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THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker : Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary
Deputy Speaker: Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy
2. Smt. M. N. Vijayalakshmi Devi
3. Sri S. Alwar Dass
4. Sri K. B. Siddayya
5. Sri S. Sambiah
6. Sri K. Govinda Rao
Secretary : Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
Joint Secretary: Sri D. L. Narasimham
Assistant Secretaries : 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
3. Sri R. N. Sharma
4. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
5. Sri T. L. Balaram
6. Sri M. Viswanatham
7. Sri P. Bashaiah
8. Sri A. V. G. Krishna Murthy
9. Sri V. S. R. Sarma
Chief Reporter : Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
Compensation for the Lands Acquired to Lay Bibinagar Nadikude Railway Line

195—

*1918-Q-Sarvasri N Raghava Reddy (Nakrekal) and A Lakshminarayana (Murrylahudem) :—Will the Minister for Roads & Buildings be pleased to state

(a) when compensation will be paid for the lands acquired to lay Bibinagar-Nadikude railway line, and

(b) whether notices have been served on the ryots with the particulars of extent of land that is being acquired from each of them?

The Minister for Roads and Buildings (Sri M. Mamm Rao):-(a) The Collector has initiated proposals seeking provision of funds to the tune of Rs 32,00,000/- and as soon as this is sanctioned action to make payment would be taken

(b) No Sir,
Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) 10. மார்ச் 2வது — இச்சூழலுக்கு எத்தனை மதிக்க உண்டு?

(2) 10. மார்ச் 2வது — 82 உலோகங்கள் என்றும் நைன்று கூறியிருக்க உண்டு;

(3) 10. மார்ச் 2வது — 82 உலோகங்கள் என்றும் நைன்று கூறியிருக்க உண்டு;

(4) 10. மார்ச் 2வது — 82 உலோகங்கள் என்றும் நைன்று கூறியிருக்க உண்டு;

(5) 10. மார்ச் 2வது — 82 உலோகங்கள் என்றும் நைன்று கூறியிருக்க உண்டு;
Oral Answers to Questions.

2nd March, 1979

635

Q1. Mr. Ramakrishna Rao — Mr. Ramakrishna Rao asked the Minister for Local Government whether the Government proposed to initiate any measures to improve the drainage system in the State?

Mr. Raju Rao — The Government had already initiated various measures to improve the drainage system in the State.

Q2. Mr. Nageswar Rao — Mr. Nageswar Rao asked whether the Minister for Local Government was aware of the delay in the construction of the local roads in the State?

Mr. Raju Rao — The Minister was not aware of any delay in the construction of local roads in the State.

Q3. Mr. Satyanarayana Rao — Mr. Satyanarayana Rao asked what measures the Government had taken to improve the education system in the State?

Mr. Raju Rao — The Government had initiated various measures to improve the education system in the State, including the introduction of new curriculum and the expansion of educational institutions.

Q4. Mr. Surendra Rao — Mr. Surendra Rao asked the Minister for Local Government whether the Government had plans to construct any new roads in the State?

Mr. Raju Rao — The Government was planning to construct several new roads in the State to improve the connectivity and reduce the traffic congestion.

Q5. Mr. Venkateswar Rao — Mr. Venkateswar Rao asked the Minister for Local Government whether the Government had plans to improve the public transport system in the State?

Mr. Raju Rao — The Government was planning to improve the public transport system in the State by increasing the frequency of buses and providing more modern public transport vehicles.

Q6. Mr. Vegeta Rao — Mr. Vegeta Rao asked the Minister for Local Government whether the Government had plans to develop the tourism industry in the State?

Mr. Raju Rao — The Government was planning to develop the tourism industry in the State by promoting various tourist attractions and providing better facilities to tourists.
Pattas for Laoni Lands in the Villages Covered By the Bibinagar Nadikudi Railway Line

196—

*1919-Q — Sarvasri N. Raghava Reddy and A. Lakshminarayana — Will the Minister for Roads & Buildings be pleased to state —

(a) the reasons why the issue of pattas to Government lands (Laoni) in the villages through which Bibinagar-Nadikudi railway line runs, had been discontinued, and

(b) whether the Government will issue orders to issue pattas for the lands other than those through which the railway line is laid, which are under the cultivation of pool people?

Sri Manik Rao — (a) The State Government committed to provide lands to the Railway Administration free of cost for laying the new broad gauge line from Bibinagar to Nadikudi. Therefore, the State Government issued orders to stop assignment of Government lands in the villages which will come within the alignment of the proposed line.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the Collector to explore the possibility of giving Government lands elsewhere as land compensation to the pattadars, whose private lands come within the alignment. Hence it will not be possible to assign lands till the land acquisition proceedings are finalised.

Regularisation of Services of Work Charged and Contingency Employees

197—

*2288-(I) Q—Sarvasri S. Santhosh Reddy, (Armoor) Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi, (Venkatagum) M. Omkar and Smt. M. Swarajyam,—Will the Minister for Roads & Buildings be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Chief Minister has received representations in 1978 from the Andhra Pradesh Joint Council of work-charged employees for the regularisation of services etc.,

(b) what are the demands mentioned in the said representations

(c) the action taken in this matter, and

(d) whether the work-charged employees and contingent staff in Andhra Pradesh will be treated on par with same categories of staff working under the Tamilnadu Government?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—The Answer is placed on the Table of the House

Answer placed vide L.A.Q No 2288-I (Starred)

(a) A copy of representation dated 11-5-1978 from the Andhra Pradesh Joint Council of Workcharged employees and contingencies addressed to Chief Minister has been received

b) 1 Abolition of workcharged system.
2 Implementation of Family Benefit Fund Scheme.
3 Considering the children of deceased employees for appointment.
4 Permitting to retire from Service on voluntary basis.
5 Withdrawal of the order prohibiting appointment of non-muster roll workers.
6 Absorbing on monthly pay scales, all those workers who have completed 240 days of work.
7 Appointing the Department Employees’ children in vacant posts through the media of employment exchange.
8 Allotment of plots to the departmental employees to construct houses.
9 Sanctioning loans to the employees for construction of house and performing Marriage etc.
10 Refund of C D amount.

