THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker : ... Sri T Satyanarayana.

Deputy Speaker , ... Sri A. Bhicem Reddy.

3. Sri M.M.J. Thomas Chowdary

Secretary : ... Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy.

Deputy Secretaries : ... Sri M. Viswanadham.
Sri C. Venkatesan.

Assistant Secretaries : ... 1. Sri N. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
2. Sri P. Satyanarayana Sastry.
5. Sri V. V. Subrahmanyan.

Chief Reporter : ... Smt. M. V. S. Jayalakshmi.
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday the 7th March, 1984

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Banning Press Interviews By Secretaries Of State Government

151—

*3467—Q.— Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu (Udayagiri) :— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether orders have been issued banning press interviews by the Secretaries of State Government: and

(b) If so, the reasons for the same?

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the member.

Oral Answers to Questions.

According to rule 7 of All India Services Rules of 1968, "no Member of Service usually in any region, practice or in any document publish willingly or in his own name or in the name of any other person or in the name of any communication to the
Members or in any public utterance - interalia - make any statement of facts or information which has the effect of adverse criticism of any current policy or recent policy on Acts of the Central Government or the State Government'.

1. **Oral Answers to Questions.**


321
Construction of Factory For Manufacture of Medicines In Public Sector at Hyderabad

152—

*2654—Q.— Sarvasi Vasanthara Nageswara Rao (Nandigama), M. Ramachandra Reddy (Kamalapur), Kandula Nagaratama Reddy (Cumbum), and V.V. Narayana Reddy (Markapur):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are considering the Construction of a factory for the manufacture of medicines in the Public Sector at Hyderabad:

(b) If so, the estimated expenditure for the construction of the said factory:

(c) When the factory will go into production?

(i) 3rd Sec. (ii), (iii) 4th Sec. (Sec.)

(ii) Secretary's Answer:— 30% of the factory area was completed. The work on the factory was to be completed in 200, % of the work was completed, "The factory will be ready in 2000" and "The factory will be ready in 2002".

(iii) 3rd Sec. Answer:— The project is being implemented. The project is being implemented.

(iv) 3rd Sec. Answer:— The project is being implemented. The project is being implemented.

(v) 3rd Sec. Answer:— The project is being implemented. The project is being implemented.

Notes: (i) Photocopies of the original documents were submitted.

Observations:— 1 1/2 years ago, the government had decided to construct the factory. However, the government has not taken any action so far.
Misappropriation and Mis-management by the Managing Trustee of Sri Raghunadhaswamy Temple, Gollapalli.

153—

2600 (W)- Q.— Sarvasri K. Venkateswara Rao (Kollapur), Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy (Pulivendla), D.L. Ravindra Reddy (Mydugur) and A.G. Krishna (Ibrahimpatnam) :— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Raghunadhaswamy temple, Gollapalli, Krishna District had 4,000 acres of quarry land;

(b) whether it is a fact that some devotee by name Sri M.G. Krishna Murthy had brought to the notice of the Government on 12-1-83, 4-3-83, 9-3-83, 5-4-83 and 20-4-83 regarding the above mentioned misappropriation and mis-management by the Managing Trustee;

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(324) 314. 13. Y. B. (314) :— అయితే అనుమతి 3,400 తరపు ఆముదా అధికారాన్ని చేసిన రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు. అయితే అనుమతి 3,400 తరపు రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు.

(314) 323. స. న. భ. (323) :— అయితే అనుమతి 3,400 తరపు ఆముదా అధికారాన్ని చేసిన రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు. అయితే అనుమతి 3,400 తరపు రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు.

(314) 334. గ. న. భ. (334) :— దండసాధనాలు వాసన అధికారాన్ని చేసిన రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు. అయితే అనుమతి 3,400 తరపు రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు.

(343) 353. శ. న. గ. (353) :— దండసాధనాలు వాసన అధికారాన్ని చేసిన రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు. అయితే అనుమతి 3,400 తరపు రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన రాజసాధనాసం కంటే తరపు పెంచలుకు తన అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించలుకు.
Ora! Answers to Questions. 7th March, 1984. 325

సంఖ్య 3. ప్రశ్నలలో ఉంది: — 1975 లేదా వాడకు సమయంలో ఉన్న 15 విధానాధిక్యాలు. అంగుల ఉంది బాగా పోస్టు మార్గంలోని అవసరమైనందున, గుర్తించే తరువాత వాడి రోజు సాధనాలు లేదా ఇప్పటి మార్గంలో ఉన్న విషయాలను తెలుసుకోవడానికి పిలువబడి రాయారు. ఒకపైసి ఎందుకంటే కాపడం దినం నం. 2541 728 వేలు 100 కాపడి ప్రాంతప్రాంభిక సంఖ్య తెలుసుకోవడానికి పిలువబడి రాయారు.

సంఖ్య 13. ప్రశ్నలలో ఉంది: — యు యు 1975 లేదా 1985 వరకు యుద్ధాలు వచ్చి ఉంటాయి అనే యుద్ధాల ప్రశ్నను ఎందుకంటే తెలుసుకోవడానికి పిలువబడి రాయారు? మనం ఇప్పుడు భారతీయ విద్యార్థులు యుద్ధ ప్రశ్నను నిర్ధిష్టంగా విస్తరించాలని పిలువబడి రాయారు?

సంఖ్య 3. ప్రశ్నలలో ఉంది: — చెలుతున్న నాటి మార్గం.

సంఖ్య 13. ప్రశ్నలలో ఉంది: — వాడకు మార్గం ఆధారాను చెలుతున్నది అవసరం. అంది సాధ్యం కాదు అధికంగా ఇది అభివృద్ధి చేయవచ్చును. సుమారు 1875 విశేషం కాదు మార్గం ఇప్పుడు మేరుతున్నది అభివృద్ధి చేసినది. అంది సుమారు ప్రతిభ వాడకు మార్గం అభివృద్ధి చేశాయి?

సంఖ్య 3. ప్రశ్నలలో ఉంది: — ఇది చెలుతున్నది నాటి మార్గం ఆధారం మనం ఇప్పుడు ఆధారాను నిర్ధిష్టంగా విస్తరించాలని పిలువబడి రాయారు.

సంఖ్య 15. ప్రశ్నలలో ఉంది: — యుద్ధాలు ప్రశ్నను ఎందుకంటే తెలుసుకోవడానికి పిలువబడి రాయారు? మనం ఇప్పుడు భారతీయ విద్యార్థులు యుద్ధ ప్రశ్నను నిర్ధిష్టంగా విస్తరించాలని పిలువబడి రాయారు.
Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the land in S. No. 844/16 of Malkajgiri Municipality (North Lalguda) was sold to Annapurna Society by Hereditary Trustee of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple at the rate of Rs. 16 (Sixteen) per square yard in 1981;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the trustee wanted higher rate from weaker sections of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple association who are staying since 1979; and

(c) the action that the Government propose to take in order to benefit the weaker sections of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple association?

Selling of Land of Malkajgiri Municipality by Hereditary Trustee of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple to Annapurna Society

154—

*2906-Q.—Dr. N.A. Krishna (Secunderabad contonment) :—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the land in S. No. 844/16 of Malkajgiri Municipality (North Lalguda) was sold to Annapurna Society by Hereditary Trustee of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple at the rate of Rs. 16 (Sixteen) per square yard in 1981;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the trustee wanted higher rate from weaker sections of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple association who are staying since 1979; and

(c) the action that the Government propose to take in order to benefit the weaker sections of Jayagiri Narasimha Swamy Temple association?
(१) "जीवन का महत्त्व" श्री. क. के. २०/- तथा के. ३०/- के मासिक जीवन का महत्त्व को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए का अच्छी विधि कैसी?

(२) "जीवन का महत्त्व" श्री. क. के. २०/- तथा के. ३०/- के मासिक जीवन का महत्त्व को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए का अच्छी विधि कैसी?

(३) "जीवन का महत्त्व" श्री. क. के. २०/- तथा के. ३०/- के मासिक जीवन का महत्त्व को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए का अच्छी विधि कैसी?

(४) "जीवन का महत्त्व" श्री. क. के. २०/- तथा के. ३०/- के मासिक जीवन का महत्त्व को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए का अच्छी विधि कैसी?

(५) "जीवन का महत्त्व" श्री. क. के. २०/- तथा के. ३०/- के मासिक जीवन का महत्त्व को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए का अच्छी विधि कैसी?
Oral Answers to Questions.

328 7th March, 1984.

Decreasing In Production Of Coal At Singareni Collieries

155—

3692—Q. — Sri P. Vengala Rao (Kavali) :— Will the Minister for Finance and Power be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is also a fact that the production of coal at Singareni Collieries is decreasing day by day :

(b) If so, whether it is due to negligence on the part of the officials or paucity of funds or defects in the machinery : and

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Management of Singareni Collieries is collecting royalty on the purchase of coal, in advance, from brick traders’ who are engaged in that trade as a cottage industry by investing small amounts?

건의 사항 (건의 사항) :— 2) 관련.

2) 직업에 어려움이 있음.

3) 자가중기에 10년, 자가중기에 10년의 다른 $20,000의 그룹을 받아, 10년 또는 10년 이상 동안에 적은 제한을 받아, 10년 또는 10년 이상 동안에 적은 제한을 받아.

4) 3국의 도시 :— 어려움, 자가중기 소비자와 정부에게 어려움을 줄가?

5) 예로, 자가중기 일자리 (예를 들자) :— 어려움, 자가중기 소비자와 정부에게 어려움을 줄가? 정부의 소비자와 정부에게 어려움을 줄가?
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th March, 1984. 329

9.00a.

Q5. Mr. N. V. Somuwar Reddy (Mysore):— Is it true that the elected member of the Mysore State Assembly has to bear the expenses of the enrolled members of the party? If so, what is the amount? (Mr. K. S. Subbaiah: Is it necessary to answer this question?

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— Yes, is it necessary to answer this question?

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— Yes, it is necessary to answer this question.

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. Somuwar Reddy:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

Mr. K. S. Subbaiah:— The amount is Rs. 12,76,000 for the State Assembly and Rs. 13,35,000 for the Mysore Assembly.

ఏడి, మహానాడి దినే పాటం 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర అనే ప్రతి పాటం చెందా సూచించబడింది. అయితే ఇంటిలో పరిస్థితులు ప్రత్యేకమై ఉండి, ఈ ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్న: అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగం: అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అమరిక అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగం: అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అమరిక అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగం: అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అమరిక అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగం: అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అమరిక అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగం: అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అమరిక అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగం: అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు 10 రూపాయల విధాన చరిత్ర ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. మరుంత ఉపయోగం చేసే సమయంలో అమరిక అంశాలను ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకంటా, అమరిక అంశాలు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు ప్రతి సమయంలో తప్ప ఉండాలి.

Let the Hon'ble Speaker fix some time and let us have a discussion on this issue, for an hour.

Mr. Speaker:— Has the Finance Minister got any objection for one hour discussion?

Mr. Speaker:— I will allow discussion.

New Railway Lines In The State

(a) The No. of new Railway lines to be laid in the State which were proposed by our State Government to the Union Government: and

(b) The response from the Union Government in this regard?

In the Assembly on 20th February, the following questions were asked:

1. What is the status of the construction of the new hospital in the city district?
2. What is the current state of the road network in the rural areas?
3. What measures are being taken to improve the educational standards in the state?

The responses to these questions are as follows:

1. The construction of the new hospital in the city district is underway. The expected completion date is January 1985.
2. The road network in the rural areas is being systematically improved. Significant progress has been made in the last quarter of 1984.
3. Various initiatives are being implemented to enhance the educational standards. These include the introduction of new teaching methods and the allocation of additional funds for educational resources.

The state government is committed to addressing these issues and ensuring that the needs of the citizens are met.
ప్రస్తుతం అంటే ఎంతగా ప్రతిష్ఠిత ఉందే లేక లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన ప్రత్యేకించనే లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఎందుకు ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?

ఇది ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన లేదా లేదా మొత్తం సాధారణ రాశి లేదు? ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠితమైన కారణం ఉంది?
Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker :— All right. I will allow one hour discussion.
Construction of Bridge Across the River near Sadasivapuram, Khammam District

157—
*2612-(O)-Q.—Sarvasri Md. Rajab Ali (Shujatnagar), B. Bhupathi Rao (Palair) and V. Abbaiah (Burgampahad) :— Will the Minister for Works be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the failure to construct a bridge across the river near Sadasivapuram, Khammam district, the people of nearly four villages are facing inconveniences;

(b) whether it is also a fact that representations have been made to the Minister to sanction the bridge; and

(c) if so, when the work of the bridge will be taken up?

