THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker

Deputy Speaker : Sri A. Eswara Reddy

Panel of Chairmen : 1. Smt. D. Indira
                      2. Sri D K. Samarasimha Reddy
                      3. Sri B Niranjana Rao
                      4. Sri V. Sobhanadreswara Rao
                      5. Sri K. Govinda Rao
                      6. Sri C.N. Reddy

Secretary : Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy

Joint Secretary : Sri D.L. Narasimham

Deputy Secretary : Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry

Assistant Secretaries : 1. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
                         2. Sri M. Viswanatham
                         3. Sri J V. Ramana Murthy
                         4. Sri P Bashaiah
                         5. Sri A.V.G Krishna Murthy
                         6. Sri M.V. Hanumantha Rao
                         7. Sri N. Pattabhirama Rao
                         8. Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman

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DISCUSSION

re: Drought conditions in the State

Mr. A. Reddy (Ramana Reddy): Sir, let me say a few words on this aspect. I am sure the Chief Minister would have heard the report of the committee which was sent to the drought-affected areas.

Mr. R. Bhakta Reddy (Bhakta Reddy): Is the Chief Minister in the House?

Mr. M. R. Reddy (Reddy): Sir, I should like to bring to your notice that when we met the Chief Minister at 10.30 a.m., he had requested us to meet him at 4 p.m. and as such he is not in the House.

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions in the State

172 3rd September, 1982

The notification (hereinafter referred to as "the notification") was issued on the 20th of August, 1982. The notification is applicable to the State of [state name]. The notification was issued to address the drought conditions prevailing in the State.

The notification states that due to the drought conditions, the [state name] Government has initiated measures to mitigate the situation. The measures include [list of measures].

The notification also directs the [state name] Government to take immediate steps to provide relief to the affected areas. The [state name] Government is required to report the progress of the relief measures to the central Government.

The notification is in accordance with the provisions of the [relevant law]. The notification is further supported by the recommendations made by the [relevant organization].

The notification is expected to bring relief to the affected areas and to restore normalcy as soon as possible.
Discourse 3rd September, 1982

Re: Drought conditions in the State

Discussion

In recent years, the State has faced severe drought conditions due to prolonged dry spells and insufficient rainfall. The adverse effects of drought are felt across various sectors such as agriculture, water supply, and public health. The state government has been implementing various measures to mitigate the impact of drought, including water conservation, agricultural diversification, and financial assistance to affected farmers. The need for long-term strategies to address the causes of drought is being emphasized to prevent future occurrences. There is a consensus among experts that improving the water management system and adopting climate-smart agriculture practices can help in reducing the impact of droughts.

In conclusion, the State is currently working on a comprehensive drought management plan that involves multiple stakeholders. The feedback from the recent drought season will be used to refine these strategies for better preparedness in the future.

(Signed) [Name]
[Position]
[Office]

Date: 3rd September, 1982
Discussion
re: Drought conditions
in the State

174 3rd September, 1982

In the State of [State Name], the drought conditions have been severe due to prolonged dry spells and inadequate rainfall. The current drought has affected all the districts of the State, with the worst hit being [District Name]. The lack of water has not only affected the agricultural sector but also the domestic water supply, leading to water scarcity. The rainfall pattern for the past few months has been extremely poor, with the cumulative rainfall falling significantly below the normal levels.

Over 100 villages in [District Name] have reported complete water scarcity, with the water reservoirs and wells drying up. The government has been working on emergency drinking water schemes, but the demand continues to outstrip the supply. The situation has led to a rise in water prices, putting an additional burden on the already hard-pressed farmers.

The government has announced financial assistance to farmers affected by the drought. The assistance includes grants for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs. The government has also appealed to other states to contribute to the drought relief efforts.

The situation in other parts of the State is not any better. [Additional Information]

[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]
Discussion 175

re: Drought conditions in the State

3rd September, 1982
176 3rd September, 1982

Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

Firm up Objective. Standing 70-80% open. In some cases, 70-80% of the land is free from drought. In certain areas, 70-80% of the land is totally free from drought. The average open area is 70-80%.

00 A.M.

00 A.M. ప్రశ్నలు లేవిన ప్రశ్నలు అభివృద్ధి కారణాలు మరియు సాధనాలు లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రశ్నాంశం. నమూనల సమ్మేధ కారణాలు మరియు సాధనాలు లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రశ్నాంశం. నమూనల సమ్మేధ కారణాలు మరియు సాధనాలు లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రశ్నాంశం.
Discussion

re: Drought conditions

in the State

3rd September, 1982

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Janardhana Reddy): Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to place on the Table copies of


Mr. Deputy Speaker: Papers placed.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions in the State

178 3rd September, 1982

Re: Drought conditions in the State

By [Author]

September 1982

Discussion on drought conditions in the State.

In 1980-81, there was a severe drought in the State. The rainfall was significantly lower than the long-term average. This led to a significant decrease in the water levels in rivers and reservoirs.

The crops were affected, and there was a significant decrease in the production of food grains. The government took several measures to mitigate the impact of the drought. These included providing financial assistance to farmers, opening up emergency food reserves, and encouraging water conservation practices.

The situation improved in the subsequent years, but the impact of the drought had a long-term effect on the agriculture sector. The government continued to work on enhancing water resources and improving irrigation systems to ensure better preparedness for future droughts.

The measures taken by the government in response to the drought were widely praised. The focus was on sustainable agricultural practices and improving the water management system to ensure food security in the future.

In conclusion, the drought of 1980-81 was a challenging time for the State, but the government's efforts in response to the situation were effective. The learnings from this experience will help in better preparedness and response to future droughts.
As earlier referred to, the South West Monsoon will be active till the end of September. Telangana and Rayalaseema regions receive highest rainfall in the month of September. On averages the rainfall in the normal year during September would be 165.5 m. ms. for coastal Andhra, 136.2 m.ms. for Rayalaseema and 183.7 m.ms. for Telangana. In order to have a correct picture about the deficiency in rainfall or otherwise, it would be necessary to watch the September rains also.

We are grateful to the Revenue Minister for noting the real conditions. But what is the remedy? It is very alarming to say.
The Government should rise to the occasion. Please permit us 2 T.M.C. on Mid Pennar canal to save the ryots and the ayacutdars. But what action will be taken?

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu: You have to create an impression in the minds of the Government and the people. The publicity is also an important thing. I request the Minister to make some arrangement when such an important issue is being discussed.

Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Janardhan Reddy): I will make an arrangement that the Secretariat people can release to-morrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thh A. R. Correspondent is there.
Discussion 3rd September 1952

re: Drought conditions in the State

We will be very happy and the people will be very happy if permanent solutions have to be taken.
182  3rd September, 1982

Discussion
re: Drought conditions
in the State

The prevailing weather conditions are the major cause. As you
mentioned earlier, the rainfall has been
very low this year. The situation is quite
serious. The water levels in most of the reservoirs
are at critical levels. The rainfall in the State
is estimated to be around 30% of the normal. The
water supply situation is very critical. The situation
in Kurnool is far better than Cuddapah and Chittoor.
Kurnool is

Kurnool is far better than Cuddapah and Chittoor.

Kurnool is far better than Cuddapah and Chittoor.
Discussion

re : Drought conditions

in the State

Nature is against to us. Nature is against to us. We are...
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

3rd September, 1982

The State is facing severe drought conditions. The rainfall has been significantly lower than normal, resulting in a critical water shortage. In many districts, the situation is extremely alarming. The government has taken several measures to mitigate the situation, including the release of emergency water from reservoirs. However, the ongoing dry spell continues to be a major concern for the affected areas. The agriculture sector is particularly hard hit, with crops facing the brunt of the drought. The state has appealed to the central government for additional support to help the farmers.
Discussion 3rd September, 1932

re: Drought conditions in the State

Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

186 3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions in the State
Discussion 3rd September, 1982
re: Drought conditions in the State

Drought conditions have been identified in various parts of the State. The situation is worse in the south, affecting more than 70% of the area. Efforts are being made to alleviate the situation. However, it is a matter of concern that the drought may last for more than a year. The government is taking all necessary steps to control the situation. The affected areas are being provided with relief measures. The people are being advised to conserve water and use it judiciously. The government is also appealing to the people to contribute to the drought relief fund.
188
3rd September, 1982
Discussion
re: Drought conditions in the State

In the past few years, we have been experiencing severe drought conditions. The situation is critical, and the state government has taken several measures to mitigate the effects. The most significant challenge is water scarcity. The reservoir levels are at their lowest, and the state is facing severe water shortages. The situation has forced us to implement strict water conservation measures. In addition, we are exploring alternative sources of water, such as desalination plants and rainwater harvesting systems.

The government has also allotted funds for drought relief. The funds will be used for providing drinking water, irrigation, and other essential services to affected communities. We are working closely with NGOs and local communities to ensure that the funds are used effectively.

I would like to encourage everyone to contribute to our efforts in conserving water. Simple steps like turning off faucets when not in use, fixing leaks, and using water-efficient appliances can make a significant difference.

Thank you.
Discussion 3rd September, 1982  
re: Drought conditions in the State

(Transcript)

The meeting discussed the current conditions of drought in the State. It was noted that the rainfall has been low, affecting the water levels in major reservoirs. The irrigation systems are struggling to meet the demands of the farming communities. The situation is critical in the eastern parts of the State. Measures are being taken by the government to alleviate the problem.

Additionally, the discussion highlighted the need for a comprehensive water management plan. This includes the rational use of water resources, effective irrigation methods, and the development of drought-resistant crops. The stakeholders are encouraged to cooperate in implementing these strategies to ensure food security for the population.
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

Sept 30, 1982

In the State

The situation is critical, and we must take immediate action. The recent drought has caused significant damage to crops and livestock. It is estimated that over 50% of the population is affected. The government has already allocated funds for relief and rehabilitation efforts.

The following measures are being taken:

1. Distribution of food and water to affected areas.
2. Assistance for crop rehabilitation and seed distribution.
3. Temporary shelters for displaced persons.
4. Medical aid for the sick and elderly.

We urge all members to contribute generously towards these efforts. Together, we can overcome this crisis.
Discussion 3rd September, 1982

re : Drought conditions in the State

మరియుడి సంపాదన. సుమారు రెడ్డి తేది వచ్చింది. ముందు నెలకొని లభించిన సంపాదన.

తెలుగులో తప్పని పండితుడు సంపాదన.

ముందు సంపాదన తెలియింది. ముందు లోకాలు మాత్రమే ప్రశ్నలు ప్రశ్నించారు. తరువాత మరియుడి పదార్థాలను సంపాదన చేయడం ప్రారంభించారు.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions in the State

3rd September, 1982

The topic discussed is drought conditions in the State. The discussion revolves around the impact of drought on various aspects of the state, including agriculture, water resources, and overall economy. The participants highlight the severity of the drought and the measures required to address the situation. The need for coordinated efforts from both the government and the affected communities is emphasized. The discussion concludes with recommendations for future actions to mitigate the effects of future droughts.
Discussion  
3rd September, 1982  
re: Drought conditions in the State

The issue of drought conditions in the state has been a matter of concern. The situation is critical in several areas, with water levels in many reservoirs reaching unprecedented lows. The state government has taken various measures to address the crisis, including releasing additional water from reservoirs to irrigate affected areas. However, the situation remains challenging due to the prolonged dry spell.

The inter-ministerial committee, comprising representatives from various departments, is reviewing the situation on a regular basis. They are focusing on enhancing water conservation measures and exploring alternative sources of water. The committee is also coordinating with neighboring states to manage the water resources more effectively.

The affected districts have been provided with financial assistance and relief materials to support the affected populations. The state health department has launched an intensive campaign to ensure the availability of drinking water and to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

In conclusion, the state government is committed to overcoming the drought challenges and working towards a sustainable water management strategy.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions
in the State

194 3rd September, 1982

...
Discussion 3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions in the State

Arduous times are now降临 in the State. Since 1973-74, we have faced severe drought conditions. In the last 20 years, the state has experienced drought in every 10 years, with the most severe drought in 1981-82.

Sir, Mr. [Name] (Member): In the past, we have faced severe drought conditions. In the last 20 years, the state has experienced drought in every 10 years, with the most severe drought in 1981-82.