(c) & (d) On the orders of Minister (Roads and Buildings) Secretaries to Government, Finance & Planning, Transport, Roads & Buildings, Irrigation and Power, Labour Employment & Technical Education and Panchayat Raj Departments have discussed the demands of the workcharged employees and arrived at a tentative decisions on the demands. Government have also constituted a Committee on 6-2-1979 with the following Members to go into the various demands of the workcharged, NMR and Contingency employees under the State Government in all their aspects with a direction to submit its report urgently:

1. Chief Secretary to Government. . Chairman.
2. Secretary to Government, Finance & Planning Department. . Member.
3. Secretary to Government, Irrigation & Power Department. . Member & Convenor.
Accordingly, the Committee is actively considering the various demands and appropriate orders will be issued soon after the report of the Committee is received and accepted by the Government.

Oral Answers to Questions.

The Chief Secretary will be the Chairman for this Committee. The Secretary for Finance & Planning is the member, the Secretary, Irrigation and Power will be the Convenor and member, the Secretary, Transport Secretary Roads & Buildings and the Secretary, Labour and Employment will be the other members of this Committee.

I said "let us give this report as early as possible and naturally Sir, we will discuss in the Cabinet and will set how best I can help and I assure this house. Sri Srinivasulu Reddy, Sri M Omkari and other friends and colleagues that the Government is very sympathetic and especially as I mentioned, it is only the time factor makes the matter. 10 months before the election? 12 months before elections? These are natural questions which come to one's mind."
got 11,000 NMRs. Karnataka nearly 15,000 NMRS., whereas we have to-day got nearly 75 to 80 thousands and how can we compare with Taminnadu and Karnataka These are the figures given by them. Here, we have to consider four departments.

We have today got nearly 75 to 80 thousands and how can we compare with Taminnadu and Karnataka These are the figures given by them. Here, we have to consider four departments.

In any department, if any such instances come to our notice, we will take action on anybody and against them For example, I am the first man to regularise their services. I wanted to do it, but I have to take the consent of everybody. I cannot alone take the decision as an individual and of my own department. I have to discuss with all departments. That is what we are discussing. I assure the members, Sri Srinivasulu Reddy that the Government is sympathetically considering about the financial position, as the cost for total regularisation involves not lakhs of rupees, but in Crores They know the problem of finance also. 10 crores 12 lakhs, 20 crores 15 lakhs.

I have taken personal interest. He knows what I am doing. All the work charged comes under public work. 9.00 a.m.

Oral Answers to Questions

These are the feelings of the Member in the House and you submit the report as early as possible.

Sri M. Manik Rao.—Sir, this system has been started ever since the British regime. I am sentimentally opposing this from the beginning. I got allergy myself and this is not a proper word to say that.

The Government is sympathetic and wants to take the issue as early as possible.

We have agreed, along with the regularisation of work-charged...
Sri M. Manik Rao.—Sir, the contingency staff is completely different. They work for 3, 4 or 6 months whenever works come. They are continued and there is no doubt about it and practically they are all working. This is the practice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Here, I think when the Minister has also assured the House, let us finalise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have no objection.

Sri M. Manik Rao.—It is not necessary to postpone; a 9-10 a.m. satisfactory reply is given.
Oral Answers to Questions

1. (Mr. Manik Rao) — What is the policy of the Government regarding the amalgamation of certain departments? I had given my mind as to what is the policy of the Government regarding the amalgamation of certain departments. I share the same sentiments as the Hon'ble Members expressed, to take up this matter as early as possible. I will be happier if that could be done.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I will do it as early as possible.

2. (Mr. Jaipal Reddy) — Secondly, the question here is that 'X' is 'Y,' once the matter has been admitted. This is not a matter concerning one department as the Minister was himself good enough to admit. Secondly the question has been so put as to concern the...
Oral Answers to Questions

Chief Minister:—"Whether the Chief Minister has received any representations in 1978 from the A. P. Joint Council of workcharged employees That Joint Council consists of people from various departments Therefore it is not fair to ask the Minister for Roads and Buildings to give an adequate and comprehensive answer; he can only give a technically correct answer which he has given. Therefore I request the Deputy Speaker to postpone the question until the Chief Minister is present in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is postponed.

Grants for Slum Improvement Schemes to all the Municipalities

2876 Q. Sri Kasu Venkata Krishna Reddy Narsaraopet
Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government has agreed to give ten percent Grant for slum improvement schemes to all the Municipalities irrespective of population,

(b) if so, whether the schemes have been prepared for all the Municipalities in our State and submitted to the Union Govt. for sanction of grant,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of Municipalities for which Grants have been sanctioned by the Union Government and the amounts granted to each respectively.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is postponed.

R.K. Venkata Krishna Reddy
Narsaraopet

(a) Whether the Union Government has agreed to give ten percent Grant for slum improvement schemes to all the Municipalities irrespective of population.

(b) If so, whether the schemes have been prepared for all the Municipalities in our State and submitted to the Union Govt. for sanction of grant.

(c) If not, the reasons therefor.