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Oral Answers to Questions.
Mr. Speaker:— I am postponing the next question No. 158 at the request of the Member.

(Qn. No 158 was postponed)

Misappropriation By The House Keeper In Students’ Hostel,
Warangal

159—

*2589—(H)—Q— Sarvasri M. Jagannadham (Wardhamanpet),
J. Prasada Rao (Sathupalli) and P. Rajam (Nerella) :— Will the
Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the students hostel affiliated to
the Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal which has
been managed by the social welfare department for the last three
years has been closed during this academic year: and

(b) Whether it is also a fact that it was proved in the enquiry
conducted by the Social Welfare Officer that the house keeper of the
hostel had misappropriated an amount of Rs. 26,000; the action
taken there on?

(1) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १. (हेतुमती) :—

(२), चौथी. (३) अक्षौहिनी.

(४) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २. (हेतुमती) :—

(५) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ३. (हेतुमती) :—

(६) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ४. (हेतुमती) :—

(७) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ५. (हेतुमती) :—

(८) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ६. (हेतुमती) :—

(९) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ७. (हेतुमती) :—

(१०) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १०. (हेतुमती) :—

(११) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ११. (हेतुमती) :—

(१२) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १२. (हेतुमती) :—

(१३) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १३. (हेतुमती) :—

(१४) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १४. (हेतुमती) :—

(१५) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १५. (हेतुमती) :—

(१६) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १६. (हेतुमती) :—

(१७) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १७. (हेतुमती) :—

(१८) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १८. (हेतुमती) :—

(१९) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली १९. (हेतुमती) :—

(२०) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २०. (हेतुमती) :—

(२१) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २१. (हेतुमती) :—

(२२) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २२. (हेतुमती) :—

(२३) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २३. (हेतुमती) :—

(२४) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २४. (हेतुमती) :—

(२५) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २५. (हेतुमती) :—

(२६) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २६. (हेतुमती) :—

(२७) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २७. (हेतुमती) :—

(२८) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २८. (हेतुमती) :—

(२९) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली २९. (हेतुमती) :—

(३०) वर्षांने नोंद असावा नाही (ताटली ३०. (हेतुमती) :—
Misappropriation Of Mosque Property At Madanapally By Its Nominee

160—

*2612—(Y)—Q.— Sarvasri A. Madan Mohan (Siddipet), Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, D.L. Ravendra Reddy, D. Srinada Rao (Manthani), B. Gopal (Punganuru), A. Narendra (Himayatnagar) and K.P. Reddiah:— Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the mosque committee i.e., Anjuman-I Hamdard-Islam Sarai, Madanapally Chittoor district has purchased some property in 1921 and taken over by the Wakf Board by appointing a nominee Mr. Reddy Dastagiri Saheb and later his son Mr. Reddy Sikinder Saheb :

(b) Whether it is a fact that Mr. Reddy Shakir Saheb claimed this property as private one which was rejected by the Hon’ble Court and decided in favour of Wakf Board :

(c) Whether it is also a fact that Mr. Reddy Sikinder Saheb and his father late Reddy Dastagiri Saheb misappropriated the Wakf funds :
(d) Whether it is a fact that the A.P. Wakf Board nominated a New Managing Committee for this mosque and whether the President is the brother of Reddy Sikinder Saheb, who misappropriated huge amount of the above mosque: and

(e) If so, whether the Government is willing to appoint a Commission to prove allegations with regard to mosque property?

Minister for Wakfs and Tourism (Sri Mohd. Shakeer):—

(a) Yes sir. But it is not correct that Wakf Board has neither taken over the property or nominated Sri K. Dastagiri Saheb and later his son Mr. Reddy Sikandar Saheb.

(b) Yes sir. The Committee formed by the local muslims has been defending the case.

(c) Neither Sri R. Sikindar nor his father rendered accounts of the institution to the Wakf Board, since its inception.

(d) Yes sir.

(e) The Wakf Board has already initiated enquiry into the affairs of the mosque, and Anjuman-e-Hamdard-e-Islam on 9-2-84. On receipt of the report further action will be taken.

Oral Answers to Questions.

మహారాణా రాతిది కంటే సత్యం. యొక్క నివాస వారితో మూడు ది�ానుండి నివాస కంటే సత్యం.

2. శ్రీ రామేశ్వర పతి (ప్రసత్తి) : — అయితే, అది రామేశ్వర పతి,
ప్రసత్తి నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ప్రతి సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. సమాధానంచాడు అంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. అంటే పరిస్థితి ఉంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. తద్వారా ఇతర సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు.

3. రామేశ్వర పతి : — అది రామేశ్వర పతి, ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఐదు సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఐదు సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఐదు సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు.

4. దుష్టం. ఆలయం : — ఇది ధనం నిలిచాడు, ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. అది ధనం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. అది ధనం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. అది ధనం నిలిచాడు.

5. స్వామి బోధన : — ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు. ఈ సందర్భాల్లో నిలిచి కంటే సత్యం నిలిచాడు.

Q: What was the result of the election in 1984? The parliamentary elections were held in 1984. The results showed a clear victory for the ruling party. The opposition party lost a majority of seats. The new government was formed with a mandate to implement the development plans for the country.

Q: What was the outcome of the 1981 election? The 1981 election was held on October 13. The ruling party won a majority of seats,巩固了其在议会的多数地位。
Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy:— To declare some property as Wakf property, there must be survey, by Wakf Board. Whether it is surveyed by the Wakf Board? Whether it is notified in the Gazette as Wakf Property? Whether the High Court has given any judgement treating it as Wakf property? Whether you have notified it as Wakf Property? Unless all these things are finalised, it is not the Wakf Property.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Whether it is Wakf property or private property? Let there be a clear answer. The Minister is highly confused. He mistook one mosque for another mosque. That has to be clarified by the local Member concerned. Secondly, the Minister says this Wakf property has not been registered. But according to our information which has been agreed to by the Minister that this Wakf property has been registered in 1921. According to the Minister himself the High Court delivered judgement in favour of the Wakf.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Local muslims might have filed a writ as a third party. They might have fought the case. They have won the case on behalf of the Wakf Board. So, the property belongs to the Wakf Board. It does not belong to local muslims. As a case of public interest anybody can go to court.

Mr. Speaker:— What is the exact question?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— The Minister is highly confused and he is confusing the House. The question must be postponed.

Mr. Speaker:— You put the question and elicit information?

Mr. Speaker:— You put the question and elicit information?

Mr. Speaker:— You put the question and elicit information?
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— You get the file. Let the Minister discuss this in his chambers.

Sri P. Govardhan Reddy (Munugode):— He is not giving proper answer. He is not able to understand the subject.

Mr. Speaker:— Are you going to handover the property or not?

L. A. Q. Postponed from 20-2-1984

Establishment of Labour Court at Ongole

*1520 — Q.— Sarvasri M. Kasi Reddy and V.V. Narayana Reddy:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Labour Court at Ongole;
(b) whether it is also a fact that the Prakasam district people have to go to Vijayawada and Nellore Labour Courts for attending cases;
(c) if so, is there any proposal to establish a Labour Court at Ongole; and
(d) if so, when?

Oral Answers to Questions.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Prakasam district people have to go to Vijayawada and Nellore Labour Courts for attending cases;
(c) if so, is there any proposal to establish a Labour Court at Ongole; and
(d) if so, when?
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th March, 1984. 347

1. Dr. Narayana Reddy:— Sir, what are the schemes being undertaken for improving the condition of the villages? The present plans are inadequate. These are mere words. No action is being taken. The villagers are not satisfied. What steps are being taken to improve the situation?

2. Shri. K. Venkatarama Reddy:— Sir, what steps are being taken to improve the condition of the villages? Adequate plans have been made. However, these are mere words. No action is being taken. The villagers are not satisfied. What steps are being taken to improve the situation?

3. Mr. Ramachandra Reddy:— Sir, what is the importance of the village? What is the role of the villagers? What steps are being taken to improve the situation?

4. Shri. K. Venkatarama Reddy:— Sir, what steps are being taken to improve the condition of the villages? Adequate plans have been made. However, these are mere words. No action is being taken. The villagers are not satisfied. What steps are being taken to improve the situation?

5. Mr. Ramachandra Reddy:— Sir, what is the importance of the village? What is the role of the villagers? What steps are being taken to improve the situation?
41—

Misappropriation of Lakhs of Rupees in Khammam
Zilla Parishad

*2635—Q.—Sri Jalagam Prasada Rao :— Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of nearly eleven lakhs of rupees was misappropriated in Khammam Zilla Parishad in connection with the purchase of steel;

(b) who are responsible for the misappropriation and the extent of misappropriation by each of them; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for the misappropriation?

L. A. Q. Postponed from 27-2-1984
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th March, 1984. 349

23—
Cancellation of Tenders Called for Drilling Bore Well for Drinking Water in Villages

*2606—Q.—Kum. Tripurana Venkata Ratnam, Sri K. Yarranna Naidu (Harichandrapuram) :— Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenders and agreements approved by the C.E. Panchayat Raj in March/April 1982 for drilling 4000 bore wells for drinking water in villages were later cancelled by the Government;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether the above cancellation resulted in the delay of execution of these works;

(d) if so, the present stage of these works and the agencies employed for execution; and

(e) the total amount involved in the above works?

L. A. Q Postponed from 15-2-1984 to 7-3-1984 for further supplementaries
Names of the Rig Owners who Participated in the Tender 1981—82.

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Firm</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Sri N. Narsimha Reddy of M/s Srinivasa Bore wells Co., 3 6-745, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Sri M.C Bajanna M/s New Ankapur Bore well Co., Armoor, Nizamabad district.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sri P. Anjaiah, of M/s Radhika Bore wells, Kothur taluk, Shadnagar, Mahabubnagar dist.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Sri P. Rameswara Reddy, Beluguppa (PO) Anantapur Dt.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sri G. Raja Reddy, M/s Venkateswara Water works 28/2RT Prakashnagar, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Sri G. Raja Reddy, M/s Bhagyanagar Drillers 28/2RT Prakashnagar, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Sri A. Chandrasekhar Reddy, M/s Navodaya water works, Gandhi Road, Armoor, Nizamabad dist.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Sri M.V.N. Reddy, M/s Sri Well drilling services, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>Sri M/s. Vijaya Bore wells, Gowthama Street, Sidharthanagar, Vijayawada-10.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sri M.G. Nagi Reddy, M/s. Umapatii bore wells, Subbaraoopet (PO) tq. Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Sri Makkapati Sivarama Prasad, M/s Bec-Holman Drillers Perukalapudi (Bmami tq) Guntur dist.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Ratnam Naidu, M/s Shivashakti bore wells contractor, X High Road, Chittoor dist.</td>
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<td>Sri G Krishnam Naidu, Bore wells contractor, 20-5-50, Annaswamy-Modali Street, Chittoor dist.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Sri S. Sudarshan, M/s Sudarshan bore wells, Ghanpur, Warrangal dist.</td>
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17. Sri Koti Reddy, M/s Shivashakti bore wells R/o 5-1-7, RP Road, Secunderabad.
20. Sri G. Prabhakara Rao, M/s Sri Balaji bore wells Wyra Khammam dist.
22. Sri G. Satyanarayana Rao, M/s Swarna bore well B1/F1, Ammerpet colony, Hyderabad-16.
24. Sri C. Reddy M/s Sri Vinayaka bore wells C/o Dwarka lodge Seven Road, Cuddapah.
31. Sri A. Narayana M/s Sri Lakshmi Venkateswara boring works, Yadava street, Dharmavaram.
32. Sri A. Pathanna M/s Srinivasa boring works, Yadava st., near Bus stand Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist.
33. Sri N. S. Jayaramgupta, M/s Sudarsana bore wells, Near Bus stand Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dist.
34. Sri Shyamprasad M/s Venkateswara swamy bore wells, H. No. 6-58/C Kamalanagar, Hyderabad-62.
35. Smt. Vani M/s Ravi bore wells,
   H. No. 6-29/A Kamalanager, Hyderabad-62.
36. Sri A. Vemanna M/s Nagendra boring works,
   Mallakalva (10), D. armavaram tq, Anantapur dist.
37. Sri D. Sadasiva Reddy M/s Padmasree bore wells,
   Talamarla 515133 Sri Satya Sai taluq, Anantapur dist.
38. Sri B. Ananeeyulu, M/s Eswara bore wells,
   788901 Ghasmandi, Secunderabad-3.
39. Sri D. Krishna Reddy M/s Yeshodhara Drillers,
   4-8-105/ Manyam chelka, Nalgonda.
40. Sri V. Jaya Rami Reddy M/s Sri Sriivasa bore wells,
   H. No. 43/183 Narasimgaraopet, Kurnool dist.
41. Sri G. Laxma Reddy S/o Venkatrama Reddy M/s Ashoka
   bore well Co., 16-10-124 Old Malakpet, Hyderabad.
42. Sri Laxma Reddy S/o Venkatarama Reddy,
   Devarakonda, Nalgonda dist.
43. Sri D. Damodar Reddy, M/s Sri D. D. Reddy & Co.;
   3-5-110/111, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad.
44. Sri D. Damodar Reddy M/s Commercial water works,
   3-5-110/111, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad.
45. Sri B. Veera Reddy, M/s Bala bore wells, Hanakamahal
   (via) Beluguppa, Ananthapur dist.
46. Sri C. Thimma Reddy, M/s Jeevan bore wells,
   Yerragudi Kalyanadurga tq. Anantapur dist.
47. Sri B. Sudheer Reddy, M/s Suprabha bore wells,
   H.No. 4-10-31/Azimnagar, Nalgonda dist.
48. Sri P. Gurivi Reddy, M/s Gurivi Reddy, Reedspet,
   Kongareddipalli, Chittoor.
49. Sri S.N. Rajeshwar M/s S.N. Raghuram Reddy,
   14-11-72/A/c, Kanikal Street, Chittoor A.P.
50. Sri K. Butchi Reddy, M/s Sri Padmavadi bore wells,
   Vidyanagar, H No. 1-9-295/32, Hyderabad.
51. Sri M. Narasimha Rao, M/s Drugally bore wells,
   H No. 5-9-68, Kishmpura, Hanamakonda, Warangal dist.
52. Sri P. Laxma Reddy, M/s Bhagirathi bore wells,


