial Taxes Administration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,65,38,900 under Demand No. XII— Treasury and Accounts Administration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,74,58,000 under Demand No. XVIII- Pensions."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,3,71,000 under Demand No. XIX- Political and other Pensions."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,68,000 under Demand No. LII- Loans to Government servants and other Miscellaneous Loans."
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Mr. Speaker: — Motion moved.

Sri A. Sriramulu: — As far as moving the Budget Demands is concerned, the Minister concerned should be present.

Mr. Speaker: — He has taken my permission; he will come.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— It has become a regular habit. The Ministers have to work in both the Houses. How is it possible, how can they do justice to this House. Somebody sits here and the business is carried on.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— It has been the practice in this House that whenever the Budget Demands are moved the Minister concerned used to move. It has also been the practice the Secretary to Government, of the concerned Department is invariably present so that he is able to follow the views and opinions expressed by the members and give proper guidance to the Government. This may be adhered to during this session.

The concerned minister should be here:— This is not a new thing.

Sri J. Chokkarao:— Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,50,000 under Demand No. XXXII-Administration of Religious Endowments."

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,42,43,000 under Demand No. VI- District Administration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,34,000 under Demand No VII- Land Revenue Department."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,31,500 under Demand No. VIII- Stamps and Registration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 5,07,71,000 under Demand No XXX-Relief on account of Natural Calamities.

See Appendices for Notes on demands furnished to the House, by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— Sir, I beg to e:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,02,000 under Demand No. XXVI—Civil Supplies Administration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri V. Purushotham Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,26,000 under Demand No. IX—Excise Administration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—Now cut motions will be moved.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

To bring home to the Government the abnormal delay in the allotment to house-sites and in the distribution of surplus land resulting in defeating the policies of the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure to perform the administrative set up at village level.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure on the part of the Government to provide Pass books to the ryots despite repeated assurances.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the concentration of power in the hands of the collector and his inability to cope up with the increased work load.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the autocratic fashion in which people's problems are being handled at the Taluk and District level.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the District Administration in effect inter-vening to see that the minimum wages Act for Agricultural Labour.
delay in disposing of the cases and distribution of house-sites, issuing of pattas for banjar land and evicting landlords who occupied the banjar lands and for the failure in timely intervention when atrocities are committed on harijans and other poorer sections.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has not taken steps to eradicate the wide spread and over increasing corruption in the villages by the Patwaries and Patels.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has failed to reform the Dist. Administration as to make it accessible to the common man.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-

The replies to the correspondence of Legislators by the District authorities are delaying incomplete and unsatisfactorily evading.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-. 

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao: — Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 1/-

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,42,43,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/-
The Dist. administration should be reorganized where the District authorities should be made to work independently and the Collector should not be the dominating individual Dist. official.

Mr. Speaker: — Cut motions moved.

Sri V. Sri Krishna: — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Govt. to abolish the additional water assessment since even the lands for which water is not supplied for 8 months in a fasli were levied with due verification and examination.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 100/-

For the tardy and delayed implementation of the land reforms and for expediting to get over the litigation resorted to by the landlords and also for not involving the committed people of various political parties and mass organisations in its implementation.

Sri Mohd Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,006 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 200/-

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir. I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-
As the Government has not taken steps to issue loan pattas to the land less poor for the land under their possession to the extent of 1500 acres at Gundanga Village in Narsampet Taluk, Warangal district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/

Since the Government has failed to protect interest of the Harijans of Bandanapalli, H/O. Laxmipuram in Narsampet Taluk, Warangal district over a Government Land i.e. Bancharai, under their possession, as against the so called political sufferers and landlords who purchased the land.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000/- for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has not taken steps to cancel the loan pattas given to the landlords and rich people to the extent of 80 acres of Government land at Dharmaraopet Village in Narsampet Taluk, Warangal district and to given the possession of the said land to the Harijans by evicting the said landlords and the rich.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000/- for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-

As the Government has not taken steps to evict the landlords and rich people from the Government land at Bhanojipet Village in Narsampet Taluk, Warangal district and to allot the 350 acres of the said Government land to the Harijans and land less poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000/- for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-

As the Government has failed not only in bringing about radical land reforms but also in the implementation of the existing land ceiling Act and also failed in the assignment and handing over the possession of the Government land to the landless poor, Harijans and tribals.

Sri P. Sanysi Rao: —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,24,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 1/-

The implementation of land reform legislation has become an eye wash and collective farming of the allotted land should be introduced.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,94,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100/-

More credit facilities should be provided to small farmers.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 1/-

Sri G. Suryanarayana:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 1/-

Sri G. Suryanarayana:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,900 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 100/-

Sri G. Suryanarayana:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,63,34,000 for Land Revenue Dept. by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Rs. 20,40,500

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. VIII- Stamps and Registration-
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,04,31,600 for stamps and Registration by Rs. 100/.

To highlight the ever increasing current practice in the Department, more particularly the creation of posts of Vigilance officers which has added new dimensions to corruption in the Dept.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,04,31,600 for stamps and Registration by Rs. 100/.

For the failure of the Government in not exempting the weaker sections from collecting fees for issuing encumbrance certificates.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/.

Failure on the part of the Govt. to implement the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. Krishnaswami.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/.

To criticise the action of the Government in relaxing the rules relating to grant of bar licences in the City and other places and granting fresh licences to new bar shops.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/.

Unwillingness on the part of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in regard to revision of rules and procedure.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/.

For the failure of the Government in giving Abkari leases to the toddy tappers cooperative societies by eliminating the contracts who speculate on this trade and the failure to prepare and implement a comprehensive plan to rehabilitate and improve the living conditions of those tappers.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has failed to take steps to abolish the system of increasing 6% amount yearly over the auction amount given to the toddy tappers Co-operative Societies.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 1/-

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 1/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,91,26,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100/-
Corruption in Excise Department should be dealt with an iron hand.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,00 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to check evasion of taxes by big traders in the twin cities and other major towns of the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to levy suitable tax on luxury hotels.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to keep an effective check on wholesale transaction in Mundies and Marketing Centres.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100/-

For not taking effective steps to prevent evasion by institutions with heavy turnover and harassing the smaller fry which will get more revenues to the Government even without bringing the essential Commodities under the purview of this Sales Tax Act.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,30,90,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100/-

Effective steps should be taken to plug the tax evasion and double dealing and also corruption should be put down.

Mr. Speaker:— cut motion moved.

Sri E. Ayyapureddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100

To focus attention on the terrible stagnation of staff in the Dept,
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the anarchic conditions prevailing in the Pay and Accounts Office.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government in taking over the work relating to the maintenance of accounts from the control of Accountant-General.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in taking steps to keep the Treasury Offices and the State Bank located nearly to avoid inconvenience to the public.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,65,38,900 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved:

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,74,58,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government for the undue delay in disposing of the pension cases.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,74,58,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has not taken steps to decide and dispose of the pension cases so as to enable the Pensioners to get their pensions immediately after their retirement without any Pārāvi and loss of time.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,74,58,000 by Rs. 100/-
As the Government has not agreed to issue pensions through the Banks.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I, beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,23,71,000 for Political and other Pensions by Rs. 10/-

Failure on the part of the Government to investigate into the complaints from the public in regard to pensions granted to freedom fighters.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,23,71,000 for Political and other Pensions by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for not providing adequate amounts towards old age pension.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,23,71,000 for Political and other pensions by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities like pulses, edible oils and textiles.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for removing the producer's levy in the cyclon-hit areas and exposing the producer to the dictates of the wholesalers in selling their produce.

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to streamline the public distribution system and extend it to cover rural areas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to provide a remunerative price to the producer and allowing the middlemen to exploit the situation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the patronage extended to rice millers,

Sri M. Nagi Reddy—Sir, I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

For not implementing the unanimous resolution unanimously passed in the Legislative Assembly for taking over sugar, textile, jute industries and also the whole sale trade in essential commodities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Sri M. Omkar. —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-
Since the Government has failed in supplying rice at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per K.G. to common man and in selling sweet oil Rs 6.00 per K.G. and also failed in opening cheap price grain shops in the villages.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Essential commodities should be supplied to people at cheap price and the present chaotic system of distribution should end.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,61,02,000 for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs 1/-

All working class areas should be covered by Janatha shops to supply necessities of life at cheap subsidised prices to the poor.

