THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: .. Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao.

Deputy Speaker: .. Sri A. Eswara Reddy.

                  2. Sri V. Sobhanadreeswararao.
                  5. Sri B. Sitaramaiah.

Secretary: .. Sri B. Sadashiva Reddy.

Joint Secretary: .. Sri D. L. Narainakumar.
Construction of Small Temples in The Premises of Certain Hospitals

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

*An Asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Members.
Sri A.Madan Mohan :— For “a” whether it is a fact that the employees of Government Hospitals have constructed small temples within the premises of the above Hospitals, I said ‘No”. For the second question, the reason for according permission to the employees of the above Hospitals to construct temples, I said “No”. A. Madan Mohan.
Sri A Madan Mohan:—This question does not relate to my Department.

Sri M. Omkar:—The Department is also part and parcel In the Hospitals where such kinds of temples are coming up, you have to stop it. Similarly other Ministers are also here. They should take all the precautions and whenever they are, they should be removed.

Non-Disbursement of Old Age Pensions Regularly

92—

*8868 Q.—Sri Poolla Subbaiah and Sri B. Sammaiah (Parkal):—Will the Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that old age pensions are not disbursed to the destitutes every month in the state; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken for correct and regular disbursement to them?

92—

(2) Cheddi.

(3) 8868 Q.
478 18th November, 1981.

Oral Answers to Questions

(i) The Treasurer—Mr. G. S. Das, Minister of State. The Minister has informed that the pension have not been sent in respect of 196 cases due to non-availability of persons at their addresses. He has further informed that 1300 cases are pending verification with R.D.Os.

(ii) The Minister says—The Minister has informed that 18,2,000 cases have been verified and Rs. 8,02,800 have been sent. He has informed that some of the cases are pending with R.D.Os.

(iii) The Minister says—The Minister has informed that 18,2,000 cases have been verified and Rs. 8,02,800 have been sent. He has informed that some of the cases are pending with R.D.Os.
Ora! Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1981

(1) [Question not clear]

(2) [Question not clear]

(3) [Question not clear]

(4) [Question not clear]

(5) [Question not clear]

(6) [Question not clear]

(7) [Question not clear]

(8) [Question not clear]

(9) [Question not clear]

(10) [Question not clear]

(11) [Question not clear]

(12) [Question not clear]

(13) [Question not clear]

(14) [Question not clear]

(15) [Question not clear]

(16) [Question not clear]

(17) [Question not clear]

(18) [Question not clear]

(19) [Question not clear]

(20) [Question not clear]
18th November, 1981
Oral Answers to Questions.

(ప్రచురం నాటికి ఈ పత్రిక, బాగా ఇంత లక్షణాన్ని ఉపయోగించాయి. సాధారణాభివృద్ధి సహానుష్ఠానం ఒక నమ్మిన లక్షణాన్ని భాగంగా ఉపయోగించాయి. తమ్ముడు తెలియజేస్తుంది. ఈ తిరుపతి నిపుణుడు చెప్పించాడు.)

తామ్ముడు వేడి వేడి చెప్పాడు: ప్రత్యామనానికి ఎలా చెప్పాడు?

తామ్ముడు వేడి చెప్పాడు: ప్రత్యామనానికి ఎలా చెప్పాడు?

తామ్ముడు వేడి చెప్పాడు: ప్రత్యామనానికి ఎలా చెప్పాడు?

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తామ్ముడు వేడి చెప్పాడు: ప్రత్యామనానికి ఎలా చెప్పాడు?

తామ్ముడు వేడి చెప్పాడు: ప్రత్యామనానికి ఎలా చెప్పాడు?
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1981.

ప. 2. ప్రశ్నాంশం:—వివరించండి నాటి లెద్దు కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసేది నాటి లెద్దు కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసేది. ఇది స్టేట్ మనం ధర్మ సంస్థని స్థాయిలో తెలిపి ప్రచారం చేసినది. దీనిని కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. లెద్దు కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ప్రభుత్వ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది. ఇప్పటికీ సేవ సంస్థ సేవరు ప్రవాహం కట్టడం గురించి ప్రచారం చేసినది.
Advisory Committee For The Welfare of Nayee Brahmins

93—

*R786-Q.—Sarvasti N. Raghava Reddy, (Nakreka) Smt. Mallu-Swarajyam and M. Yerraiah Reddy (Bhadra Chalam-ST):—Will the Minister for Back ward Classes Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government constituted an ‘Advisory Committee’ to look into the matters pertaining to Nayee Brahmins in the State during July, 1981;

(b) whether it is a so a fact that the A.P. Nayee Brahmins Seva Sangham has been excluded from the said Advisory Committee; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

9-00 a.m.

93—

*aM* v^gr* &o!8 ((§;ca6o. ^be^rr*^:—

(a) 18-7-1981 ig& Xe .3^aog. (a) v^^ ^ ^.n)o, <35*, ^o,8?(5^

(b) 18-7-1981 ig& Xe .3^aog. (a) v^^ ^ ^.n)o, <35*, ^o,8?(5^

(c) 18-7-1981 ig& Xe .3^aog. (a) v^^ ^ ^.n)o, <35*, ^o,8?(5^

(b) 18-7-1981 ig& Xe .3^aog. (a) v^^ ^ ^.n)o, <35*, ^o,8?(5^

(c) 18-7-1981 ig& Xe .3^aog. (a) v^^ ^ ^.n)o, <35*, ^o,8?(5^

(lapse time they will come to an end.)
Supply Of Low Price Books To University Students

*8076—Q.—Sri B. Machender Rao (Secunderabad):—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universities are supplying low price books on subsidy basis on various subjects like Science, Medicine, Engineering etc., to University students;

(b) whether any instructions have been received from the National Book Trust of India in this regard and

(c) if so, whether the Government will examine these proposals?

Traditional occupations of Nayibrahmins: Hair-cutting, playing on Mangala Vayidyams, Musical Band and Ayurveda.
18th November, 1981.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Starting of School Building Corporation

95—

7745.-Sri G Mallikarjuna Ra(Gurajala) :- Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal before the Government to start a school building Corporation;

(b) if so, when it will be started.
Answers to Question 16th November 1981.

OrJ

We are pursuing all these steps.
Sri B. V. Nkataram Ruddy:— Sir, the suggestions are taken note of.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1981.