55. Sri B.R. Ashok, M/s Krishna bore wells, H No. 6-2-200/27, Subashnagar, Nizamabad


57. Sri M Balraj, M/s Shiva Sankar boring Co., Subhash Road, Khamredy.

58. Sri S. Nageshwar, M/s Sri Venkateswara Water resources Ghanapur, Warangal dist.

59. Sri V. Anantha Reddy, M/s Srinivasa bore wells, Khairatabad, 6-3-608/1, Hyderabad.

60. Sri B. Dayakar Rao, M/s Kakatiya Drillers, Rao’s Colony PO Hanumakonda, Warangal dist.

61. Sri R Gangadharan, M/s R. Gangadharam, 7-8-3 Lawycerp, Ongole, Prakasam dist.

62. Sri P. Ram Reddy, S/o Appa Reddy, M/s Sri Venkateswara bore well drilling co, H No. 6-1-A/13, Vidyanagar Nalgonda


65. Sri K. Tribhuvan Reddy M/s Quartz Tube well, Dingampally H No. 3-4-722, Hyderabad-27.

66. Sri G. Vardha Rajulu, M/s Sona bore wells, 5-4-98/99. Ranugunj M G Road, Secunderabad.

67. Sri P. Narayana Swamy, M/s S. V. S. bore wells, 7/188, Court Road, Anantpur.

68. Sri N. Veerendar Reddy, M/s Sri Durga bore wells, 7-1-95/1, Ammerpet, Hyderabad-16

69. Sri M. Yugander Reddy, M/s Jayaram bore wells, 2-97/4, Shobhna colony, Balanagar, Hyderabad.

70. Sri D. Venkata Reddy, M/s Sreevama bore wells, Drilling Co., H No. 6-45, Nalgonda.
71) Sri Ramaswamy, M/s Sree Ramanatha bore wells, Lingashettypalem, Dharmavaram, Anantapur.

72) Sri K.S.R. Kumar, M/s Kada bore well, drilling company, Hyderabad.

73) Sri V. Peddi Reddy, M/s Krishna bore wells, Gumallakunta, Gantapuram (post) Dharmavaram, Anantapur dist.

74) Sri A.V.R.R. Kumar, M/s Coramandal bore wells Ambicabagh, Maharanipet, Vizag-530002

75) Sri M/s Tungabadra bore wells & Enterprises, Warangal.

76) Smt. Bharathi, M/s Kalyan bore wells, C/o Dwaraka Lodge, Seven Roads, Cuddapah.

77) Sri N. Gopal, M/s Sri Ramana Agri Service Centre, Hanumakonda, Warangal.

78) Sri Ch. Chalapathi Rao, M/s Rao’s Drilling Organisation H No. 6-66A/1, Kamalanagar, Hyderabad-62.

79) Sri M. Ramakrishna Reddy, M/s Jaipal bore wells, H No. 8-1/1, Venkateswara nagar colony, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad-47.

80) Sri Kode Tirupathi Rao, M/s Tru drill bore wells 16-11-19/4/2/1, Salimnagar, Hyderabad.

81) Sri M. Narasimha Reddy, M/s Sree Vigneswara bore wells, H No. 6-90, Uppal (Kalan) Hyderabad-39.

82) Sri V. Venkatnarayana, M/s Srinivasa bore wells, C-14, IDFL Colony, Balanagar, Hyderabad-37.

83) Sri G. Surender Reddy, M/s Anand bore wells, Village Urumadla, Nalgonda dist.

84) Sri V. Sivanandam, M/s Kakatiya bore wells, 5-5-8 Ranigunj, Secunderabad.

85) Sri E. Channa Reddy, M/s Sarada bore wells, Talamarla.

86) Sri K. Narayanappa; M/s Bharat bore wells, Battalapalli Dharmavaram tq, Anantapur dist.

87) Sri P. Manohar Reddy, M/s Srisaila bore wells, Baluguppa, Kalyanadurga tq. Anantapur dist.

88) Sri S. Asgar Hadi, M/s Meuseal drillers, Greengate 5 9-19/7 Opp. Secretariat, Hyderabad-4
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<td>Sri T.M. Mahabubpella, M/s Stal bore wells, Bathalapalli, Dharmavaram tq. Anantapur dist.</td>
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<td>Sri B. Raghava Reddy, M/s Bhagyalaxmi bore well drilling Co., C/o A. Ravindpar behind Modern Rice mill, Miryalguda, Nalgonda.</td>
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107) Sri A. Raghava Reddy, M/s Vijaya bore wells,
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108) Sri P. Linga Reddy, M/s Srirama bore wells, Gummal
Kunta (v) Gantapuram, Dharmavaram, Anantapur dist.

109) Sri L. Rajendra Reddy, M/s Praveen bore wells,
3-6-694, 11th Street, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad.

110) Sri K. Sudhakcr, M/s Laxmi bore wells,
R/o 1-2-333/B, Gaganmahal Road, Hyderabad.

111) Sri V. Raja Reddy, M/s Suphala bore wells, Tarnaka (via)
Habsiguda, 3-79 Jayanagar colony, Hyderabad.

112) Sri Hanisha Chandra Reddy, M/s Godavari bore wells,
3-5-38 Kothagalli, Nizamabad.

113) Sri T. Surendar Reddy, M/s Vasu bore wells Drilling
Co., H No. 3-5-38, Kothagalli, Nizamabad.

114) Sri G. Padmanabha Reddy, M/s Gona bore wells,
Gogrmor, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah.

115) Sri V. Venkateswara Rao, M/s Anjaneya bore wells,
Muppala Nandigama, Krishna dist.

116) Sri B. Lakshmana Gupta, M/s Sri Balaji bore wells,
5-4-93/3, M G Road, Secunderabad.

117) Sri T. Ashok Reddy, M/s Karshak bore wells,
6-1-115, Subhesnagar, Nizamabad.

118) Sri R. Vijaya Prakash, M/s Janata bore wells,
Jogipet, Medak dist.

119) Sri K. Laxma Reddy, S/o Narayana Reddy, M/s Aravinda
bore wells, 3-5-1109, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad.

120) Sri K. Laxma Reddy, S/o Narayana Reddy M/s Palmoor
bore wells, 1-4-159, 40 Houses, New Town,
Mahabubnagar, dist.

121) Sri G. Rajana, M/s Anakapur bore wells,
Anakapur (v) Armoor, Nizamabad.

122) Sri P. Samba Siva Rao, M/s Kohinoor bore wells,
H No. 10-4-156, Mamillagudam, Khammam dist.

123) Sri P. Ravindranatha Tagore, M/s Aquatic Enterprises,
Plot No. 10 P & T colony Humayun nagar(PO) Hyderabad-28

124) Sri Y. Vijayakumar, M/s Yeety bore wells,
153, 594 AR-TPO lane, Chittoor.
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<td>Sri Balaram Yadav, M/s Shivaganga bore wells, Bowenpalli C/o Mosappa Hotel, Secunderabad.</td>
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<td>Sri V. Srinivasulu, M/s Hanuman bore wells, Chityal Tq. Nalgonda dist.</td>
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<td>Sri V. Srinivasulu, M/s Sanga bore wells, 5-5-8 Ranugunj, Secunderabad.</td>
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142) Sri A. Ravindra Reddy, M/s Annapoorna bore wells, Door No. 16-2-61/A-5, Hyderabad-36.

143) Sri R. Subba Rao, M/s Vijaya bore wells Co., 6-1-1060/8, Hotel Dwarka building, Hyderabad-500004.

144) Sri P. R. N. Tagore, M/s C/o Indian Autocraft; Anilweldmesh Compound, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad.

145) Sri V. Anand Reddy, M/s Indur bore wells Co., H No. 6-2-142, Subashanagar, Nizamabad.

146) Sri Govind H. Bahirwan, M/s Lalit Engineers, 2-166, Balanagar Near Sobhana Talkies, Hyderabad.


148) Sri J. Chinnappa, M/s Sridevi borewells, Shantapuram (V) and (PO) Dharmavaram Tq. Anantapur.

149) Sri J. Venkata Naidu, M/s Srikrupa bore wells, Gummalkunta, Ghantapuram (PO) Dharmavaram Tq. Anantapur.

150) Sri Kasaraya Seetharama Rao, M/s Sweta prospecting company, 38-8-28, Punnamma Thota, Vijayawada. A.P

151) Sri Revathi Sambasivan, M/s Santesh tube well Co., 3-6 175/1, Hyderabad-29.

152) Sri P Amarendra Reddy, M/s Amar bore wells, H. No 3-5-576 Himayat nagar, Hyderabad.


154) Sri Patnam Narasimlu, M/s Kesava bore wells, Rudram tq Sangareddy, Medak.

155) Sri Udayabhaskar, M/s Sunrise bore wells Enterprises, H No. 8, Bahadurpura housing colony, Hyderabad-64.


157) Sri Ch. Krishnamurthy, M/s Kanyakaparameswari bore wells, Siddipet, Medak.


160) G. Satyanarayana Rao, M/s Aruna Tube wells & Grouting works, B1/F1, Ameerpeth colony, Hyderabad 500011


162) Sri U. V. Narasaiah, M/s Jinny drilling work, Behind Laxmn.i Talkies Frenchpet, Machilipatnam.


164) Sri A. Nageswara Rao, M/s Kanakadurga bore wells drilling Co. B1-F4, Vigyanapuri, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-44

165) Sri B. Rajendar Goud, M/s Hanuman bore wells, Tondupalli, via Palamakula, Rangareddy dist.

166) Sri M. Mallikarjun Reddy, M/s Ganga Bhavani bore wells, 16-11-20/18, Saleemnagar, Malakpet, Hyderabad-36.


168) Sri R. Rajendar, M/s Hanumaiah & Sons (V) P.O. Thondupalli, via Falmakula, Rangareddy dist.

169) Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu, M/s G. Vasudeva Naidu Co., bore well contractor, Chittoor.

170) Sri G. Shankar Reddy, M/s Vikram bore wells, H.No. 6-1-26 Vidyanagar colony, Nalgonda dist.

171) Sri T. Narsing Rao, M/s Gouri rock drills, T.R.T. 76 Seethaphalamandi, Secunderabad-500020


174) Sri G. Ramakrishna Rao, M/s Sivaram bore wells, Kondapuram (RS) Cuddapah.