Mr. Speaker: —Cut motions moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,07,71,000 for Relief on Account of Natural calamities by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to provide relief to the real sufferers.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,07,71,000 for Relief on account of Natural calamities by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for the arbitrary way in which the hereditary trustee of Annavaram Devasthanam was favoured and reinstated despite the recommendations of the Enquiry Officer that he should be removed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for the arbitrary way in which the hereditary trustee of Annavaram Devasthanam was favoured and reinstated despite the recommendations of the Enquiry Officer that he should be removed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-
To criticise the failure of the Government in getting its own orders enforced in regard to the restoration of wells in Pushkarini at Tirumalai Hills.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for the improper way in which the Board of Management of T.T.D. has been constituted.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To highlight the favouritism exhibited by the Chief Minister in nominating the present incumbent in the post of Chairman, T.T.D. for a second term.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

For failure to introduce necessary legislation to take possession of the temple properties from monopoly tenants and distribute them to the landless and houseless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for its failure in administering some institutions in T.T.D. and other Devasthanams in a secular way.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for giving arbitrary promotions from administrative side ignoring the claims of Executive Officers of the Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Govt. for trying to alienate the land of Sri Ranganayakaswamy temple, Guntur in favour of an individual ignoring the repeated requests of the houseless poor people.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for having forcibly evicted hundreds of poor families from the sites belonging to Sri Anjaneya Swami etc. temples of Guntur and for trying to alienate them to rich people.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

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To criticise the Government for allowing the T.T.D. authorities to act in an autocratic manner and resorting to eviction of shops and houses of Tirumalai hills in disproportion to requirements.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration on Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to give permanent tenancy right to the poor tenants and hand over the land under the possession of landlords to some more landless people or sell them to the landless at reasonable rate to be paid by instalments extending over a period of 20 years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration on Religious Endowments by Rs. 200/-

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration on Religious Endowments by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 1/-

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,50,0000 for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs. 1/-

Corruption should be rooted out in Endowment Department.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M.Cmkar:—Sir. I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,62,68,000 for Loans to Govt. servants and other Mis. Loans by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has not provided loans to the needy Government servants.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri A. Sriramulu :— Mr. Speaker Sir, We are to-day discussing very important subject concerning the administration of our State. Practically 50% of the activity of the Government is covered by it., Starting with District Administration, we are dealing with all tax collecting Departments. I am dealing with the District Administration, The Minister for Revenue is staging a walk out Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy :—Sir, I have to attend the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—So, let the Minister satisfy himself with getting the Demands voted.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—So far as the B.A.C. is concerned, it is a must. I being incharge of the Legislature I should attend the meeting. It is on the order of the Speaker. There is no disrespect to the Hon’ble Member nor to the Hon’ble House.

A. Sriramulu :—I am only trying to bring to your notice the interest that the Ministers have been taking about the discussions in this House. It does not enthuse any member to make any suggestion, because it is not having a purposeful discussion or to pursue some constructive suggestions made, This has almost become an annual ritual. If this is maintained as a ritual, I speak for 15 minutes and do my part of the annual ceremony. I thought some body would take interest in regard to the District Administrator.

Chairman :—He can attend the B.A.C. Other Minister will note down and you will have the reply.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy :—My Colleague Mr. Mahendranath, the Minister for Marketing will take down the notes, Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—District Administration is an essential component of the administrative apparatus of the State. It is at this level the people come in contact with the Government, its programmes and its policies. The structure and design of this administration is far
from satisfactory. I have pointed out in this House how out-dated this structure is and how it was designed by an alien administrator to simply exploit the people, at a time when the primary object and primary function of the District Administration has been nothing but collection of land revenue and maintenance of law and order. This structural design was evolved, which was an excellent design, as far as that objective was concerned. Right from the village upto the district level, the Britishers were intelligent enough in instituting a set up which would effectively and efficiently cater to their needs, i.e., collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order. During the past so many years, the functions of District Administration have radically changed. District Administration will have to deal not only with the regulatory aspect of the administration but with the developmental aspect and as such this particular qualitative change in regard to the objectives of administration at the district level did not get reflected in a change of the design of the district administration.

Let us look at the structure of the District Administration. The village, the firka, the taluk, the division and finally the district and how even a small thing that is given in the taluk office or in the Collector’s office that paper takes a merry go round. Even if it is given in the Collector’s office, it finds a way to the village and it is the village officer that will have to report on a particular paper presented by an ordinary citizen to the Collector. From the village officer it should go to the Firka Revenue Inspector he should make his own report and it finally goes to the Taluk Office. There, very few things get disposed of at the Taluk level. But ultimately goes to the R.D.O. from whom it goes to the Collector. I want to ask the Revenue Minister as to whether these levels are necessary at the district level, as far as the District Administrative set up is concerned. Is it not possible to reduce these levels? Either you have the village and the firka eliminate the taluk or you have the village and the taluk eliminate the division. Something will have to be done so that the delays in regard to the redressal of grievances of the citizens are reduced.

Sir, if we look at the attitude of the people towards District Administration, I do not know if it is correct, anybody will say that they are disgusted with the administration. It is not on account of the individuals but on account of the environment that has been built up, it is on account of atmosphere that has been created, it is on account of the structural design which is not suitable for the present day thoughts.

The Institute of Public Administration deputed a team to study the working of the District Administration. In the course of its enquiry, the Study Team of the Institute of Public Administration had interviewed
Several villagers in several States. These are the observations made by the Study Team in regard to the attitude of the people towards District Administration. I shall read a few extracts because these will be very interesting for our Administrators to know what exactly is the attitude of our people about the administrative apparatus at the district level.

"The existence or the absence of a Government makes no difference to us"..."That is what the villager said in a particular place" because nothing ever gets done through these Government agencies. Complete disintegration of the society has been avoided so far because a large majority of the people tend to be self-sufficient and consequently unable to get along with any service from the Government".

One more interview. "After the Officers have already distributed all the Taccavi funds to the people whom they want to favour, they sent information around asking for applications for loans. When we applied, we are told that funds have already been exhausted." In one more village: "After considerable difficulty we raised funds at great cost, we sunk tube wells. Inspite of repeated requests, the Electricity Department had not supplied power, consequently the tube wells are lying idle. We are told that there is dearth of poles to Transmission Lines and yet to the next village power has been supplied who have been able to bribe the officials. When the Team questioned these people as to why they did not complain to the higher officials, the villagers replied:—"yes. The higher officials too are corrupt. They won't listen unless they are paid some bribe. When it was upto them that they should complain to the District Collector who was a high officer and was not expected to be corrupt, they say, yes, but his chauri prasis won't let us appear before him unless we bribe them." These are the comments collected by a very responsible Team deputed by the Institute of Public Administration. I think this in a nut shell must present a picture of the apparatus which has been installed at the district level and the service we have been rendering to the people.

Coming to the set up itself, take the village karanam because we from village which is the base level. The Village Karanam is saddled with too many responsibilities. He is the village accountant; he is the advisor to the village munsiff; he is the statistician; he has to maintain voluminous accounts; he is simply going on submitting weekly, fortnightly and monthly periodicals. The entire edifice depends upon the statistical information furnished by the Village Karanam, either it be cattle census, crop pattern, drought and anythnig else. Almost the entire economic activity covered by our plan this statistical basis is the village accountant, i.e., the village karanam. I want to know...
whether this Village Karanam is qualified or suited for this delicate and difficult job of doing village accountant and also village statistician.

On so many occasions in the past in the very same House it has been suggested by the Members that the post of the village karanam must be upgraded and suitable training must be given. This has been in pursuance of the recommendations made by the previous Administrative Reforms Committee. I shall give an extract of a recommendation made by our own Committee headed by late Mr. Nukala Ramachandra Reddy who was the Chairman of that Committee, during, 1964-65.

Chairman :—Mr. Sriramulu, when you quote you may say quote and when you end it you may also say unquote.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—"It would be worthwhile to spend some money in training certain number of well qualified persons for the posts of village officers and provide them with opportunities for promotion to posts like L.D.Cs., Village Level Workers, Junior Co-operative Inspectors and Panchayat Executives. This would lead to a general improvement of the Government administration". This recommendation is there for the past 11 years. Our Government is impervious and is oblivious to the hardships of the people. Our Government wants a sort of no change and go-slow and no-change seems to be the main theme of the policy of our Government.

Similarly, the firka revenue inspector. Firka consists of about 26 to 28 villages and our Revenue Minister has been complaining just a few days ago when the remission cases came out that the Revenue Inspector has to ajmoish every village and his remarks must be taken into account. I am asking the Revenue Minister whether it is physically possible for any Revenue Inspector to ajmoish 28 villages particularly when the cropped area has increased, when the fields are having the crop almost round the year with two or three crops. This is a physical impossibility. But yet we are keeping ourselves under an illusion that the Revenue Inspector is effectively ajmoishing the fields, the encroachments, the water rate cases. I do not think it is necessary for the Government to dupe itself and continue under this illusory standards that the R.I. would effectively ajmoish the villages. So, the jurisdiction of the Revenue Inspector will have to be reduced. A compact block of 10 or 12 villages should be there for him so that he will be able to exercise effective control in regard to cultivation, use of water, encroachments and various other problems connected with the assessment of land revenue. That is absolutely essential.
When you come to the Taluk office, the taluk office staff pattern was designed by the East India Company. Excluding a few additions here and there, subsequently nothing has been done at the taluk level and most of the forms which are urgently needed either by the people or by the officers, are not supplied. Taluk office presents a sorry spectacle of an organisation which is practically going bankrupt. The stationery will not be supplied, chairs will be outdated and nobody knows how exactly and what goes on in the taluk office. That is why it is absolutely essential that we design a new system and appoint a Receptionist in Taluk Office. If a villager comes to a Taluk Office he does not know whom to approach because he does not know how work is being conducted and whom he should approach. Agents and brokers are developing in every taluk headquarters. Just to put in an application for transfer of registry, this unfortunate farmer will have to go to the agent to get his petition prepared. For example, application for assignment of land, assignment of house-sites, application for transfer of registry-these are some of the very essential parts of work that are being transacted in the taluk office and in all such items of work, standardised forms must be printed and they must be supplied to whoever comes to the Taluk Office. I am now suggesting that every Taluk Office must have a Receptionist and he should be provided a suitable place. Who ever comes to the Taluk Office, the Receptionist must answer his call; the receptionist must help him, advise him and if the villager concerned says that a particular paper is pending in a particular section, the Receptionist will have to go to that section, find out the stage and try to convey the result of the stage of that particular file. The Receptionist must be appointed if at all we are true to our proclamation that we are trying to render service to the people. Service to the people can be rendered by having an effective liaison in the form of a Revenue Officer between the staff of the Taluk office and the villagers who come to the Taluk Office.