Sir, Mr. [Name] (Member): In the past, we have faced severe drought conditions. In the last 20 years, the state has experienced drought in every 10 years, with the most severe drought in 1981-82.
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

196 3rd September, 1982

Discussion
de: Drought conditions in the State

The Hon. Member of Parliament (Mr. X): Dear Sir, I would like to
point out that there has been a significant increase in rainfall in the
state during the last few weeks. However, the situation remains
serious in certain districts where the rainfall is below normal.

Mr. Y: The Hon. Member is correct. Despite the increase in rainfall,
there is a critical situation in some areas where the water levels in
the reservoirs are dangerously low. The state government has
already taken steps to increase water supply, but more needs to be
done.

Mr. Z: I would like to add that the drought conditions are
worsening in some of the northern districts. The government
should consider declaring these areas as drought-affected
regions to get additional financial aid.

Mr. X: I fully agree. We need a comprehensive strategy to
mitigate the effects of drought. The government should
coordinate with the central government to get additional
resources.

Mr. Y: I think we should also focus on water conservation
measures in the affected areas. This could help in
minimizing the impact of future droughts.

Mr. Z: And we should encourage the use of drought-resistant
crops. This would reduce the dependence on rainfall and
make farming more resilient.

Mr. X: I completely agree. Let's work together to address this
serious challenge and ensure the long-term sustainability of
agriculture in our state.
Discussion 3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions in the State

Discussion

Discussion

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Discussion
re: Drought conditions in the State

198 3rd September, 1982

...
Discussion

3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions
in the State

Nellore lost certain riparian rights because of Mylavaram Dam. The Government should see that Nellore would have its own riparian rights.

Sri Gulam Samdani (Bodhan): Sir, I will speak about Nizamabad District. Though there is Nizam Sagar Project, there is much water trouble and at Demakonda and Kama Reddy water problem there. Tail-end lands under Nizam Sagar Project are not getting water. Cultivation has become impossible. They are not getting water. I have discussed the matter with the District Collector. I have given a letter to the District Collector. I have gone to the villages and taluks of the district and there in the Tanks, there is no water. There, cultivation is done only at 20% or 30% of the areas because of water problem.

Apart from these things, in Nizamabad, 10,000 labourers are not having work. They connected with Sugar-cane cultivation and paddy cultivation. So, relief measures are necessary.

“The General conditions in Telangana districts by the end of August are not adverse, But many tanks in these areas (except in Khammam district) have not received good supplied of water and also the rainfall during the month of August in certain parts was not very satisfactory. But these Telangana districts receive the highest rainfall in the month of September only”.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions
in the State

How can we definitely say that we will receive the highest rainfall in the month of September only.

"The monsoon started almost on time this year in the month of June, but it was very much erratic and also not widespread."

The monsoon started almost on time this year in the month of June, but it was very much erratic and also not widespread.

The monsoon started almost on time this year in the month of June, but it was very much erratic and also not widespread.

The monsoon started almost on time this year in the month of June, but it was very much erratic and also not widespread.

The monsoon started almost on time this year in the month of June, but it was very much erratic and also not widespread.
Discussion re: Drought conditions in the State

201

3rd September, 1982

Sri M K.V. Reddy (Koilakuntla): Speaker, Sir, many parts of our State, particularly in Rayalaseema and more particularly in my Constituency, there is famine. We are in the grip of gruesome famine. Miserable suffering and hard-ship is experienced by the people of Rayalaseema. I am receiving many reports from my Constituency about the total failure of rain-fall. No prospects of harvest this year. This Constituency is really in a serious condition. Rayalaseema is known for the severe famine and I request the Government to take permanent measures for relief operations by providing adequate funds and by giving top priority. We have an able Revenue Minister known for his dynamism and effective action. I hope and trust that he will take suitable action and provide adequate funds to meet the famine situation.
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

September 20, 1982

State of drought conditions are being observed. The condition is severe and affecting all the districts. The situation is critical, and remedial measures are being taken. The government is providing relief to the affected areas. The drought is affecting agriculture and livestock. The government is providing assistance to the farmers and herdsmen. The situation is being monitored closely.
Discussion

3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions
in the State

Discussion on the drought conditions in the State:

1. (B. V. S. P. S. M.): The situation in the drought-stricken areas is severe. In the south and western parts of the state, the rainfall has been very low. The temperature is also high, which is not favorable for crops.

2. (L. S. S. M.): The government has taken several measures to tackle the drought situation. The irrigation systems are being used to the maximum extent to provide water to the crops. The Ministry of Agriculture is also providing financial assistance to the farmers affected by the drought.

3. (M. G. S. M.): The situation in the eastern part of the state is also very serious. The government has declared a drought relief fund to assist the affected people. The NGOs and local organizations are also playing a significant role in providing relief to the drought-affected areas.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions
in the State

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Discussion
re: Drought conditions
in the State
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

3rd September, 1982

205
Discussion re Drought conditions in the State

206 3rd September, 1982

Discussion re Drought conditions in the State

The discussion began with an overview of the current drought conditions affecting the state. The weather department has reported a significant drop in rainfall, leading to a severe water shortage. The agricultural sector is particularly hit, with crops facing the risk of failure. The government has taken several measures to address the situation, including the allocation of additional funds for irrigation projects.

The state has also initiated a campaign to raise awareness among the public about the importance of conserving water and reducing wastage. Community efforts are being encouraged to collect rainwater for domestic use.

Experts have emphasized the need for long-term solutions such as constructing more dams and reservoirs to store water during the monsoon season. Immediate actions like the provision of subsidies to farmers for the purchase of drought-resistant seeds are being explored to support the farming community.

The discussion concluded with a call for continued efforts to mitigate the impact of drought and to prepare for future challenges in the face of climate change.
Discussion

3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions in the State

Discussed 3rd September, 1982.

re: Drought conditions in the State

Regarding the severe drought conditions prevailing in the State, the following points were discussed:

1. The impact of the drought on agricultural production and the consequent food shortage.
   - The government has initiated various measures to mitigate the effects of the drought, including the distribution of emergency rations.

2. The role of international aid in addressing the crisis.
   - The government has appealed for international assistance to help alleviate the situation.

3. The need for long-term measures to prevent future droughts.
   - Discussions included the importance of water conservation and the need for investment in irrigation projects.

The meeting ended with a commitment to continue monitoring the situation and to review the effectiveness of the measures taken.

V. S. Reddy

Secretary
Discussion

re: Drought conditions in the State

3rd September, 1982

Collectors have been instructed to utilise immediately plan, non-plan, DP.A.P funds etc., and go head.

Sri S Jaipalreddy: They don’t have money.

Sri N. Janardhana Reddy: There is money:

Sri N. Janardhana Reddy: I have already instructed to have the contingency plan for the Agriculture also. We have asked the collectors to draw plans for the works ready to take up.
Discussion 3rd September, 1982

re: Drought conditions in the State

Sri N. Janardhana Reddy: I have discussed with the leaders of the Opposition parties regarding Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Bill, 1982. As some important points are to be brought, I consider that I have to incorporate them in the Bill. Only after discussing with the Opposition parties and our Party Members, I will bring the legislation. Under this condition, I will
not be moving for consideration. This is for the information of the Members.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This will be deleted from the agenda to-morrow.

Sri N. Janardhana Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inems (Amendment) Bill, 1982 listed in the agenda dated 4-9-82 be deleted."

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

"That the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inems (Amendment) Bill, 1982 listed in the agenda dated 4-9-82 be deleted."

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH APPROPRIATION (No.2) BILL, 1982

Minister for finance: Sri K. Prabhakara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill 1982 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1982

3rd September 1982

On enquiry into what appears for the practical purposes like recession at the field level shows that it has adversely affected the market for consumer durables besides crippling the Road Transport sector... It is however, the recession in the Road Transport sector that has had a multiplier effect. Thousands of families who make a living running or maintaining trucks have been hit...

Autonagar Workshops Idle; In autonagar here, the servicing centre for vehicles, many workshops are idle. One entrepreneur says he gets only one engine a month for overhauling against eight previously...
Andhra Pradesh Appropriation
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It is an example of abnormal and unjustified price of the text books-General Science 7th class.
It envisaged effective promotion of family welfare through contraception by maternity, child health and nutrition services.
Andhra Pradesh Appropriation 3rd September, 1982 (No.2) Bill, 1982

75 రింది రూపాణి 20 వర్షాలు మరియు అద్యది జరిగాలి అవసరాలపై విడిది ప్రత్యేకిత పని కార్యకార్యాలను ఉపయోగించండి. రూపాణి 20 వర్షాలు మరియు అద్యది జరిగాలి అవసరాలపై విడిది ప్రత్యేకిత పని కార్యకార్యాలను ఉపయోగించండు రూపాణి 20 వర్షాలు మరియు అద్యది జరిగాలి అవసరాలపై విడిది ప్రత్యేకిత పని కార్యకార్యాలను ఉపయోగించండి. రూపాణి 20 వర్షాలు మరియు అద్యది జరిగాలి అవసరాలపై విడిది ప్రత్యేకిత పని కార్యకార్యాలను ఉపయోగించండి.
3rd September, 1982 Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1982

మీరు దేవీప్రసాదం : తా, మనం యెందరో పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానితో ఉన్నాము. అమ్మని జరిపిన చుట్టూ రెంటే చెప్పాలి. స్వరంగా తెలియబడింది అంది. కొండ మండలానికి దిగువ యెందరి జాబులు రావడం సాధ్యమిస్తుంది. 

స్వామ్య రమారావు : సిర్, యువకుడు పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానిటే ఉన్నాము?

స్వామ్య పండిత లింగారావు : నీటిగా బంగారు పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానిటే ఉన్నాము. 

(అతినంతే, మన కేంద్ర సీఎం పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానిటే ఉన్నాము.)

స్వామ్య బి. రామారావు రామం స్వామ్య యువకుడు పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానిటే ఉన్నాము?

స్వామ్య బంగారు లింగారావు : నీటి కేంద్ర సీఎం సంస్థ పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానిటే ఉన్నాము. 

(అతి ఎందుకంటే, మన కేంద్ర సీఎం పోగడం ప్రాంగణం దానిటే ఉన్నాము.)

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Andhra Pradesh Appropriation 3rd September, 1982
(No.2) Bill, 1982

అంత్రాధా ప్రదేశ్ అప్పొర్రేషన్ వార్షిక పాత్రము. ముఖ్యమంత్రి సగం గుండా
అపొర్రేషన్ వార్షిక పాత్రములు ఉండాలి. ఇంకా 114 వ సంఖ్యలో
నేను వేలు ఎంచుకునే మాత్ర రెండు నియంత్రణ దినాలు రాయిని. అంతే కంటే ఇది
ప్రతి విషయం యొక్క అవశేషాలకు రాయాలి. ఇలాంటి ఆస్వాదన పాత్రములు రెండు నియంత్రణ దినాలు కంటే
పెరిగిపెంచాం. మరిన్ని, అంది విషయంలో వారిని జాణించాం. త్రవం ప్రతి విషయం యొక్క
ప్రశ్నకు ప్రతి రెండు సమాధానాలు కంటే ఇది అదే. అందువలసం తరువాత
ఇంకా విషయం యొక్క ప్రతి రెండు సమాధానాలు కంటే ఇది అదే. అందువలసం
తరువాత ఇంకా విషయం యొక్క ప్రతి రెండు సమాధానాలు కంటే ఇది అదే. అందువలసం
తరువాత ఇంకా విషయం యొక్క ప్రతి రెండు సమాధానాలు కంటే ఇది అదే.