(d) The names of Municipalities for which Grants have been sanctioned by the Union Government and the amounts granted to each respectively.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is postponed.
### ANSWER TO PART (D) OF STARRED L A.Q. No. 2876

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Municipality in which Environmental Improvement schemes sanctioned in 1978-79.</th>
<th>No. of schemes sanctioned</th>
<th>Estimated cost of the schemes</th>
<th>Grant-in-aid sanctioned towards the schemes in 1978-79.</th>
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| Sum     | 110                       | 358.54                   | 164.05                        |

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — In Tamilnadu the Hon’ble Minister may know there is what is called a Slum Clearance Board and it is a statutory Board. The salient features of the schemes undertaken by the Board are that they would build multi-storeyed structures in the place of huts where they are existing now. Will the Government consider constituting a Slum Clearance Board in Andhra Pradesh?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think the Minister is referring to environmental improvement.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: It is not fair to ask me to put a separate question; my question arises from the main question. I would request you to consider because it is said slum improvement schemes. Even environmental schemes are slum improvement schemes. Therefore the Minister should be able to say.
Rehabilitation of Slums-dwellers in Visakhapatnam Town

*1596 Q - Sri K. Govinda Rao - Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct multi-storied buildings in 500 acres at Mudasaraoa to rehabilitate of slum-dwellers of Visakhapatnam Town;

(b) whether there is also any proposal before the Government to develop middle income and low income group housing colonies on 1200 acre site at Vepapuata and 300 acre site at Gajuvaka to relieve the congestion in Visakhapatnam town; and

(c) if so, when it will be implemented?

Whether the Government proposed to construct multi-storeyed buildings in 500 acres to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of Visakhapatnam? What is wrong about my question.

"Whether the Government proposed to construct multi-storeyed buildings in 500 acres to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of Visakhapatnam" What is wrong about my question.

102-3
Mr Deputy Speaker.—Question Nos. 200 and 201 are postponed

Bus Accident at Saligramapuram

203—

*2444 Q.—Sri Ch Vittal Reddy:—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons who died and the persons who were injured in the ghastly bus accident which occurred on 20-7-78 night at Saligramapuram (Tatichetlapalem, Vizag Town) on the National Highway;

(b) the relief measures taken by the Government;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that bus accidents are taking place in Vishakapatnam Town very frequently and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to control such accidents?

राज्यसभा सत्सनात ( १६२० दोरतोहु ) —१४ (१) ८ मास व राज्यसभा के अनुसार 28 नवीन संसदीय प्रभाग।

(२) महानगर के रेखा के लिए प्रस्तावित निर्माण कार्य 1978-79 को प्रस्तावित 19 मास व राज्यसभा के अनुसार 500 की एक 50 एक वर्ग लागू होगा 2,450 ए राज्य सवा राजस्व लागू होगा।

(३) 1-४-१९७८ तक 1979, जल्द ही परामर्श तक पहुँचेगा विश्वासपूर्वक देखी जाएगी। 30 माह से बांटा [विधानसभा,

(४) विश्वासपूर्वक 50 ए राजस्व लागू होगा जिसमें विपणन के लिए 50 ए राजस्व लागू होगा। जिस का स्वरूप 50 ए राजस्व लागू होगा। जिस का स्वरूप 50 ए राजस्व लागू होगा। जिस का स्वरूप 50 ए राजस्व लागू होगा।
LIST OF CASES OF ACCIDENTS

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<th>Accidents in respect of Other Vehicles</th>
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Sri R. M Manohar (Achampet).—If a man dies in a plane accident they give Rs. 1 lakh, if it is a train accident, they give Rs. 50,000/—. It is very surprising to hear from the Minister for Transport that if a man dies in a bus accident, it costs only Rs. 1,000/-, the compensation should be much more.

Sri A. Vengal Reddy :—Thus is paid on behalf of the Government apart from the payment made by the private operator. Some people have written to me about this matter. You have also said that it is Rs. 1,000. I don’t think this is enough. It should be much more.

Sri. 10. 30 a.m. —லல Friday, 9th November. 5.20 p.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that the RTC received a special assistance of Rs. 107 lakhs from the Government of India under the scheme for strengthening urban transport in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad;

(b) if so, the date of receipt of this amount, and

(c) the manner in which it has been utilised?

Sri A. Vengala Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have granted a loan of Rs 107.20 lakhs to Road Transport Corporation, through the State Government for purchase of buses for strengthening the urban transport in Secunderabad Hyderabad

(b) The amount was released by the State Government through G.O. Ms No 161, T. R, and B (Tr III) Department dated 29-3-1976 and it was received by the Corporation on 31-3-76

(c) The loan was utilised for purchasing 45 Nos of TATA vehicles and 21 Nos. Leyland Viking vehicles as per terms of the loan.

Oral Answers to Questions
Mr. Deputy Speaker — He said that he would collect the information and furnish it to the Members. He has to collect the information from the Districts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Let the Minister come. I think the Minister is not here.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: (1) Collection of Water Tax at higher rate by the Vijayawada Municipality.

(1) The Hon'ble Chancellor (Municipal Commissioner) has informed that the Vijayawada Municipality has increased the rate of Water Tax from 8/- to 9/- per 1000 for the month of November, 1974. The rate was 8/- earlier. The Municipality has notified this increase in the Local Press.

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<th>Water Tax Rate</th>
<th>Before Increase</th>
<th>After Increase</th>
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<td>Rs. 8/-</td>
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The Municipality has also informed that the Water Tax for the months of December, January, and February, 1974, has been collected at the higher rate of 9/-. The Municipality has stated that this was done in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Chief Minister dated 21-4-1974. The Municipality has also stated that the rates have been notified in the Local Press.

This information is urgently important and should be given due attention.

(2) The Hon'ble Chancellor (Municipal Commissioner) has informed that the Vijayawada Municipality has increased the rate of Water Tax from 8/- to 9/- per 1000 for the month of November, 1974. The rate was 8/- earlier. The Municipality has notified this increase in the Local Press.

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This information is urgently important and should be given due attention.
Ca!Hng Attention to Matters of Urgent 2nd March. 1979

Public Importance:
Failure of the M C H to take possession of the land at New Nallakunta for construction under the HUDCO scheme.

(2) Failure of the M.C.H to take possession of the Land in New Nallakunta for construction under HUDCO Scheme.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent 2nd March. 1979

Public Importance:
Failure of the M C H to take possession of the land at New Nallakunta for construction under the HUDCO scheme.