I feel, this post of Revenue Divisional Officer is absolutely superfluous. It is a post-office post. It is not serving any useful purpose. If you can increase the status of the Tahsildar and also the status of the firka Revenue Inspector, I think, the post of the R.D.O. can be easily abolished so that one level can be reduced. The Taluk directly deals with the Collector and the Tahsildar perhaps may be able to exercise a better control over the revenue administration of his taluk and he will be directly responsible to the Collector.

Collector is the king-pin of the District Administration. Nowadays it has become customary on the part of the Government to select junior officers as Collectors. Most of these Junior Officers with the
training they have received are not suitable for what they are expected to discharge. The Administrative Reforms Committee has made a suggestion in regard to the qualities or the qualifications of Collectors.

While ordering the posting of Collector, care should be taken. An amateur chap, an young man who has got American style of education is no good for this. Persons, who are acquainted with rural conditions, rural atmosphere, rural attitudes, rural hopes and aspiration, will have to be chosen. There should be 10 years experience, minimum, before posting a person as Collector of a District. Otherwise the entire administration will come to dis-credit.

Then I come to land revenue. Revised Estimate for 1976-77 is for Rs. 20 crores. The Budget estimate for 1977-78 is for Rs. 34.7 crores. It is an insignificant amount. Land Revenue which used to be main flank of the Revenue receipts of the State has today come down to an insignificant position. There is multiplicity of taxation on land. Karanam is getting confused. Pattadar's confusion is worst confounded. He does not know under what head Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 had to be demanded. There is wet assessment, additional wet assessment; there is drainage cess, education cess and several types of cesses are there. Particularly, in Circar districts, the ryot does not know as to how and why so much money is demanded. That is why the multiplicity of tax on land should be removed. For this, I am suggesting exemption on small holdings of 2 acres of wet and 5 acres of dry land from the payment of land revenue. By this, number of small farmers, numbering lakhs, would be benefitted. Loss accrued to the Government, by this major exemption would be about Rs. 5 crores I have calculated this. It is not going to be a big amount as far as this is concerned and the loss of Rs. 5 crores can be made out, by streamlining our Commercial Taxes Department and by introducing a sort of gradation system in regard to taxes in land.

In regard to land revenue the Government has been promising that they will give Pattadar pass-books to the Pattadars. This promise has not been fulfilled. Most of the Village Munisiffs would not give receipts for the money collected in the prescribed form. Even in, P. A. C., this matter has come up and the village Munisiffs, were giving manuscript receipts than the printed receipts, and they are being lost. This is why during the year 1974-75, the total amount of money which was mis-appropriated in Revenue Department was Rs. 44.82 lakhs. In the case of mis-appropriation, there was increase. During the year 1973-74, there are 79 cases involving Rs. 3,09,000 and during 1974-75, the number increased to 103 cases involving Rs. 4, 21 lakhs.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Unless the Department is prepared to vigorously impose punishments if the Village Munsiffs would not give printed receipts, this mis-appropriation cannot be checked. On this aspect, the Minister should give us some assurance. Printed receipts should be printed and should be handed over to the Village Munsiffs. If they would not give the printed receipts, severe punishments should be imposed.

In regard to Stamps and Registration, Sir. We have created Vigilance Officer’s posts. This is yet to increase corruption in the Department. By the creation of these posts, the Sub-Registrars have got additional burden. Why should we unnecessarily impose additional burden? Previously the Sub-Registrars were sharing the burden of the District Registrars. Today, they are obliged to share the burden of not only the District Registrars but also that of the Vigilance Officers. The creation of Vigilance Officer’s posts increased more burden on the Sub-Registrars and more penalty on the people who come to the Registrars office.

In regard to Excise, Sir, I have gone through the notes given by the Hon’ble Minister. He has not referred to any of the recommendations made by Mr. Krishnaswami in his Report. This is an important report covering the entire activity of the Excise Department. He made a recommendation in regard to Minimum Guaranteed Quantity. Since it is very arbitrarily being fixed, he wanted a rationale to be adopted in fixing the Minimum Guaranteed Quantity. Similarly, auction system is faulty now. People are invited to Auction and sealed tenders were also being invited. He has referred to conducting of public auction and receiving of sealed tenders. In regard to price of arrack, Sri Krishnaswamy said that maximum price of arrack should not exceed Rs. 7 per litre in order to prevent unhealthy competition. He has suggested a procedure by which standards can be regulated and enforced. In regard to excise duty on Indian made foreign liquor, he has suggested that it should be Rs. 14 instead of Rs. 21 50. He has a very valid reason, for that. In the neighbouring States of Mysore and Pondichery, the excise duty is low and we are losing lot of revenue because the liquor is being smuggled into our State. That is why to bring our rates in conformity with those of neighbouring States, he has suggested Rs. 14.

Then, in regard to Chloral Hydrate in toddy, Sir. The Subordinate Legislation Committee had investigated about this most poisonous drug, which is being consumed by illiterate and ignorant masses of our State. About the Chloral Hydrate, the department does not seem to know as to how exactly is its shape. According to the
proceedings of the Committee, so carefully still, the Chloral Hydrate would be brought in barrels and some said that it is in crystal form. The Department connected with the Chloral Hydrate itself is not in a position to know about it. It is a dangerous and poisonous drug used for manufacturing the artificial toddy. If you take that total number of trees in our State, the optimum quantity of toddy that is being produced from those trees work out only to 1/3rd and the remaining 2/3 is the chloral hydrate toddy. What are the steps taken by the Excise Department in this connection has to be answered by the Minister for Excise. Mr. Krishnaswamy said that the Excise Manual has to be re-issued. This should also be considered.

In regard to licensing of bars, Sir. I do not know how the restrictions imposed in the Excise Manual are relaxed. Yesterday, one bar, by name Sri Devi Hotel was opened. That bar is 100 metres nearer to another bar; 100 metres nearer to an Educational institution and 150 metres far from a Ladies Cloth Market. How the Minister has relaxed the Rules and Regulations and given the licence to this Sri Devi Hotel. What is the inside story about this bar? The people are so much irritated. It is on the main road in Abids, and to this Law College. Despite all the restrictions, proclamations in regard to 12 point Formula and all these things, the licence was given to this bar.

In regard to Sales Tax, Sir; the administration in the Department is satisfactory and let me compliment the Finance Minister because every year, year after year, there is increase in revenue. Still, it can be further improved. Because there are 3 points. One is Consignment sales and another is branch office sales. Check posts are also there. These are three important aspects which need further investigation. I saw in Papers, that the Kerala Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gulhati and he made some very good recommendations. I request the Minister to send for them and adopt some of them if they are good. In Twin Cities, there is large scope for improvement in collections and plugging of leakages.

By this, we will be able to raise Rs. 10 crores. That is my honest estimate. In regard to compounding of offences, it has become a big botheration. The officers are harrassing the dealers. A provision must be made so that an appeal is preferred to the higher authority over the arbitrary compoundings.
In regard to Endowments, Sir. In the Tirupathi Tirumala Devasthanams, the gold worth Rs. 9 crores was sold at once. This gold was accumulated over a period of 3 years. Why this gold was accumulated for a period of three years? Annually, they should have sold the gold. Every year, they should have sold gold worth of Rs. 3 crores. If T. T. D. has adopted this method, they would have got every year 8% of Bank interest. First year they would have got Rs. 24 lakhs as interest; second year Rs. 42 lakhs and third year Rs. 72 lakhs. By accumulating the gold for a period of 3 years, the T. T. D., has got a loss of interest of Rs. 1.14 crores. Who exactly is responsible for this and what is the method of disposing of the gold? These are the points on which the Minister for Endowments has to answer. I feel the persons with authority and the T. T. D., are doing in their own way; and it cannot be allowed.

I read in newspapers that the T. T. D. is going to manufacture a KIRITAM at the cost of Rs. 1 crore 8 years back, the T. T. D. spent Rs. 50 lakhs and manufactured a KIRITAM. It is quite bright and suitable. What is the need and fancy for the T. T. D. to go for another new KIRITAM.

T. T. D. is starting English medium schools. Is it the philosophy of the Religious Institution? The Estimates Committee went into this problem and it deplored the attitude of T.T.D. in starting an English medium school.

A Canteen has been leased to a private party, when others came to pay Rs. 11,000 per month. It seems he is a very powerful man in the State and this man has been able to get the lease of the canteen for a period of 3 to 5 years at Rs. 5,000 per month. By this, there is a loss of Rs. 6,000 every month to the T. T. D. The T. T. D. went a step further and invested Rs. 1½ lakhs to purchase utensils and furniture for the canteen. What exactly is the reason for this?

Last point, Sir, there is one hereditary trustee who mis-appropriated Rs. 30 lakhs. The Government has appointed the Joint Commissioner of Endowments as an Enquiry Officer. 60 charges out of 80 have been proved and the hereditary trustee must be dismissed and, criminal prosecution must be launched. But the Government has re-instated him. Let the Minister for Endowments explain the reasons for this.