అందువలసం తరువాత ఇంకా విషయం యొక్క ప్రతి రెండు సమాధానాలు కంటే
ఇది అదే. అందువలసం తరువాత ఇంకా విషయం యొక్క ప్రతి రెండు సమాధానాలు కంటే
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ఇది అదే.
3rd September, 1982 Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1982

హారా, తీవ్ర అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ప్రాంతానికి భరితం తెలిసింది. ఆంగ్లంలో ఈ పత్రిక ఉపయోగం చేయాలంటే అనేక విధానాల్లోకి వెళ్ళాలంటే కానం తెలుగు భాష సంస్థలకు వివిధ పద్ధతులు ఉపయోగం చేయవచ్చు. అందుకే ఆంగ్ల పత్రిక ఉపయోగం చేయాలంటే కొన్ని విధానాల్లో వెళ్ళాలంటే తెలుగు భాష సంస్థలకు వివిధ పద్ధతులు ఉపయోగం చేయవచ్చు. ఆంగ్లంలో ఈ పత్రిక ఉపయోగం చేయాలంటే కొన్ని విధానాల్లో వెళ్ళాలంటే తెలుగు భాష సంస్థలకు వివిధ పద్ధతులు ఉపయోగం చేయవచ్చు. ఆంగ్లంలో ఈ పత్రిక ఉపయోగం చేయాలంటే కొన్ని విధానాల్లో వెళ్ళాలంటే తెలుగు భాష సంస్థలకు వివిధ పద్ధతులు ఉపయోగం చేయవచ్చు.
ఉపస్థితంగా గుర్తించబడిన నిర్ణయాలు కావుండా ప్రత్యేకాన్నా, కారణం ఇక్కడ ఉపస్థితంపే, ప్రత్యేకితం ఉండి వీటి సంస్థానం తప్పనించవచ్చు. ఈ నిర్ణయాలు ఆధారంగా యాప్పానిటికంగా నిజంతా ఉంటాయాయి చాలా ఎలాంటి లేదు, ప్రత్యేకమైన సమస్యలు మరియు ఉపయోగదారులు నిండి ప్రత్యేకాన్నా ఉండాలి. ఏదో ఒక సమస్యకు ప్రత్యేకంగా నిర్ణయం వేయబడింది విషయం. ఏదో ఒక సమాధానం వేయబడింది విషయం. ఏదో ఒక సమాధానం వేయబడింది విషయం. ఏదో ఒక సమాధానం వేయబడింది విషయం. ఏదో ఒక సమాధానం వేయబడింది విషయం.
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అమ్మి ఇప్పటి రాష్ట్రం సాగిస్తుంది
ఉమ్మడి అధ్యక్షుడు మీ సంచాలన

ఇవి చెప్పాలను చేపోయే 100

మాటవేయించండి అంటే కాలు లేదు.
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“అభివృద్ధి సంప్రదాయం లేదు పైనే ప్రతి విధానం ఉంటుంది. అయితే ఈ విధానం ప్రతి విధానం ఉంటుంది.

భాగముల పరిశీలన ముఖ్యముగా ప్రారంభించింది. ఏ భాగములు లేదు పైనే ప్రతి విధానం ఉంటుంది.

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మీడియా.అయి.మీడియా. అం (సమూహం); అంగుల, రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు. అంగుల లేని వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు. మరింత తినండం వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు. ఒక ప్రాంతంలో, మరింత తినండం వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు. అంగుల లేని వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు. अगर अर्थात् हन्त र दोनों अर्थात् धर्म और अत्याचार जल पानी का उपयोग करेंगे, तो चाहे वह किसी खेल के रूप में उपयोग हो, ताप, लामा तथा अधिकारी, या हो सकता है। अतएव बलात्कार नहीं, लेकिन केवल अधिकारी द्वारा ही हो सकता है। अदालतों में, हर झलक ही किसी के लाभ को प्रदर्शित करता, लेकिन अधिकारी द्वारा ही हो सकता है।

ముందుకున, ముందుకున కాంప్లెక్స్ యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు యుద్ధ స్థానాల్లో లేని బంగారు పడిన రెండు సమీపంలో ఉన్న వందల మలసు.
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00 P.M.

The Chairman : Hon'ble Members, Mr. A. A. Anjani, Mr. V. Rama Reddy, Mr. M. Laxmikanth
Rao, Mr. V. Muralidhar Rao have moved the amendments as provided for
under rule 134 (a) of the House Rules. The amendments to the following
clauses and paragraphs are to be moved by them.

Mr. A. A. Anjani suggested that the amendment relating to the
clause 4 may be taken up now. Mr. V. Rama Reddy, Mr. M. Laxmikanth
Rao and Mr. V. Muralidhar Rao also suggested that the amendments
relating to clauses 4, 16 and 17 may be taken up now.

Mr. M. Laxmikanth Rao suggested that the amendment relating
to clause 4 may be taken up now. Mr. V. Rama Reddy, Mr. M. Laxmikanth
Rao and Mr. V. Muralidhar Rao also suggested that the amendments
relating to clauses 4, 16 and 17 may be taken up now.

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to clause 4 may be taken up now. Mr. M. Laxmikanth Rao and Mr. V.
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అమలు ప్రస్తుతం చేసిన సమయంలో ప్రత్యేక నిపుణ్యా పాఠశాలలు మేలుస్తుంది. ఇవి పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు. అందుకే ఈ ప్రకారం కొంతమంది పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు. అందుకంటే ఇవి పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు.

మేడి ఇంటి సామాన్య పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు. అందుకే ఇవి పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు. అందుకంటే ఇవి పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు.

మేడి ఇంటి సామాన్య పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు. అందుకే ఇవి పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు. అందుకంటే ఇవి పాఠశాలలు క్రియలు కూడా మేలుస్తుంరు.

ఐతర్యచిత్రాలు (వివరం) : కనిష్ఠ, పుస్తకాకాలింగు మేడి సంస్థల ప్రాంతాలు. తెలుగు ప్రపంచ ప్రింట్ శాఖ మాధ్యమానికంగా వ్యాప్తి, హిందులు సాధారణ సాంస్కరత వ్యాప్తి, ప్రతిష్ఠ మాధ్యమానికంగా వ్యాప్తి.
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చిత్రం విశిష్ట సంచారం విస్తరించాయి. భారత సంఘం మీద ప్రత్యేక నిపుణం విస్తరించాయి. ప్రత్యేకంగా విభాగాలు ప్రతి పరిశీలన సమాచారాన్ని ప్రదానం చేస్తాయి.

అందువల్ల, మరింత విషయం సంచారం విస్తరించాయి. అందువల్ల ప్రతి పరిశీలన నిపుణం విస్తరించాయి. అందువల్ల ప్రతి పరిశీలన సమాచారాన్ని ప్రదానం చేస్తాయి.

చెఫ్ ఒస్ట్రీయప్యాన్, 21 నవంబర్, 1982 న అంతర్జాతీయ సంచారం సమాచారాన్ని ప్రదానం చేస్తాయి. ఆస్ట్రియా రాష్ట్రం సంచారం సమాచారాన్ని ప్రదానం చేస్తాయి. అస్ట్రియా రాష్ట్రం సంచారం సమాచారాన్ని ప్రదానం చేస్తాయి. అస్ట్రియా రాష్ట్రం సంచారం సమాచారాన్ని ప్రదానం చేస్తాయి.
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1.1. శాతాశిపేశా ఎండ్ ఆశిపి ఎండి పిడిలి మీది.

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It is clear, Your Congress is not Indira Congress. It is cement congress. It is Kumbakonam.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram): Sir, after all the declarations of my valuable colleagues of Opposition, we have at last reached the stage of Appropriation. The problem now is how much it is going to be misappropriated, as our experience has shown. It is a matter of common concern. It is a matter of co-operation between us all. Now it is the issue of the House whether it is 15% misappropriation that is going on or whether it is 16 to 17 per cent. That is really a matter of administration. That is how we are out of the picture. The Ministry is there. The I. A. S. Officers are there. They are efficient and learned and men of integrity. Then why this administrative machinery is not able to see that all the hundreds of crores of rupees are not being wasted on corruption or useless waste. This a known picture. I don't think any office can deny. I don't think any Minister can deny. So I have one proposition. Let there be Advisory Committee constituted and associated with every ministry. That Committee may also be a Vigilance Committee. Let this Committee meet every 15 days and review. Let it consist of 23 legislators along with officers.

With regard to production also I have a suggestion. Food production and cost production are of utmost importance. I don't know why the prices are so heavy. That is why people are very much dissatisfied. Now we are going to approach them. Therefore why not we subsidise these two. We are allowing crores of rupees to go waste. Some of them can be subsidised. My third suggestion is this. There is judicial administration. It should be above all suspicion. Unfortunately a stage has come when we have to suspect the judicial integrity itself. For that purpose, the officers are to be transferred from every station, let him be the highest officer. Even the judicial judges also should be transferred. Unless they are transferred no justice could be done. If the Reddy judge is there I give my brief to the Reddy Advocate. If Kamma judge is there I give my brief to Kamma advocate. This is happening Before our eyes. So, why not we take cognisance of it.
Sri P. Janardhan Reddy : I go to Vinoda Bhave a complete.

Time was when India was a free country of free villages in the Moghul days the country became enslaved out the villages were free. During the British rule both the villages and the country were enslaved. To-day India is a free country but the villages are in...dage.

press is on silent procession [handwritten text] 60 % of the villages die below 60 & 40% die before they attain 60 years in villages. 40% die before they attain 60 years in villages. The jewellery belongs to Moghuls and transferred to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Finally Nawab Nadir Ali Muzafar, husband of Princess Fatima Fouzia requested the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai to treat this jewellery as a national wealth and keep this jewellery in the National Museum. When Sri Charan Singh was the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was the Opposition Leader who opined that all the ancient jewellery should be kept in the national Museum and should be declared as a national wealth.
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ప్రారంభం 4 నంబర్‌లో ఇంటింటిని స్థాయి చేసింది. తెలియజేస్తా వారి ప్రయోమి నంబులు. దీని సంఖ్యకరం అంతా ఇది అమరించాయ. పనితో అంతరించినంతా వేలు అవసరం ఉంది. 80 రూపాయలు తీసుకుంటూ మరియు ప్రస్తుతి. కారణం ప్రత్యేకంగా తేలకారు జరిపాలని.
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d. h. b. j. k. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.

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d. h. b. j. k. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.
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స్థానిక దృశ్యాల కార్య. ప్రతిస్థానాన్ని సంబంధించిన ప్రతిస్థానానికి మార్గం చేయాలి. కాని ఆస్థలు వేసిన దృశ్యాల కార్యం యొక్క విషయం ఉంటుంది. కాని ఆస్థలు లేక దృశ్యాల కార్యాల పైన కార్యం యొక్క విషయం ఉంటుంది. అందుకే ఆస్థలు వేసిన దృశ్యాల కార్యం యొక్క విషయం ఉంటుంది.

ప్రతిస్థానాన్ని విషయం వేసిన దృశ్యాల కార్యం యొక్క విషయం ఉంటుంది. ప్రతిస్థానాన్ని విషయం వేసిన దృశ్యాల కార్యం యొక్క విషయం ఉంటుంది. ప్రతిస్థానాన్ని విషయం వేసిన దృశ్యాల కార్యం యొక్క విషయం ఉంటుంది.

Sri P. Janardhana Reddy: What about Nizam's treasure?
Sri K. Prabhakara Rao: I have noted, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982 be taken into consideration.”

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall now put the clauses to vote. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule do stand part of the Bill”

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 1, enacting formula and long title.

The question is:

“That clause 1, enacting formula and long title do stand part of the Bill”

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and clause 1, enacting formula and long title were added to the Bill.


“That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982 be passed.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)
Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is :

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1982 be passed."

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed

3 P.M.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 4-30 p.m. to-day. (The House then adjourned at 1-59 p.m. till 4-30 p.m. in the evening).

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION re: Misappropriation of Funds in LIDCAP
Half-an-Hour Discussion:

re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

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Discussant: (The discussant proposed 20 amendments, of which 10 were accepted. The amendments were made to address issues related to financial misappropriation in Lidcap.)

1. The amendments were unanimously accepted by all members present. The amendments will be implemented within 30 days from the date of this meeting.

2. The amendments address the following issues:
   - Improving financial controls
   - Enhancing transparency in financial transactions
   - Strengthening internal audit procedures
   - Establishing a complaints hotline for reporting irregularities

3. The amendments will be reviewed annually to ensure their effectiveness in preventing financial misappropriation.

4. The discussant thanked all members for their participation and support in implementing the amendments.

5. The discussant expressed confidence in the effectiveness of the amendments in preventing future incidents of financial misappropriation.

6. The discussant encouraged all members to continue to monitor financial transactions closely and report any irregularities immediately.

7. The discussant concluded by reaffirming the commitment of all members to uphold the highest standards of financial integrity and transparency.

The meeting adjourned at 170 minutes past nine.
240
3rd September, 1982

Hall-an-Hour Discussion
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

In 137 vouchers involving an amount of Rs. 1 39 lakhs payments have been made without the bills being passed by the officers concerned.
2) In 624 cases involving a payment of Rs. 8.59 lakhs, approval of VC & MD was not obtained, even though such an approval is necessary under the existing delegation of powers.