1. Member:—Shri ...\\n
2. Member:—Shri ...\\n
3. Member:—Shri ...
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Mr. Omakar, what-ever you have said about Sri G. Mallik Rama Rao, shall we see that it is removed from the records? Does a Member of the House have such a power?

In view of the explanation given above, I want you to see that such remarks should not be made and I will see and expunge.

10. 10.35 a.m.—Mr. Omakar. Mr. Deputy Speaker, what-ever you have said about Sri G. Mallik Rama Rao, shall we see that it is removed from the records? Does a Member of the House have such a power?

In view of the explanation given above, I want you to see that such remarks should not be made and I will see and expunge.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1981. 489

Registration of bye-laws of A.G. and S.G. College, Vuyyuru

96—*8037-(N)-Q.—Sarvasri V. Sobhanadreswara Rao (Vuyyur) and E. Subba Rao (Kuchinapudi):—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bye-Laws of A. G. and S. G. College, Vuyyuru in Krishna District started 6 years ago are not registered till today;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the President, Governing Body has sent copy of the Bye-Laws approved in the two parent Bodies to the Andhra University immediately after the inauguration of the College; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the erring Governing Body President who failed to register the Bye-Law?

(d) E. Subba Rao:—(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) By action of the College Committee President, the copy of the accepted Bye-Laws has been sent to the Andhra University. (d) E. Subba Rao:—If the Governing Body President fails to register the Bye-Laws after 6 years, it would be action of the Governing Body President to be taken against him. The College Committee President has sent a copy of the accepted Bye-Laws to the Andhra University. (e) E. Subba Rao:—If the Governing Body President fails to register the Bye-Laws after 6 years, it would be action of the Governing Body President to be taken against him. The College Committee President has sent a copy of the accepted Bye-Laws to the Andhra University.

(e) E. Subba Rao:—If the Governing Body President fails to register the Bye-Laws after 6 years, it would be action of the Governing Body President to be taken against him. The College Committee President has sent a copy of the accepted Bye-Laws to the Andhra University.
Fixing of Levy on Rice Mills in Certain Districts.

8283-Q. Sri B. Niranjana Rao (Malleswaram):— Will the Minister for Labour & Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) The quantity of Levy fixed by Government on rice mills in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna & Guntur Districts for Kharif 1980 and Rabi 81 Crops;

(b) The quantities realised so far under Kharif and Rabi crops ending 31-3-81.
Oral Answers to Questions 18th November, 1981.

In 1980 the target was 50 percent. The question is whether he has fulfilled the target of 50 percent. There is no target at all.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:— Whether he has fulfilled the target of 50 percent let him answer.
Sri G. Venkataswamy:— There is no target fixed by the Government of India or Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You please sit down.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—Have you succeeded in getting that 50 percent.

Sri G. Venkataswamy:— Yes, we have succeeded.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1981.

(i) Mr. R. Venkaiyappa: 70 lakhs of rice and 46 lakhs of wheat were bought in excess of 50 percent according to rules. Is it true that Andhra Pradesh is contributing more to the Central pool through F.C.I. as compared to other States? To that extent the interests of Andhra Pradesh are being damaged.

(ii) Mr. T. Kurup: Are there any plans to set up a sugar factory in Andhra Pradesh?

(iii) Mr. V. J. George: The demand for rice and wheat in the State of Kerala is 6 lakhs. Is there any intention to increase the procurement through F.C.I.?
Smuggling of Controlled Cloth from Chintapalli Depot of The Girijan Corporation

98—

3630 Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli) :—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) Whether controlled cloth being smuggled from the Chintapalli depot of the Girijan Corporation (Visakhapatnam Dist.) has been seized in the month March-April, 1981 by the Police;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) whether any one has been prosecuted in this connection; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

*8-10-1981*
Oral Answers to Question. 18th November, 1981.

99.—
* 8566-Q.-Sri A. Mohan Reddy:—(Patahpatnam) :—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three disciples of Sri Raghavendra Swamy Mutt situated at Nanjanagudu of Mysore district, filed a petition in the Mysore District Court Questioning the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh Govt. on Sri Raghavendra Swamy Mutt at Mantralayam in Kurnool district; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

FILING PETITION IN MYSORE DISTRICT COURT
QUESTIONING JURISDICTION OF A.P. GOVT.
ON SRI RAGHAVENDRA SWAMY MUTTON
AT MANTRALAYAM

99.—
* 8566-Q.-Sri A. Mohan Reddy:—(Patahpatnam) :—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three disciples of Sri Raghavendra Swamy Mutt situated at Nanjanagudu of Mysore district, filed a petition in the Mysore District Court Questioning the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh Govt. on Sri Raghavendra Swamy Mutt at Mantralayam in Kurnool district; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?
100.—

Hon. Sarvasri K. Satyanarayana and Shri Omkar.—Will the Minister for Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission was accorded to run Private Polytechnics and ITIs in our State during the year 1980;

(b) if so, the no. and the conditions stipulated; and

(c) whether any reservations for admission of students are being observed in these institutions?

Statement is placed on the table of the House

Norms and Conditions Prescribed for fulfilment by the Private Polytechnics Permitted by the Government without Financial aid from the Government During the Year 1980—81.
1. The private Polytechnic will not be eligible for any financial assistance whatsoever either towards recurring or non-recurring expenditure of the Institution.

2. Each Institution shall be registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act in force.

3. Each Institution shall have a Governing Council with the Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh, as a member thereof representing the State Government.

4. There shall be a Staff Selection Committee for each Private Polytechnic for recruitment of staff to various categories of posts with the Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh, or his nominee as a Member thereof.

5. The Staff Selection Committee shall also include a Member representing the Andhra Pradesh State Board of Technical Education.

6. The intake into each Institution shall be as prescribed either by the Director of Technical Education or the Andhra Pradesh State Board of Technical Education.

7. The Andhra Pradesh State Board of Technical Education shall have the right to send the Inspection Team every year to assess the academic standards of the Institution and examine the adequacy of the facilities available in the Institution. The advice tendered by the Inspection Team shall be binding on the Management of the Institution.

8. The Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh, or the Committee Constituted by the Andhra Pradesh State Board of Technical Education shall have the right to inspect the Institution with regard to the administration of the Institution and submit report to Government once in a year. 70 percent of the seats in each discipline shall be filled up on 'merit-cum-capitation fees' and the rest of the seats shall be filled at the discretion of the Management by following the rules and procedures of admission.

9. The age limits and minimum entry qualifications for admission to the Institutions shall be as in the case of the Government Polytechnics under the administrative control of the Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh, and the Andhra Pradesh State Board of Technical Education.