I am confident that we have gone to an irreparable stage and with all this, I take leave of you.

12:00 noon

Relief on Account of Natural Calamities

1978 Chairman. The meeting was convened at 12:00 noon on 23rd June, 1977. The Chairman

V. Prasad

12:10 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. for the discussion on the demands for

Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

28th June, 1977.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chief Minister,
Mr. Finance Secretary,

I am to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1977-78. The total revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 280 crores, while the total expenditure is projected at Rs. 880 crores.

The budget is compiled after thorough analysis of the needs of the state and the demands for grants submitted by various departments. The budget aims to maintain a balance between the revenue and expenditure to ensure sustainable growth.

I am confident that this budget will provide a strong foundation for the development of our state and improve the quality of life for its citizens.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
28th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

12-20 p. m.

The following are the details of the demands for grants voted for the year 1977-78:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget for the year 1977-78 was presented on 10th June, 1977, and the demands were voted during the session held on 12-20 p. m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

12:30 p.m.


Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-73.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

28th June, 1977.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  28th June, 1977.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

for 1976-77.

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Voting of Demands for Grants:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

30th June, 1977:—At the meeting, the following demands were tabled and a vote of confidence was demanded:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Total: Rs.

The vote was taken and the demands passed.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
28th June, 1977.

Arrival Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants,

220 28th Jure, 77. Arpava! Fianco) Statement (Budget)

for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Voting of Demands for Grants: 808 against

1977-78.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount (in Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22nd June, 1977.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The meeting will assemble at 10 a.m. for the purpose of

1. Voting of the following demands for grants:

2. Adjournment.

The meeting will adjourn at 12 noon.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants:
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. 28th June, 1977. 2

for 1977-78.

1. 28th June, 1977. 2

Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. 28th June, 1977. 2

Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. 28th June, 1977. 2

Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. 28th June, 1977. 2
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

for 1977-78.

[Text content not clearly visible due to image quality]
Mr. Chairman:—Now the house stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 29th June 1977.)
APPENDICES

STATEMENT ON DEMAND NO. 10

COMMERCIAL TAXES ADMINISTRATION

The Commercial Taxes Department is administering the following Acts:

(4) The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation, 1358 Fasli.

The above Acts are administered by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. The entire State is divided into 9 divisions, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Each division is divided into circles. The Commercial Tax Officers are incharge of circles covering a Revenue District or three or four Revenue Taluks depending on the revenue potential of the area, and are assessing authorities in respect of Sales Tax for dealers whose total turnover is Rs. 3 lakhs and above per year. They are also the first appellate authorities for dealers whose total turnover in less than Rs. 50,000 per year. The Deputy Commercial Tax Officers are assessing authorities for dealers with a total turnover of less than Rs. 3 lakhs. Assistant Commercial Tax Officers exercise powers of assessment in respect of dealers having a turnover of Rs. 40,000 and below, whose assessments are transferred to them by the Deputy Commercial Tax Officers concerned. There are 8 posts of Assistant Commissioners for disposal of appeals against assessments from dealers with a total turnover of more than Rs. 50,000 per year.

Under Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, the State Government have appointed an appellate Tribunal presided over by a Chairman who is a Judicial Officer of the rank of District Judge.

During the year 1976, the Government accorded administrative sanction for the construction of Building Complex for locating all Officers of the Commercial Taxes Department and Excise Department in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 86 lakhs.
On the recommendation made by the Sales Tax Advisory Committee the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 was amended to bring more number of goods into the single point tax. The Act was also amended consequent to the amendment to Central Sales Tax Act bringing pulses, cereals, crude oil, paddy and rice under declared goods.

Besides the Advisory Committee at State level, three Zonal Advisory Committees have been constituted as follows:

**Zone I:** Comprising Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Vijayawada Commercial Taxes, Divisions.

**Zone II:** Comprising Guntur, Chittoor and Kurnool Commercial Taxes Divisions.

**Zone III:** Comprising Hyderabad-I, Hyderabad-II and Warangal Divisions.

A series of meetings were held by Minister (Finance), with the representatives of Cinema exhibitors to discuss matters relating to levy of entertainment tax in respect of theatres located in local authorities having a population of Rs. 25,000 and below.

The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 was amended so as to provide for the levy and payment of entertainment tax in the local areas with a population not exceeding 25,000 at certain percentages ranging from 13% to 14% of the gross collection capacity per show and also to provide that in lieu of the tax payable as aforesaid, the proprietor of any entertainment may at his option, enter into an agreement with the prescribed authority to compound the tax payable for one year for a fixed term at certain percentages ranging from 8 to 12.

The revenues derived during the last 3 years under the various Acts are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Act</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
<th>1977-78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>(R.E.)</td>
<td>(B.B.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. P. G. S. T. Act</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>12,011</td>
<td>12,324</td>
<td>14,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S.T. Act</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>2,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.P.E.T. Act</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>1,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. P. (T.A.) H. R. and</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>64,46</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Electrical Inspectorate is in charge of administration and implementation of the following Electricity Acts and Rules:

1. Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
2. Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

Under Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1939 a duty at the rate of 3 paise per unit on, and in respect of, all sales of energy effected at a price of more than 12 paise per unit by the Licensees is being collected, by the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government. Besides this, the Electrical Inspectorate is also collecting fees for inspection of various electrical installations, cinema halls in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The revenue earned in 1976-77 is Rs. 37,60,960 which includes collection of arrears of electricity duty for the period 1971-72 to 1975-76.

From 1975-76 onwards, a Standard Laboratory is functioning in the Electrical Inspectorate for testing rubber goves, transformer oil and meters. To make the laboratory full fledged, some of the equipment ordered previously were received and orders have been placed for some more equipment.

P. RANGA REDDY,
Minister for Finance.

NOTE ON THE POLICY UNDERLYING DEMAND NO. XII
TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XII concerning the Treasury and Accounts Administration.

The Budget Estimates for 1977-78 provide for a gross demand of Rs. 4,65,38,900 (Voted and Charged Rs. 1,100).

The Demand Covers:—

I. The Treasuries and Accounts Department consisting the following Branches:—
232 28th June, 1977. Appendices

1. Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts (Administrative Office at State Head-quarters).
2. District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.
3. Pension Payment Office at Motigally and Secunderabad.
4. Compilation Section at State Bank of Hyderabad.
5. Accounts Training College at Hyderabad and Accounts Training School at Eluru.

II. The Pay & Accounts Organisation at Hyderabad.

III. Local Fund Audit Department.

1. Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts (Administrative Office at State Head-quarters.)

There are no plan schemes for the Department and the expenditure is mainly on the salaries of the Employees and other contingent expenditure.

Opening of New-Sub-Treasuries at the District Head-quarters of Telangana Area.

For bringing the pattern of Treasury Administration in Telangana Area on a par with the one in Andhra Area, Head-quarters have been ordered to be established in three Districts viz., Adilabad, Khammam and Medak. In other Telangana Districts such Head-quarters Sub-Treasuries have already been opened. The Head-quarters Sub-Treasuries handle all the receipts credited to the Government at the Head-quarters of a District and attend to payment of pensions, sale of stamp, payment of salaries to Village Establishment, refunds of revenue deposits, payment of commission to stamp vendors, service postage bill etc. These Head-quarters Sub-Treasuries in Adilabad, Khammam and Medak will be opened shortly.

Upgradation of Collection Depots.

Orders have also been issued for upgrading the existing Collection Depots at Palakol in West Godavari District and Rampachodavaram in East Godavari District into full fledged Sub-Treasuries. These upgraded collection Depots will start functioning as full fledged Sub-Treasuries shortly.
Introducing of Scheme of Drawal of Salaries of Gazetted Officers by the Heads of Offices.

From 1-10-1971, the work relating to the issue of pay slips in respect of all Gazetted Officers in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, was entrusted to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Hyderabad, while the Accountant General was issuing pay slips to all Gazetted Officers working in the Districts. From 1-1-1977 onwards the system of issue of Pay slips by Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad to the Gazetted Officers (Other than All India Service Officers, Heads of Departments, Andhra Pradesh State Administrative Service Officers and District Judges) working in the Districts, have been dispensed with and the Heads of Offices have been authorised to draw and disburse their pay and allowances. The Pay and Accounts Officer has also been directed to take over from the Accountant General the work relating to the issue of pay slips and maintenance of service records of All India Service Officers, Heads of Departments, Andhra Pradesh State Administrative Service Officers and District Judges working in the District also with effect from 1-1-1977. The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, has been made the Liaison Officer for the successful implementation of the Scheme of drawal of salaries of Gazetted Officers by the Heads of Offices.

VERIFICATION OF PENSION CLAIMS OF CLASS IV GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ISSUE OF PENSION PAYMENT ORDERS

Government have issued orders delegating to the following Heads of Departments/Offices the power to verify and issue pension Payment Orders in respect of the categories of Government servants shown against each with effect from 1-1-1977.

(i) Heads of Departments.

(a) Director of Agriculture .. All Class IV Employees.

(b) Director of School Education.

(c) Director of Medical and Health Services.

(ii) Heads of Offices.