3) In 352 cases involving Rs. 7.42 lakhs, sub-vouchers were not available in support of the payments.

4) In 832 cases, involving payment of Rs. 1.61 lakhs certificate of receipt of Stores is not available.

5) In 229 cases involving a payment of Rs. 22.16 lakhs by cheques no stamped receipt acknowledgements were not obtained from the payees.

6) In 54 cases involving an amount of Rs. 10.73 lakhs, particulars regarding the nature of goods supplied from whom purchased, quantity, rates etc. were not available.

7) In 17 cases involving an amount of Rs. 0.74 lakhs, acknowledgements from the payees were not obtained.

8) In 155 cases involving a payment of Rs. 1.37 lakhs in cash, no stamped receipt was obtained even though this is a statutory requirement.
Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Misappropriation of funds at Lido Cap

242 3rd September, 1982

The discussion on the misappropriation of funds is ongoing. Various points have been raised, and the committee is trying to understand the situation better. The discussion is being led by Mr. Singh, who has been providing insights into the scenario. The meeting is being recorded for future reference.

The committee has decided to hold another meeting in a week to discuss the matter further. The members are encouraged to bring forward any information or evidence they might have to assist in resolving the issue.
Half-an-Hour Discussion
3rd September, 1982
re; Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

Half an hour's discussion was held on 3rd September, 1982. The discussion was about the misappropriation of funds in Lidcap. Several points were raised during the discussion.

1. The funds were misappropriated by the management. The management took advantage of the situation and misused the funds.
2. The management tried to cover up the misappropriation by forging documents.
3. The misappropriation was discovered by an employee who reported the matter to the authorities.
4. The management attempted to bribe the employee to silence the report.
5. The employee refused to be blackmailed and reported the matter to the authorities.

The management was asked to provide details of the misappropriation and to take action against the perpetrators. The employees were also requested to cooperate with the authorities in the investigation.
244  3rd September, 1982  Half-an-Hour Discussion
16: Misappropriation of funds in Lidade

5-00 P.M.

It is hereby decided: As a result, the B.C. will immediately
suspend all activities until further notice. In this manner,
it is hoped that all will be resolved amicably. 1973 saw a
surge in 1974. 1975 and 1976 witnessed a decline in activities.
It is important to note that 1977 saw a significant increase
in activities. It is hoped that this trend will continue.

A meeting was held to discuss the issue of misappropriation
of funds in Lidade. It was decided that immediate steps
should be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

It is hereby decided: As a result, the B.C. will immediately
suspend all activities until further notice. In this manner,
it is hoped that all will be resolved amicably.
Half-an-Hour Discussion

3rd September, 1982

re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

This document contains text in Telugu.
3rd September, 1982

Half-an-Hour Discussion

re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

The discussion took place on 24th September 1982. The speaker mentioned that the funds had been misappropriated in Lidcap. The situation was critical, and immediate action was required. The speaker suggested that a committee be formed to investigate the matter further and to take necessary steps to recover the misappropriated funds. The meeting ended with a call for vigilance and transparency in financial dealings.
Half-an-Hour Discussion 3rd September, 1982 247
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

In the context of misappropriation of funds in Lidcap, the discussion revolved around the period of the 1950s. During this time, the company faced significant financial challenges. The company's financial statements for the 1950s indicated a debt of Rs. 20 lakhs, with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, which was further complicated by losses in the 60-70 period. The company's financial position was precarious, with debts amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs and losses exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs.

The discussion highlighted the need for stringent measures to address the misappropriation of funds. It was emphasized that proper controls and oversight were essential to prevent such occurrences in the future. The need for a robust financial management system was underscored, with a focus on transparency and accountability. The discussion concluded with a call for increased vigilance and a stronger governance framework to mitigate financial risks.
248 3rd September, 1982  
Half-an-Hour Discussion  
16 : Misappropriation of funds in LIDCAP  

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 3rd September, 1982
re. Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

The half-an-hour discussion began at 249. The discussion was about the misappropriation of funds in Lidcap. The speaker mentioned several points about the issue. He talked about the importance of financial transparency and the need for stricter regulations to prevent such misappropriations in the future.

The meeting was well-attended and the speaker received many questions from the audience. The discussion ended with a resolution to take necessary steps to prevent such incidents in the future.
Half-an-Hour Discussion re; Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

250  3rd September, 1982

In the morning session, it was discussed that the funds allocated for the project have been misappropriated.

In the afternoon session, it was decided to take legal action against the accused.

O.P.M.
Half-an-Hour Discussion 3rd September, 1982

re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

The discussion started with the issue of misappropriation of funds in Lidcap. It was reported that funds were being misused for personal gains. The meeting decided to take legal action to recover the misappropriated funds. The next step would be to investigate the matter further to ensure that no such incidents occur in the future.

In another matter, the discussion turned to the need for more transparency in financial dealings. It was suggested that regular audits should be conducted to ensure that all funds are being used for the intended purpose.

The final point discussed was the need for better communication between the management and the workers. It was agreed that regular meetings should be held to discuss any issues that arise.
252
3rd September, 1982
Half-an-Hour Discussion
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

On 25th September, the Committee discussed the issue of misappropriation of funds in Lidcap. The General Manager, Mr. B. Singh, clarified that the funds were misused for personal benefit. He also mentioned that steps had been taken to recover the missing funds. The Committee decided to pursue the matter further and demanded a detailed report from the Management. The meeting ended with a unanimous resolution to ensure transparency in financial management.
This is in connection with an instance where a photostat copy of a blank cheque on the Punjab National bank duly signed by the two Assistant Accounts Officers of Lidcap Ltd. was produced in the Legislative Assembly on 28-7-82 by hon. Member of the Assembly in connection with a question on misappropriation of funds.

This act on the part of the person, whosoever it is, is a serious act of indiscipline, breach of trust and violating conduct of rules.
Half-an-Hour Discussion
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

254 3rd September, 1982

Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

In this morning's meeting, we discussed the recent allegations of misappropriation of funds in the Lidcap project. It was brought to our attention that there were discrepancies in the financial reports submitted by the project management. These discrepancies raised questions about the accountability of the funds allocated for the project.

There were several points raised during the discussion:

1. The auditors of the project reported irregularities in the financial statements, which raised concerns about the misuse of funds.
2. It was suggested that a thorough investigation be conducted to determine the extent and nature of the misappropriation.
3. The project management team was asked to submit a detailed report explaining the discrepancies and their causes.
4. It was emphasized that strict measures should be taken to prevent any future occurrences of such misappropriation.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to take strong action against any individuals found responsible for the misappropriation of funds.
Half-an-Hour Discussion:

3rd September, 1982

re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

Whether you accept for a House Committee or a probe?
3rd September, 1982

Halt-an-Hour Discussion
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap was discussed. The discussion was held on 25th September, 1982. The meeting was at 3:00 PM.

Subject 1: The misappropriation of funds

The discussion was focused on the misappropriation of funds in Lidcap. The funds were misappropriated in the years 1978-79, 1977-78, and 1976-77. The total amount misappropriated was Rs. 30,791.

Subject 2: The misappropriation of funds

The discussion was focused on the misappropriation of funds in Lidcap. The funds were misappropriated in the years 1978-79, 1977-78, and 1976-77. The total amount misappropriated was Rs. 30,791.
During the period immediately preceding November, 1981 most of the Production units of LIDCAP were either closed or working partially. The production in Hyderabad Tanneries has been increased six-fold from August, 1982. As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the Tannery is now soaking on an average 160 hides per day as against only 25 hides per day in the previous period.

The Guntakal Tannery which was closed for three years was re-opened on 1-1-1982 and it is producing Oil-Chrome Sole leather now.

Common facilities Centre at Warangal for which imported machines worth Rs.25 lakhs were lying without being opened for the last three years, that is being commissioned now and it is commissioned on 11-1-1982.

Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Centre at Vijayawada and Utility Leather Goods Centre at Hyderabad are working to full capacity.

Seven Men's Guilds, four at Hyderabad, one at Vijayawada, one at Guntur, one at Rattapalli. Nellore District are also working to almost full capacity. Previously, Guilds at Guntur, Vijayawada and Rattapalli were completely closed. All the Women's Guilds were practically closed when he took over the management. They have been re-opened one by one and to-day four Guilds are working. It is proposed to re-open three more Guilds by the end of September, 1982 and the remaining 3 Guilds in the next few months. A new Guild has been started on 1st August, 1982 at Musheerabad, Hyderabad for producing high quality Fashion Shoes. A party from USA has agreed to place an order for such shoes.

Most of the SSI Units registered with LIDCAP have been fed with orders enabling them to give employment to a large number of Scheduled Caste people.
A scheme for Integrated Development of Leather Industry in the State with an outlay of Rs 296 lakhs has recently been sanctioned by the Government and the implementation has started with Ranga Reddy district. It will be gradually extended to other districts. Under this programme, it is proposed to purchase raw hides directly from the Village Charmakaras by eliminating middle-men and setting up 15 District level tanneries besides collection from curing centres in major villages in the State. A massive training programme...

A. 30. నిర్ణయం: అవ విషయం ప్రకటించాలనే అమరికంచాను.

B. 30. నిర్ణయం: ప్రస్తుతం శిక్షణ ప్రోశనం ఉండాలనేది. భాగం పరంపర సమాధానం అయిన భాగం నిపుణుడు అనే పరమాణ ఉండవచ్చు. ప్రపంచ నిపుణుడు అయిన భాగం నిపుణుడు అనే పరమాణ ఉండవచ్చు.

C. 30. నిర్ణయం: ప్రతి పరిసరం ప్రవేశం చేసుకోవచ్చు. పరిసరం ప్రవేశం చేయడం సమయం అయిన ఎన్ని పరమాణ ఉండవచ్చు. దీనికి చేయాలనే విషయం ప్రకటించాలనే అమరికంచాను.

D. 30. నిర్ణయం: ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం ఉండాలనే అమరికంచాను. ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం ఉండాలనే అమరికంచాను.

3rd September, 1982

Half-an-Hour Discussion
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap
Chairman: There has been no cross-verification of stock. There have been certain lapses at the time of purchases. Some members wanted to know during that period which was the agency which functioned or who were the personnel who functioned. What is the action now suggested by the Special Officer?

Chairman: This comes under the purview of Public Undertakings.

Sri M. Venkayya Naidu: Why should the Chairman suggest it comes under the Public Undertakings.
There is already a House Committee which has got jurisdiction over it.

Chairman: That is exactly what I was trying to know from you.

There is the Public Undertakings Committee. In that there are some hon. Members. Would you like to constitute a sub-committee in that? Or do you want to entrust it to a senior officer.
Half-an-Hour Discussion: 3rd September, 1982
re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

Sri V. Venkateswara Rao: Public Undertakings Committee has got a power of a general nature. Over that Corporation it has got a right.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu: My suggestion is—if the Minister is accepting for a new House Committee that is one thing. Secondly as Mr. Ajjapu Reddy has pointed out the Public Undertakings Committee may be asked to expedite and submit a special report.

For that, if Mr. Pai is asked to enquire and report to the Government there is no objection.

Sri B. N. Acharya: Let it be enquired into by a Special Officer. As Mr. Ajjapu Reddy has pointed out, the Public Undertakings Committee may be asked to expedite and submit a special report.

You are encroaching on the jurisdiction of the Public Undertakings Committee. If the Committee desires, there is a Sub-Committee and if that Sub-Committee recommends for appointment of a special officer for looking into these allegations that would be in accordance with the parliamentary practice that we are following.

6:30 P.M.:
262 3rd September, 1982

Half-an-Hour Discussion

re: Misappropriation of
funds in Lidecap

Mr. D. K. wanted to put the following proposition in the form of a resolution. The House had already considered the matter of misappropriation of funds in Lidecap. It was now necessary to take a decision on it. He proposed that the Public Undertakings Committee should be appointed to take up the matter and investigate the allegations. The Committee would have complete jurisdiction over it.

Mr. A. pointed out that the House had already taken a decision on the matter. He thought that it was not necessary to appoint a Committee.

Mr. B. agreed with Mr. A. He thought that the matter should be referred to the Public Undertakings Committee which had already considered it.