176) Sri Yamala Sankar Reddy, M/s Bhavani bore wells, Suryapet, Nalgonda.
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<td>M/s Srinivasa bore well, Nagiri, Chittoor dist.</td>
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**LIST OF FIRMS REJECTED OF 112 mm BORE WELLS**

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<td>M/s Praveen bore wells, Nidigallu (PO) Dharmavaram Taluk, Anantapur.</td>
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<td>M/s Aanjaiah &amp; Sons bore wells, Kamareddy 503111.</td>
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<td>M/s Mahindra bore wells, 16-2-147/63, Malakpet, Hyd.</td>
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<td>M/s Kurnool bore wells, 17-80 Peta, Kurnool.</td>
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<td>M/s Rajasthan bore wells, 7-2-644, R.P. Road, Secunderabad.</td>
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<td>M/s Lakshmi bore wells, Yerrayapally, Dharmavaram Tq. Anantapur district.</td>
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<td>M/s Balaji Rig Company I. C. S. Road, Gudur, Nellore dist.</td>
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<td>M/s Swathi bore wells Corpn., Janagoan, Warangal district.</td>
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<td>198)</td>
<td>Sri Suman bore wells drilling works, Charu Annaram, Nakirikal tq, Nalgonda district.</td>
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<td>M/s Vijayakrishna bore wells, Nagarjunasagar Road, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>200)</td>
<td>M/s Raghavendra bore wells, Ashoknagar, Ananthapur.</td>
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<td>202)</td>
<td>M/s Sri Venkateswara bore wells, Chandur tq, Nalgonda district.</td>
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<td>Sri Srinivasa bore wells co., Gooty Railway Station, Ananthapur district.</td>
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<td>204)</td>
<td>Sneha bore wells, 3-7-70 Brahmanawada, Bhongiri, Nalgonda district.</td>
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<td>205)</td>
<td>Sri M/s Srinivasa bore wells, Pacharu Mekalapalli (V) Rayalacheruvu post, Tadipatri, Ananthapur district.</td>
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<td>206)</td>
<td>M/s Lakshmi Narasimha bore wells, post Mustool, Dharmavaram tq. Ananthapur district.</td>
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<td>M/s Anjaneya bore wells, 7-98 Kamalanagar, Kushaiguda, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>208)</td>
<td>M/s Sri Venkateswara bore wells, 15-9-224-1 1st floor, Maharajgunj, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>209)</td>
<td>M/s Mahalakshmi bore wells, 4-77 Sale street Dharmavaram post, Ananthapur district.</td>
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<td>210)</td>
<td>M/s Sri Mahalakshmi bore wells, Flat No. 165 Street No. 13, Taranaka, Secunderabad-17.</td>
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<td>M/s Dhanalakshmi boring co., c/o. Sri Venkataramana Engg. Co., post Kamareddy, Nizamabad district.</td>
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<td>M/s United Tube wells, 14-2-119 Uravakonda, Ananthapur district.</td>
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<td>213)</td>
<td>M/s Bore wells (India) 4-3-74, Hill street, Ghansmandi, Secunderabad-3.</td>
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<td>M/s Krishnavani drilling &amp; water development works, B-1/F-3, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>215)</td>
<td>M/s Sri Balaji bore wells, Shadnagar, Mahabubnagar district.</td>
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216) M/s Varalakshmi bore well works, Yerrayapalli, Sanjeevapuram post, Dharmavaram tq, Ananthapur district.
217) M/s Siddeswara bore well, Madakasira, Ananthapur district
218) M/s Gowri Sankar bore wells, Ananthapur district.
219) M/s Bhaskara bore wells, 6-10-10, Ramagiri, Nalgonda district.
220) M/s Comprehensive Rural Operations, Service society (Gross) 1-69, Snehapuri, Nacharam, Hyderabad.
221) M/s Viswanadha bore wells, Chitwel post, Kodur tq, Cuddapah district.
222) M/s Telangana bore wells, 1-3-73-3, Kisan nagar, Bhongir, Nalgonda district.
224) M/s Venkateswara bore wells, Near Badam Balaiah rice mill, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar district.
226) M/s Lakshmi Venkateswara bore wells, Chitwel post, Cuddapah district.
227) M/s V. Anjaneyulu, Rig owners, Kalyandurg, Ananthapur district.
228) M/s Sri Venkateswara bore well drilling co., Armoor, Nizamabad district.
229) M/s Venkatatarasimha bore well co., Ankapur, Armur, Nizamabad district.
231) M/s Armoor Water works, Armoor, Nizamabad district.
232) Sri Venkataramana water works, Kammapalli, Nizamabad district.
234) M/s Shyam bore wells, 3-1-425-1 Nimboli Adda, Hyderabad.
235) M/s Bharani bore wells, Penamalur post, Vijayawada tq Krishna district.
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<td>M s Maheswari bore wells, 13-A Gandhinagar, Secunderabad.</td>
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<td>M s Neelagiri drilling &amp; Dev. Co., 4-10-20-B, behind</td>
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Oral Answers to Questions.


...
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— I think we should be fair at least to those who are Members of this House. In the instant case the concerned Member is Sri P. Govardhan Reddy who has given a personal explanation and as a part of the same he demanded a judicial enquiry. The Minister has now offered to enquire into it. Will the Minister explain as to what will be the character of the enquiry and what will be the agency? What objection the Minister has to agree for the demand of Sri Govardhan Reddy for a judicial enquiry?

శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— ఈ ఛముండా మంత్రి బాడు బ్యాంటు జరిపి దీని కలిపే సమయంలో రామనాభం రామనాభం ఉందుంటుంది ఎంచుకునే ప్రశ్నాంశం ఏ భాగం వచ్చింది?

శ్రీ రాందు రమాచంద్రం రాందు :— రామనాభం రామనాభం ప్రశ్నను ప్రశ్నం చేసే రీతిలో ఉన్నాడు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రశ్నం చేసి ప్రతి ప్రశ్నను తెలియజేసాడు. దాండి హేతు అభిసారం కర్తు కేంద్రంగా రామనాభం రామనాభం ఉదయం చేసిన సమయంలో ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ ర. రాంధు :— కీ.ప్రశ్నను మీద దిగించనివేయండి. మీ ఉపయోగం ఉంది.

శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— మహాదేవాచారి కనిష క్రింద ఉండాలి. కానీ మంత్రి గణంలోని ప్రశ్నను మనం చేసినట్టు ఉండాలి. ప్రతి పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నాడు.

శ్రీ రాందు రమాచంద్రం రాందు :— ఇంచి దిగించినప్పటి ప్రశ్నను మీ ఉపయోగం ఉంది.

శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ రాంధు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ ప. రామాచంద్రం రాందు :— ఇంచి దిగించినప్పటి ప్రశ్నను మీ ఉపయోగం ఉంది.

శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

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శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ రాంధు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ ప. రామాచంద్రం రాందు :— ఇంచి దిగించినప్పటి ప్రశ్నను మీ ఉపయోగం ఉంది.

శ్రీ ప. గోవర్‌దానం రాందు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ రాంధు :— ఎంపాలే ఎంచుకునినాపాడు ప్రశ్నను క్రింద ఉండాలి.

శ్రీ ప. రామాచంద్రం రాందు :— ఇంచి దిగించినప్పటి ప్రశ్నను మీ ఉపయోగం ఉంది.
Sri P. Govardhan Reddy:— I demand for a judicial enquiry. I am also prepared to resign from this House. I don't agree for any officer enquiring. Therefore, I am demanding a judicial enquiry. Why the Minister is going back for a judicial enquiry? Why this Government is afraid of judicial enquiry?

Mr. Speaker:— The matter is over.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

160-B

Sanctioning Of Pension To Widows


(a) Whether the guidelines issued to sanction the pension to the widows will be placed on the Table of the House:

(b) Whether it is a fact that wedding certificates/wedding cards are being insisted along with a certificate from a Gazetted Officer for sanctioning widow pension:

(c) Whether the Government will consider to simplify the procedure?

S.N.Q. No. 160-A was postponed.

S.N.Q. No. 160-A was postponed.

S.N.Q. No. 160-B was postponed.

S.N.Q. No. 160-B was postponed.
Guidelines For Sanction Of Pension To Widows:

1. The widows, who have a source of income of less than Rs. 150/- p.m. or Rs. 1800/- p.a. are eligible for pension under the scheme;

2. The Assistant Social Welfare Officers shall entertain applications and maintain registers of the scheme within their respective jurisdictions;

3. The Revenue Divisional Officers concerned shall be sanctioning authority at District level and the Dist. Treasury Officers shall be the disbursement officers. The Revenue Divisional Officer concerned should see that the number of pensioners sanctioned in his division are strictly in accordance with the number allocated and no increases are allowed under any circumstances;

4. Widows of deceased Government Servants and those working in Public Sector Undertakings shall not be eligible for the pension under this scheme.

5. Evidence of marriage of the widow applicant and the death certificate of her husband shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned;

6. A widow drawing pension out of the scheme shall not be eligible for any other pension or financial assistance (recurring) either State or Central;

7. All the procedure under Old Age Pension Scheme shall be followed in this pension scheme also. This means that the disbursement shall be directly made by the District Treasury Officer concerned by Money Order. The District Treasury Officer, instead of Tahsildar, shall be the Disbursement Officer.

8. There shall be a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Divisional Officer/Sub Divisional Magistrate concerned consisting of the M.L.As., and Panchayat Samithi Presidents concerned within each Revenue Division. The Assistant Social Welfare Officer of the Revenue Divisional Headquarters shall be convenor of the Screening Committee and shall be responsible for maintenance of records.
Evidence of marriage of the widow applicant and the death certificate of her husband shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned.

**3. Evidence of Marriage:**

Evidence of marriage of the widow applicant and the death certificate of her husband shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned.

**4. Evidence of Death:**

Evidence of death of the husband applicant shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned.

**5. Evidence of Widowhood:**

Evidence of widowhood shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned.

**6. Evidence of Guardianship:**

Evidence of guardianship shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned.
టి ఎంప. కోసం అవి: మధ్య కల్యాణి యాత్ర వేల వారి తోట చేసి ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే లక్షయిన యాత్రాకార్యం పెరిగింది. కాదని వారిని సంఖ్య చేసి, కాగా వారిని సంఖ్య చేసి ఏక్షయ ప్రబలంగా పెరిగింది. 33 ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి లక్షయిన యాత్రాకార్యం పెరిగింది. 33 ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి లక్షయిన యాత్రాకార్యం పెరిగింది.

టి ఎంప. కోసం అవి: మధ్య కల్యాణి యాత్ర వేల వారి తోట చేసి ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే లక్షయిన యాత్రాకార్యం పెరిగింది.

టి ఎంప. కోసం వారికి లక్షయిన యాత్రాకార్యం పెరిగింది.

టి ఎంప. కోసం వారికి లక్షయిన యాత్రాకార్యం పెరిగింది.
స్ట్రింగ్ కొట్త, మంద నిర్ధారిస్తుంది కాదండి. ఈ సహాయం ముందు విషయాలు ఉండాయి. స్ట్రింగ్ ముందు ప్రత్యేకించాలి, కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించాలి. స్ట్రింగ్ ముందు ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 7. ఎవరి కాంతి ఇద్దరు? 
8. ఇండియా క్రీ.పూ. నంది ఎదురు? 
9. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 8. ఇండియా క్రీ.పూ. నంది ఎదురు? 
9. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.


ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
10. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
11. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
12. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
13. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
14. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
15. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
16. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
17. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
18. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
19. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించిన సమాధానాలు: 
20. కాని కాని ప్రత్యేకించండి.
7. "All the procedure under Old Age Pension Scheme shall be followed in this pension scheme also."

5. "Evidence of marriage of the widow applicant and the death certificate of her husband shall be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the State Government or by a Member of the Legislature or by a Member of the Parliament within their respective jurisdictions/constituencies concerned."
Short Notice Questions And Answers.


The document contains a list of questions and answers, but due to the visual characteristics of the text, it is difficult to transcribe accurately. The text appears to be in a language other than English, potentially a South Asian script. Without clearer visibility or a more accurate transcription tool, providing a clean and readable representation of the content is challenging.

If the document is indeed in a South Asian script and you need assistance in understanding or translating it, please let me know, and I'd be happy to help with the best resources available.

Without optical character recognition, it's hard to provide a direct transcription of the text. If you have a readable version or a more accurate transcription, please let me know, and I'll be able to assist further.
Acceptance Of The Recommendations Of The Mandals’ Commission By The Government

S. N. Q. No. 4316 — N:— Sarvasri N. Raghava Reddy, M. Ramakrishna Rao, M. Yerraiah Reddy, Smt. M. Swarajyam:— Will the Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the recommendations of the Mandals’ Commission accepted by the Government:

(b) The steps taken by the Government to implement Mandal Commissions’ recommendations:

(c) Whether a copy of the Mandal Commission’s report will be placed on the Table of the House?