Superintendents of Police/Commissioners of Police. Head Constables, Police Constables and other Class IV Employees.
Superintendents of Excise. . . . . Excise Constables and other Class IV Employees.

District/Divisional Forest Officers. . . Forest Guards and other Class-IV Employees.

This will ensure quicker settlement of pensions to the Class IV Employees and certain other categories in the above Departments.

II. PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE, HYDERABAD.

In the year 1971, Government decided to take over the Pay and Accounts functions for the Twin Cities from the Accountant General Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and set up the Pay and Accounts Department for State Head-quarters payments other than pension Payments. In pursuance of this decision, the Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad, was formed on 1st October, 1971.

At the Head-quarters of the Government, the transactions are always of a far higher order than in the Districts and the Government's financial interest would be well served by the system of precheck and payment. The Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad under the Government of Andhra Pradesh is required to follow the system of pre-check and payment and issue of pay slips on the same lines as was in vogue in the Accountant General's office. The Pay and Accounts functions are therefore akin to those of the Accountant General's office.

III. EXAMINER OF LOCAL FUND AND PANCHAYAT RAJ ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD.

In the G.O.Ms. No. 427, Finance and Plg., (Admn.-I) Department, dated 29-9-1976, the Local Fund Audit Department which was hitherto with the Treasuries and Accounts Department was separated and declared as a separate Department with the Examiner of Local Fund and Panchayat Raj Accounts, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad as the Head of the Department, in view of the Administrative needs for quick and efficient disposal of Government work.

The Local Fund and Audit Department is incharge of the Audit of the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions viz., Municipal Councils, Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads, Temples, Zilla Grandhalayas, Agricultural Markets. The Audit of the Accounts of the five universities in the State and other Miscellaneous Institutions is also done by the Department.
The system of pre-audit has been introduced initially in four Municipalities viz., Warangal, Guntur, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam on an experimental basis from 1-5-1977.

The Budget provision under the Head M. H. 20 L.F. Audit S.H. (01) Head-quarters office comprised the provision required for the office of the Examiner and attached offices in the City. The Budget provision under S.H. (02) District Offices is for the amount required for the District Offices and Audit Offices in the Districts.

P. RANGAREDDY
Finance Minister

NOTE ON POLICY UNDERLYING DEMAND NO. XVIII PENSIONS.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XVIII concerning Pensions.

The Budget Estimates for 1977-78 provide for a demand of Rs. 21,82,12,000 as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Voted} & .. .. .. .. .. \text{21,74,58,000} \\
\text{and} & \\
\text{Charged} & .. .. .. .. \text{7,54,000}
\end{array}
\]

The amounts included in the above demand are intended broadly for the following purposes:

(a) Payment of pension and Gratuity to the retired Government servants.

(b) Payment of commuted value of pensions.

(c) Payment of Family Pension to the survivors of deceased Government servants.

(d) Payment of pension and gratuity to the retired Teachers of State Aided Educational Institutions.

(e) Payment of pension to the Legislators.

Under the rules, Pension and Gratuity is awarded to a Government servant who is required to retire on reaching the age of superannuation or earlier, under certain circumstances. Similarly the Family pension is awarded to the survivors of deceased Government servants. For these items, a total sum of Rs. 16,57,39,000 is required.
Government have adopted several measures in the recent past, which were intended to improve the lot of pensioners and their survivors. In addition to the relief in pension granted during the year 1975 through G.O.Ms. No 7/Finance, dated 11-1-1975 a further relief at 10% of pension subject to minimum of Rs. 10/- and a maximum of Rs. 50/- was sanctioned with effect from 1-10-1976.

Another measure taken by Government in this direction recently was what is known as “Relief in case of death of a pensioner” under which an amount equal to one month’s pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- is paid to a nominated person immediately on the death of a pensioner.

**Commuted Value of Pensions.**

Retired Government servants are allowed to commute their pensions up to a limit of 3rd and in lieu of this they are paid commuted value in lumpsum. A sum of Rs. 2,20,00,000 is required for this purpose.

**Pension to Retired Teachers of State Aided Educational Institutions.**

The Teachers who retire from State Aided Educational Institutions are now entitled to pension on par with Government servants. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 185,67,700 is required.

There are some other items also included in this Demand, eg. Compassionate Gratuities, Contributions to pensions, Gratuities and Provident Funds, Pensions to Legislators etc.

P. RANGA REDDY,
Finance Minister.

**Note on the Policy underlying Demand No. XIX Political and other Pensions.**

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XIX concerning the Political and other Pensions.

The Budget Estimates for 1977-78 provide for a cross demand of Rs. 2,23,71,000 Voted. The amount included under the grant is intended to cover the requirements under the following services:

**Pensions in Lieu of Resumed Jagirs, Lands, Territories; etc.**

The amounts included under the grant are for
(1) Expenditure on assignments of Land Revenue in lieu of land for the performance of meritorious services to the State:

(2) Alienation of Land Revenue to Inamdar and other Grantees, and

(3) Compensation for excluded proprietors and others in lieu of resumed lands.

The expenditure incurred on award of pensions in consideration of distinguished services are also debited under this head, for which funds have been earmarked under the grant.

P. RANGA REDDY,

Finance Minister.

Note on the policy under lying Demand No. LH Loans to Government Servants.

Mr. Speaker—Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. LH—concerning Loans and Advances to Government Servants and Other Mics. Loans.

The Budget Estimates for 1977-78 provide for a gross Demand of Rs. 5,62,68,000/- (Voted).

766. LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS:

The Head of Account comprises of the following items of loans.

M. H. 05. HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCES:

S.H. (01) Loans to All India Service

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{Rs.} & \\
\hline
\text{Officers} & 18,00,000 \\
\text{S.H. (02) Loans to Other Officers} & 1,00,00,000 \\
\text{S. H. Loans to Ministers} & 1,00,00,000 \\
\text{M.H. 10. Advances for Purchase of Motor Conveyances} & 31,50,000 \\
\text{M.H. 15. Advances for Purchase of other Conveyance} & 13,50,000 \\
\text{M.H. 20. Festival Advances} & 3,20,00,000 \\
\text{M.H. 25. Other Advances} & 60,63,000 \\
\end{array}
\]

5,44,53,000
28th June, 1977.

767. Misc. Loans—M.H. 05. Miscellaneous:

S.H. (02) Loans to Municipalities for their Common good funds .. .. 18,15,000

Total Demand .. .. 5,62,68,000

766. M.H. 05. Houses Building Advances:

House Building Advances can be granted to the following categories of Government Servants.

(i) Permanent State Government Servants.

(ii) Temporary Government Servants who have rendered 10 years continuous service.

(iii) All India Service Officers deputed to the State Service.

House Building Advances are sanctioned for purchase of a Ready Built House or Construction or Repairs to a house. All the State Government Officers are eligible for an advance of 60 months basic pay (D.M. merged) subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-. The A.I.S. Officers are eligible for 60 months basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 80,000/-. The advance sanctioned is recoverable in 192 instalments (principal) and interest in 48 instalments. In addition the employees are eligible for an advance of 15 months pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- towards repairs to their houses after a gap of 5 years from the date of drawal of House Building Advance. This advance is recoverable in 70 instalments including interest. The Ministers are also eligible for an advance of Rs. 20,000/- towards extension and enlargements to their own houses recoverable in 20 instalments.

M.H. 10. Motor Car/Cycle Advances:

All Officers of the State Government including A.I.S. Officers working in the State and drawing a basic pay of Rs. 700/- p.m. and above are eligible for Motor Car Advance of 25 times of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 33,000/- or the actual price of car whichever is less. The advance is recoverable in 90 monthly instalments.

In G.O. Ms. No. 358 Fin. Plg. (L&M) Dept. dated : 16-8-1976 powers have been delegated to Heads of Departments to sanction Motor Car Advances to Government Servants under their Administrative Control.
All Officers of the State Government who are drawing a basic pay between Rs. 350/- to Rs. 1,500/- are eligible for Motor Cycle Advance of Rs. 4,500/- or actual price of the Motor Cycle whichever is less. The advance is recoverable in 70 monthly instalments.

In G.O. Ms. No. 274 Finance & Plg. (A&L) Department dated 15-10-1975 powers have been delegated to Heads of Departments to sanction Motor Cycle Advances to the Government Servants under their Administrative Control.

M.H. 15. *Other Conveyance Advances*:

All Government Servants who are in regular service are eligible for an advance of 4 times the basic pay or Rs. 350/- or actual price of the cycle whichever is less. The advance is recoverable in 24 instalments.

M.H. 20 *Festival Advance*:

All Non-Gazetted Government Servants are eligible for this advance. This is an advance bearing no interest recoverable in 10 equal monthly instalments. All Non-Gazetted Officers are eligible for an advance at Rs. 250/- and Class IV Employees of Rs. 150/- once in a financial year. The existing limits of Festival Advance to Government Servants revised vide G.O. Ms. No. 369 Finance & Plg. (A&L) Department dt: 26-9-1976.

M.H. 25. *Other Advances*:

S.H. (01.6B)*Marriage Advances*:

The scheme for sanctioning advances for marriage purposes was introduced in the year 1970. All permanent Government Servants employed in a regular capacity and Govt. Servants who have put in a total regular service of not less than five years at the time of application for advance are eligible.