9:40 a.m.

(2) Failure of the M.C.H to take possession of the Land in New Nallakunta for construction under HUDCO Scheme.

102-4
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

Failure of the M. C. H. to take possession of the land at Nallakunta for construction under the HUDCO scheme.

2nd March 1979

658
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Papers laid

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1979-80
Demand for Grant XX—Education.

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

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 183,12,98,000 under Demand No XX Education”
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

I request the Members to move their cut Motions

Shri Battam Siriama Murthy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri Ch. Rajaeshwera Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

Demand for Grant XX Education

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To highlight the signal failure of the Govt. in bringing about fundamental reforms in the systems of education, befitting the interests of the country and on scientific lines.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs 100/

For the failure of the Govt. in improving the standards of education at all levels by taking necessary steps for training inspection, and punishment.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs 100/-

For the failure of the state Govt. in enhancing the pay scales of the teachers commensurate with the rising cost of living.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not sanctioning degree college in each taluq headquarter, and for not bringing about basic changes in the Education, and for not solving the problems of the teaching and non-teaching staff in the different schools, Colleges and Universities, and for not taking over the private schools and colleges and for not passing the Education Bill.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not providing sufficient staff in the increased sections of 8th class due to increased strength on the orders of the Govt.

Sri B. Machander Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs 100/-

Annual Financial Statement Budget) for 1979-80  

Demand for Grant XX Education.

Not attending to the repairs and maintenance of school buildings at Vinobah Nagar, Lalapet which is completely in damaged condition.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not attending to the repairs and maintenance of Govt. schools at Bollaram and Kakaiguda, Secunderabad.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not paying the salaries of teachers appointed on Half Million Job schemes in time along with teachers appointed on such provisions.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not constructing the library buildings at Malakajigiri, Hyderabad, though the land was donated by the public.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not giving UGC scales to Junior Lectures working in private colleges.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not stopping schools and Colleges effectively from accepting donations for admission.

Sri V. Sanyasi Naidu:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 183,12,98,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1979-80

Demand for Grant XX Education.

Sri K Venkateshwar Rao — Sir, I beg move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 183,12,98,000 for Education
by Rs 100/-

Sri K Venkata krishna Reddy, Kasu — Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 183,12,98,000 for Education
by Rs 100/-

Mr Speaker Cut motions moved.

That is the reason why whether they be philosophers, prophets or politicians, they always thought it very important about education. As we know, Mr. Speaker, the first philosopher of the western world Plato described the Ideal State. In that Ideal State, he gives priority and prominence to the schemes of education. It is therefore deemed as a treatise on education too. From Plato to Gandhi, stress has been laid on the schemes of education. H. G. Wells said that civilization is a race between education and disaster. Those who plead for highest productivity also stress on education. Those friends, who plead for establishment of egalitarian society like Paul Toreave felt that education is necessary to save oppressed against the oppressor. That is the reason why the politicians in India also have been talking about educational reforms since we attained independence. But we are talking without being able to produce much effect. Free India has failed in many sectors. But the failure of Free India is nowhere more significant, more shocking than in the field of education. This failure is not on account of lack of clarity but due to lack of political will. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far back as 1882, Dadabhai Naoroji, the grand old man of India, pleaded for universal and compulsory education before the British Education Commission.