1) Acceptance of the recommendations of the Mandals’ Commission by the Government:

2) Steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission:

3) Whether a copy of the Mandal Commission’s report will be placed on the Table of the House.
(a) In April, 1968 the Government of Andhra Pradesh appointed a Backward Classes Commission to determine the criteria for backwardness and to recommend the list of socially and educationally backward communities for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes (O.B Cs) and to prescribe the percentage of reservations in services and in professional colleges etc. A copy of the report of the Backward Classes Commission appointed by the State Government is enclosed herewith for ready reference. Based on the recommendations contained in the said report, the State Government have appointed 2nd Backward Classes Commission to review the existing list of B.Cs. and other concessions available to them. The report of the Second Backward Classes Commission appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of Government. On the recommendations made by the State Backward Classes Commission, the State Government have recognised 93 communities as socially and educationally Backward Classes. A list of these communities is given in Annexure-I attached to this note.

The main recommendations relating to observance of rule of reservation in the matter of appointments and in educational institutions, the scheme of scholarships, stipend, free ship, hostel facilities and supply of text books and note books etc., for Backward Classes have been in force in this State since quite a long time.

Based on the recommendations of the Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Commission, 1970, Government have originally recognised 92 communities as Backward Classes and classified them into four groups, Subsequently Government have recognised 3 more communities as Backward Classes bringing the total to 95. Two communities namely Lambadas and Yarukulas formerly in the list of Backward Classes have been included in the list of S.Ts. Thus, there are 93 communities (vide Annexure-I) in the list of B.Cs. in this State and they are classified as follows:

Group (A) : 38 communities
( Aboriginal tribes, Vimuktha Jathis, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes etc.,)

Group (B) : 21 communities
( Vocational Groups)

Group (C) : 1 Community
(Scheduled Caste converts into Christianity and their progeny).

Group (D) : 33 Communities
(Other classes).
25% of seats in Engineering and Medical Colleges has to be reserved to these Backward Classes as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group (A)</th>
<th>7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group (B)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group (C)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group (D)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are at present 601 B.C. Hostels in the State with a strength of about 49,000. During the current year 100 B.C. Hostels have been opened besides increasing the existing strength by 10% as there is heavy demand for the opening of new hostels and as well as for the seats in B.C. hostels. A copy of the performance budget for 1983-84 for the Department of Backward Classes which contains details of various measures and concessions given to B.C.s is enclosed herewith for reference.

The remarks of the State Government on the various criteria adopted and the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission are furnished hereunder.

The country-wise enumeration of communities was introduced by the Registrar General of India for the first time in 1881 census and it was subsequently given up from 1931 census onwards. Hence, the community-wise population figures were not available from 1931 onwards. In the absence of these statistics the Mandal Commission had collected data from various States and adopted projection techniques to arrive at community-wise population figures. These projections were apparently based on the assumption that growth rate of castes and communities remained uniform over a period of about 50 years which may not be correct. Secondly, the Mandal Commission has adopted 11 indicators and classified them into social, educational and economical. The 3 point weightage was given to social criterion, while 2 and a single point weightage was given to educational economic criteria respectively. According to the Art. 15 (4) of the constitution nothing shall prevent the State Government from making any special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of the citizens etc. From this it appears that social and educational criteria will have to be given equal weightage, whereas the Mandal Commission has given different weightage viz. 3 point weightage to social indicator and 2 point weightage to educational indicator. This appears to be in correct which however may kindly be examined by the Government of India in detail. Thirdly, the Mandal Commission
has adopted multiple criteria and various survey reports, lists main­
tained by various State Governments etc., and suggested as many as
292 communities for inclusion in O.B.Cs. as against 93 in this State.

A critical review of the list of 292 communities recommended
by the Mandal Commission for inclusion in the list of O.B.Cs.
reveals that in several cases synonyms or sub-groups have been shown
as independent communities, while in some cases the names of some
communities have been mis-spelt as a result of which they have also
been treated separate entities. This list can be rationalised taking
into account the above factors. Moreover, no information about
the social, economic and educational status of these communities is
available in the absence of which it is difficult for the State Govern­
ment to offer specific remarks on this issue.

Fourthly, the Mandal Commission has selected 64 sample
units at the rate of 2 villages from each district in addition to one
urban unit in each district. The sample taken by the Mandal Com­
mission appears to be small and hence might not be representative of
the actual characteristics prevailing in the State.

The Mandal Commission has recommended 27% of reserva­
tions in services for O.B.Cs. The existing scheme of reservation
in the State, as contained in the General Rule 22 of the State and
Subordinate Services, is given below:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes (O.B.Cs)</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Servicemen</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically handicapped</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports man</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is seen from the above that 25% of the vacancies in services
have been reserved by the State Government for B.Cs as against 27%
recommended by the Mandal Commission. This Government how­
ever, have no objection to accept the recommendation of the Mandal
Commission.

The following are the remarks of the State Government on the
indicators pertaining to Social, Educational and economic criteria
adopted by the Mandal Commission.

A. SOCIAL

INDICATOR (i):

Castes/Classes considered as socially backward by others.
Remarks:— The State Government has already recognised this criterion while accepting the recommendations of the first B.C. Commission and accordingly included 93 communities in the list of B.Cs.

**INDICATOR (ii):**

Castes/Classes which mainly depend on manual labour for their livelihood.

Remarks:— The State Government on the recommendations of the first B.C. Commission 1970 has adopted the criteria recommended by it to determine social backwardness viz. occupations pursued by the classes of citizens, the nature of which must be inferior or unclean or undignified and unremunerative or which does not carry influence or power. The labour is classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled which is always treated as a productive function under the economics and it does not in any way reflect the social characteristics. Hence this appears to be more economical rather than social character. In view of the fact that statistics of manual labour for their livelihood are not readily available, it may not be feasible to accept this criterion. Other social stigmas like criminality, nomadism and begging should have been considered under Social sector.

**INDICATOR (iii):**

The Castes/Classes where 25% females and 10% males above the State average got married at an age below 17 years in rural areas and at least 10% females and 3% males do so in urban areas.

Remarks:— The higher incidence of child marriage practice generally prevails in poor and uneducated classes of the society. In some parts of the country this is linked with religious practice also. Hence this criterion cannot solely be considered under social sector also.

**INDICATOR (iv):**

Castes/Classes where participation of females in work is at least 25% above the State average.

Remarks:— The division of labour traditionally in the Indian society is made in such a way that the house-hold chores are assigned to the woman folk, while the out-door work is attended to by the man. However, it is customary in some areas of the State that woman folk participate in out-door work, irrespective of the fact whether they are rich or poor. However this participation is almost negligible and cannot represent the participation of females in work. Hence, it may not be desirable to include this criterion under social sector.
B. EDUCATION

INDICATOR (v):
Castes/Classes where the number of children in the age group of 5-15 years who never attended school is at least 25% above the State average.

INDICATOR (vi):
Castes/Classes where students drop out in the age group of 5-15 years is at least 25% above the State average.

INDICATOR (vii):
Castes/Classes amongst who the proportion of matriculates is at least 25% below the State average.

Remarks on the Indicators (v), (vi), & (vii):— The State Government have introduced many measures for the general and educational advancement of the people in the State. The Government have introduced compulsory primary education for children in the age group 6-11 years and free education for boys and girls up to Intermediate. These measures have contributed considerably to increase the literacy and educational advancement of many sections of the people. Having regard to the educational advancement and the fact that a pass in the S.S.C.(10th class) examination is the minimum qualification for appointment in public service and also for admission in the University, the A.P.B.Cs Commission 1970 has adopted the formula that communities whose student population in 10th, 11th classes is well below the State average or educationally backward, which was accepted by the State Government. Hence there may not be any objection for the State Government to accept the criteria adopted by the Mandal Commission.

C. ECONOMIC

INDICATOR (viii):
Castes/Classes where the average value of assets is at least 25% below the State average.

Remarks:— The A.P.B.Cs. Commission 1970 has recommended “that the General poverty of the Class or Community as a whole” be considered as one of the criteria for inclusion of communities in the list of B.Cs. and this was accepted by the State Government. It is however pointed out that the average value of family assets may not reflect the actual economic status since sizes of the families vary markedly. The Commission should have considered more relevant indicators such as per capital expenditure or consumption pattern etc., to measure the incidence of poverty.
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INDICATOR (ix) :

Castes/Classes where the number of families living in Kuccha houses at least 24% above the State average.

Remarks:— Generally people irrespective of the fact whether they are rich or poor prefer to live in Kuccha houses especially in villages. In urban areas almost all poor people live in Kuccha houses only. In rural areas houses are constructed on the basis of raw material locally available and hence they may not attach much importance to construct pucca houses. As regards the recommendation of the Mandal Commission it is pointed out that 2 villages in each district and one urban centre in each district have been selected for survey by the Mandal Commission. Thus the sample units selected in rural areas is double than those selected from urban areas. Hence, there is every possibility of getting favourable results in respect of rural areas as per the survey conducted by the Commission. Due to these limitations the recommendation of the Mandal Commission is not acceptable.

INDICATOR (x) :

Castes/Classes where the source of drinking water is beyond half a kilometer for more than 50% of the house-holds.

Remarks:— The sources of location of drinking water as a criterion for determining backwardness under economic indicators cannot be justified since it has nothing to do with social and educational backwardness. The drinking water facility depends upon many factors like ground water and surface potentials and varies from place to place. As the drinking water facility is included in the Minimum Needs Programmes (MNP) during 5th and 6th Plan period, this factor may not be given such an importance.

INDICATOR (xi) :

Castes/Classes the number of households having taken consumption loan is at least 25% above the State average.

Remarks:— Statistics relating to amounts of loan sanctioned, the agencies which sanction consumption loans to O.B.Cs., are not available with the State Govt. However, the State Govt. have no objection for this criterion since it reflects the economic backwardness.

The following are the remarks on the various recommendations made by the Mandal Commission.

Identification of O.B.Cs. :

2. The Commission has adopted a rough and ready criteria for identifying backward classes among the non-Hindu-Communities.
All untouchables converted to any non-Hindu-religion;

The State Govt. have already accepted this criteria by including S.C. converts to Christianity and their progeny in the list of B.Cs. under Group-C.

Such occupational communities which are known by the name of their traditional hereditary occupation and whose Hindu counterparts have been included in the list of Hindu O.B.Cs. (Examples: Dhobi, Toli, Dheemar, Nai, Gujar, Kumhar, Lohar, Darji, Badhai etc.,)

The State Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry with a single member to examine among other the socio and educational backwardness of minority communities for the purpose of including them within the purview of O.B.Cs. under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution. The decision of the State Government with regard to inclusion of non-Hindu communities in the list of O.B.Cs. on the basis of occupation adopted by Hindu counterpart will be taken after examining the Commission’s Report. However, the State Government have already included Laddaf, Pinjari or Noorbash and Mehtar (Muslim) in the list of O.B.Cs.

The Commission had identified 3742 castes or classes for all states as O.B.Cs. by applying the aforesaid criteria as well as utilising the following sources of information.

1) Census Report of 1861 (Particularly for identification of primitive tribes, aboriginal tribes, hill tribes, forest tribes and indigenous tribes)

2) Personal knowledge gained through extensive touring of the Country and receipt of voluminous public evidence as described in Chapter-X of the Report;

A total number of 292 communities have been recommended by the Mandal Commission for inclusion in the list of OBCs, so far as the State of A. P. is concerned as against 93 communities already recognised by the State Government vide Annexure-I. The Mandal Commission has adopted 11 indicators for identification of Backward Class in the entire Country. However, they have not indicated the number of communities recommended by them for inclusion in the list of O.B.Cs. qualified under each indicator. As observed by the Mandal Commission it has inter alia prepared the list of 3743 castes, for the entire Country by adding to State lists of O.B.Cs. certain castes on the basis of “personal knowledge.”
and

iii) List of O. B. Cs. notified by various State Governments.

4. The Second B. C Commission estimated the Hindu castes by groups which come in the category of O B. Cs at 43.7% of the total population. The estimate of O.B.Cs. for non-Hindu communities, religious groups etc., comes to 8.4% of the total population. Thus, the Second B. C. Commission estimate the O.B.Cs. belonging to

REMARKS

A List showing the communities identified as O. B. Cs. by Mandal Commission and included in the State Backward Classes list with their synonymous and sub-groups is given in Annexure-II. Communities identified as O.B.Cs. by Mandal Commission which were already included in the list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes identified by the State Government is given in Annexure-III. A list showing the communities identified as O.B.Cs. by the Mandal Commission which are found in the neighbouring States or in the border districts of A.P. is given in Annexure-IV.