In the case of marriages of Female Government Servants and daughters of Government Servants the advance is limited to 15 months basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/-. In the case of marriage of male Government Servants and sons of Government Servants the advance is limited to 15 months basic pay subject to maximum of Rs. 1,500/-. The advance sanctioned is recoverable in 80 instalments including interest. An amount of Rs. 28 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1977-78.
In order to avoid delays in the sanction of marriage advances, powers have been delegated to Heads of Departments in G.O.Ms. No. 126, Financr & Plg. (A&L) Department dated 9-5-1975 to sanction marriage advances in all cases of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers working under their control.

P. RANGA REDDY,
Minister for Finance.

DEMAND No. XXXII.

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

The demand for the Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments for the years 1977-78 is Rs. 63,50,000/—.

The function of the Endowments Department is to administer the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966. The main objects of the Act, are to ensure that the Hindu Religious Institutions and all public charitable institutions and Endowments are administered properly and the income is appropriated for the objects for which the institutions were established.

The general supervision and control over the institutions is vested in the Commissioner. The Act provides for the constitution of Trust Boards for the management of Religious and Charitable Institutions. The Commissioner is assisted by two Joint Commissioners, two personal Assistants in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner, four Deputy Commissioners and twenty-one Assistant Commissioners. To carry out day-to-day administration of the institutions, the Act provides for appointment of Executive Officers. To ensure efficient administration of important institutions, Executive Officers of the cadre of Assistant Commissioner are appointed to Institutions whose annual income is Rs. 2 lakhs and above and Executive Officers of the cadre of Deputy Commissioners are appointed to the Institutions other than Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams whose annual income is Rs. 5 lakhs and above. So far as Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams is concerned and officer of appropriate status required for discharging the functions of the Executive Officer is appointed by the Government.

Payment to Common Good Fund:

The Common Good Fund is pooled from the annual contribution made by the religious institutions whose annual income exceeds Rs. 20 thousands and it is administered by a High Power Committee, the
Chairman of which is the Chief Minister. The fund shall be utilised towards renovation, preservation, and maintenance of the institutions and endowments which are in needy circumstances and also for the promotion and propagation of purposes and objects connected there with and also for the establishment and maintenance of Veda Patasalas and Schools for the training in Archakatwam Adhyapakatwam, Veda-parayaniktwam, Silpam, Vadyam or like services.

Vedas:

Veda Patasalas:—Most of the important temples in the State have established and are maintaining Veda Patasalas for imparting learning in Vedas.

Kumara Adhyapaka Scheme:—Veda Vidyarthis are provided with boarding and lodging facilities or paid stipends. In order to see that the ancient mode of Gurukula Vedahdyanam is not disturbed and also for preserving the study of Vedas, the Endowments Department has started a scheme known as 'Kumara Adhyapaka Scheme'. According to this scheme the father who is fully qualified has to impart education in Veda either to his son or the sons of others who observe Brahmacharya discipline and Agnikarya. The adhyayanam under this scheme is contemplated in accordance with the traditional gurukula system. In order to create incentive in imparting education in Veda a monthly Sambhavana of Rs. 100/- is paid to Adhyapaka and Rs. 40/- P.M. is paid to his ward. The progress in the study of Vedas under this scheme is being watched regularly by a representative of the department who is called the Supervisor of the scheme and who is also fully qualified in the study of Vedas. The scheme is financed by Common Good Fund. There are 54 Adhyapakas and 65 Vidyarthis under this scheme at present and Sri Uppuluri Ganapathi Sastry an eminent Vedic scholar is rendering advice for effective implementation of this scheme.

Veda Rakshana Scheme:—In order to preserve the Vedas it is proposed to introduce a scheme called “Veda Rakshana” to be run under the aegis of the T.T. Devasthanams. It envisages granting of Sambhavana of Rs. 300/- P.M. to Chanapthis and Rs. 200/- P.M. to Kramapthis for reciting Vedas in local temples daily and a monthly pension of Rs. 100/- for reciting at home of every disabled Vedic Pandit. The T.T. Devasthanams have also planned to preserve the voices of the great Masters of Vedic Pandits for preservation for posterity by tape recording them.

Printing and publication of Vedas:—The T. T. Devasthanams has already sanctioned and the Government have also approved the scheme for printing and publishing of Vedas in the language of the people and to make available chapper additions of the Vedas.
Furthering of education in Sanskrit is one of the objects contemplated under the Act. Such of the institutions that can afford to establish and maintain oriental colleges and High Schools have established such institution and they are maintained well. The Devasthanam at Tirupathi, Simhachalam, Annavaram, Dwaraka Tirumala, Yedagirisgutta and Vemulawada and Ponnur are running full fledged oriental colleges and High Schools. An Endowment at Thimmasamudram in Prakasam District which was created for the purpose of furthering education in Sanskrit is running a Sanskrit Pathalasala in accordance with the traditional curriculam.

Hindu Narma Prathisthanam.

For the promotion and propagatin of Hindu Dharma, an institution known as 'Hindu Dharma Prathisthanam' is established by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams and annually a sum not less than a lakh of rupees is set apart for the above purpose. The Headquarters of the institution is Tirupathi.

The Dharma Prathisthanam has set up organisers for arranging Vedaparayanam, Puranakalakashepam and Harikathas in the important temples in twin cities and other places. It has also undertaken a scheme to make every religious insitution in the State a centre of religious activity by arranging Veda Parayanam in temples, reciting of suprabhatams, Bhagavad Geita and name sankirtanams etc.

The Endowment Department has also published a book called "Sarva Pooja Vidhanam" in Telugu through Hindu Dharma Prathis thanam by which all Hindus irrespective of caste and sex can know how to perform the poojas for worshipping the Deity. It is proposed to publish the book in other languages too. It is also proposed to conduct classes for ladies separately.

Training of Archakas:

The temples are places of worship. The persons performing the worship namely arachakas should be acquainted with the fundamentals of Hindu faith culture Agamas and Sastras, describing the mode of worship and should be able to understand the meaning, the significance of the prayers of invocation contained in the Archanas for sevas that take place in the temples for places of worship. With this view, the department is encouraging the establishment of agama Pathasalas under the scheme sponsored by the Department. It is also financing the private
agama Pathasalas, which are catering to the needs of Archakas in qualifying themselves in Agma Examination. The Archakas are required to pass the examinations conducted by the Archaka Examinations Board constituted for the purpose. Steps have been taken to reorganise the system of examinations.

Silpa School :

A school for imparting training in Silpa, has been established in the premises of the office of the Commissioner, Endowments on 1-9-75. There are 20 students undergoing training and there are 3 teachers (including Principal Ex. Officio). The students who are the residents of twin cities are being paid an amount of Rs. 25/- towards stipends and students from outside are paid Rs. 75/-. The average expenditure per month towards establishment is Rs. 2,696/-. The student has to undergo training for a period of four years. The expenditure is being met from the Common Good Fund.

Religious Advisory Council :

To advise the Department on matters regarding Religious practices, rituals, renovations and the like in respect of religious institutions and Endowments, a Religious Advisory Council is constituted for the state with the persons possessing special knowledge of Agama Sastras.

Yoga :

For helping research in Yoga, the T.T. Devasthanams has liberally sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Indian Institute of research in Yoga and Allied Sciences located at Tirupathi for equipment etc., out of which an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been released in two instalments at Rs. 5 lakhs each.

Renovations :

The work of timely repairs and renovations of a large number of temples some of the \( n \) of ancient origin and of great historical and architectural importance demands urgent attention. For undertaking renovation of works and to advise on technical matters there is an Engineering Cell headed by the Superintending Engineer in this Department. Large scale renovations have been undertaken by major temples. The renovation of works are being carried out by raising donations from philanthropic public and by diversion of funds from the Major temples like T.T. Devasthanas etc. Matching grants are also sanctioned from the
CommonGoodFund—a fund which is constituted under the provisions of section 65 of the Act. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 8,67,200—has been sanctioned from the Common Good Fund for 2899 temples for improvements and renovations.

The expenditure on the Endowments Department is initially met from the "Consolidated Fund" of the State and later on recouped at the end of the Financial Year from the "Endowments Administration Fund" constituted under section 64 of the Act of 1966.

The Mecca Masjid and Public Garden Mosque maintained by the Government are under the control of the Endowments Departments. The expenditure on them is met by the Government. The expenditure on the Endowments Department has no impact on the State Exchequer as the entire expenditure is ultimately met from the contributions collected from the Institutions and Endowments.

J. CHOKKA RAO,
Minister for Agriculture and Endowments.

Statement on Demand No. VI District Administration:
The Collector is made responsible for implementing all the developmental activities in the District. He is the coordinating authority of the various departments dealing with the welfare of the people at all levels. The Revenue Administration is specifically dealt with by an Officer in the Senior time scale of I.A.S. known as the District Revenue Officer who is exclusively in charge of the Revenue Administration, Civil Supplies and other allied matters. The Personal Assistant to Collector is also entrusted with certain specific duties such as transfer of registry, requisition of buildings, renewal of licence to rice mill etc. The various duties and responsibilities of these three officers in the district administration have been enumerated in G.O. Ms. No. 77, Revenue dated 22-1-1968, as amended from time to time. For improving the administration at Taluk level on a rational basis the Government have recently considered proposals for reorganisations of Firkas, Taluks etc. While the need for reorganisation has been recognised in principle, the proposal has been deferred for the present.