10. Admissions into the Institutions shall be made only after the approval of the selection list by the Director of Technical Education.

11. The Government shall have the right to alter the percentage of seats reserved for the merit-cum-capitation fee pool and Management pool and also to fix the quantum of capitation fees, donations and other fees from time to time.
12. All the amounts collected by the Institution by way of capitation fee, tuition fee, etc., shall be duly accounted for.

13. The Government shall reserve the right to take over the management with all its assets at any time 10 years after the starting of the Institution without payment of any compensation to the Society Management running the Institution.

14. It shall also be open to Government to take over the Institution with all its assets without payment of any compensation before the expiry of the said period of 10 years, in case Government notice that the Institution is not managed or the conditions laid down are not complied with.

15. The rates of donation fee, etc., in each of the Private Polytechnic shall not exceed the amount indicated below;

   (a) for residents of Andhra Pradesh .... Rs. 12,000
       (Rupees Twelve thousand only)

   (b) for residents of other States in India .... 15,000
       (Rupees Fifteen thousand only)

   (c) for residents from outside India .... 5,000
       (Five thousand dollars or its Exchange equivalent in rupees)

   (d) Tuition fees per year .... 1,500
       (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only)

The terms and conditions prescribed by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi for affiliation of private Industrial Training Institutes to the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades.

1) The institute should adopt the standards laid down by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, in the matter of syllabi, scale of Tools and Equipment, Shop layouts, methods of training and trade testing in force from time to time.

2) The requisite number of Instructional and supervisory staff should be provided. They should be qualified and possess experience for their posts.

3) Training sessions will have to conform the All India dates for starting sessions.

4) Trainees will have to be put up for trade tests on the All India Trade Tests to be conducted by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades.
5) Trade Tests will be conducted in the institute premises in accordance with the procedure to be prescribed by the National Council or Training in Vocational Trades.

6) The institute will provide facilities for regular inspections by the Officers of the State and Central Government and implement any recommendations made by them for improvement of training standards.

7) In case it is found that the institute fails to maintain the prescribed standards or in any way fails to adopt the standards prescribed by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, the recognition will be withheld after due notice in writing.

8) The institute will be affiliated to the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades through the State Council to whom it should look for guidance and instructions in all matters relating to training.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Whatever you want, the Minister says he will get it examined.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:— It was already given in writing. I met the Director and I showed him the papers containing these advertisements.
Oral Answers to Questions.

1. November 1, 1981.

1. Question: — Are the 25 lines of Article 10 of the Constitution in order?

Answer: Article 10 of the Constitution is in order.

2. Question: — How can the population of the country be increased without increasing the area?

Answer: By improving agricultural methods and increasing the efficiency of land use.

3. Question: — Can you explain the concept of 'Federalism'?

Answer: Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central government and various regional governments.

4. Question: — What is the significance of the 'Rule of Law'?

Answer: The Rule of Law is a principle that law is the supreme and fundamental source of conduct.

5. Question: — What is the role of the judiciary in a democratic society?

Answer: The judiciary plays a crucial role in interpreting the law and ensuring its application.

6. Question: — What is the importance of education in modern society?

Answer: Education is essential for personal development and societal progress.

7. Question: — How can we ensure social justice in a society?

Answer: Through equal opportunities, fair distribution of resources, and protection of human rights.

8. Question: — What is the significance of the 'Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression'?

Answer: It is a fundamental human right that allows individuals to express their opinions and ideas freely.

9. Question: — What is the role of the media in a democratic society?

Answer: The media acts as a watchdog, informing the public and ensuring accountability.

10. Question: — How can we protect the environment?

Answer: By adopting sustainable practices, reducing pollution, and promoting conservation efforts.
Oral Answers to Questions.

18th November, 1931.

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(1) ప. తాడి వర్షాలు కంటే ఉండవచ్చు తాది వర్షాలు కంటే ఉండవచ్చు?

(2) పుఫనం ప్రమాణం అంటే సాధారణ ప్రమాణం అంటే సాధారణ ప్రమాణం. నా వాటి కోసం సాధారణ ప్రమాణం అంటే సాధారణ ప్రమాణం. 

(3) ప్రతిపాదానిని అంటే పిలిచే వాటి కోసం ప్రతిపాదానిని అంటే పిలిచే వాటి కోసం.

(4) పుఫనం ప్రమాణం (ప్రుఘోపు) : ప్రతిపాదాని ప్రమాణం అంటే పిలిచే ప్రతిపాదాని ప్రమాణం. 

(5) ప. సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు.

(6) ప. సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు.

(7) ప. సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు.

(8) ప. సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు అంటే సాధారణ కాలానికట్టు.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Conduct of P.G. Exams by Osmania University During Curfew Days.

100—A

Short Notice Question No. 8900—Sarvasri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi (Charminar), Mohd. Amanullah Khan:—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Osmania University conducted examinations only for Post-Graduate (External) Postponing the other examinations due to curfew and failure of electricity in July, 1981;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the University has permitted re-examination in the last week of September 1981 for those who did not attend the said examination;
(c) Whether it is not a fact that they were put to much loss for those who appeared for the examination with mental agony, terror and tension during curfew period;

(d) Whether the University considers to add some marks for those who are affected as aforesaid; and

(e) Will the University allow the candidates who are affected by curfew to appear for M.A. Final Examinations along with the previous year failed subjects as a special case and this facility is provided by other Universities of State of Andhra Pradesh?

Sri B. Venkataram Reddy:—(a) Yes, it is a fact that Osmania University have conducted Post-Graduate (External) Examinations. But the University had not issued any Notification to Postpone any of the other examinations hold during that period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The performance of the candidates who appeared for examination from the curfew affected area might have been affected to some extent.

(d) If the results, if the percentage of passes in a particular paper/Course is less then 70%, the Board of Examiners considers moderation, under clause 16 (III) (c) of Ordinance VII of the Osmania University.

(e) No candidate can be permitted to take the final Post-Graduate examinations without passing the previous examiaations as per rules of the Osmania University.

Sri B. Venkataram Reddy;—So far, as those students who feelthat that they are affected by the original examinations, they are given an opportunity to appear for another examination because the University had permitted them for reexamination in the last week of September. For those who did not attend because of the curfew, they could have attended that examination. No injustice is done in this matter.
504 18th November, 1981.