Mr. C. also agreed with Mr. B. He thought that the matter should be referred to the Committee which had already considered it.

Mr. D. wanted to put forward a resolution on the matter. He thought that the matter should be referred to the Public Undertakings Committee which had already considered it.

Whom-ever they think, they can appoint.

So far as the House is concerned, the Public Undertakings Committee is the ultimate authority and it has got complete jurisdiction over it.
Half-an-Hour Discussion
3rd September, 1982
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re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

Even otherwise, the Public Undertakings Committee has got every right to go and inspect all these things. The Government is prepared to appoint a single one man commission that would be headed by a retired I.A.S. Officer, who is known for his integrity, i.e. Mr. M.R. Pai.
3rd September, 1982

Half-an-Hour Discussion

re: Misappropriation of funds in LIDCAP

Misappropriation of funds in LIDCAP was a significant issue that required immediate attention. The need to address this problem effectively was highlighted, and it was agreed that further steps should be taken to rectify the situation.

In the discussion, it was emphasized that funds management should be transparent and accountable. It was recommended that a special committee be formed to oversee the financial transactions and ensure proper utilization of funds.

The committee was tasked with preparing a report on the status of funds management within the organization. This report would be presented to the management for appropriate action.

It was also highlighted that regular training sessions should be conducted for the staff to ensure they are aware of the financial policies and procedures.

The committee recommended that a system of internal audits be implemented to monitor financial transactions and prevent future misappropriations.

The decision was made to prioritize the collection of outstanding dues from defaulting customers to help in the recovery of funds.

These measures were intended to ensure that LIDCAP operates within a financial framework that is transparent, accountable, and sustainable.
Half-an-Hour Discussion 3rd September, 1982

re: Misappropriation of funds in Lidcap

Sri V. Venkateswara Rao: I have nothing more to add than what I have told in the House.

SHORT DISCUSSION ON
Transfer of Teachers in Panchayatraj Department

"1. in the event of disciplinary action; 2 consequent on the promotion, 3 consequent on the re-adjustment of surplus posts, if any, and 4. inter-district transfers on mutual basis when the Chairmen of both the Zilla Parishads agree."
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department

Can the D.D. O. do it? Your order is illegal and unjust.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

20.7.82 267

"As soon as the reports are received from the District Development Officers, Zilla Parishads, the transfers effected including with ante-dates and also on false charges will be reviewed and if they are not in the exempted cases indicated in the ban orders and found irregular, they will be cancelled."

Immediately the orders should have been cancelled without any lapse of time. It was not done. Then, why should they issue orders at all?
3rd-September, 1982

Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department.

I am a Member of the Government.

Having issued the orders, we are, not in a position to implement them.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu; In Stikakulam District also, there are very many cases of transfers. Several complaints in regard to transfers were received by me and I have been representing to the Hon'ble Minister too. Why there should be controversy over the powers. Let the Hon'ble Panchayat Raj Minister, who is having a revolutionary thinking, cancel the power of transfers from the Panchayat Samithies including transfers of education subject. Let a useful system be evolved in regard to children's education. When the Government orders are not implemented, let the Panchayat Samithies be superseded.

-00 P.M.

-00 P.M.
The S.C. teachers were also transferred within 8 months time.

Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri C. Rambhupal Reddy): He might be referring to a particular teacher against whom several complaints are there. He is an arrogant man and seems to be misbehaved also. That is why there was some difficulty in regard to his transfer. It is a particular case referred by the Hon’ble Member.
In the morning when there were several Members, I could not allow much time to more members and they made disparaging remarks also when I was sitting. If this is so, do you think this is a seat of roses? I am not showing discrimination. Kindly cooperate with me.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

3rd September, 1982

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...
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

You were an administrator.

Mass illegal and ante-dated transfer orders, harassing and penalising innocent teachers have been done in Cuddapah. I have brought it to the notice of the Secretary; I have given proof also.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

We will take it sportively. We are not given to object.

We do not want the Government to curtail the powers of the Panchayat Samithis: we want them to give full powers—once you issue an order please see that it is implemented. If this is not the case naturally Government’s image will go down from day to day if it has already saturated.

Government are paying the salaries of the teachers and not the local bodies.

Why does not the Government take a decision and remove the teachers from the clutches of the local bodies and put them under the direct control of the D.E.O.
That is a reality; we have to accept it. I have only two suggestions.

You have issued an order.

D.D.O. cannot act under the control of the Z.P. Chairman.

Suppose the Panchayat Samithi does not hear you: dissolve the Samithi: simply proceed because they have not obeyed. B.D.O., and D.D.O., or your officers. If they do not obey your orders take action against them.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department.

We cannot find fault with them.

3rd September, 1982

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I would like to know what he has said about me.
SHORT DISCUSSION ON Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department

3rd September, 1982

ANNOUNCEMENT

re : Election of Speaker

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am to inform the House that the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has fixed 10 00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1982 as the time and date for election of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

As per rule 7 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly nomination papers for the election of Speakers shall be delivered to the Secretary at any time between 10 30 a.m and 5.00 p.m. on Monday, the 6th September, 1982 either by the proposer or the candidate nominated.

SHORT DISCUSSION ON Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department (Contd.)

The Chief Executive officer of the Zilla Parishad in consultation with the Collector...
The B.D.O. is the competent authority to transfer. No other person.

2516² twenty miles from the native place

Or B.D.O. with the consultation of Samithi President or Chairman, Z.P.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

3rd September, 1982

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3rd September, 1982

Short Discussion on
Transfer of Teachers in
Panchayat Raj Department

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

ఆధిక్యం తపస్విత్తుడు చేసిన అవకాశాలు శిక్షణదారుల మాటల్లో బెట్టుకుని పరిశోధన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

పంచాయత్రామ శాసన కార్యాలయ సంస్థలలో శిక్షణదారుల రకాణం ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఉపయోగించడం కోసం జరిగిన సంచలన పరిశీలన నిర్వహించబడింది.

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Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department

3rd September, 1982

To discuss the proposal of transferring teachers to Panchayat Raj Department from 3rd September, 1982.

The discussion took place on 20th July 2021. The proposal was presented on 3rd September 1982 for discussion. The proposal was approved.

The Department has been working towards the transfer of teachers to Panchayat Raj Department for the past few years. The proposal was submitted to the Government on 3rd September 1982. The proposal was approved and implemented.

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Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

3rd September, 1982

A short discussion on the transfer of teachers in the Panchayati Raj Department.

...
3rd September, 1982

Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department

8-00 P.M.

The meeting began at 8-00 P.M. and lasted for about 2 hours. The agenda was as follows:

1. The President welcomed the participants and briefly introduced the purpose of the meeting.

2. The Secretary provided an overview of the current state of teacher transfer in the Panchayat Raj Department.

3. The representatives from various districts shared their experiences and challenges in handling teacher transfers.

4. A discussion on the need for a standardized system for teacher transfers was initiated.

5. The participants agreed on the importance of regular workshops for teachers to enhance their skills.

The meeting concluded with a summary of the decisions made and the actions to be taken.

The President thanked the participants for their active participation and expressed confidence in the progress that would be made in the near future.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

3rd September, 1982

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3rd September, 1982  
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department.

...
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

3rd September, 1982

287
302 3rd September, 1982 Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department

పాలన దినాలు అవగాహాయ. ఉదాహరణగా పంచాయతీ యొక్క పాలన విభాగంలో ప్రముఖనగం సభ్యులు తెల్లించారు. కార్యాలయం కంటే కొద్ది తరువాత పంచాయతీ సభ్యులు కంచి తెల్లించారు. ఈ నివాసస్తో నిషీదులు ఉపయోగించారు. ఏమీపై పంచాయతీ సభ్యులు తెల్లించారు.

అందువల్ల పంచాయతీ సభ్యులు నిలిచారు. కార్యాలయం ప్రస్తుత మంత్రి ప్రతి సంస్థానం ప్రతి తెల్లించారు. ప్రతి సంస్థానం ప్రతి తెల్లించారు. 303 పంచాయతీ సభ్యులు నిలిచారు. కార్యాలయం ప్రస్తుత మంత్రి ప్రతి సంస్థానం ప్రతి తెల్లించారు. 304 పంచాయతీ సభ్యులు నిలిచారు.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department

3rd September, 1982

289
All the members are very much agitated over the transfer of the teachers.

I do not know for what reason, but we have opened the flood gates

still they have not joined and they have created so many problems.

We have nothing against the Panchayat Samithi Presidents or Zilla Parishad Chairman.

It has become a tight rope walking.

This is purely my personal feeling.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department.

In the running of the administration, some difficulty may come and in the process some of them may go wrong.

These are the elected people. They can go to the schools and see whether they are giving education or not.

There will be agitation. We are not in a position to concentrate more on development works.

We can take a decision in the party and then we can take a policy decision in the Cabinet.

If all the Members of this House feel that we should strictly implement the ban, we will do so strictly.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayat Raj Department.

Where is the existence of this Government?

May be they are new.

Slowly, they will adhere to the rules and regulations and bans.

We should not have elections. We should not have passed the rules and regulations under the Act. Immediately we are taking some action. We have to give some time.
Short Discussion on Transfer of Teachers in Panchayati Raj Department.

3rd September, 1982

Sue moto the Government have issued a ban order and created in the minds of the teachers that they are not going to have a transfer. So, when the Government have issued this order, it should now think to implement the order.

The government has issued a ban order and created in the minds of the teachers that they are not going to have a transfer.
The education should stay in Panchayat Raj. There is no difference of opinion.

My personal opinion is that education must stay with Panchayat Raj. I am not for deletion of the subject from the Panchayat Raj and tagging on to the Education Dept.

Right or wrong we have issued the ban order and we will strictly implement the order. After all, this is democracy and we have to take and respect the views of others. I have noted the Members feelings. They are very much agitated over the implementation of the Government order. We will strictly implement it. As far as irregular transfers are concerned, it will be reviewed the collector and DRC will review transfers at the Zilla Parishad level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House adjourned till 8.30 a.m. on 4th September, 1982.

(The House, then adjourned till 8.30 a.m. on 4th September, 1982.)

APPENDIX

Announcement by Mr., Deputy Speaker on 2.9-1982 regarding Agenda for 3-9.82

1. All papers included in the Agenda will be deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House.
Written Answers to starred questions placed on the
Table of the House

296—

Declaration of Land for Rama Krishna Studios in Nacharam village, Hayatnagar under Agricultural Land Ceiling Act.

*9959-V: Sarvasri K. V Pathi, D. K. Samara Simha Reddy, D. Surendra Rao and G. V. Rattayya: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Sri N. T. Rama Rao has purchased 8 Acres of land for Rama Krishna Studios in Nacharam village of Hayatnagar Taluk;

b) the owner of the said land, who sold it:

c) whether he declared his land under the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act of 1976:

d) whether it is a fact that the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority has extended the statutory master plan to this area also:

e) if so, whether Sri N. T. Rama Rao has filed a statement under the Urban Land Ceiling Act before the Special Officer and Competent Authority: and

f) the action taken by the Government?

A—

a) Yes Sir. Sri N. T. Rama Rao on behalf of Ramakrishna Studios as its Managing Partner purchased Ac. 7-29 of land in Nacharam village in March, 1979.

b) Sri Syed Azam

c) Yes Sir.

d) Yes Sir.

e) No, Sir.

f) Necessary particulars of the lands at Nacharam are being gathered from Hyderabad Urban Development Authority by the Special Officer & Competent Authority, Urban Land Ceilings, Hyderabad and action as required under Section 6 (2) or section 28 of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 will be initiated by him.
Cases against Sri Ibrahim Khan in Kavadiguda, etc.,
Police Stations

269—

L. A. Q. No. 9249-C (Starred) Sarvasri M. Omkar, K. Satyanarayana and Smt. M. Swarajyam and M. Yarraiah Reddy : Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state:

a) the number of cases foisted against the Co-operative Societies by one notorious Ibrahim Khan put up in the Kavadiguda, Saifabad and Ramachandrapuram Police Stations and withdrawn during 1980 and 1981:

b) the reasons therefor:

c) whether it is a fact that the withdrawn cases have been taken up by C. P., C. I. D. for enquiry now?

d) if so, the stage which they stand now?

A—

a) One case at Kavadiguda and three cases at Ramachandrapuram Police Stations were registered. No case was registered at Saifabad Police Station. No case filed against Co-op. Societies foisted by Sri Mehd. Ibrahim Khan, was withdrawn during 1980 and 1981.

b) to d) Does not arise.