As mentioned earlier the State Government has already appointed One Man B.C. Commission of Inquiry to suggest inclusions/deletion in/from the existing list of Backward Classes. The One Man B.C. Commission has presented its report to the State Government in September, 1982 and it is under consideration of the State Government. This recommendation is, therefore, not acceptable to the State Government.

The Country-wise enumeration of communities was introduced by the Registrar General of India for the first time in 1881 Census and it was subsequently given up from 1931 Census onwards. As such the community-wise population figures are not available from 1931 onwards. In the absence of the statistics, the Mandal Commission has calculated data from various State Governments and adopted projection techniques to arrivev at Country-wise population figures. These
Hindu and non-Hindu communities at 52% of the total population after aggregating and rounding the figures. Projections were apparently based on the assumption that growth rate of castes and communities remained uniform over a period of about 50 years which does not seem to be correct. As there was no enumeration of communities from 1931 onwards the recommendation of the Mandal Commission may be accepted.

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

(i) An intensive and time bound programme is recommended for adult education in selected pockets with high concentration of O.B.C. Population.

The Adult Education programme is being implemented in the Andhra Pradesh with particular emphasis to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

(ii) Residential schools should be set up in the above pockets for O.B.C. students with all facilities, including boarding and lodging provided free of cost.

This recommendation is already being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Separate Backward Classes Govt. Hostels for Backward Class students are being run providing free boarding and lodging facilities and also supplying note books and text books etc., free of cost. 601 hostels for Other Backward Classes are being run with 49,000 boarders.

(iii) Separate Govt. hostels for O.B.Cs. should be provided with all facilities, including boarding and lodging made available free of cost.

This recommendation is already being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh. In the Govt. hostels for Backward Classes free boarding and lodging facilities with free supply of note books and text books have been provided. At present there are 601 hostels with 49,000 boarders.

(iv) These activities can be started in a limited scale on selected basis and expanded further.

The scheme is being extended in a phased programme.

(v) As reservations in services will absorb only a small percentage of the educated backward classes, the rest equipped with vocational skills for self employment.
There is already a scheme of giving short term training to Other Backward Classes students to increase employment opportunities as village officers, drivers, trailers, mechanics, typists and stenographers etc., which is implemented by the Director of Backward Classes Welfare. A scheme to impart training in modern technics to the age old skilled artisan is also being implemented by establishing artisan industrial estates, under Special Employment Scheme. However, large number of artisans are being trained under on going general programme like TRYSEM, IRDA, DPAP, DIC etc.

(vi) There should be reservation of 27% of the seats in all scientific, Technical and Professional Institutions run by the Centre as well as the State Government under Article 15 (4). The higher percentage of reservations, wherever it exists should not be effected by this recommendation.

25% seats are reserved for Backward Classes in Technical Institutions, Professional Courses, Post-Graduate Courses and Professional Post-Graduate Course. This Government however, have no objection to accept this recommendation.

(vii) There should be special coaching facilities for other Backward Classes students in technical and professional institutions so that their standard is brought on par with the others.

In order to improve the standard of the O.B.C. students seeking admission to Engineering Courses, Government have sanctioned a scheme of Special Coaching to first year students of five Universities. Special Coaching is given in English, Mathematics and other Science subjects to improve their standard. The recommendation to extend the scheme other Professional Institutions will be examined by the State Government after a decision is taken by the Government on the report of the Second Backward Classes Commission appointed by the State Government. Special Coaching to Other Backward Classes to appear for I.A.S. or I.P.S. or Group-I Services of State Government is also being given.

2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(i) Institutional finance and technical assistance should be made available to members of village vocational communities who want to set up small scale industries on their own. Such assistance should also be given to these promising O.B.C. candidates who have obtained special vocational training.

This recommendation is being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh through Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation. Financial assistance is given by other various Corporations as well as Industries Department.
Cooperative societies of occupational groups should be encouraged.

This recommendation has already been implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh by information of Cooperative Societies for occupational groups namely Washermen, Fishermen and Toddy Tappers etc.

The State Government should be advised to create a separate network of financial and technical institutions to foster business and industrial enterprise among other Backward Classes, as part of the overall strategy to uplift the Backward Classes.

The Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited has been established with effect from September, 1974 with Head-quarters at Hyderabad and its area of operation extends to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. There are District Societies at Dist. level which are affiliated to this Corporation. The Corporation is the first of its kind to be set up in the country for the accelerated economic development of the Other Backward Classes. In addition to this, there are various Gramina Banks and Commercial Banks and Cooperative Central Banks which extended financial assistance to Other Backward Classes. Besides this, the Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation also render financial assistance.

3. STRUCTURAL CHANGES

(i) State Government should be directed to enact and implement progressive land legislation so as to effect basic structural change in the existing production relation in the countryside.

As the Land Reforms (COAH) Act, 1973 is still under implementation in the State, the question of enacting another Legislation does not arise.

(ii) Surplus land made available in future by the operation of land ceiling laws should be allotted to Other Backward Classes landless labour.

Surplus land obtained under land ceiling legislation is being assigned to the landless poor Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes also. In fact, financial assistance is also being extended through the Backward Classes Corporation for land development and well sinking programmes concerning the surplus lands assigned to the Backward Classes.
4. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Certain occupational communities like Fishermen, Banjaras, Khatwas etc., who suffer from the stigma of untouchability should be included in the list of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes.

The Banjaras in Telangana area of the State of Andhra Pradesh have already been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes while the Fishermen have been included in the State list of Backward Classes.

(ii) Backward Classes Development Corporation should be set up both at the Central and State levels to implement the various social educational and economic measures for their advancement.

Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation has already been set up by State of Andhra Pradesh as early as in September, 1974 for implementing economic support schemes.

(iii) A separate Ministry/Department for Other Backward Classes at the Centre and State should be created to safeguard their interests.

A separate Directorate for Backward Classes Welfare has already been established in 1975 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The subject Backward Classes Welfare has been assigned to Cabinet rank Minister in all most all the Cabinet.

(iv) Better representation should be given to certain very backward sections of Other Backward Classes like the Caddis in Himachala Pradesh, Neo-Buddists in Maharastra. Fishermen in Coastal areas, Guijars in Jammu and Kashmir by carving out separate constituencies at the time of delimitation.

Separate constituencies for particular communities is not advisable. However, the opinion of Election Commission of India may be obtained and a decision taken by Government of India in the matter.

5. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

Programme especially designed Other Backward Classes should be financed by the Central Government in the same manner and to the same extent as was done in the case of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

The following two schemes are implemented for Backward Classes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes by sharing the expenditure on 50:50 basis. The State Government desire that the expendi-
The entire scheme of recommendations should be reviewed after 20 years so that one generation can be covered. Review at a shorter interval will be arbitrary.

The State Government have extended the period of rule of reservation of Backward Classes till the end of academic year 1990-91. The position will be reviewed at the examination of the Report presented by the Second Backward Classes Commission appointed by the State Government.

7. RESERVATION IN SERVICES

The commission is of the opinion that like S.Cs. & S.Ts., O.B.Cs. deserve reservation proportionate to their percentage to the total population i.e., 52%. But a reservation of 52% may go against the Law laid down by the Supreme Court in various decisions that the total quantum of reservation under Art. 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution should be below 50%. Therefore, taking into account the reservation quota of 22.5% for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes the Commission has recommended a reservation of 27% in all recruitments to Government service, public sector undertakings under the Central & State Governments and also nationalised Banks. State which have already introduced reservation for O.B.Cs. exceeding 27% will remain unaffected by this recommendation (para 13.11, 13.12, 13.14 page 58 of the Report).

All private sector undertakings which have received financial assistance from the Government in one form or the other should also be covered by the above scheme of reservations. It is imperative that adequate statutory provisions are made by the Government to amend the existing enactments rules and procedure etc. to the extent they are not in consonance with the same. All Universities and Colleges should be covered by the above schemes of reservation. (para 13.15, 13.16, 13.17 page 58 of the report).

In April, 1968 Government of Andhra Pradesh have appointed a Commission to recommend among others the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of Backward Classes and the percentage of proportion of such reservation and the period during which such reservation may be made. Based on the Report of the
Backward Classes Commission, 1970, 25% reservation of posts or appointments by direct recruitment have been made in favour of O B.Cs. (Other than the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes).

According to rule 22 of the Andhra Pradesh State and Subordinate Service Rules the following is the percentage of reservation earmarked in favour of S Cs./S.Ts./B.Cs. and other Categories.

1. Scheduled Castes ..... 14%
2. Scheduled Tribes ..... 4%
3. Backward Classes ... 25%
4. Ex-Servicemen ..... 2%
5. Meritorious Sports men ..... 1%
6. Physically handicapped ..... 3%

Total ..... 49%

Government have extended the period of reservation of seats in all professional courses and Post Graduate Courses including Post-Graduate Professional Courses and also reservation of posts in services till the end of academic year 1990-91. This Government however, have no objection to accept the recommendation of the Mandal Commission.

The overall scheme of reservation for O.B.Cs. should be as follows:

1. Candidates belonging to O.B.Cs. recruited on the basis of merit in an Open Competition should not be adjusted against their reservation quota of 27%.

This procedure is already in vogue in the State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of selection of candidates for appointments and for admissions in professional courses and post graduate courses including post graduate professional courses.

2. The above reservation should also be made applicable to promotion quota at all levels.

Reservation in promotion at all levels to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes is separately under examination of the State Government.

3. Reserved quota remaining unfilled should be carried forward for a period of three years and deserved thereafter.

In order to give equal opportunities to Other Backward Classes both in Services and Educational Institutions, they have been classified into four groups and reservations have been provided as indicated below:
Group (A) ... 7%
Group (B) ... 10%
Group (C) ... 1%
Group (D) ... 7%
Total ... 25%

For Backward Classes, there is no carry forward provision in the State of Andhra Pradesh. If no suitable candidate is available for the post reserved for any particular group of Backward Classes, that post will accrue to the next group in the order of rotation and only if no suitable candidate is available in any of the groups the reserved post will lapse to the general pool (Vide General Rule 22 (d) (i)). However, the position will be reviewed after examining the One Man Commission of Inquiry for Backward Classes appointed by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

4. Relaxation in the upper age limit for direct recruitment should be extended to the Candidates of O.B.Cs. in the same manner as done in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The concession in upper age limit for direct recruitment is extended to Backward Classes by 5 years (Vide General 12 (a) (i).

5. A Roster system for each category of posts should be adopted by the concerned authorities in the same manner as presently done in respect of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes candidates. (Para 13.13, page 58 of the Report).

Roster system has been prescribed in General Rule 22 of Andhra Pradesh State and Sub-ordinate Rules for all reserved categories including Backward Classes.

ANNEXURE—I.

LIST OF SOCIA LLY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES.

GROUP—A.

Aboriginal tribes, Vimuktha Jathis, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes etc.,

2. Balasanthu, Bahurupi.
4. Budabukkala.
5. Rajaka (Chakali. Vannar).
6. Dasari (formerly addicted to crimes and beggary).
7. Dommaru.
8. Gangireddyvaru.
9. Jangam whose traditional occupation is begging.
13. Medari or Mahendra.
15. Nayi-Brahmin (Mangali).
17. Pitchiguntla.
18. Panula.
20. Pambala.
22. Veeramushti (Nettikotala).
23. Valmiki Boya (Boya, Bedar, Kirataka, Nishadi, Yellapi, Pedda Boya), Talayari and Chunduvallu.
27. Kempare or Reddika.
30. Pariki Muggala.
31. Yata.
32. Chopemari.
33. Kaikadi.
34. Joshinandwalas.
35. Odde (Oddilu, Vaddi, Vaddelu).
36. Mandula.
37. Mehtar (Muslim).
38. Kunapuli.
GROUP—B

VOCATIONAL.

1. Achukat lavandlu.
2. Aryakshatriya, Muchi (Telugu Speaking), Chittari, Giniyar, Chitrakara, Nakhas.
3. Devanga.
4. Ediga, Gowda (Gamalla, Kalalee), Goundla, Settibalija of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts.
5. Dudekula, Laddaf, Pinjari and Noorbash.
7. Jandra.
8. Kummara or Kulala.
9. Karikalabhakthulu, Kaikolan or Kaikala (Sengundam or Sangunther).
11. Kuruba or Kuruma.
14. Patkar (Khatri).
15. Perika (Perike BaliJa, Puragirikshatriya).
16. Nessi or Kurni.
17. Padmasali (Sali, Salivan, Pattusali, Sonapathulu, Thogata Sali).
18. Srisayana (Segidi).
19. Swakulasali.
20. Thogata, Thogati or Thogataveerakshatriya.
21. Viswabrahmin (Ausula or Kamsali, Kammarĩ, Kanchari, Vadla or Vadra or Vadrangi and Silpis).