So this Plan of Universal Free and Compulsory Education is nearly century old. In 1946 there was a Sargent Plan which also included the scheme for Universal Free Education. Under the Sargent Plan 40 years period was required. When Khar
Committee looked into the matter they thought that this was too long a period and therefore it should be reduced to 16 years. The framers of Indian Constitution felt so urgent about the fulfilment of the goal of Universal Primary Education and they wanted this to be finished just in 10 years. Therefore they inserted Article 145 to say that in 10 years this goal of Universal Free Education should be reached in this country. But after 30 years of freedom it is for us to find out now as to how much we have progressed in that direction. I am sorry to say that we are almost as far away from the goal as we were when we become free in 1947. This failure has not been, as I said earlier, on account of lack of clarity, because in thirties itself an eminent educationist Mr. R V. Parulekar said that India must go in for a double shift system keeping in view the financial stringency for reaching this goal Gandhiji keeping Indian conditions in view pleaded for basic education. Even Kothari Commission produced a luminous and voluminous report in sixties. It made a categorical recommendation about the priorities of Indian education. Their first priority was about Universal Free Education. Second was the vocationalisation of education at all levels. Third was selective admission to higher education. Fourth was in the sphere of higher education. Accent must be laid on professional and technical education and not on general education. Why I give all this introduction is that we have been very clear all along about our priorities and perspectives. But we have been quarreling about the structure that there should be three plus two, eight plus two or ten plus twelve. As Kothari Committee on Education pointed out that structure is only a skeleton. Therefore it does not matter what structure we have. We have therefore to examine as to whether we have been able to reach the goal of Universal Free Education as to whether we have taken any concrete steps in the direction of vocationalisation of education at all levels, as to whether we have been sticking and pursuing the policy of selective admission to higher education, as to whether we have been able to restrict the area of general education with a view of avoid the problem of educated unemployment. If I cite few figures a very ugly picture will emerge. I will cite only a few facts to raise the weal enough to catch a glimpse of Medusa head behind the educational picture of our own State. In respect of these national goals, we, as the nation has failed but the failure of Andhra Pradesh in this sector has been more abysmal and dismal than perhaps any other State in this country. In Andhra Pradesh for example we had an impressive growth in Primary Education between 51 and 61. In 1951 the number of primary schools we had were only 5,933. In 1961 the number rose to 37,100 but the progress in the sector of primary education was very slow from 61 onwards. In 1977 the number rose only to 41,899. This shows the expansion between 51 and 61 was 900% but between 61 and 77 it was only 25%. In 16 years the progress was 25%. Same is the case in respect of enrolment of children. I can understand some stagnation in the matter of growth of institutions.
but in the matter of enrolment of children I am not able to understand. In 1961 the enrolment percentage was 61% and in 1978 it rose only to 73%. A period of 16 years witnessed growth of only 6% in enrolment percentage. Take the sector of collegiate education which is very dear to the heart of any Government. The number of colleges grew from 67 in 1961 to 218 by 1977. While all the education committees and commissions and experts have favoured the policy of selective admission to higher education. They have favoured the policy of restricting higher education largely to professional and technical education. We have been allowing a mushroom growth of general college education in the State. This is in addition to 309 junior colleges in Andhra Pradesh. So, at this rate where are we going? Are we conforming to the goals which we have set before us or we are going otherwise catering the brink of academic anarchy in Andhra Pradesh, because of this perverted priority the rate of literacy growth in Andhra Pradesh has been abysmally slow. The rate of literacy from 61 to 71 grew only by 3%. We are holding 13th rank in the country in terms of literacy and the rate of literacy growth between 61 to 71 at the All India level is 22.10% while ours was 15% only. Same is the case even in respect of enrolment. Enrolment percentage in the age group of 6 to 11 this year is 69.3% in Andhra Pradesh while the India average is 82.7%. Enrolment in the age group of 11 to 14 in 74-75 in Andhra Pradesh is 28.3% while the All India average for the corresponding period is 36%. Our Fifth Plan target was 90% of enrolment for the children in the age group of 6 to 11 and 50% for the children in the age group of 11 to 13, but the actual achievement during that plan period was only 17% to 27% respectively. Even these figures are not at all reliable, because we have number of single teacher primary schools who don't exist on this planet, they appear only on paper. That apart this figure does not take into consideration the drop outs. Our own plan document says the drop out percentage in Andhra Pradesh is as high as 62%. Dr K.N. Raj, an eminent economist estimated the drop outs on all India level to be nearly 50%. Therefore even these figures are dismal as they are rather far from truth. Now in the Sixth Plan what are we doing? Our targets and what we shall achieve is a different matter. Our targets are 90% enrolment for children in the age group of 6 to 11 and 50% for children in the age group of 11 to 13. In other words for the sixth plan period we are once again fixing the targets which we fixed for ourselves at the beginning of the Fifth Plan period. I am stating all the facts and figures in detail only to drive home the point that there has been complete stagnation in the educational growth of Andhra Pradesh. While this is so the Government of Andhra Pradesh is still very enamoured about degree colleges. In sixth plan period they have
threatened to open 15 Government degree colleges. I am posing a

10-00 a.m. simile question. Whether this policy is in tune with national guidelines, is in tune with the declared intentions of the Government? Why are you frittering away what little funds you are having at your disposal on degree colleges which can only accentuate the problem of educated unemployment in this country? Kotahari Commission was so frightened about the growth of higher education that they favoured restricted opportunities even for students of secondary schools. They wanted policy of selective admission to be followed right from 8th class, but in our State we witness a mushroom growth of degree colleges, PG centres and even universities. So, whom are we trying to serve? Therefore I had an occasion to plead for placing of embargo or moratorium on expansion of higher education on more than one occasion right on this floor of this House. I am only renewing my plea for imposing this moratorium.

Reverting back to the question of illiteracy in this country, I should like to point out that there are one crore illiterates in Andhra Pradesh today in the age group of 15 to 35. According to the guidelines given by the Government of India, we would require 68 crores to impart literacy to one crore illiterates. In the sixth plan we have allotted 8 crores for the purpose. Therefore even now the Government of Andhra Pradesh should arise from its deep slumber and adopt right priorities in the matter of education. Even our Education Minister said on one occasion that he would introduce vocationalisation at the intermediate level. Kotahari Commission wanted the introduction of vocationalisation even at the secondary level, but the funds provided for vocationalisation at the intermediate level for the entire sixth plan period is only 100 lakhs. This only shows the Government is not at all earnest about its scheme of vocationalisation. This is only a gesture. This can’t be a sustained programme. Both our Chief Minister and our Education Minister said according to a press note that vocationalisation would be introduced at the intermediate level but the annual plan for the ensuing academic year does not show any provision for it. Our Education Minister made a statement on September 15th that Comprehensive Education Bill would be introduced in current session. That Bill has not so far seen the light of the day. On October 19th our Minister for Education was also good enough to announce that open university would be set up in Andhra Pradesh from the next academic year. It is nowhere in sight. Our Chief Minister made the statement that he would set up University Grants Commission for the Universities in the State. I don’t know whether they speak to their caps. Our Education Minister does not wear one. Our Chief Minister of late began to wear a cap but none of the statements rather reflect in the budgetary provisions. Our educationists plead paucity of funds as the real cause for failure on the front of elementary education or universal free education, but what is the budgetary provision we are making for education? On Mr. H.M. Philips who is an international expert on world illiteracy calculated that in the entire world they do not spend more than 15% of their military budget.
Demands for Giant XX Education.

This only shows the low priority we are according to the course of elementary education. Sir, our own leading Indian educationalists felt the reason for the failure on the part of the Government to promote the course of free education is, there are number of vested interests. I will quote a few lines from the book of Mr. J.P. Naik. "It is my thesis that the low priority accorded to the elementary education from the post independence period is merely a symptom of the dangerous strength that seems to be growing, the isolation of the intelligentsia from the masses." That is the stark truth. Our rulers, like intelligentsia, are remote from the masses and are saying that is too tedious to face. "We try to cover it up under cloths of learned arguments as to why mass education or elementary education priority is not given in a programme especially oriented to economic growth. "It is my contention," Mr. J.P Naik continues, "that this policy to impede our economic growth ultimately lead around ruination." I, therefore, hold that programme of mass education, was defined above have to be given highest priority on the possible allocation from the sources available, not only from the point of view of humanity on social justice, but also for quicker economic growth in the enlightened self-interest of the intelligentsia itself.