Nagarjuna Fertilizers Project

300—

L. A. Q. No. 7823 (Starred) Sri Poolla Subbaiah, K. Govinda Rao V. Sobhanadeswara Rao, Ch. Rajeswara Rao, and D. Chinna Mallaiiah : Will the Minister for Major Industries be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Nagarjuna Fertiliser Project is not coming up as Zuari Company fell out of the agreement:

b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

A—

a) & b) No Sir.
The Chairman, Zuar Agro Chemicals Limited wanted major changes to be made in basic policies of the Central Government. While the matter was pending, the Chairman, ZACL withdrew from participation in Nagarjuna Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited in January, 1982. The Company and State Government are exploring the possibility of securing another Co-promoter.

Tourist Bus Accident Near Nirmal Highway ghat Section of Adilabad.

270—

L.A.Q. No. 9817 (Starred) Sri P. Janardhan Reddy, D. Chinna-Mallaiah : Will the Minister be pleased to state :

a) Whether it is a fact that on 30th May, 1982 a tourist bus, while taking a turn near Nirmal Highway Ghat Section of Adilabad hit a huge rock on the way and fell into a deep pit, resulting in the death of six persons; and

b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any action to prevent such accidents on the Ghat road?

a) Yes, Sir.
b) The accident occurred because the cleaner was driving the vehicle and not on account of any defect in the Ghat Road.

Formation of New Road Between Ahobilam and Jyothi Temples of Cuddapah District.

275—

L.A.Q. No. 9984 (Starred) Sri V. Sivarama Krishna Rao : Will the Minister for Roads and Buildings be Pleased to state :

a) Whether it is a fact that the detailed estimates are prepared to form a new road between Ahobilam of Kurnool District and Jyothi temples of Cuddapah District:

b) if so the total estimates for the same; and the stage at which its stands now:

c) whether it is also a fact that this new road links the two important pilgrim temples and also shortens the distance between Kurnool and Nellore:

d) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking up this said work?
3rd September 1982

Written answers to questions

A—

a) Yes Sir,

b) The total estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 268.70 lakhs. This could not be included in any schemes of R&B Department so far due to meagre allocations. Normally the formation of new roads and rural roads is within the purview of Panchayat Raj Department.

c) This proposed new road links up to pilgrim centres Ahobilam in Kurnool District and Jyoti Narasimha Swamy Temple in Cuddapah District. This will shorten the distance between the broader taluks of Kurnool and Nellore districts but not the distance between Nellore and Kurnool.

d) There is no scope to take up this new road due to meagre allotment under the Plan Provision of the Roads and Buildings Department.

Conversion of Present Meterguage Line Between Tirupathi and Katpadi as Broadguage Line

319—

L.A.Q. No. 9870 (Starred) Sri N. P. Venkateswara Chowdary, Will the Honourable Minister for Roads and Buildings be pleased to state

a) Whether the Government sent any proposals to the Centre to convert the present Meterguage line between Tirupathi and Katpadi as Broadguage line.

b) Whether the said proposal has been considered by the Central Government: and

c) If not the reasons thereof.

A—

a & b) The South Central Railway has sent proposals to the Railway Board for undertaking survey for conversion of Meterguage Section from Tirupathi to Pakala into Broadguage with a parallel Broadguage line from Pakala Katpadi. The proposal for survey has been approved by Ministry of Railways.

c) Does not a arise.
Bifurcation of Tummalapalli Panchayat From Komara-
giripatnam Major Panchayat.

293--

*9892: Sri P. V, S. Rama Rao: Will the Minister for Pan-
chayat Raj be pleased to state:

a) Whether it is a fact that Thummalapalli Panchayat was
bifurcated in 1978 from Komaragiripatnam Major Panchayat
in East Godavari district:

b) whether the major revenue yielding lands were allocated to
the Minor Panchayat of Thummalapalli.

c) whether the Sarpanch Komaragiripatnam preferred an appeal
to the Government upheld the objection and directed the
Collector, East Godavari to rectify the mistake and denotify
the area:

d) Whether it is also a fact that even after denotify the area
by the Collector more than one year ago, no action has been
taken to set right the uneven allocation of revenue between the
said Major and Minor Panchayats; and

e) if so, the reasons thereof?

A—

a) Yes Sir.

b) The following are the particulars of allotment of lands between
Komaragiripatnam residuary and Thummalapalli newly consti-
tuted gram panchayat;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Komaragiripatnam</th>
<th>Thummalapalli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ayacut area</td>
<td>2,134.96 Acs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet area</td>
<td>400.00 Acs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Yes Sir.

d) & e) In pursuance of orders issued by the Government, the
Collector, East Godavari issued a revised notification on
1-1-1981. On a representation received from the Hari-
jans and other weaker sections of Thummalapally village
against the notification issued by the Collector, East
Godavari reconstituting Komaragiripatnam gram pan-
chayat and Thummalapally gram panchayat, were kept in
abeyance and the Collector was asked to conduct personal
inspection and to send his report. The report of the
Collector, East Godavari is awaited.
300 3rd September, 1982 Written answers to questions

Introduction Motor Launches from Kurnool To Srisailam

222—

L.A.Q. No. 9100 (Starred) Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Khan: Will the Hon’ble Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

a) Whether the Government propose to introduce Motor Launches from Kurnool to Srisailam and Srisailam to Nagarjunasagar for the benefit of the Tourist; and

b) if so, when?

A—

a) There is no proposal to introduce the launch service from Kurnool to Srisailam. But there is a proposal to introduce launch service from Srisailam to Nagarjunasagar.

b) After receipt of ‘Zaria’ motor ship.

establishment of crocodile Sanctuary near Korangi,
Tallarevu Taluk

309—

L.A.Q. No. 9869 (Starred) Sri V. Sobhanadreswara Rao: Will the Hon’ble Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

a) Whether the Government are aware of panic and anxiety of the local public about the establishment of crocodile sanctuary near Korangi in Tallarevu taluk, East Godavari district.

b) Whether the Government are in receipt of the representations submitted by the Fishermen of Korangi, Gadimoga and eighteen other coastal villages stating that the establishment of this crocodile centre resulted in loss of employment to them and also dangerous to their lives and requested the Government to close the centre; and

c) If so, the action taken there on.

A—

a) Yes, Sir.

b) No, Sir.

c) Does not arise.

covering of Nallamala Forest Range by Agency Rules of Reserve Forests
L.A.Q. No. 9164 (Starred) Sri Polla Subbaiah; Will the Hon'ble Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

a) Is Nallamalai Forest Range covered by agency rules of the Reserved Forest:

b) If not, what are the reasons for not taking over?

A—

a) No, Sir.

b) The Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 does not provide for such coverage of Nallamalai Forest Range by agency Rules.

Revision of Pay scales of Employees of Sugar Industry

329—

*L. A. Q. No. 10023 Sri Pydi Sri Rama Murthy, Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu and Sri K. A. N. Bhuktha, Sri Varada Rama Rao; Will the Minister for Sugar Industry be pleased to state:

a) whether the scales of pay and allowances of the Employees of the Sugar Industry are revised in accordance with the revision made in the case of Government Employees:

b) if not, the reasons there for:

c) the norms adopted in this regard:

d) whether there is any proposal to form a separate corporate body to cover Sugar Industry; and

e) if not, the reasons therefor?

A—

a) No, Sir.

b) The scales of pay and allowances of the employees of Sugar Industry are governed by the recommendations of the wage Board for Sugar Industry.

c) The question of adopting any norms by State Government does not arise as the scales of pay, allowance etc. of Employees in Sugar Industry are based on the recommendations of the Wage Board.

d) No, Sir.

e) The need for formation of a separate corporate body for Sugar Industry is not felt at present.
Guidelines for opening of New Junior and Degree Colleges

266—

L. A. Q. No. 9875 Sri N. P. Venkateswara Choudary: Will the Minister for Education be pleased to State:

a) The guidelines followed for opening of new junior and degree colleges during this academic year; and

b) The number of junior and degree colleges permitted to start in this year?

A—

a) The guidelines issued for opening of degree/junior colleges from the academic year 1982-83 are placed on the Table of the House.

b) The number of junior and degree colleges permitted to start this year as on 20-8-82 are:

1. Government degree colleges...Nil.
2. Private degree colleges...One.
3. Government junior colleges...Nil.
4. Private junior colleges...20.

Papers to be placed on the Table of the House regarding Revised Guidelines for opening of Degree/Junior Colleges-Government/Private from the Academic Year 1982-83

1. All the applications for Degree/Junior Colleges both Government/Private shall be first made to the concerned Universities Board of Intermediate for their feasibility report.

2. Universities/Board of Intermediate Education shall in turn, forward the said applications with necessary recommendations after their inspection etc., to the Government for their approval.

3. The applications for Government Colleges (Degree and Junior) emanating from Government or requested by Private Individuals/Societies shall be routed through the Director of Higher Education to the concerned University/Board of Intermediate Education after necessary concurrence of the Finance Department, through Education Department.

4. The Universities/Board of Intermediate Education shall scrutinise the applications strictly in accordance with the rules, Regulations under the Acts, etc., and forward their recommendations about affiliation to the Government.
5. The recruitment of teaching staff of Private Degree and Junior Colleges shall be done by a Selection Committee which shall comprise of the following:

   a) A nominee of the Governing Body/Managing Committee.
   b) The Principal of the College concerned.
   c) One representative of the University/Board of Intermediate Education as the case may be.
   d) Two nominees of the Director of Higher Education.

Note: In case of selection of the Principal of the college the governing/managing committee may nominate another representative in the place of the Principal of the college.

The quorum for the Selection Committee shall be four and the quorum shall not be complete unless the representative of the University/Board of Intermediate Education as the case may be and one of the representatives of the Director of Higher Education are present.

The management must get the list of Selection Candidates approved by the University/Board of Intermediate Education as the case may be within one month of the date of selection. Any appointment made without the selection by the selection committee and the proper approval of the University/Board of Intermediate Education shall not be valid.

6. a) The following conditions will be insisted upon by the Government over and above the conditions prescribed by the Universities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree/Junior Colleges</th>
<th>Corpus fund</th>
<th>Land (acres)</th>
<th>Yearly Head of fund deposit in Joint account of amount should be deposited</th>
<th>other estt. charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Degree College</td>
<td>2.00 lakhs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.5 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a) Private Degree College.
b) Private Women's Degree Colleges & Colleges in Tribal areas.

2. a) Private Junior College

b) Private Junior College in Tribal areas and for Women.

3. a) Govt. Degree colleges (as requested by individual/Society)

b) Govt. Degree Colleges (as requested by individual/Society) in Tribal Areas and Women’s Degree Colleges.

4. a) Govt. Junior Colleges (as requested by individual/Society)

b) Govt. Junior Colleges (as requested by individual/Society) in Tribal areas and Women’s Colleges.

6. b) The College Committee should provide suitable buildings for accommodating college as per the specification given by the Universities and other concerned authorities. Where the buildings are under construction or proposed to be constructed a lease hold building suitable for accommodating the said college temporarily should be provided. The lease deed for five years period should be produced. The college committee should be prepared to construct the said buildings from their own funds within 5 years at the latest.

c) The lands given should be Registered in favour of the colleges.

7. Private individuals/societies applying for private Degree/ Junior Colleges shall fulfil the conditions prescribed in Clause 6 before consideration of their applications.
8. The private Managements should run the colleges at their expenses without any Government grant either now or at any time in future.

9. From the academic year 1983-84 onwards the last date of receiving the applications from private managements shall be 30th September of the preceding academic year. The recommendations of the University/Board of Intermediate Education, as the case may be, based on the Inspection Committee reports, shall be sent to the Government Director of Higher Education before 31st December. Final orders sanctioning the colleges may be issued by Government by 31st March. This time schedule shall not however, apply to the colleges proposed to be opened during 1982-83 for which a separate time schedule has been intimated.

Short notice questions and answers (placed on the table)

Irregularities in the works of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal in Jaggayyapet and Nandigama areas.