Assignment of Government Lands to Landless poor:
In order to provide employment and means of livelihood to agricultural labourers, and landless poor, the Government launched with effect from 1-11-169, a Special Crash Programme for assignment of Government waste lands, which will incidentally help to set up food
production in the State. The assignment is heritable but not alienable. However, instances where the land assigned had been alienated by the assignees in favour of rich landlords or for petty consideration due to the poor social and economic conditions of the assignees had been brought to the notice of the Government. As the purpose of assignment of land to the weaker sections would be defeated by such continued alienations and with a view to protect the poor assignees, the Government considered that it was necessary to enact a protective legislation so as to prescribe a punishment to persons who have purchased such lands on the model of the legislation existing in regard to scheduled tribes in the scheduled areas which prohibit alienation of lands and provides for restoration of such lands to the assignees. The Government accordingly issued an Ordinance in this regard and subsequently replaced it by the Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977. This Act provides for the restoration of assigned land to the original assignee or his legal heir or where it is not reasonably practicable to restore the land to such assignee or legal heir, resume the land to Government for assignment to landless poor persons in accordance with the rules. Such restoration is limited to one occasion only. The Act also provides for punishment of a person who acquires any assigned land in contravention of the provisions of the Act with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

As a result of the crash programme, an extent of Ae. 21,62,934 has been assigned to landless poor persons including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes upto the end of April, 1977 leaving a balance of about 4 lakh acres yet to be assigned. Steps are being taken to demarcate the cultivable extent out of this and assign it also to the eligible persons. In the meanwhile, the assignment of cultivable land is continued.

Village Officers:

The unit of Revenue Administration at the lowest level is the village in both Andhra and Telangana regions. Due to historical reasons, the village officers system in Andhra and Telangana evolved on different lines and they are governed by different sets of rules. The Village Officers system in Telangana (Watans' has been held to be inadmissible by the Andhra Pradesh High Court, as the office has attributes of property. The Village Officers in Telangana area paid a commission on collections by way of scale. On the other hand in Andhra area the village offices is has been declared to be non-hereditary by the Supreme Court and the Village Officers are paid fixed salaries and are treated as part time Government employees.
In order to bring uniformity in both the regions of the State, it has been decided to establish a similar system in Telegana area by suitable legislation. The Government of India has been addressing the matter and their reply is awaited. With a view to tone up the Village Administration, the Government have since amended the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Village Officers Service Rules, 1969 for giving preference to the candidates possessing S.S.C./Matriculation or its equivalent or higher academic qualification in the matter of appointment to the posts of Village Officers. Government have also sanctioned an incentive pay of Rs. 5/ to the Village Officers possessing S.S.C./Matric or its equivalent or higher academic qualification. Provision has also been made in the Rules that out of every two vacancies of the post of Village Officers arising in a revenue division the second vacancy should be filled up from among the qualified candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Collection of Land Revenue and Loans:

With a view to provide incentive for clearance of arrears by the ryots and to mitigate any hardship that may be caused to them by the collection of accumulated arrears of land revenue and loans, Government granted the following concessions:

1. Interest on land revenue arrears is waived in all cases where they are paid in full by 30-6-1977.

2. Penal interest on arrears of loans granted under Land Improvement & Agriculturists' Loans Act is waived in all cases where the dues are paid in full by 30-6-1977.

Abolition of Commercial Crops Assessment:

Levy of special assessment, on the lands on which commercial crops are raised, was introduced through the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975 with effect from 1-7-1974. It was represented to the Government that in practice, the levy of the said special assessment is causing undue hardship to ryots due to the discretion of the village officers in the matter of assessing the extent of lands on which commercial crops were raised. It was therefore decided to abolish the levy of the special assessment entirely under that Act with effect from 1st July, 1977. Accordingly, the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Ordinance, 1977 was promulgated repealing the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975.

The question of formulating alternative proposals to make good the loss caused by abolishing the Commercial Crops Assessment is under consideration the Government.
Amendment to Revenue Recovery Act:

In order to secure credit from commercial banks and other financial institutions to finance schemes for the rural sector, it was felt that repayment of such loans are to be guaranteed by the Government. Such a guarantee imposes upon the Government a liability for the recovery of the loan in the event of default by the borrower. Certain Corporations of the State Government and other similar financial bodies are experiencing difficulty in recovering loans advanced by them as they have to move Civil Courts for recovery of sums due to them in case of default, which is time consuming and expensive. The Government, therefore, decided to amend the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 to provide for the recovery of such amounts also as arrears of land revenue. Accordingly, the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 has been promulgated.

Additional Wet Assessment:

Under the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act, 1975 additional wet assessment shall be levied on all wetlands served by Government sources of irrigation with effect from 1-7-1974. It was represented that hardship is being caused to the ayacutdars under certain sources notified under the Act. The Government, therefore, constituted a Committee to go into the criteria that is being adopted for notifying the sources under the Act. The matter is being examined by the Committee.

Lankas:

Lanka lands are situated in the four Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. The total extent covered by the Lankas is approximately 34,112 acres made up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Class Lankas</td>
<td>1,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Class Lankas</td>
<td>15,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Class Lankas</td>
<td>17,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,112</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hitherto the lanka lands were being leased out to the eligible Co-operative Societies consisting of landless poor and in cases where the Co-operative Societies were not genuine or were not functioning satisfactorily, the lankas were being leased out by the Collectors to individual landless poor persons for a period not exceeding 5 years.

The Government have had occasion to observe that in many cases there had been violation of conditions of lease by the grantees and the 

Number
tem of leasing out the landa lands to the Cooperative societies had not worked satisfactorily in practice. Government have considered the matter and issued orders to the Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur District that all 'A' and 'B' Class lands should be assigned on permanent basis free at the rate of not more than 2 1/2 acres to the landless poor sivajamadars, with preference to scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Backward Classes and also subject to certain conditions. In case of 'C' Class Lankas these will be given on annual lease to individuals on the same norms.

P. NARASA REDDI
Minister for Revenue

DEMAND NO. VII—LAND REVENUE

The Following are the important Items Covered by Demand No. VII

**Land Revenue**

The following are amounts of land revenue including watercess and special assessment on commercial crops together with local cess and Education cess collected during the last 3 faslis.

- F. 1383 .. .. .. Rs. 30.66 crores.
- F. 1384 .. .. .. Rs. 36.82 crores.
- F. 1385 .. .. .. Rs. 50.82 crores.

Due to abolition of special assessment on Commercial Crops there will be a reduction in revenue to a tune of about Rupees Twelve Crores (including cesses amounting to Rupees Thirteen crores) from the next fasli i.e. F. 1387.

**Pethangana Inams**

The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act was enacted in 1955 for the purpose of abolishing all minor inams, except inams held by or for the benefit of religious and charitable institutions and also inams held for rendering service useful to the Government or to the village community, including Sethsandhi, Neeradi and Balutha Inams. Though the provisions of the Act relating to the abolition of Inams came into force on the 20th July, 1955, the other important provision, such as those relating to grant of ryotwari rights, payment of compensation Act, were kept in abeyance by the Hyderabad Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1966. A comprehensive Act covering the same inams also was enacted in 1967 repealing the 1963 Act thereafter was struck down by the High Court for reasons among others that the Act did not provide for payment of compensation. As a result, the position reverted to the implementation of Abolition of Inams.
Act, 1955 and the provisions of this Act were, therefore brought into force all over Telangana with effect from 1st November, 1973. Thus while all the minor inams in Telangana save the excepted inams were vested in the Government from 20-7-55, the other provisions of the Act came into force from 1-11-73. Executive instructions relating to the implementation of the Inams Abolition Act, 1955 were issued in October, 1976. Rules have been issued and special staff has been sanctioned for speedy implementation of the 1955 Act. The Act is under implementation. Proposals for undertaking legislation to amend the Act so as to cover the excepted inams viz., service inams etc., are still under active consideration of the Government.

As regards Service Inams, it has been found that the nature of inams coming within the abolition category is not specific. It is stated that this is specially so in the case of inams held for rendering various services useful to the Government or the village community including Sethsendhi, Neeradies and Balutha Inams. Difficulties have been experienced in the interpretation of village service useful to the community because every village service can be interpreted as useful to the community in one way or the other, Executive instructions were issued in October, 1976 directing that the Officers should apply the test whether the village services is actually being rendered without any remuneration.

Progress of work under section 38-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1950:

The issue of pattas under section 30-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 which provides for compulsory transfer of ownership of lands from land holders to the protected tenants is almost completed. So far 90,640 protected tenancy certificates have been issued in 8,162 villages which covers an extent of 4,35,497 acres as on 6-1-1977. Grant of pattas in the remaining 2 villages in the Hyderabad District and the other in Medak District could not be granted so far, due to defective records and litigations and will be completed shortly.

Survey of Agency Areas:

The detailed survey of the agency areas in the Districts of Khammam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam was completed in 3,260 villages covering 3,715 sq. km., and the remaining villages viz., 144 villages in Salur Agency and Srikakulam District and 9 villages of 'Partanna' group in Srungavarpakota Taluk of Visakhapatnam District which were not taken up due to the stay order of Supreme Court on the suit filed by Osesa Government prior to the State Reorganisation. The surveys were completed in 8,265 villages completed.