Sir, according to Mr. Vidyanath Iyyar, China which started its experiment of universal free education, could liquidate mass illiteracy in 16 years, but we are no able to do it even in 60 years. Mr. J.P. Naik further continues, "In my opinion, this low priority accorded to elementary education is due to the fact that the intelligentsia which has come into power at the end of the British ruler now tending to transform itself from the service group into exploiting group. Another reason why we are not able to succeed in this goal is, we have been spending more on higher education. No country, before it developed beyond the point, allocated so much funds for higher education. Dr. K.N. Raj states that Japan had spent 1/6th of its budget on higher education for two decades. Even the U.S.S.R. favoured selective admission to higher education.

Vocationalisation: In India only 1 out of 8 students are finding themselves in vocational schools. In Germany and Japan, today even though they are developed, 2 out of 3 students are finding themselves in vocational schools. I have referred number of colleges that are there in our State. The salary bill of all these colleges is being met by the Government. The syllabus in these colleges is being prescribed by the Government agency. Where is the rational for the separate existence of the private colleges? Private colleges have, by and large, become dens of corruption. They have become commercial propositions. The existence of private college can be justified only on one of the two grounds. In a particular private college as an innovative syllabus, we can justify its existence in a public sector or when the college is able to raise its own funds for meeting its expenditure. Then I can understand its separate existence. Therefore, the Government will have to take a hard decision of takeover of all the private colleges unless these two criteria are satisfied by these colleges.

When I speak about medium of instruction, I am not voicing the view of a party, but this is my own view. We have introduced
regional languages as a medium of instruction in the universities all over the country. This country has to be remained one. We are not developing any link language. I am not squeamish or fastidious about the language. It could be Hindi or English, but there should be one link language for the whole country. To-day India is in peril and is being torn into, what I earlier called, the linguistic archipelago; it is becoming a babel of tongues. This babel of tongues will lead this country to a political bedlam. In no country of the world, higher education is said to be imparted in so many languages. I am not particular in favour of English. It could be any language, but there should be one language for medium of instruction in higher education. We have involved three language formula. But three-language-formula on account of this stress on regional language in higher education, has effectively reduced to one language formula. This was the view of Dr. K.N. Raj, eminent economist also.

When this Government was formed, our Education Minister declared that since Janata Party of India had revoked emergency, he would also bring forward amendments to the autocratic University (Amendment) Act. But he has taken one year. He has not able to propose any amendment whatsoever. The Universities in Andhra Pradesh are being run by authoritarian bodies which lack democratic character.

Comprehensive Education Bill:—The bill is so comprehensive that it has taken more than 3 years to be introduced in this House. So, I would like the Education Minister to assure the House that he would at least introduce the bill in this Session.

Model Schools:—The pet scheme of Government is model schools. I must go on record on this. Model Schools have been introduced in our State. 600 of them are supposed to have been already opened, but what is the change except in name-plate? You have not spent a single pie on these model schools last year. You say now that you have now got Rs. 1,25,00,000 for the model schools. I have another objection to the scheme of model schools. In this country where our goal is universal free education, we will have to lay stress on quantity in elementary education and quality in higher education. But we suffer from sense of priority. We are laying stress on quality in the sector of elementary education and quantity in higher education and this is not at all in conformity with the agreed national guidelines.

After having said all these things, I would like to summarise my suggestions. If you are to expedite our march to the goal of universal free education, there is an imperative need to revise the 6th Plan target and also its utilisation. Our targets must be so revised as
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 2nd March, 1979

Demand for Grant XX Education

to aim at 100% enrolment for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Secondly you must be able to provide so many funds during this period that we should introduce vocationalisation in minority of secondary schools and majority of junior colleges. We cannot liquidate mass illiteracy in the country unless we introduce the system of night schools once again and go in for the system of non-formal education on a large scale. There is also a need for us to go in for the innovation of double shift system. The Government of India has, of late, stressed on adult education but no beginning has been made in our state. Our 6th Plan target should be so revised as to aim at 50% literacy in the state at the end of the 6th Plan period. This you can achieve only when you stop the mushroom growth of Degree-Colleges and not otherwise.

Thank you.

10-20 a.m

It is a sad commentary on our attitude towards education and literacy that we have achieved a literacy rate of 73.5% which was higher than Britain and Sweden. We are lacking in effort even as far as the provision for 15-16 years is concerned.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79

Demand for Grant XX Education

In response to the demand for education, we have received a significant number of applications from various fields. The demand has been overwhelming, and we are continuing to receive applications from students in Science, Law, Medicine, and other fields. However, we are currently facing a shortage of staff, and we are unable to accommodate all the applications.

In order to meet the demand for education, we are seeking to hire additional staff. We are also exploring options to increase the capacity of our existing facilities. We are committed to providing quality education to all who apply, and we will do our best to meet the demand.

We appreciate the interest of all who are applying for education, and we look forward to working with you in the future.
neglect this very institutions, I tell you, and our future will be darkened you are the cause for it. 

Their decision should not be influenced by any other pressure. They have reached the optimum, where every one too aspires for higher education and get better opportunity.
2nd March, 1979

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1979-80

Demand for Grant XX Education.

That is not at all the right attitude and will be doing injustice.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy. — Sir, if the Hon'ble members yields, I will say something.

Mr Deputy Speaker. — Yes.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy. — Sir, it is not I alone who advocated the Kothari Commission. It has formulated the policy of selective admission to higher education. What I said was, that we did not follow this policy. We have already witnessed mushroom growth of these colleges and we cannot increase our universally free education without being able to say on this count of higher education.

Sri S. Alwar Dass. — Sir, we need not and should not follow what Kothari Commission said because all wisdom is not his monopoly. We have our own training, and trend and we have our own problem. We should be able to solve them in our own way. He might have said it in a different context. Any way, that is my view.