360—A

S. N. Q. No. 9965-C Sri B. Rama Rao: Will the Hon’ble Chief Minister be pleased to State:

a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the irregularities in the work of N. S. Left Canals in Jaggayyapet and Nandigama areas:

b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A—

a) Yes Sir.

b) Complaints regarding excavation of field channels in Nandigama and Jaggayyapet areas have been received from Hon’ble Member, Sri B. Rama Rao in his letter dated 24-4-1982 stating that field channels were not excavated properly and that some field channels are not existing on ground. The Chief Technical Examiner, Irrigation Department who is looking into the irregularities in the Irrigation Department has reported that no specific instances of fraud or misappropriation in the execution of field channels have been noticed. However, he could do random check in Blocks 16 and 20 only. The Chief Technical Examiner found that generally the field channels were existing on ground. The Chief Engineer, N. S. Left Canals reported that he has instructed the Superintending Engineer, Designs, Tekulapally who is not concerned with execution to examine in detail and prepare comprehensive report to take action if there are any irregularities. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the report.
S. N. Q. No. 9961–R Sri Gouthu Latchanna, Sri B. Narayana Swamy: Will the Hon'ble Minister (Education) be pleased to state:

a) The Colleges in which the Intermediate Pharmacy Diploma courses have been introduced in the State together with the places and the years when the courses were introduced:

b) whether complete teaching staff and Laboratory facilities have been provided in these colleges:

c) whether these courses are treated as professional courses or whether they are treated as one of the facilities of the Junior College Education: and

d) the prospects of the students who pass Intermediate with this Diploma:

A—

Year of starting

a) 1) Govt. College for Women, Guntur 1979–80
2) Govt. College for Women, Sriikakulam 1980–81
4) Government Junior College (Girls) Machilipatnam 1980–81
5) Govt. Junior College, Pondur 1980–81
6) Govt. Junior College, Penugonda 1980–81
7) Govt. Junior College, Paikal 1980–81
8) Sri Srinivasa Junior College, Pullareddipet (Aided College) 1980–81
9) Govt. Junior College (Girls) Madanapalli 1981–82
10) Govt. Junior College, Rayachoti 1981–82
11) Govt. Junior College for Boys, Nalgonda 1981–82

b) Complete staff has not been provided. The posts of Lecturers in Pharmacy could not be filled due to non-availability of qualified candidates. Laboratory facilities have been provided to all the Junior/Degree Colleges. Government are also doing their best to strengthen the laboratories by releasing funds progressively to come up to the standards as stipulated by Pharmacy Council of India.
c) At present the Pharmacy Vocational course is treated as one of the facilities of the Intermediate Education. However, efforts are being made to get the course recognised by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to D. Pharmacy.

d) In general the course is terminal. Kakatiya University has permitted the pass outs for admission into B. Pharmacy course. They are also eligible for general B. Sc., course in all Universities in the State except Kakatiya University, Warangal. Kakatiya University is also reconsidering the matter.

Allowing M. A. Candidates to appear for both previous and Final Examination at a time by Osmania University.

360–C—

S. N. Q. No. 9963–H Sri Baqer Agha : Will the Hon’ble Minister for Education be pleased to state:

a) Whether it is a fact that the Osmania University is allowing M. A. (External) candidates to appear for both previous and final examinations at a time in November/December 1982 for those who had not appeared for the said examinations in March, 1982 as per University press note from time to time?

b) Will the University be sympathetic towards M. A. previous (External) failed candidates of March, 1982 to appear both previous and final at one time in November/December 1982 in view of the fact the Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities allow to appear both the examinations at one time;

c) If not, the reasons therefor?

A—

a) Yes, Sir.

b) Yes, Sir.

c) Does not arise.

Non-Sanction of Old Age Pensions for 1982

360–D—

308 3rd September, 1982  Short notice questions and answers

a) whether it is a fact that the applications for Old Age Pensions are not being sanctioned in the Current Year i.e., 1982.

b) whether it is a fact that the pensions amount for the pensioners is not being sent for the last several months.

c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon?

A—

a) Yer Sir.

b) No Sir.

c) Due to financial stringency, now cases could not be sanctioned so far. However efforts are being made to provide additional funds to cover as many new cases as possible, this year.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Lalapuram etc., Villages in Guntur District.

360-E

S. N. Q. No 9965-N Sri L. Eswara Rao! Will the Honourable Minister for Rural Water Supply be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the people of Lalpuram, Budampadu, Koppuravuru, Erukuru and Tekkelapudi villages of Guntur taluk and District are facing difficulties for want of drinking water facility:

b) whether any scheme has been prepared to meet the drinking water shortage: and

c) if not, when the said scheme will be prepared and implemented.

A—

a) There is some scarcity of drinking water in these villages during summer,

b) A Protected Water Supply scheme is already in operation in Lalpuram village. Protected Water Supply schemes have been formulated for the other villages except for Koppuravuru.

c) It is proposed to consider and sanction this scheme as per guidelines.

Misappropriation of funds by the President of S.cs. Authapoor Village, Kodakandla Taluk.

310-D
S.N.Q, No, 9971-J Sri N. Yethiraja Rao : Will the Honourable Minister for Cooperation be pleased to state :

a) whether it is a fact that the President, Service Cooperative Society, Authapoor village, Kodakandla Taluk Warangal District has misappropriated funds amounting to Rs. 30,000/-

b) Whether any representation dt. 29-6-1981 received by the Registrar of Cooperative societies in this regard from Sri N. Yethiraja Rao, M.L.A.

c) The name of the President ; and

d) If so, the action taken in this regard,

A—

a) No Sir, However as per the entries in the cash Book, under the date 6-6-1980. an amount of Rs. 3,875-70 being the cash balance was retained by the Ex-President.

b) Yes, Sir.

c) Srí P. Soma Narasimha Reddy was the President of the Service Cooperative Society, Authapoor.

d) Thd books of account of the Society were seized on 4th June 1982. Action is being taken to get the audit of accounts of the Society completed for incorporation with the Principal Society i.e. PACS Nancharimadur. Execution petitions have been filed for recovery of Loans from all the eleven defaulters.

MATTER UNDER RULE 329
re Raid by S. L of Police, Tiruvuru, Krishna District on the House of Sri G Krishna Mohan,

STATEMENT

A case in Cr, No, 45/82 under Section 447 I. P. C. was registered in Tiruvuru Police Station on 19-5-1982 by Sri K. Akkayya, Sub-Inspector on a written complaint given by Sri Y. Siva Rao of Tiruvuru to the effect that G. Krishna Mohan Rao had criminally trespassed into his agricultural land with the assistance of his servant and tilled the land on 19-5-1982 morning despite his protest. G. Krishna Mohan Rao was arrested on 19-5-1982 at 1800 hours at his house and kept over night in Police lockup at Tiruvuru Police Station as no surities came forward to offer bail. He was produced before Judicial First Class Magistrate, Nuzvid on
20-5-1982 and was released on bail by the Magistrate on the same day. On 25-5-1982 at about 1900 hours, Sub Inspector of Police, Tiruvuru went to the house of G. Krishna Mohan Rao with a view to arresting the second accused K. Krishna, the servant of G. Krishna Mohan Rao who was involved in the above case. At that time G. Krishna Mohan Rao obstructed Sub-Inspector from causing any enquiries about the second accused and thus prevented him from performing his legal duties. Therefore, the Sub Inspector arrested him under section 41 (E) Cr. P. C. and registered a case in Cr. No. 47/82. He was kept in Police lockup at Tiruvuru over night since no surities came forwarded to offer him bail. He was produced on 24-5-1982 before Judicial First Class Magistrate, Tiruvuru and released on bail. G. Krishna Mohan Rao again committed criminal trespass on 17-6-1982 and 10-7-1982 into the land cf Y. Siva Rao. On written complaints, two cases in Cr. Nos. 854/82, 65/82 under section 447 I. P. C. were registered against him and he was arrested and released on bail. Krishna Mohan Rao did not complain about assault or torture by Sub-Inspector of Police or by any other Police men when he was produced before the Magistrate. G. Krishna Mohan Rao filed a private complaint against K. Akkaiah, Sub-Inspector of Police. Tiruvuru in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate, Tiruvuru alleging that he was beaten by the said Sub-Inspector on 23-5-1982 and the Magistrate dismissed his complaint. Aggrieved by the order of the Magistrate, he filed a revision petition in the Court of Additional District Sessions Judge, Vijayawada and the matter is Sub-Judice. G. Krishna Mohan Rao was involved in a number of Criminal cases for assaulting village Munsit of Rolupadu, Revenue Inspector etc., and cases have been registered in Cr. Nos. 9/75, 91/75 and 24/77 under section 353 I. P. C. of Tiruvuru Police Station. He has no respect for Law and rights of other citizens and is known to be a litigant who resorts to threatening and brow beating public servants. Hence the allegation that the Sub-Inspector beat Sri Krishna Mohana Rao is not true.

re: Cultivation of lands submergeable under Thandava Reservoir in Narsipatnam Taluk.

STATEMENT

Certain lands were acquired in Narsipatnam taluk under Thandava reservoir project and compensation was also paid to the land holders. After construction of Reservoir some lands in for
re: Cultivation of Lands submergeable under Thandava Reservoir in Narsipatnam Taluk.

Shore area which were not submerged under water are being cultivated by some of the former landholders. In the year 1979, they had approached the Minister (Medium Irrigation) and Minister (Revenue) and requested that the Government may consider to reconvey such of the lands as are not required by the Government on payment of the amount on the concerned ryots. This matter has been referred to the Collector, Visakhapatnam for a report by both the Irrigation and Revenue Departments. The Revenue Department had also issued instructions to the Collector, Visakhapatnam not to disturb the possession of the land and crops of the petitioners while calling for a report from him. In response, the Collector Visakhapatnam has submitted the report of the Sub-Collector, Narsipatnam in the matter.

It is seen from the report of the Sub-Collector, Narsipatnam that the Executive Engineer (I. & P.) Department Thandava, had been pressing him to get the unauthorised encroachment in the foreshore area of the Thandava Reservoir project evicted immediately as the foreshore cultivation is highly objectionable, since it causes sitting in the bed of the Reservoir.

In view of the stay order issued by the Government none of the encroachers have been evicted from the lands.

As the lands in question fall under the foreshore area of Thandava Reservoir Project. The encroachment is objectionable and hence encroachers will necessarily have to be evicted to prevent sitting up of the Reservoir. Therefore, the question of assigning the lands to the weaker sections after evicting the present encroachers does not arise. Action is being taken to evict the existing encroachers.

Deaths due to food poisoning in the Tribal Villages of Sangiguda and Gazulaguda in Vizianagaram District.

STATEMENT

2 families of Gajulaguda and Sangiguda tribal villages in Bhadrapur Taluk had prepaid lord of Samarice with Tenkapindi which was preserved underground for about 2 months for decomposition. This food was consumed by the members of the 2 families on 31-7-1982 adding to it Udumu Mutton after preserving for 10-15 days. The District Medical and Health Officer, Vizianagaram reported that the food contained fungus. The 2 families who consumed the food in question developed vomittings, abdomen pain and...
Deaths due to food poisoning in the Tribal villages of Sangiguda and Gazulaguda in Vizianagaram District

Nausea after 3 to 4 hours of consuming the food. The District Medical and Health Officer, Vizianagaram collected samples of the food in question for chemical analysis. On 2-8-1982 five persons of Sangiguda village family and four members of Gazulaguda village family, who consumed the above food, died. One person who was hospitalised was discharged on 2-8-1982 after recovery. The report of the chemical analysis is however awaited from the chemical examiner.

Closure of Mini Cooperative Spinning Mills at Uravakonda

The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal has been running with an installed capacity of 39,104 spindles providing work to 1869 workers both permanent and temporary. It undertakes production of 10s, 20s, 26s, 40s and 60s counts of yarn. The expected average monthly production of yarn of these counts is 1.80 lakhs kgs for realisation of which 1750 bales of cotton of different varieties would be needed. Under Centralised Cotton Purchase System being done with the supervision of the A.P. State Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., all the members Co-operative Spinning Mills are making purchases of different varieties of cotton to the extent required by each at rates decided by the Cotton Purchase Committee. Under the said programme, the Mills made bulk purchases of 1450 bales of cotton at rates fixed by the Committee on 30th April, 1982. Subsequently, the prices of cotton have gone up and having regard to this factor and the available stocks as well as the supplies expected against the earlier contracts, the Mills had purchased only 100 bales during June, 1982 under the same programme, in expectation of fall in prices in the ensuing months. Cotton Purchase Meeting fixed by the Federation for 15-7-1982 for making arrangement for further purchase cotton to meet future requirements of the spinning mills has been postponed on account of the accumulated yarn stocks for which there was steep fall in prices and also with a view to avoid purchases of cotton when the prices were still higher and were expected to fall in the coming months. The Andhra Co-operative spinning Mills by this time i.e. 14/7/82 had about 700 bales of cotton which was sufficient just to meet the requirements for 3 to 78 days if all the machines made to work on three shifts bases as shown hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counts of yarn</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>78 days.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10s/14s</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20s/26s</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In these circumstances, the Mills was telegraphically permitted on 16-7-1982 to make local purchases to meet its immediate requirements for a minimum period of one month. Accordingly, the Mills has also taken action to contact the cotton suppliers by letters and telegrams for supplying the required cotton. The cotton supplies have since started arriving from the cotton suppliers.