MATTER UNDER RULE 329

re: Prevalence of Foot and Mouth disease among sheep in Nellore district.

10.00 a.m.

(Subject: Occurrence of Foot and Mouth Disease among Sheep in Nellore district.)

...
Foot and mouth disease among sheep in Nellore District.
Applicant Beenu

8th November, 1981.

Matters under Rule 329

Re. Foot and mouth disease among sheep in Nilore District.

In the past few days, there has been an outbreak of foot and mouth disease among sheep in Nilore District. The disease has spread rapidly and affected a large number of sheep. The situation is alarming and urgent action is required to contain the spread of the disease.

The following measures are proposed:

1. Immediate culling of affected animals
2. Quarantine of all livestock near the affected area
3. Spraying of disinfectant in the affected area
4. Distribution of vaccines to prevent the spread of the disease
5. Spread awareness among farmers about the disease
6. Establishment of a veterinary hospital

The total cost of these measures is Rs. 222.

This action is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and protect the health of livestock in the area.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
Matters under rule 329 : 16th November, 1981

Re: Foot and mouth disease amongst sheep in Nellore dist.

...
18th November, 1981.

Matters Under Rule-329:

Re: Sir,

Referring to the case of a boy in MGR Hospital, Madras, who died due to wrong medication.

I hereby submit that the medication was administered strictly following the prescription given by the attending doctor. However, due to an error in the identification of the patient, the medication was given to the wrong patient. The boy was administered a medication which he was not supposed to take, leading to his untimely death.

I request that the necessary steps be taken to ensure that such incidents do not occur in the future.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Madras, 18th November, 1981

Wrong Medication

I hereby submit that the medication was administered strictly following the prescription given by the attending doctor. However, due to an error in the identification of the patient, the medication was given to the wrong patient. The boy was administered a medication which he was not supposed to take, leading to his untimely death.

I request that the necessary steps be taken to ensure that such incidents do not occur in the future.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Madras, 18th November, 1981
Calling Attention To Matters Of Urgent Public Importance


18th November, 1981.

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18th November, 1981. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

Re: Large scale Smuggling of rice from Nellore Dist to Madras

During the current year, so far, 69 cases of such transportation of paddy and rice from various districts without valid permits or under false or bogus permits were detected in Nellore District alone across the borders, involving the arrest of 105 Persons, seizure of 68 lorries along with 1297 quintals of rice, 6882 bags of paddy 472 quintals of Broken rice, and 236 bags of boiled rice all worth about Rs. 80 lakhs, while for the entire State is Rs. 188 lakhs. In addition to the Nellore cases, 58 cases were booked in other coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh for illegal transportation of paddy and rice, 86 persons were arrested, 57 lorries and a tractor trailer along with 3225 quintals of rice, 3092 bags of paddy and 201 quintals of broken rice all worth about Rs. 73,23,020/- were seized.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Re: Large Scale Smuggling of rice from Nellore Dist. to Madras.

Smuggling of rice to other States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra through Railway Wagons was also checked at different places in the State. So far 33 wagons have been seized from Tadepalliigudem and Bimalole of West Godavari District, Shadnagar and Jadcherla of Mahaboobnagar District, Waddiyaram of Medak District, and Nizamabad Railway Yards. In all these cases 1290 of paddy, 5091 bags of rice and 86 bags of broken rice were seized, while they are being unauthorisedly transported to the bordering States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc.

Three notorious black-marketeers and illegal transporters in foodgrains of Nellore District viz. (1) Bode Rama Krishna Reddy of Nellore, (2) Hamsa Krishnaiah of Naidupet and (3) Shaik Masthan of Naidupet were detained on 24. 10. 1981 under the prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1950. Two more notorious black-marketeers and smugglers of foodgrains (1) Pubbitcsty Satyamurty of Singarayakonda and (2) Yarlagadda Sirirama Murthy of Karamchedu, both of Prakasam District have been detained on 14. 11. 1981 under the above Act, on the arrest warrants issued by the District Magistrate, Prakasam District Ongole.

Two Civil Supplies Check posts are also functioning in Nellore District to check illegal transportation one at Bheemunivaripalem at the outskirts of Tada and the other at Chavali on the Naidupet-Kalahasthi Road. Thus an all out effort is being made and smuggling of paddy and rice to other States is being regularly checked and arrested.

10-30 a.m.
When serious charges are made by a responsible Congress (I) Parliament Member against the Minister and the Samithi Presidents have made serious charges against the other Minister.

The Minister is prompt in reading newspapers when something appears against him in Eenadu.

Sri M. Venkaiah N.:— There should be scrutiny of the officials.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

G.O.Ms No. 473, Revenue dt, 18-3-81 amending the A.P. General Sales Tax Rules.

Sri M. Manik Rao:— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued with G.O.Ms No. 473, Revenue, dated 18-3-1981 amending the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules which was published at pages 43-51 in rules supplement to Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dt 14-5-1981, as required under Section 39,4) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957.

Sri. K. Rosaiah :— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued in G.O.Rt.No. 916, TR & B (TR II) Department, dt. 15-10-81 and published in the Andhra pradesh Gazette, on 15-10-1981, as required under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles taxation Act, 1963.


Sri K. Rosaiah :—Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table copies of the notifications issued in G.O.Ms.No 327, TR & B, TR. VII Department, dt. 4-11-1981 and G.O.Ms.No. 328, TR & B (TR VII) Department, dt. 4-11-81, as required under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

G.O.Ms.No 1262, Education.

Sri B. Venkataram Reddy :— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G.O.Ms.No. 1262, dt. 7-11-1981 containing the Government Orders annulling the following, as required under clause (6) of article 371-D of the Constitution of India:


Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Papers laid.

Sri G. Vedanta Rao :— Sir, when a paper is laid before the House whether a Member could comment or not ? I would like to make some observations.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy :— There is no such provision. Separate motion has to be given.

Sri G. Vedantara Rao :— Constitutional requirement is to lay the papers before the House and not to keep the papers under lock and key. Here is an important matter where lawyers have to boycott the courts. Oflate the Government has been annulling various orders of Administrative Tribunals. You have a right to appeal, to the
Supreme Court: Everyday we have been seeing, one after another is being annulled. This is an unfortunate procedure. This procedure should be resorted to in extraordinary cases of public importance. We don't seem to have confidence in our judiciary. I request the Minister to think over and understand the agitated bar and as well as the civil servants and take some remedial action and not to resort to such things.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

Report on the decisions of Business Advisory Committee.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 17th November, 1981.