"Higher Education including Intermediate Education" should be kept above wants. He should be kept above wants.

Demand for Grant XX Education.

...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1979-80). Demand for Grant XX Education.

Demands for Grants XX Education.

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Budget for the Year 1979-80.

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Budget for the Year 1979-80.

Demand for Grant XX Education

for 1979-80.

10-50 a.m.

10-50 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1979-80)

Demand for Grant XX Education.

1-10 p.m.

Demand for Grant XX Education.

The annual financial statement for 1978-79, dated 2nd March, 1979, shows the following demands for grant under the X Education scheme.

- Demand for Grant £600

The statement further details the expenditure under various heads such as salaries, utilities, and other necessary expenses. The total expenditure for the year is £2400, with £288 allocated for salaries. The statement concludes with a request for the necessary funds to be released for the continuation of the education scheme.

11:00 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1979-80, Demand for Grant XX Education.

6th March, 1979

The present financial statement is based on estimates for the year 1979-80. The total budget for the education sector is estimated to be Rs. 2600.

The estimated demand for grant for education is Rs. 1100. This is expected to increase to Rs. 1300 in the next financial year. The expected increase in the demand for grant is due to the increased demand for educational services.

The budget for the education sector is expected to increase by 10% in the next financial year. This increase is due to the increased demand for educational services.

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for 1979-80—
Demand for Grant XX Education.

11-10 a.m
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1979-80—  
Demand for Grant XX Education.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 2nd March, 1979

Demands for Grant XX Education

[Text in Telugu]

[Page number]: 102-7
2nd March 1979.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1979-80— 
Demand for Grant XX Education

11-20 a.m
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 2nd March, 1979

for 1979-80: General Discussion.

Demand for Grant XX Education

Discussion on the subject of Demand for Grant XX Education for the financial year 1979-80.

The discussion centered around the importance of education and the need for increased funding to support educational institutions. The speakers highlighted the critical role of education in the development of the nation and the necessity of providing adequate resources to ensure quality education.

Key points included the increased demand for educational grants, the benefits of investing in education, and the challenges faced in the current fiscal climate. The speakers emphasized the importance of prioritizing education in the budgetary process to ensure a brighter future for the nation.

The meeting concluded with a call for supportive action from all stakeholders to secure the necessary funding for educational institutions.
It is mentioned as follows in “Development of Higher Education in India”, A policy Frame published by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi:

“(3) Even in quantitative terms, it is mainly the upper and middle classes that are the beneficiaries of this system. Sixty percent of the population (age 10 and over), which is still illiterate...
obviously received none of its benefits. Of every 100 children of six years of age, 20 never go to school, 56 drop out at an early stage, so that only about 25 complete class VIII, 70 percent of the seats in secondary schools and 80 percent of the seats in higher education are taken by the top 30 percent of income groups.'

In para 3.03, it is mentioned as follows —

"The policy to be adopted in this regard should, therefore, consist of the following. (1) adoption of measures which will reduce pressures on the University system, such as effective vocationalization at the secondary stage, delinking most of the jobs from degrees, and changing the present recruitment policies which virtually make a degree a minimum qualification for any good job; (2) exercising great restraint in the establishment of new institutions, which should not be set up (except in backward areas) unless their need is clearly established on sound academic considerations and adequate resources in terms of men, materials and money are available; (3) planning the location of new institutions very carefully and rationalising that of the existing ones to the extent possible; (4) adopting a policy of selective admissions to full time institutions of higher education at first degree and post graduate levels on the basis of merit with reservation of at least half the seats for all weaker sections; (5) enabling talented but economically weaker students to pursue their students on a whole time basis by ensuring to them the full cost of their education through appropriate bursaries, for which funds may be raised from public and private bodies (6) providing facilities for expansion of higher education through channels of non-formal education such as correspondence course and (7) opening Board and University examinations to private candidates to encourage self-study."

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.
Matter relating to search warrant issued by the Sub-Collector Kothagudem, to search the house of Sri T. Venkatappiah, M L. C.

1-30 a.m.

1-30 a.m.
Matter relating to search warrent
issued by the sub-collector,
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of Sri T Venkatappiah M. L. C.

2nd March, 1979

687
Matter relating to search warrant issued by the sub-collector, Kothagudem, to search the house of Sri T. Venkatappiah M.L.C.
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2nd March, 1979

...

Matter relating to search warrant issued by the Sub-collector, Kothagudam, to search the house of Sri T. Venkatappiah, M. L. C.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — It will go up to 1:45 p.m.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re Messages from the Council

Mr Deputy Speaker.—I have received the following messages from the Acting Chairman Legislative Council


Yours faithfully,

Sd.

Acting Chairman,

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 147 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1979 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 28th February, 1979 without any amendment and signed by me.

Yours faithfully.

Sd.

Acting Chairman

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.
NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Non-official Bill


11-50 a.m.

Sir, through you, Sir, the Hon'ble Speaker, having regard to the provisions of the Bill, I move that Section 2 of the Bill be deleted and Section 3 be inserted in the following terms:

"3. (1) No person, who is a member of a Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of the State, shall defect to any other political party or group or combination of political parties or groups, without holding a public meeting in his constituent assembly constituency or in the case of the Legislative Council, shall be held in the Legislative Council. Such meeting shall be held within a period of seventy-two hours from the date on which the member has intimated his intention to defect.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and/or fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

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(5) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and/or fine which may extend to one lakh rupees."

As regards Clause 32, Section 32 amendments are required to be deleted and Section 33 shall be inserted in the following terms:

"33. This Bill may be called the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Legislators Defection Act, 1978."