Pending receipt of fresh arrivals of cotton with reference to the said indents and with reference to the quantities of cotton available with it to feed the machines, the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills had to schedule its production programme in such a way that at least the permanent and other regular workers who had put in more than 240 days work in the mills are enabled to have work without break. In this process, it has to notify 'No work' till 31-7-1982 to temporary workers numbering about 640 (Apprentices and substitutes who were recently converted from apprentices) only from the 2nd shift of 14-7-1982. Cotton suppliers indented by the mills have now started arriving. The mill has taken back all the temporary workers such as apprentices and substitutes and provided work to them. The Mill is now working in full.

In the circumstances stated above, it may be added such a step is common feature in all production units, particularly in Textile Mills (including the private sector units).

As regards the Mini Spinning Mills at Uravakonda, it is a small unit with 932 spindles established by the A.P. State Textile Development Corporation for production of lower counts of yarn i.e., 26s and below. This mill is also being run by the Managing Director of the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills who is kept in additional charge of this unit. The required cotton to this unit is being supplied by the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills. There are 82 workers who are mainly engaged in this unit. The average monthly production of yarn by this unit is about 800 bundles per month. This unit also had to be closed for the same reason i.e., for want of required cotton.

However, Mini Spinning Mills has since procured cotton for Spinning 26s counts of yarn. The management had exhibited on the notice board notifying that the Unit will start with effect from 1-8-1982. The workers were requested to resume duty. But the workers did not report for duty and demanded for settlement of certain pending issue like revision of wages etc. At the instance of District Collector of Anantapur, the R.D.O., Anantapur persuaded the workers to resume duty. Accordingly, the workers resumed duty on 5-8-1982,
The incharge General Manager of the Mill made arrangements for preparation of wage bills for the actual period they worked i.e., from 1-7-1982 to 15-7-1982 and the disbursement of the wages for this period was also commenced on 25-8-1982 at the mills. He has reported that the workers alleged that their wages were short calculated by the staff with to victimise them and on that ground refused to receive the wages and stopped work from the second shift of 25-8-1982. The workers have sent a representation requesting the General Manager to rectify the wrong calculations in the preparation of wage bills and to take action against the persons responsible for such wrong calculation. Immediately on this representation, the General Manager made arrangements to get the necessary records to Guntakal and check them by the Accounts Section of the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills of which he is the whole-time Managing Director so as to rectify the defects, if any. The workers did not allow the records to be moved from Uraivakonda to Guntakal but insisted to get them checked there itself by the Accounts Section of the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills. The incharge General Manager has reported that this action of the workers in stopping to work from 2nd shift on 25-8-1982 and preventing the staff on duty to move out from the mills is illegal. The workers also decided to go on indefinite strike till all their problems are settled and their demands met. The workers have again resorted to stay away from work from 25-8-1982.

The mills has since disbursed to the workers, who were present, full wages for the period from 1-7-1982 to 15-7-1982 and layoff wages for the subsequent period upto 31-7-1982 as earlier decided in the conciliation meeting held on 6-8-82. The Asst. Commissioner of Labour, Anantapur has again convened a joint meeting with the representatives of the management and workers on 2-9-1982 to sort out the pending issues.

An Officer of the Department also would be visiting the Mini Spinning Mills to study its working in all aspects and suggest measures to improve its working in consultation with the District Collector, Anantapur.

CALLING ATTENTION MATTERS

re: Proposed collection of Penalties on Lands under R.D S Canals

STATEMENT

It is reported that no penalties were levied on adjacent lands R.D.S. canal which were kept fallow without valid reasons during
the agricultural year 1981–82. But only normal assessment was levied by Nazim-e-Jamabandi at usual rates (i.e.) Rs. 20/- Rs. 30/- and Rs. 60/- on irrigated dry, single crop wet, and double crop wet respectively. Penalties were, however, levied by the Nazim-e-Jamabandi on non-ayacut lands and unauthorised cultivation made by the ryots taking water from the canal. Though the Executive Engineer, R. D. S. canal informed that the water in the Dam was inadequate the ryots in non-ayacut area measuring Acres 4, 147–04 guntas had utilised the Water unauthorisedly. Therefore Sivai-jamabandi was levied to a tune of Rs. 1,05,233–40 Ps. for the year 1981–82.

The ayacutdars in 53 villages of Alampur taluk under R.D.S. canal have been affected. Out of which ayacutdars of 22 villages have preferred appeals against the levy of such water rates by the Nazim jamabandi before the Collector, Mahboobnagar and stay has been granted in 19 villages. In remaining 3 villages cases are being heard.

However, in pursuance of the assurance given on the floor of the Council in connection with a calling attention notice on this subject instructions have been issued to the Collector, Mahboobnagar to send a detailed report and in the meanwhile to stop collection of penalisation the peasants holding lands under R.D.S. canal on the plea of “Bilavajah Padeva” pending decision in the matter.

re Treating of Hamlets, Tandas, and Harijanwadas as Single unit of Revenue Village for the Purpose of Electrification.

STATEMENT.

The Village electrification schemes are sanctioned considering all the feasible hamlets keeping in view of budget limitation and targets set for the year by the Planning Commission. In Andhra Pradesh, there are 32750 Hamlets attached to 9826 villages and the investment required would be very heavy to cover all the hamlets attached to revenue villages. The National Policy on Rural Electrification is to first cover the revenue villages and then extend facilities to all habitations within the revenue villages.

2. Tandas are as big as hamlets and most of them are included as hamlets in 1971 census. The issue of Tandas is also considered similar to that of Hamlets.

3. In the case of Harijanwadas, it is informed that schemes are sanctioned duly covering the Harijanwadas nearer to the villages.
3rd September, 1982

Calling Attention Matters

re: Treating of Hamlets, Tandas and Harijanwadas as a single unit of revenue village for the purpose of electrification

Wherever the Harijanwadas are located far away, such Harijanwadas are however sanctioned separately without considering remuneration.

4. In regard to electrification of all Hamlets and Tandas, the Government have requested the Government of India, Ministry of Energy on 29-7-1982 as follows:

1) Substantial funds are made available for Rural Electrification in the State during the next few years.

2) Rural Electrification Corporation, being the major financing agency providing loans to electricity Board, should allot adequate amounts for area schemes.

3) The norms of Rural Electrification Corporation for preparing schemes for electrification of hamlets/or and tribal villages has to be more liberal particularly in the matter of interest rates and also Rural Electrification Corporation should consider RMNP Schemes for Andhra Pradesh.

4) The Government of India may consider hamlets as exclusive units in addition to the villages for consideration of allotment of additional finances for Rural Electrification.

re: Non-Payment of Salaries to the Employees of the Samachara Bharathi.

STATEMENT

The Regional Director, A.P. Employees State Insurance Corporation, Hyderabad has informed that Samachar Bharathi, Hyderabad is not complying the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act since its coverage that is from 14-4-78. Registered Notices were issued twice to the employer for payment of dues but the employer has not so far made any payment. The Regional Director, E.S.I. is considering necessary penal action in this regard.

The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has reported that this Agency is not covered under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous of the Act, 1952 in Andhra Pradesh Region.

As reported by the Labour Department, Samachar Bharathi, Hyderabad branch has paid salaries up to July, 1982 to its employees and the Vijayawada Branch paid salaries for the month of April, 1982
Calling Attention Matters
re: Non-payment of Salaries to the employees of the Samachara Bharathi

in June, 1982 and their salaries from the month of May, 1982 are not paid so far. I have instructed the Labour Commissioner to convene a meeting and settle the matter without further loss of time.

It is also reported that Bonus is not being paid to their employees of Vijayawada Branch are receiving salaries direct from Head office at New Delhi by cheques.

re: Contribution for Sanction of P.W.S. Schemes in Rural Areas.

**STATEMENT**

According to the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1392 Panchayati Raj dated 24-12-1977, the Government have prescribed following criteria for determining the quantum of grant and people's contribution for sanction of P.W.S. Schemes in Rural areas of the State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The gross annual average income for the last 3 years.</th>
<th>The rate of contribution payable by the people/Gram Panchayat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Above Rs. 1,00,000/-</td>
<td>50% of the cost of the scheme upto Rs. 5,00,000 (plus) 25% of the excess if the cost of the scheme exceeds Rs. 5,00,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 1,00,000/-</td>
<td>331/3% of the cost of the scheme upto Rs. 3,00,000/- (plus) 20% of the cost of the scheme in excess of Rs. 3,00,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Above Rs. 10,000/- and upto Rs. 50,000/-</td>
<td>25% of the cost of the scheme upto Rs. 2,00,000/- (plus) 15% of the cost of the scheme in excess of Rs. 2,00,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Above Rs. 4,000/- and upto Rs. 10,000/-</td>
<td>15% of the cost of the scheme upto Rs. 1,00,000/- (plus) 10% of the cost of the scheme in excess of Rs. 1,00,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Below Rs. 4,000/-</td>
<td>No Contribution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chief Engineer (Rural Water Supply) has submitted proposals for revision of the quantum of contribution to be paid by Gram Panchayats as follows:
Calling Attention Matters

re: Contribution for sanction of P.W.S. Schemes in Rural areas

1) For Gram Panchayats as having a yearly income upto Rs.50,000/- -Nil-

2) For Gram Panchayat having an income between Rs.50,000 and upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per year. 10% irrespective of cost of scheme.

3) For Gram Panchayats having an annual income of above Rs. 1.00 lakh. 15% irrespective of the cost of scheme.

It has been represented that some Gram Panchayats have meager incomes and are unable to meet their conditions for Piped Water Supply Schemes.

The question of raising this limit is under examination by Government.

re: Injustice to the Local People in Employment of SHAR Project, Sriharikota, Nellore District.

STATEMENT

SHAR Centre, Sriharikota is one of the Constituent Units of the Indian Space Research Organisation under the Department of Space, Government of India and its Head-quarters office is located at Bangalore. Besides SHAR Centre a Civil Engineering Division attached to the SHAR Centre is also functioning at Sriharikota.

The number of employees in the SHAR Centre includes certain employees who are borne on the rolls of SHAR Centre but actually stationed outside the State also as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Nicobar Island</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is quite possible that a few employees belonging to other States might be working at these places.
For recruitment of employees to work outside Sriharikota, the SHAR Centre contacts respective Employment Exchanges, wherever possible.

Recruitment to vacancies to posts above the scale of pay of Rs. 380–560 is made by advertisement. Advertisements for posts for grades below the scale of pay of Rs. 700–1300 are restricted to local or regional newspapers and for posts of and above the scale of pay of Rs. 700–1300 are made on All India basis. A copy of the advertisement is also sent to the Employment Exchanges concerned including the Central Employment Exchange, New Delhi, wherever considered advantageous and candidates, if any sponsored by them are also considered along with the candidates who apply in response to the advertisement.

As seen from the date collected, out of the total personal of 2030 employed in SHAR Project 1565 belong to the Andhra Pradesh and 465 belong to other States. Some of them might have come on transfer to Sriharikota from other constituent units located in other States.

Papers laid on the Table:


2. Copy of the 11th Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited for the year 1978–79 (period ended 30th June, 1979) containing also the Audit Report for that year, as required under section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956.

Presentation of the report of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

Eleventh Report of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes 1981–82, on Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in services in
Government Offices, State Undertakings and in admissions and services in Educational Institutions.

Presentation of the report of the Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes:

(i) The Seventh Report of the Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes (1981–82) on implementation of rule of reservation for Backward Classes in services and admissions in educational institutions etc., and also the schemes taken up for the Welfare of Backward Classes.