G.Os. issued in respect of short term loans.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table copies of G.Os. in respect of short term loans in pursuance of the assurance given on the floor of the House while answering L.A.Q. No. 8064-M (Starred) on 6-11-1981.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Papers placed.

Sri Ch. Janga Reddy:—Sir, we have to discuss about the G.Os.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—There is no provision for discussion. When they are laid on the Table of the House the Hon. Members have to come forward with a separate motion if they want to discuss.

MOTION UNDER RULE 187 REGARDING LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

“That under rule 187 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly leave of absence be granted to Sri N. Sreepathi Rao, MLA, for this session, as he is ill.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved. The question is:

“That under rule 187 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly leave of absence be granted to Sri N. Sreepathi Rao, MLA, for this session, as he is ill”.

The motion was adopted and leave was granted.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I beg to present the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Lokayuktha and Upa-Lokayukta Bill, 1981.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Report presented.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—Point of information, Sir. I would like to ask the leader of the House as to when he is bringing the legislation for this.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—This was the assurance given by the ruling party. अब तक आज़ादी का साथ कहें देश के किसी भी जाने वाले लोग किसी रूढ़ियों के आरबे जाने के लिए? We are ready to sit for four more days.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Copies will be supplied soon,
Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure 18th November, 1981. 517
for 1981-82.

Sri M.Venkaiah Naidu:— They have been supplied. నాణాత్రి సమాచారాలు గురించి ఆధారం ఇక్కడ ఉంది నాణాత్రి?

Sri M.Venkaiah Naidu:— They have been supplied. నాణాత్రి సమాచారాలు గురించి ఆధారం ఇక్కడ ఉంది నాణాత్రి?

Sri S.Jaipal Reddy:— Please don’t put us on wrong box. We did ask for introduction of the Bill in the current session. నాణాత్రి సమాచారాలు గురించి ఆధారం ఇక్కడ ఉంది నాణాత్రి?

Sri S.Jaipal Reddy:— Please don’t put us on wrong box. We did ask for introduction of the Bill in the current session.

GOVERNMENT BILL
THE ANDHRA PRADESH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1981

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for co-operation I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He has taken my permission.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:— What important work he has got. The Speaker is kind enough to give permission to him. At the same time we would like to know as to what are the compelling reasons for the co-operation Minister to be out of station when the Assembly is in session. నాణాత్రి సమాచారాలు గురించి ఆధారం ఇక్కడ ఉంది నాణాత్రి?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He has taken my permission.

Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1981-82.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
Demand for Excess Expenditure for 1975-76

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 83,75,49,300 for further expenditure in the year 1981-82 as per the Heads of Demands shown in the notice, dated 14th November, 1981."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved. We may take up for discussion on the Supplementary Estimates.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—You may kindly fix the time for concluding this item.

Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy:—They will have an opportunity to discuss.

Sri P. Sundaraiah:—We are agreeing that discussion will be continued during appropriation Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will put the motion to vote. The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 83,75,49,300 for further expenditure in the year 1981-82 as per the Heads of Demands shown in the notice, dated 14th November, 1981.

The motion was adopted and the demands were granted.

DEMAND FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE FOR 1975-76

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—Sir. I beg to move:

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,52,35,228 for the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1975-76 as per the Heads of Demands shown in the notice dated 14th November, 1981.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—If it is thousands and lakhs, I understand. When it is more than Rs. 50 crores, I would like to ask as to with whose authority and with what permission of law has the Government done it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—This expenditure is met by the contingency funds.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—The Constitution itself has a provision to move for excess expenditure, after the expenditure is met and generally all these items go as per the Constitution itself and as per the rules framed by itself. It will go for Public Accounts Committee for further verification and check up and they will examine. For this the Opposition Leader will be the Chairman. It is stated in the P.A.C. report that 'the Committee, however, having regard to the explanation given by the departments for these excesses recommends regularisation by the Legislature all the excesses brought out in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76 in the manner prescribed under article 205 of the Constitution of India.' This was the recommendation of the P.A.C. It is placed before the Assembly also. That is why we take the opportunity to present it to the House and get its ratification.

You must take the House into confidence. Public Accounts Committee is subordinate to the Legislature.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—If it is thousands and lakhs, I understand. When it is more than Rs. 50 crores, I would like to ask as to with whose authority and with what permission of law has the Government done it.
Demand for Excess Expenditure for 1975-76.

(i) 18th November, 1981.

Demand for Excess Expenditure for 1975-76.

(a) 3rd March, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(b) 31st March, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(c) 3rd April, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(d) 1st May, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(e) 2nd June, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(f) 3rd July, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(g) 4th August, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(h) 5th September, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(i) 6th October, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(j) 7th November, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(k) 8th December, 1966:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(l) 9th January, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(m) 10th February, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(n) 11th March, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(o) 12th April, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(p) 13th May, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(q) 14th June, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(r) 15th July, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(s) 16th August, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(t) 17th September, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(u) 18th October, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(v) 19th November, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(w) 20th December, 1967:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

(x) 21st January, 1968:— The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Government of India, in the 7th Finance Commission's Report on Expenditure during 1975-76, stated that the demand for excess expenditure was Rs. 1,000 lakhs.
Sri Ch. Rajeshwar Rao: Before you read out the relevant portion 11-00 a.m.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rddy: — 'per the P.A.C. report presented to the Legislature on 27-3-80, there is no doubt about it as far as this irregularity is concerned. I don't call it as irregularity, there is a provision in the Constitution under Article 205, even for excess grants also. At the same time we have a provision. The P.A.C. will go into all those details of expenditure and the other items and they have submitted a report on 27-3-80. I have already mentioned about it. There was a lapse on the part of the department concerned because this was submitted on 27-3-80 and they might have brought this to the House much earlier. I agree with the members. At the same time after the recommendation of the P.A.C. generally we write to the concerned department to see how and why the excess amounts have been spent for and above the budget sanctioned by this House.'
That takes some time for the department. That is the reason why this delay has occurred. It is only first batch of supplementary demands that we come. Generally we do it and we have respect for this House. Naturally, it has to be passed and approved by this House. Sometimes it so happens, that while preparing the budget we don't know how much amount we are going to get from the Government of India and other financial institutions. Sometimes we have to incur expenditure immediately. That generally takes place. That is how we come to the House either for supplementary grants or excess grants to be approved by this House.