K. K. Venugopal

Minister for Home Affairs
Non-Official Business: 2nd March, 1979
Non-Official Bill

Politics is an art of transmission of social needs into political demands. It is an organ of the people. It has a capacity to give expression to a wide variety of demands. It is supported by the people. It is listened to by the people. It is used by the people for their own good. Politics is the expression of the need of the people. It is the voice of the people. It represents the people. It is the organ of the people.

12-00 noon:

Corresponding Business Committee:

Non-Official Business


695

Non-Official Bill

The A P Prevention of Legislators Defection Bill, 1978

The A P Prevention of Legislators Defection Bill, 1978

The A P Prevention of Legislators Defection Bill, 1978

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Non-Official Business,
Non-Official Bill

The A P Prevention of Legislators

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Non-Official Bill.


697

Non-OIoscia! Bill.


Non-Official Business


Non-Official Bill

698

12:20 p.m.
Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Bill.
The A. P. Prevention of Legislators


699

Non-Official Business


1979


(Translation)


The problem of defectors from the legislature has been a serious one in Andhra Pradesh. The need for a law to prevent legislators from defecting has been long felt. The government has taken a proactive step in this regard by introducing the A. P. Prevention of Legislators Defection Bill, 1978.

The bill aims to provide a legal framework to prevent defectors from the legislature. It seeks to ensure that defectors are not able to exploit their political positions for personal gain.

The bill has been welcomed by various political parties and is expected to be passed in the near future.
Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Bill:


This attracts sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 191 of the Constitution.
Non-Official Business
Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Prevention of Legislators
Defection Bill 1978.

Sri K. Venkateswara Rao (Kollapur) — I am not able to join
issue with him. Unity has to come about between two parties. He
says one party is going to join the other party. That makes no sense.

12-40 p.m. Sri P. Ganga Reddy — I have not provoked him. I have not
said anything wrong. He has provoked me. He has insulted me.
I have not said anything wrong. He says I insulted him. That makes no sense.

Manjula Ramaiah — I have not said anything wrong. He has insulted me.
I have not said anything wrong. He has provoked me. That makes no sense.

N.S. Rao — I have not provoked him. I have not said anything wrong.
He has provoked me. That makes no sense.

Devi Pattabhiram — I have not provoked him. I have not said anything wrong.
He has provoked me. That makes no sense.

702 2nd March, 1979
Non-OScmi Business ; 2nd March, 1979. 703
Non-OfRcmlBiH:
The A. P Prevents of Legislators

...
Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Bill:


This bill was introduced to prevent legislators from defecting to another party or leaving the government. The bill aims to maintain the stability of the government and ensure that legislators remain committed to their duties. The bill was debated in the assembly and was finally passed with a majority vote. The bill was then sent to the governor for approval and it was signed into law. The implementation of the bill has helped in reducing the number of defections and has maintained the integrity of the government. The bill has been praised for its effectiveness and has become a model for other states to follow.

Date: 2nd March, 1979.
Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Bill:


Non-official Bill:

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—With the consent of the House, I adjourn the Debate on the Bill sine die.
NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

re Fixation of reasonable prices to the different types of paddy produced in Andhra Pradesh.

Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move

"This House recommends to the State and Central Governments to fix up reasonable prices to the different types of paddy produced in Andhra Pradesh and allow export of paddy to other states without any restrictions and also to start sufficient number of paddy purchasing Centres wherever necessary."

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Resolution moved.

Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy.—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,
The agriculturist is the backbone of the Indian economy,

The agriculturist is the backbone of the Indian economy,

re: Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and to allow the export.

The Hon'ble Resolution ind March, 1979, held that fixing of reasonable prices of paddy and to allow the export.

...
2nd March, 1979

Non-Official Resolution:

re. Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and to allow the export

Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export.

The Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Dr. N. V. Patil, presiding over the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Food, Agriculture and Rural Development, on 2nd March, 1979, fixed the minimum prices of paddy at Rs. 3.50 per quintal for the season 1979-80, having regard to the prevailing market conditions and the need to provide an incentive to the farmers for increased production.

The resolution also provides for the sale of paddy to the public at prices not less than 70% of the minimum prices.

The resolution further empowers the Central Government to fix the maximum prices of paddy and to issue instructions to the States to ensure fair prices to the farmers.

The resolution also provides for the establishment of an Export Promotion Board to facilitate the export of paddy.

In conclusion, the resolution aims to provide a reasonable price support to the farmers and to promote the export of paddy.

S. M. Pandalai, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
Non-official Resolution

re: Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing the export surplus, according to the Minister.

Sri G. Mohan Reddy — Sorry
Ion-Official Resolution: 2nd March, 1979. 713
re: Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export.

Resolution:

On 2nd March, 1979, the resolution in the matter of fixing reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export was adopted by vote. The resolution was moved by the Hon. Member of Parliament and seconded by the Hon. Member of the Legislative Assembly. The debate on the resolution continued for about 3 hours and 10 minutes.

The resolution was adopted unanimously with the following amendments:

1. The price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 60 per quintal.
2. The export of paddy was allowed to proceed immediately.

The resolution was passed with the endorsement of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Resolution:

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The resolution was passed with the endorsement of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food.
Non-Official Resolution:
re: Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export.


Re: Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export.

As per the resolution,

- Fixation of prices at 450.
- Allowing export.
- Price fixation is effective from 1st March, 1979.

The resolution also includes the following:

- 70, 60 pence for transport.
- 120 per ton for export.
- 25 per ton for transport of paddy.
- 4, 6, 8 per ton for other transport.
- 30 per ton for transport.

The resolution is effective from 1st March, 1979.

End of resolution.

Signed

[Signature]

[Date]

[Location]
Non-Official Resolution:

re: Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export.

Non-Official Resolution

re Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing to export


You directed your Collectors to purchase rice from the millers and not from the ryots. Why?
Non-official resolution:


Fixation of reasonable prices of paddy and allowing the export.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.— Now the House stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on Monday the 5th of this month

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m., on Monday the 5th March, 1979.)