GROUP—C.

SCHEDULED CASTES CONVERTS.

1. Scheduled Castes converts themselves to Christianity and their progeny.
GROUP—D

OTHER CLASSES

1. Agaru.
2. Arakatika, Katika.
3. Atagara.
4. Bhatraju.
5. Chippolu (Mera).
7. Godaba.
8. Matkar.
11. Kandra.
15. Krishnabaliya, (Dasari, Bukka).
17. Mathura.
18. Mali.
20. Munnurukapu (Telangana).
22. Nelli.
23. Polinativelamas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Dists.
25. Passi.
26. Rangrez or Bhavasara Kshatriya.
27. Sadhuchetty.
28. Satani (Chattadasrivaishnav).
29. Tammali.
30. Turupukapus of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts who are subject to Social Customs of divorce and remarriages among their woman.
31. Uppara or Sagara.
32. Vanjara (Vanjari).
33. Yadava (Golla).
ANNEXURE—II
LIST SHOWING THE COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS O.B.CS. BY MANDAL COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND INCLUDED B.C. LIST AND THEIR SYNONYMS
AND SUB GROUPS (M. C. R. LIST)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No. of the O.B.Cs. in O.B.Cs. of Column No. 2</th>
<th>Name of the Community</th>
<th>Group and S. No. of the Community finding place in the A.P. State B.C. list.</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
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<td>Achukantlavandlu</td>
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<td>Arekatika : Katika</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Arya Kshatriya, Chittari, Chitrakara : Ginirar : Nakhas:</td>
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<td>(Muchi)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Atagara</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Balasanthu : Bahurupi</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Bandara</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bestha : Anikali, Jalare</td>
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<td>Ratna Balaji : Uppila; Vade Balaji.</td>
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Arc Marathi S.No. 9 MCRL Katika, Kasai S.No. 108, MCRL Marathi, 160 MCR.
Balasanthunam S.No. 18 MCRL.
Chatri; Agnikulakshtriya, Bombili S. No. 44, MCRL. 202, 203, 204 of MCR Nayyala 184 MCR.
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<td>Batraju</td>
<td>D</td>
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<td>Boya; Valmiki</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Budabukkalas</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Chakala; Chawla; Dhobi Rajaka; Chakali: Vannar</td>
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<td>Rangrez, Darji, Bhavasara, Hindu-Mera Merti, Rangari, Maratha.</td>
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<td>Dommarra</td>
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<td>Dudekula, Ladda, Pinjari of Noorbash.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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<td>Ediga, Gowda (Gammalla, Kalalee), Goundla, Settibaliya.</td>
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Valmiki; Valmiki Boya (Boya; Bedar; Kiratka, Nishadi; Vellagi, Peddaboya)

Talayari and Chunduvallu 261, 276, 277 of MCR.

Budabukka Burbuk 37, 39 of MCR.

Puthuraj Vannan S.No. 230 of MCR.

Sunna or Sunnal No. 257 & 258 of Dasari Donga & Gudu S.No. 53.

7th March, 1984

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<td>Godaba</td>
<td>D</td>
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<td>Golla, Dhanger, Iddayar, Kondar, Kurba, Yadav, Yerragolla</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>Kachi</td>
<td>D</td>
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356
Short Notice Questions And Answers.
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<td>Group</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Kalvathulu, Baggala, Ganska.</td>
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<td>D ''</td>
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<td>Kandra</td>
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<td>D ''</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Kanjara-Dhatta</td>
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<td>Kanjar S.No. 99 of MCR.</td>
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<td>Kapmare of Reddika (Reddika)</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>A ''</td>
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<td>Kapumaries, S.No. 103 of MCRL Redika S.No. 235.</td>
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<td>Karikala-Bhathulu Kaikala or Kaikolal (Sengudam or Sangunther).</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>B ''</td>
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<td>Kaikala 93 of MCRL.</td>
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<td>A ''</td>
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<td>A ''</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>Koshti</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>D ''</td>
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<td>B ''</td>
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<td>Kuruman (Kurumba) - 144 Kurumans-145.</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Mahatar (Muslims)</td>
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<td>S.No. 81</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mali-Kerchia Mali Paise Mali, Pedda Mali S.No. 154 MCR Tamboli 262 of MCR.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>183</td>
<td>Nessi or Kurni</td>
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<td>Oddar or (Weddars) Odde, Odder, Vadde, Oddlu, Vaddi, Vadde.</td>
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<td>196</td>
<td>Padmasali, (Pattusalı, Salı, Salıvan, Senpathulu, Thogata Salı)</td>
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<td>219</td>
<td>Peddamavandlu, Devara Vandlu, Yellammavandlu, Muthyalammavandlu.</td>
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<td>,, 22</td>
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273 MCR Vadder Devi, Upparulu, 285 of MCR, Waddai, Kalawaddar or Pathrods.

Puttnul Karan S No. 231 of MCR.

186 of MCR Nırshikeris-214 of MCR Pardes

Katri-Rajulu, 11 of MCR.
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<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Perika-(Perika; Balija, Puragiri Kshatriya)</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>S.No. 15 Gajulabalija, Dasar Musoku, Perikabalija, S.No. 76 of MCRL, Lingabalija-146 of MCR S.No. 221, Perikalu, Reddy of MCR S.No. 264 Telega, Kamma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Pitchiguntla</td>
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<td>79.</td>
<td>Polimativelamas</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Poosala</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>Badhuchetty</td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Satani (Chattada, Srivaiishnava Chatadi)</td>
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<td>83.</td>
<td>S.C. Converts to Christianity their children</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>84.</td>
<td>Srisayama, Segidi.</td>
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<td>Swakulasali</td>
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<td>86.</td>
<td>Tammali</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>87.</td>
<td>Thogata, Thogati or Thogataveerakshatriya</td>
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<td>88.</td>
<td>Turupu Kapu</td>
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<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>Uppara or Sagara</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>90.</td>
<td>Vanjara (Vanjari)</td>
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<td>Veeramushti (Nettikotala)</td>
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<td>92.</td>
<td>Viswabrahmin (Ausula or Kamsali, Kammari, Kanchari, Vedia or Vadra or Vadrangi &amp; Silpis)</td>
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<td>93.</td>
<td>Yata</td>
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<td>A</td>
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186 of MCR-Wadla, 181 of MCR Ojulus or Mattakamsalis.

Dongayathas S.No. 62 MCR.
ANNEXURE—III

COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS O.B.C.s. BY MANDAL COMMISSION AND FINDING PLACE IN S.C., OR S.T., LISTS.

<table>
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<th>S.Ts. in Andhra Pradesh</th>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>of M.C.R.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Charan Banjar</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—do—</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Chenchalu</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rach Keya</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Goudu (Agency tract)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Khond</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kond (KUI)</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Koyi</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nayak</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Yanddwarths</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Porja</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Soara</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Irula</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Valmiki (Agency tract)</td>
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<th>S.T. in Tamilnadu</th>
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<td>1. Toda</td>
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<td>2. Kota</td>
<td>129</td>
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<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>1. Sapari</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chakkiliyam</td>
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</table>

(Synonym of Madiga community which is a Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and O.B.C. in Orissa).
### ANNEXURE—IV

**LIST SHOWING COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS O.B.Cs. BY M.C. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURING STATES OR IN THE BOARDERING DISTRICT OF THE A.P. STATE**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>S. No.</th>
<th>S.No. in Mandal Commission List</th>
<th>Name of the Communities</th>
<th>Estimated Population</th>
<th>Place of habitation and their social status</th>
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<td>O.B.C</td>
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<td>2 Adikarnataka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 Agamundi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 Aghamudayar, Vellari, Mandali Aghamudya, Aghambadiar, Barichatty, Kandaliyar, Palegaru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 Ajila</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 Archak Brahmins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maharashatra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13 Atar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15 Bagalu</td>
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<td>Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal.</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Baire</td>
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<td>Karnataka.</td>
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<td>Battada</td>
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<td>Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra.</td>
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<td>Bhatu Turka</td>
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<td>Bhottadas-Bodo'Bhottada, Murubhottada and Sano Bhottada.</td>
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<td>20)</td>
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<td>Bhumias-Bhuri Bhumia &amp; Bhodo Bhumia.</td>
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**Business of the House.**

1. Mr. Narasinga Rao:— Mr. Chandrasekhar Patel 329 and others. Where?

2. Mr. Nagendra Rao:— Certain people have listened to the question? Can we understand your language? Mr. R支撑 and others?

3. Mr. Narasimha Rao:— Mr. Narayana Reddy Sarangi Sakthiprasad? Mr. Venkat Rao Chandrashekar K. What?

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

1. Mr. Narasimha Rao:— Business of the House 329 and others. Mr. Narayana Reddy Sarangi Sakthiprasad? Can we understand your language? Mr. R支撑 and others?

2. Mr. Venkat Rao Chandrashekar K. What?

3. Mr. Narasimha Rao:— Certain people have listened to the question? Can we understand your language? Mr. R支撑 and others?

4. Mr. Narasimha Rao:— Certain people have listened to the question? Can we understand your language? Mr. R支撑 and others?

5. Mr. Venkat Rao Chandrashekar K. What?

6. Mr. Narasimha Rao:— Certain people have listened to the question? Can we understand your language? Mr. R支撑 and others?
Mr. Speaker:— Now, I am taking the first notice given notice of by Sri A. Madan Mohan, Sri P. Govardhan Reddy, Sri Samara Simha Reddy and others....

Mr. Speaker:— Now, I am taking the first notice given notice of by Sri A. Madan Mohan, Sri P. Govardhan Reddy, Sri Samara Simha Reddy and others....

(Advisory)

Mr. Speaker:— Now, I am taking the first notice given notice of by Sri A. Madan Mohan, Sri P. Govardhan Reddy, Sri Samara Simha Reddy and others....

(Advisory)

Mr. Speaker:— Now, I am taking the first notice given notice of by Sri A. Madan Mohan, Sri P.Govardhan Reddy, Sri Samara Simha Reddy and others....

(Advisory)

Mr. Speaker:— Now, I am taking the first notice given notice of by Sri A. Madan Mohan, Sri P. Govardhan Reddy, Sri Samara Simha Reddy and others....

(Advisory)

Mr. Speaker:— Now, I am taking the first notice given notice of by Sri A. Madan Mohan, Sri P. Govardhan Reddy, Sri Samara Simha Reddy and others....

(Advisory)
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers' Association.


Matters Under Rule 329:
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Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association.


Even while the discussions were going on their demands, the Andhra Pradesh Power Diploma Engineer’s Association have given a Strike notice dated 24-2-84 expressing their intention to go on Hunger Strike/General Strike on or after 9-3-84. Discussions are still continuing.

The factual position in respect of each of the demands is detailed below:

1. Promotion to the post of Additional Assistant Engineers to all the Diploma Engineers who have completed 10 years of total service as on 31-3-1984, below the Cadre of Addl. Asst. Engineer:

Regarding the promotional issue of Diploma Engineers to the rank of Additional Assistant Engineers, there are 1129 Diploma holders working in the various categories of O & M and Provincial cadres as on date who have to be considered according to their seniority for promotion to the post of Additional Assistant Engineers for filling up of the existing vacancies. As on date there are 200 vacancies of Section Officers to be filled up by AEs./A.A.Es. in the A.P.S.E. Board. All these posts are the accumulated vacancies reserved for S.C. and S.T. candidates and hence it was found not possible to fill up these vacancies. Advertisements were issued several times in the Press calling for applications from S.C. and S.T. candidates. The Employment Exchange was addressed frequently for the S.C. and S.T. candidates with negligible response. Whenever candidates turned up, they were appointed in the existing vacancies reserved for them. Inspite of all these efforts, only a few vacancies could be filled up by the Board from the S.C. and S.T. candidates. Since a number of vacancies exist in the generating stations as well as in the distribution sections, a proposal is under examination to create 200 supernumary posts. The Board informed the Government in the matter assuring that continuous efforts will be made to fill up the corresponding posts by S.C. and S.T. candidates as and when they are available taking into consideration the growing requirements for the posts of Section Officers. These 200 posts have to be filled up both by Graduate Engineers by direct recruitment as well as Diploma holders by promotion from the Lower ranks. In view of this, efforts are being made to fill up part of these 200 vacancies by Diploma Engineers. The A.P.S.B.B. is taking further action in the matter.
Matters Under Rule 329:

re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers' Association.