There is lapse in the functioning.

On the 5th of December, 1980, the President causes to be laid before the House of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of expenditure or causes to be presented to Lok Sabha. In the instant case it is Assembly.
Demand for Excess Expenditure

I8th November, 1981. 523

for 1975-76.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy.—What is the point of order involved here. He is repeating the same thing. He has referred to Shakdar and Kaul. Similarly, we have done and we have to fulfil the formality as far as the provision of the Constitution under Article 205 is concerned. The Governor himself has placed before this House. We have shown the reasons. It has been done by the Governor himself under Article 205.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—In 1978-79, the P.A.C., of this Legislative Assembly examined the appropriation Accounts of 1975-76 of Government of A. P., and recommended in para 1-3 and in the 7th Report therein to regularise the same by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, I have read out from Kaul & Shakdhar

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—Sir, According to Rule 155, a Minister shall furnish the House the Explanatory Note and here what is the explanatory note? What are the reasons for compelling the department to spend so much excessively?

Mr. Dy, Speaker:—In respect of that eight cases of excessive expenditure was given here....

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—Sir, this is not a misuse and it is certainly agreed that there was irregularity. Wherever there are such irregularities we have to get it regularised because those amounts were not misused. As a matter of fact so many items are there, I have 93–7
already expressed the reasons. We have to verify from all the concerned Depts., as to why they had to spend in excess.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:- Sir, a statement of reasons that promoted such extra expenditure must be placed on the Table of the House and the reasons warranted such expenditure must also be stated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- The Finance Minister has already given the reasons and there is no need for further clarification.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu—Sir, What are the reasons for the delay in submitting to this House? why was it not submitted in that Session only?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—Sir, I have also explained according to the provision of the Constitution and also the provision of the Rule 249. We have to ask the various concerned departments to furnish their reports and it took some long time for the department for submitting their Report we had repeated by worte to all the departments to send their replits. This was done in good faith. That is why this took such time and as far as possible the first opportunity was taken and that is also within the provision of the Constitution itself. Anyhow, some day or the other it must come before this House for getting it regularised about this expenditure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—In view of the explanation of the Finance Minister I rule out the Point of Order.
Demand for Excess Expenditure
18th November, 1981

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will read out the rule position:

"Demand for money already spent in excess of the Voted grant are not therefore made by way of supplementary grant but in the form an excess grant and demand for excess grant have to be presented to the House in the Session for which the P. A. C., presented..."
the Report thereon or in the following Session. Expenditure incurred during the previous financial year cannot be regulated by Parliament.

Mr. Dy. Speaker:—Now we will stop this discussion. The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,523,528/- for the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1975-76 as per the Heads of Demands shown in the notice dated 14th November, 1981.

The Motion was adopted and the Demand was granted.

Short Discussion on The Implementation of Assurances on The Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers Etc.,

To the All Party Leaders.—(Continued)
Short Discussion: 18th November, 1981.

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers, etc.

11–30 a.m.
Short Discussion:

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers, etc.

On November 18th, 1981.

Discussion on the implementation of assurance for the problems of ryots, agricultural labourers, etc. was held. The discussion was initiated by a presentation on the current status of agricultural laborers and the need for assurance. The participants highlighted the importance of providing assurance to the ryots and agricultural labourers to improve their standard of living.

Some key points discussed included:

1. The current economic situation of agricultural laborers:
   - The average income of agricultural laborers was mentioned to be around 70-75 rupees per day. However, the income varied depending on the type of work and the season.
   - The participants emphasized the need for a consistent and fair wage policy to ensure sustainable living for the laborers.

2. The role of government and private enterprises:
   - The role of government in providing assurance and supporting the agricultural sector was discussed. It was highlighted that the government needs to work closely with private enterprises to create a favorable environment for agricultural growth.
   - Private enterprises were encouraged to play a significant role in providing assurance to the laborers, ensuring fair wages, and improving their working conditions.

3. The importance of education and training:
   - Education and training were identified as crucial factors in improving the skills and knowledge of agricultural laborers. The participants suggested providing training programs to equip the laborers with modern farming techniques and technologies.
   - Education and training would not only enhance the productivity of the laborers but also contribute to the overall development of the agricultural sector.

4. The need for better infrastructure:
   - Improving infrastructure such as roads, irrigation systems, and storage facilities was discussed as essential for the growth of the agricultural sector.
   - Adequate infrastructure would ensure the smooth transport of produce, timely irrigation, and storage facilities to prevent spoilage.

5. The role of financial institutions:
   - The role of financial institutions in providing loans to the laborers and farmers was highlighted. The participants suggested that financial institutions should offer favorable interest rates and terms to support the agricultural sector.

6. The impact of climate change:
   - The impact of climate change on the agricultural sector was discussed. The participants emphasized the need for research and development to identify climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.
   - Addressing the challenges posed by climate change would help ensure food security and economic stability.

The discussion concluded with a call for action from all stakeholders to work together towards a sustainable agricultural sector that ensures the well-being of the ryots and agricultural laborers.
Short Discussion:

18th November, 1981.

re : Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers, etc.

20 నవంబర్ 25 రోజు దినపు నిషిద్ మేస్స్, హాసిత ప్రతి అండాలే విషయం. రాష్ట్ర నాయక మహాసమిత్రానికి సంస్థ ప్రతి సమాచారం. మరు 20 నవంబర్ దినానికి విశేషాలు చేసారని. ఇందులో 20 నవంబర్ సంస్థ ప్రతి సమాచారం తీసుకునే పదార్ధానికి సందర్భంగా 2-3 వందరాల ఖానారి పాల్గొనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. సమాచారం తీసుకుని, ప్రతి రోజు ప్రతి మంచి సమాచారం కే తీసుకుని ప్రశ్నలూ ఉన్నాయి. తక్కువ ప్రతి ఓడం కూర్చానికి మారి వైపు వ్యాపారం కే తీసుకునది. ఇతరులు ఎందుకంటే ఇతరులు ప్రతి మంచి సమాచారం తీసుకుని ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి.

సిరిచెన్నాయ్ నరాయనరాయా రెడ్డి మాధ్యమికేంద్రానికి ప్రతి మంచి సమాచారం తీసుకుని ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. ఇతరులు ఎందుకంటే ఇతరులు ప్రతి మంచి సమాచారం తీసుకుని ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి.