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survey for issuing certificates of possession and pattas under the Regulations 1/69, 2/69 and 2/70 respectively. Survey work in the remaining villages will be attended to only after the stay of the Superment Court on the suits filed by Orissa State laying claim to certain villages is vacated.

Mapping work has been completed for 2,507 villages covering an extent of 3,128 sq. kms.

Town survey of twin Cities:

The detailed town Survey of Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad comprising 70 Revenue Villages (including part villages) within an area of 170.23 sq. kms. was completed by 1970-71.

Notices under section 9(2) of Survey and Bound-ries Act were also prepared and served on the property holders for all the wards and blocks.

Out of total 282 wards, the final notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act validating the same was published in the District Gazette in respect of 242 wards. The said notification was sent to the Collector, Hyderabad for 20 more wards and they are yet to be published. Action will be taken to validate the survey in the remaining 20 wards as soon as the 31 land complaints pending are disposed.

Assignment sub-Division Work:

The progress of work is shown hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telangana Region</th>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Assignment proceedings issued and referred to Survey wing</td>
<td>8.15 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Subdivision (Phodi) work completed</td>
<td>8.24 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Suppl. Sethwards issued</td>
<td>6.48 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andhra Region</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referred to Survey wing</td>
<td>13.84 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision work completed</td>
<td>13.10 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of changes in recroeds completed</td>
<td>5.47 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplemental Survey in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts:

Out of 1,030 villages covering an extent of 4,388 sq. kms., completion for supplemental survey so far, survey is completed in 698 villages and survey is in progress for 99 villages total covering 3,386 sq. kms.
Records for 585 villages covering an area of 2,550 sq. kms., have also been passed-on to the Revenue authorities for Final Check Operations. Final Check Operations are in progress.

Splitting up of Joint Pattas

The Progress made under this Act upto end of March, 1977 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Joint Pattas</th>
<th>27.66 lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Joint Patta cases disposed of by Dy. Tahsildars</td>
<td>11.87 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Sub-Divisions measured</td>
<td>23.67 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate pattas issued</td>
<td>10.63 lakhs covering 5.84 lakhs joint pattas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-division fees to be collected from the ryots: 75.23 lakhs.
Sub-division fees collected: 41.38 lakhs.
Balance to be collected: 33.85 lakhs.

Printing and Publication of Village Taluk District State and Other Maps:

The Central Survey Office, Hyderabad undertakes drawing and printing of Departmental maps such as village, taluk, District and State maps, and printing of special maps for Census, Elections and maps required by Police Department etc., is also undertaken. During the year, the following maps have been prepared and printed in the Litho Press of Central Survey Office (by reproduction on litho stones and machines and by Manual labour).

1. Village maps: 183 villages (Printed 141 villages, Prepared)
2. Taluk Maps: 2 Taluks (Printed)
3. District Maps: 1 District (Printed)
4. Panchayat Maps: 13 Panchayats (Printed)

During March, 1976 one photo stone copper machine was purchased and installed in the Central Survey Office, Hyderabad. On 1046-16 and 21 village maps (386 prints) and 3,100 Tippana pertaining to 10 villages have been printed on that machine so far.

The Government felt the need to have a separate building to the Central Survey Office, Hyderabad with the latest type of machinery. To this end, an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs towards
construction of a separate building to the Central Survey Office. The foundation stone for the building has been laid and the work of construction of building is in progress. Government also provided an amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs in the current financial year towards purchase of first phase of machinery and it is also proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 5.5 lakhs towards second phase, during the next financial year. After the construction of the separate building to the Central Survey Office and the purchase of modern machinery, the progress of printing and publication of various maps required by the Departments of Government and the public can be accelerated.

Settlement Operations in Agency Areas.

The Mahals and Muttas have been abolished under the Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation Regn. 1/69 and the Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation Regn, 2/69 respectively. Patta enquiries are in progress for issue of ryotwari pattas. Under the Andhra Pradesh Settlement Regulation 2/1970 the Settlement operations in the entire Agency areas have also been taken up. Out of 3268 villages settlement classifications are completed in respect of about 1538 villages by the end of April 1977 and in other cases the work relating to classification and sorting of soils etc., is in progress. In respect of 287 villages in Brungavarapukota and Choavaram Taluks of Visakhapatnam District, 258 village lying in Parvathipuram and Palakonda Taluks of Srikakulam District and 420 villages of East Godavari District Settlement work has been completed and the settlement rates are proposed to be introduced with effect from 1-7-1977.

With a view to expedite grant of Pattas and to create a sense of security among tribals Government have appointed two more units of Settlement staff for early completion of work. Thus eight settlement officers are now functioning under these three Regulations in order to complete the Settlement Operations in the Agency areas with a period of three years. A Deputy Director of Settlements of the rank of a Special grade Deputy Collector has also been appointed for a period of three years to ensure effective supervision of the Settlement work.

P. NARASA RAO

Minister for Home
STATEMENT ON THE BUDGET DEMAND NO. VIII
REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

The Department deals with the administration of the Registration Act and the Indian Stamp Act. It also deals with the supply and distribution of Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps.

2. The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps is the head of the Department. He is assisted by three officers in the cadre of District Registrars in the head office. He is also in-charge of General Stamp Office for the supply and distribution of stamps for the entire State. In so far as the Stamp Act is concerned, he works under the control of the Commissioner of Land Revenue.

3. For the purpose of the administration of the Registration Act, the State has been divided into five regions, each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General who works under the General superintendence and control of the Inspector General. The Deputy Inspector General exercise supervision over the District Registrars. Their main functions are to inspect District and Sub-Registry Offices. They are also authorised to audit the records of the public offices to ensure proper assessment and collection of stamp revenue. They are the appellate authorities in respect of the orders passed by the District Registrars on administrative matters.

4. As regards District administration the State is divided into sixteen registration Districts each under the charge of a District Registrar. They exercise supervision and control over the Sub-Registry Offices, inspect the offices regularly to detect losses of revenue and other irregularities if any and also conduct enquiries into the conduct of the Sub-ordinates. They entertain appeals against the orders of Sub-Registrars refusing to register the documents. They are also authorised to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of parties. They are invested with the several powers of Collectors under the Stamp Act to impound and collect deficit duties etc. They are also authorised to appoint Stamp Vendors and Document Writers. Each district is divided into registration Sub-Districts each under the charge of a Sub-Registrar. There are 283 Sub-Districts in the State. The Sub-Registrar’s main functions are, registration of documents, grant of certified copies of registered documents, and issue of encumbrance certificates on immovable properties. They should ensure proper payment of stamp duties on documents presented for registration.

5. The expenditure under demand No. VIII represents the maintenance cost of stamps supplied by the Security Press, Noida, and...
Commission allowed to the stamp vendors and other incidental expenditure on the sale of stamps under the Sub-Heads ‘B’ Stamps Judicial and ‘C’ Stamps Non-Judicial and the cost of establishment under the Sub-Head ‘D. Registration’.

6. In order to make Court Fee and Non-Judicial Stamps more easily available to the public, the Government on an experimental basis, introduced a scheme of sale of stamps by Sub-Registrars in West Godavari District. As it proved successful, the scheme has been extended to 35 Additional places in all the districts of the State and two more in the city one each at Registrar’s Office, Hyderabad and Sub-Registry Office, Secunderabad totalling 46 counters in all, in the State for the present. Government would try to open more counters wherever necessary in order to see that no inconvenience is caused to the public. A departmental depot for sale of stamps has been opened in the premises of High Court, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. Rules have been suitably modified to enable sale of stamps through Banks and Corporate Bodies. Efforts are also being made to increase the number of licensed Stamp Vendors wherever necessary to make stamps easily available to the public.

7. With a view to discourage the practice of specifying in the documents to be presented for registration, an amount less than the market value as consideration for the transfer or as value of the property and to prevent consequent evasion of stamp duty chargeable on instruments of transfer, it was considered necessary to levy stamp duty on instruments in the case of sale on the consideration or on market value of the property, whichever is higher and on Market Value in respect of Gifts, Settlements, Exchanges and Partitions. Accordingly, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, was amended through the Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1971. Guidelines regarding the market values of house sites and plinth area rates for buildings and basic registers in respect of agricultural lands have been made available to the registering officers in the State for guidance of the public. The Amendment Act and Rules issued thereunder have been brought into force with effect from 16-8-1975. It proved useful in checking under valuations and prevented leakage of revenue. Consequently it has resulted in increase of revenue inspite of operation of ceiling laws.

8. Five Vigilance Cells headed by an officers in the cadre of District Registrar have been opened in December, 1975 one each in a Deputy Inspector General’s Office, viz., at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad in order to take prompt steps to deal with
complaints of the public against the officers of the Registration Department. The Vigilance Officers enquire not only into complaints of corruption against the officials but also into cases of harassment and high-handedness on the part of the officials. They also enquire into cases of delays and suggest prompt steps to eliminate them. They keep liaison with Development Banks, Co-operative and other institutions coming into close contact with Registration Offices to ascertain about any delays or malpractice in getting their work done in Registration Offices. The Vigilance Cells have been useful in taking prompt action into all public complaints of corruption and in streamlining the working of the Department by identifying and eliminating delays.

The revenue derived during the last 3 years under stamps and Registration are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>15.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>16.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P. NARASA REDDY,
MINISTER FOR REVENUE.