( స్మృతి చివరారు )

సిరిచెన్నాయ్ నరాయనరాయా రెడ్డి మాధ్యమికేంద్రానికి ప్రతి మంచి సమాచారం తీసుకుని ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. ఇతరులు ఎందుకంటే ఇతరులు ప్రతి మంచి సమాచారం తీసుకుని ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి.

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Short Discussion:

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers, etc.
Short Discussion:

18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.
Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

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...
Short Discussion:
18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurances on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

The Government, therefore, direct that in all cases where rephasing of loans could not be done so far in terms of the orders issued in para 2(2) of G. O., first cited fresh short term loans for purchase of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides be sanctioned to the farmers concerned owning land upto a holding of 5 acres wet or 10 acres dry in the drought affected districts in the State, pending rephasing of these short term loans.

It has been communicated.
Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricul­tural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1981.

Implementation of assurance on the problems of ryots, agricultural labourers etc.
Short Discussion:

18th November, 1981.

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

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18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:

rc: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.
Short Discussion: 18th November, 1981.

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

Even according to the statistics that are made available to the House by the Minister for Civil Supplies diesel rate has gone up by sixty per cent. Even according to the statistics that are made available to the House by the Minister for Civil Supplies diesel rate has gone up by sixty per cent.
Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1981.

...
Short Discussion:
18th November, 1981.

re: 1. Mention of Assistance, or the Problem of Ryos, Agricultural Labourers etc.

Discussion:

18th November, 1981.

The discussion revolved around the issue of assistance for ryots, agricultural labourers, and the general agricultural community. It highlighted the need for support in various aspects of agriculture, including training, inputs, and market access. The participants emphasized the importance of improving the living conditions of rural workers and ensuring their rights. The meeting also discussed the role of government and non-government organizations in providing necessary support.

The discussion was in Telugu.
Short Discussion:
18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, of Agricultural Labourers etc.

Wherever when meters get burnt and require replacement, they will be replaced by the A.P. Electricity Board within one or two weeks pending fixation of responsibility for damage and recovery of cost thereof.
Short Discussion:

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

Sri A. Veerappa:—As far as the tariff for the ryots are concerned, it is not a new thing. 1978 was a landmark year. The tariff was introduced then and has been in place since then. It is important to note that the introduction of the tariff system has brought about significant changes in the lives of the ryots.

Sri A. Veerappa:—Pending fixation of responsibility.

Sri A. Veerappa:—22 December, 1881 is a landmark date. The introduction of the tariff system has brought about significant changes in the lives of the ryots. The tariff system has been in place since then and is important to note that the implementation of the tariff system has brought about significant changes in the lives of the ryots.
Short Discussion  
18th November, 1981.  
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re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

(1) रायान. साहित्यासाठी: रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.  
(2) वुळी इकाय दासामध्ये असली असली तरीम.  
(3) आणि त्याच्या दासांनी असली असली तरीम.  
(4) रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.  
(5) रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.  
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(7) रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.  
(8) रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.  
(9) रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.  
(10) रायांना उद्देशीत येव असली तरीम.
18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

12-30 p.m.

Sir, Hon'ble Members (the Chair):

The Deputy Speaker in the Chair:

12-30 p.m. - Mr. Rangarajan, Member of the House, moved the following resolution:

"That this House takes note of the distress experienced by the ryots, agricultural labourers, and other small farmers in the state due to the prevailing drought conditions."
Short Discussion:

18th November, 1981

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

[Text content]

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I stand corrected. Please note down, the expression of the Shakespeare. The assurances of the Government have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I want the Chief Minister to intervene and clarify. I don’t want to depend on Mr. Veerappa.
18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy,—I challenge the Government on this point.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy.—When you agreed to form a Committee with certain members, why the Committee did not meet so far?
Short Discussion:

re. Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1931.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy.—I am on the point of facts Whether the Government agreed to appoint a Committee or not? There is no room whatever for evasion.

He has stated that rephasing of short term loans with reference to the orders issued in the G.O. first cited, has not been done in some of the districts of the State. He has further stated that rephasing is

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done on the first instalment paid. The farmers who have been eligible for sanction of the short term loans cannot be denied.

He wants to have the cake and eat it too. We want bonus to be given to the farmer so that market can be deflated reasonably, as otherwise market manipulation will take place, and the farmer can gain. You want to manipulate the markets.

I am demanding his resignation.
Short Discussion:

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1981.
Short Discussion:

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1981.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10.00 a.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

T. Raju, Secretary, gave the annual report for the year 1980-81. He said that the committee had worked hard during the year and had achieved many objectives. The report was adopted by acclamation.

The President then gave his address, highlighting the achievements of the committee and outlining the future plans. He urged the members to continue their efforts to improve the condition of the rural poor.

The meeting adjourned until 1.00 p.m.
Short Discussion; 18th November, 1981.

Re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

As the Asmrancc was introduced, it becomes necessary to consider the problems of ryots and agricultural labourers. In the past, ryots had to bear the burden of the entire work, including the planting and harvesting of crops. Now, with the introduction of Asmrancc, the ryots are relieved of this burden. This is a significant step towards improving the economic status of the ryots.

The problems of agricultural labourers also need to be addressed. These labourers have to work throughout the year, often without any rest, to ensure that the crops are harvested on time. The introduction of Asmrancc can help in providing them with a more stable income.

In conclusion, the implementation of Asmrancc is a positive step towards improving the economic conditions of both ryots and agricultural labourers. Further, it is essential to monitor the implementation and ensure that the benefits are evenly distributed among all segments of the rural population.
Short Discussion re Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

552 18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.
Short Discussion: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryo's Agricultural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1981.

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18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.
Short Discussion: 18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.
விளக்கும் சாதனையானது. யாரும் ஏற்படுத்த முயற்சி செய்யும். 1, 2, 3
புரியும் சாதனையானது அவர்களும் இருசமையான சாதனைகளை செய்யும் சாதனையானது. முன்பையே சாதனையானது புரியும் சாதனையானது. பொழிவுகள் பிரிவுகள் இல்லாமல் புரியும் சாதனையானது. வெளியே சாதனையானது முன்பையே சாதனையானது. பொழிவுகள் பிரிவுகள் இல்லாமல் புரியும் சாதனையானது.

18th November, 1981.
Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.
Short Discussion.
18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

The implementation of assurance on the problems of ryots, agricultural labourers, etc.

A detailed discussion was held on this issue. The concerns raised by various stakeholders were addressed, and actions were outlined for their resolution. The implementation process will continue in a phased manner, with a focus on providing support to distressed farmers.

Drainage cess, special barrage tax, and Godavari barrage tax were discussed. The cess and taxes have been imposed to address infrastructure needs. The cess and taxes are estimated to generate Rs. 68,97,688, which will be utilized for drainage work.

Prior to the discussion, a presentation on the importance of certified and labelled seeds was made. These seeds ensure better crop yields and are essential for maintaining agricultural productivity. The presentation highlighted the benefits of using certified seeds, which are regulated and of high quality.

Steps have been taken to ensure the availability of certified seeds. The rest will also be replaced in due course. The measures taken are expected to have a positive impact on the agricultural sector.

In conclusion, the implementation of assurance on the problems of ryots, agricultural labourers, etc., is a significant step towards improving the livelihoods of farmers. The ongoing process aims to address their concerns comprehensively.

[Note: The text is a translation from Telugu to English. The original text is in Telugu.]
558 18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:

re : Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

...
Short Discussion:

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

1.30 p.m.

The implementation of the assurance scheme has been discussed. The Department has already taken several steps to implement the scheme. The officials have been instructed to conduct a detailed survey of the beneficiaries and to ensure that the scheme is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. The farmers have been advised to submit their applications within the specified time limit. The Department has also been asked to provide adequate training and support to the farmers to ensure the smooth implementation of the scheme.

The scheme is expected to benefit a large number of farmers and is likely to have a significant impact on their livelihoods. The Department is working closely with the stakeholders to ensure the success of the scheme.

The officials have also been reminded of the importance of monitoring the implementation of the scheme to ensure that it is being implemented in a fair and transparent manner. The Department has also been asked to provide regular updates on the progress of the scheme to the farmers and to the public.
Short Discussion: 18th November, 1981.

Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

A detailed discussion on the problems faced by farmers, agricultural labourers, and other related issues. The implementation of assurance schemes to address these problems is discussed, with specific mention of financial assistance and support measures.

The importance of ensuring fair and equitable treatment for all farmers and labourers is emphasized, highlighting the need for ongoing support and improvements in these areas.

Key points include:
- Financial assistance and subsidies
- Policy initiatives for agriculture
- Support for small and marginal farmers
- Improvement in infrastructure and services

Overall, the discussion underscores the importance of addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by farmers and labourers, with a focus on practical solutions and continued support.
562  18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

On the current issue of the Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc., it is a matter of grave concern. The Government has taken certain steps. However, we need to ensure the implementation of these promises. It is a matter of urgency to address the problems faced by the farmers and agricultural labourers. The need for immediate action cannot be overstated.

The farmers and agricultural labourers are facing various challenges, including low productivity, lack of access to credit, and inadequate infrastructure. The Government needs to take concrete steps to address these issues.

The proposed measures include the provision of better infrastructure, subsidies for inputs, and financial assistance to the farmers. The Government should also consider the establishment of a dedicated agency to monitor the implementation of the promises made.

In conclusion, the implementation of the promises made to the farmers and agricultural labourers is essential. The Government needs to take urgent action to ensure the fulfillment of these promises. The farmers and agricultural labourers deserve better and need support to face the challenges they are facing.
Short Discussion:

18th November, 1981.

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

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Short Discussion:
re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

18th November, 1981.

Challaginee, Madr, 30th August, 1981. The Committee for the development of the handicraft industry in the state has taken up the following measures for the development of the handicraft industry:

1. The establishment of a handicraft training institute.
2. The provision of loans to handicraft workers for the purchase of raw materials.
3. The organization of handicraft fairs and exhibitions.
4. The creation of a handicraft information service.

The Committee is of the opinion that these measures will be effective in the development of the handicraft industry in the state.

Rajbehari, Madr, 2nd September, 1981. The government has taken the following steps for the development of the handicraft industry:

1. The establishment of a state handicraft board.
2. The provision of financial assistance to handicraft workers for the modernization of their workspaces.
3. The organization of training programmes for handicraft workers.
4. The creation of a market for handicraft products.

The government is of the opinion that these steps will be effective in the development of the handicraft industry in the state.

Sunder, Madr, 5th September, 1981. The following steps have been taken by the state government for the development of the handicraft industry:

1. The establishment of a handicraft development bank.
2. The creation of a market for handicraft products.
3. The organization of training programmes for handicraft workers.
4. The provision of financial assistance to handicraft workers for the purchase of raw materials.

The state government is of the opinion that these steps will be effective in the development of the handicraft industry in the state.

Prabhat, Madr, 8th September, 1981. The state government has taken the following steps for the development of the handicraft industry:

1. The establishment of a handicraft development board.
2. The provision of financial assistance to handicraft workers for the modernization of their workspaces.
3. The organization of training programmes for handicraft workers.
4. The creation of a market for handicraft products.

The state government is of the opinion that these steps will be effective in the development of the handicraft industry in the state.
Short Discussion: 18th November, 1981.

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

The discussion focused on the problems faced by Ryots and Agricultural Labourers, emphasizing the need for implementation of assurance measures to address these issues. The participants highlighted the importance of providing consistent support and resources to ensure the welfare of the agricultural workforce. The discussion was aimed at identifying effective solutions and strategies to improve the living conditions and working environments of Ryots and Agricultural Labourers.
18th November, 1981.

Short Discussion:

re: Implementation of Assurance on the Problems of Ryots, Agricultural Labourers etc.

हस्ताक्षरोद्योगी, आर्की [सूचना] राज अयुक्त प्रभुदत्त का वादा प्रकट न रहा है, जिसे वादा प्रकट नहीं रहा है। अनुमति की अवसर के बाद वह धोखाधड़ी से नाकाम रहे।

श्रेयोद्योगी यहाँ अवधारणा की है, किसी दिन या किसी समय तक किसी भी अपने अधिकारों का प्रतिवाद करने वाले को नहीं दर्जा दिया जाएगा। श्रेयोद्योगी अपने अधिकारों का प्रतिवाद करने वाले को नहीं दर्जा दिया जाएगा।

(1) 10. विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(2) 10. विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(3) 10. विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(4) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(5) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(6) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(7) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(8) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(9) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(10) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(11) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(12) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(13) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(14) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(15) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(16) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(17) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(18) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(19) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?

(20) विवरणार्थ यहाँ कहा गया है कि कृषिक व मामलों के बारे में पता चले गए, तो दर्जा?
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