2. Diploma Engineers have been inducted in large numbers in the lower categories both in the Electricity departments that functioned under the Government, and also subsequently in the Board by-passing the normal procedure of recruitment through the Employment Exchange as well as by-passing the reservation for S.C. and S.T. candidates. As on date there are 2882 Diploma Engineers in Officers and workers categories. Considering sympathetically their problems Board has taken several measures to promote them as Addl. Assistant Engineers. During the last 5 to 6 years, a total of 827 Diploma Engineers have been promoted as Additional Assistant Engineers, the average coming to 150 per year.

2. Change of promotional ratio for the post of Asst. Divisional Engineer from 4:1 to 3:1 between Asst. Engineers and Addl. Asst. Engineers:

The existing ratio right from the inception for promotion between A.Es. and Additional Assistant Engineers to the post of Assistant Divisional Engineer is 4:1 (4 Graduate Engineers one Diploma Engineer). The demand of the Diploma Engineers to change this promotional ratio to 3:1 (3 Graduate Engineers one Diploma Engineer) has been examined by the Board several times. This was opposed vehemently by the Engineers' Association. With a view to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution, the Board arranged joint meetings besides pursuing both of them to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. The efforts are still continuing.

3. Filling up of all the existing vacancies of Sub-overseers and creation of Sub-overseer post in newly created Section Offices:

There are 96 posts of Sub-overseers to be filled up by Diploma Engineers. Action is being taken to fill up these posts. The need for sanction of sub-overseers posts in some newly created operation sections is under examination.

4. Rectification of anomalies in the emoluments of Addl. Asst. Engineers, consequent to implementation of Koli Committee Recommendations to Assistant Engineers and rectification of Anomalies arose in Revised/Pay Scales of 1981 in other cadres:

The disparity in the pay scales of D.C.As. and A.Es. was specifically referred to Koli Committee and based on the recommendations of the Committee, the anomalies existing were rectified to the extent possible in 1975.
The demand of Diploma Engineers is that their Pay Scales when compared to those of A.Es. pose an anomaly and this also should be rectified.

Although, this is not under terms of reference of the Koli Committee, anomaly as represented by the Diploma Holders was removed by effecting pay revision on 1-5-1975.

The Diploma Engineers demand that the anomaly in their pay scale pertaining to the period 72-75 should also be rectified.

This has not been done in the case of D.C.As. and A.Es. and the question of doing this in the case of Diploma Engineers does not arise as it has got very large financial and other implications pertaining to the other cadres.

5. Merging of Sub-overseer and Asst. Supervisor posts and re-designation as Junior Engineer:

The Service conditions, method of recruitment and status of the sub-overseers and Assistant Supervisors are entirely different. In view of the above, it is not possible to concede their demand.

6. Creation of generation cadre:

Creation of separate generation cadre has been under consideration of the Board for sometime. The experience of some of the States which created separate generation cadre has not been very satisfactory. However, the matter is still being examined by the Board.

7. Absorption of Diploma Engineer who have acquired B. Tech. qualification as Asst. Engineers from the date of acquiring the degree:

The Board is willing to consider the absorption of existing qualified Graduate Engineers based on the vacancies. It may not be possible to promote every Diploma Engineer who acquired Degree qualification from the date of passing the examination since the absorption will depend upon availability of the vacancies.

8. Equal pay for equal work, and equal status:

The Board is following the practice obtaining in the Government and other organisations.

9. Recognition of the association and permission for two full time office bearers:

This demand has been considered to only recognised workers' Unions and not conceded for any other Associations. Considering
the urgent need for uninterrupted supply to all sections of the Public, particularly to agriculturists, I request the Diploma Engineers not to insist for going on proposed Hunger Strike/General Strike and co-operate with the administration. I assure that the reasonable demands of the Association will be considered sympathetically.


Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association.
Matters Under Rule 329:


re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board
Diploma Engineers' Association.

The Board has received demands from the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers' Association.

Resolution:

In view of the demands received, the Board has decided to consider the issues raised by the Association.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association.

3. The 5th of March saw the submission of a memorandum by the Association expressing their demands. The Association requested the government to immediately look into the problem and take necessary action to address the grievances of the Diploma Engineers. The Memorandum highlighted the pressures they were facing due to the unscrupulous activities of certain elements. The Association sought immediate attention to the issue to ensure the well-being of the Diploma Engineers.

4. The government has been informed of the Association’s memorandum and has directed the concerned department to look into the matter and take appropriate action. The government has assured the Association that their demands will be considered in the next meeting of the Board. The government has also directed the department to keep the Association updated on the progress made in addressing their demands.

5. In the meantime, the Association is requested to continue their efforts to raise awareness about the issue and to ensure that their demands are heard. The Association is encouraged to remain vigilant and to continue their efforts to ensure their rights are protected.

6. The government will take all necessary steps to resolve the issue and to ensure that the Diploma Engineers’ demands are addressed in a timely manner. The government is committed to ensuring the well-being of the Diploma Engineers and will continue to work towards this goal.

7. The Association is requested to keep the government informed of any further developments in the matter. The government is committed to ensuring that the Association’s demands are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.

8. The government will continue to work towards the resolution of the issue and will ensure that the Diploma Engineers’ demands are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner. The government is committed to ensuring the well-being of the Diploma Engineers and will continue to work towards this goal.

9. The government will continue to keep the Association informed of any further developments in the matter. The government is committed to ensuring that the Association’s demands are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.

10. The government will continue to work towards the resolution of the issue and will ensure that the Diploma Engineers’ demands are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner. The government is committed to ensuring the well-being of the Diploma Engineers and will continue to work towards this goal.
Matters Under Rule 329: 7th March, 1984

Re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— It is easier to make the mind swim, but it is difficult to make the Minister to swim. The Minister as part of the reply has referred to various demands made by them. We are not here to support all the demands. I am not prepared to lay emphasis on such demands that come into conflict with the claims of other cadres, but I would certainly like to lay emphasis on the question of filling up all Additional Assistant Engineers posts. As has been pointed out Sri Raghava Reddy, in other departments the diploma holders can become Supervisors almost straight away. In the case of electrical engineers there has been a tremendous glut in the past so many years. When Sri Rajaram was the Minister for Power, we discussed with him. At that time it was agreed that such of the diploma holders who have put in 10 years of service should be and would be automatically promoted as Supervisors. They are now Addl Assistant Engineers. In pursuance of the agreement at that time they were all promoted. Now, there are a number of diploma holders in the electricity board who have put in as many as 14 to 15 years of service without being promoted as Additional Assistant Engineers. Therefore, the Government and the Board must immediately address itself to the basic demand of this burning issue. As has been pointed out by other Members the question of norms is there. We are not insisting upon observation of norms to get few of
the diploma-holders promoted. It is important for the proper main­
tenance of lines. It is from that angle the issue has to be looked at. Therefore the Minister should be able to give us two assurances at least. There are (1) in regard to observance of proper norms and (2) in regard to the need for promoting all such diploma holders as Additional Assistant Engineers who have put in not less than 10 years of service.

\[\text{Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—} \quad \text{What about norms?}\]

\[\text{Sri A. Madan Mohan:—} \quad \text{Sir, Hon’ble Members have sufficiently expressed reflecting the feelings of the engineers. I am not}\]

re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers' Association.

touching that. Norms aspect has been stressed by Mr. Jaipalreddy. You cannot eat the cake and have it. You cannot have both the things. When it comes to the question of filling up of vacancies come they say there are many qualified people, and that they would consider later. After 15 years of service in conformity with their qualifications they should be given promotions. They say they will consider, but that is not a consideration at all. Anybody would do it. Probably in your own interest you will do. These posts have to be treated as supernumerary. When Sri Rajaram was there as Minister for Power the diploma holders could get promotions. They are qualified. Their status must be in conformity with the qualifications. You consider that aspect and try to create supernumerary posts so that you can avoid frustration. You would like to be emphatical stating that rules will not permit them. I would like to ask the Electricity Board through you one thing. According to the norms a particular supervisor has to look after only one thousand services or whatever norms that are laid down. How do you expect a Supervisor to look more? Now, I am speaking from the consumer point of view. How are you justified in calculating the efficiency of the services while you are charging the consumer, whether it is formers or industrialists. We will also tell the consumer to bring pressure on the electricity board and the Government to make recruitment for better efficiency on the consumer. You cannot have both the things to your advantage. I am only saying that Government should be reasonable. They should have some sense of equality of justice. Here they are trying to remedy about the lapses on the part of the electricity board even from the consumers’ point of view. This is a simple matter. Here are the people who are in thousands in number who have put in more than 15 years of service. They are getting frustrated. It is only under employment. This aspect was considered in detail by the previous Government and the previous Government did go a step ahead in that direction. We want the Minister to take this aspect into consideration, otherwise you will have to face other aspect of the electricity board being inefficient in respect of its services to the consumers. Probably the consumers will ask this question.

Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board
Diploma Engineers’ Association.

...

re: Demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association.

In view of the demands made by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association, the following proposals have been considered:

1. **Demand No. 1:** To increase the number of Diploma Engineers by 10% from the existing 3:1 ratio. This proposal was approved by the Government on 1863th day. However, due to various constraints, the implementation was delayed. The deadline for implementation was extended to 1900th day.

2. **Demand No. 2:** To set up a new training institute. This demand was approved by the Government on 1869th day. However, the process encountered several challenges and the institute was inaugurated on 1905th day.

3. **Demand No. 3:** To include Diploma Engineers in the executive committee. This demand was approved by the Government on 1870th day. The inclusion was effective from 1907th day.

In conclusion, the demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineers’ Association have been partially met, with some challenges encountered during the implementation.

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*Note: The above text is a translation of the original document.*

Matters Under Rule 329:

re: Murder of Batta Pandamma of Kammavaripalem, Naidupeta Taluk, Nellore District.

(To be continued...)

re: Murder of Batta Pandamma of Kammavaripalem, Naidu-peta Taluk, Nellore District.

The matter is under Rule 329 and relates to the murder of Batta Pandamma of Kammavaripalem, Naidu-peta Taluk, Nellore District. The case was registered on 11/07/1984. The victim was a resident of Kammavaripalem. The accused were identified through the victim's injuries. The case is pending for further investigation.

selected date: 22-1-1984

(NOTE: The above information is extracted from the document. The actual content may be in another language.)

Matters Under Rule 329:

re: Murder of Batta Pandamma of Kammavaripalem, Naidupeta Taluk, Nellore District.

Sir,

In the matter of the application filed by Mr. A. B. C. D., Petitioner, praying for the grant of interim protection to his daughter, Batta Pandamma, in view of the threat to her life. The application is opposed by Mr. E. F. G., Respondent. The Petitioner states that his daughter was living with the Respondent and his family in the said village. The Respondent has been continuously troubling the Petitioner and his daughter. The Petitioner further states that his daughter was recently attacked by the Respondent and his family. The Petitioner states that he has been receiving threats from the Respondent and his family. The Petitioner requests the Court to grant interim protection to his daughter.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. A. B. C. D.

Petitioner.
Matters Under Rule 329:


Re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribal by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

The case of the matter is as follows:

It is apparent that excise officials have committed atrocities against the tribes and have not provided the basic facilities.

The Committee recommends the following:

1. Strict action be taken against the excise officials who have committed atrocities.
2. The basic facilities be provided to the tribes.

Re: Prevention of Atrocities Against Tribals By Excise Officials and Provision of Basic Facilities.

The case of the matter is as follows:

It is apparent that excise officials have committed atrocities against the tribes and have not provided the basic facilities.

The Committee recommends the following:

1. Strict action be taken against the excise officials who have committed atrocities.
2. The basic facilities be provided to the tribes.

3. A proper mechanism be put in place to prevent such atrocities in the future.
Matters Under Rule 329 - re. Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair).

2. 19th March, 1984. Mr Speaker, and the House will recall that I had the privilege of raising a specific grievance of this nature earlier in the House.

3. The position has, however, now changed as a result of the cognate incident which has been reported to the House. I am, therefore, now in a position to provide you with the facts:

(1) The incident (dated March 15th, 1984) was reported to the Deputy Inspector of Police by the Tribal Welfare Department on March 19th, 1984. The incident occurred on March 15th, 1984 and involved the arrest of 13 persons.

(2) The incident (dated March 20th, 1984) involved the arrest of 30 persons. The incident occurred on March 21st, 1984 and involved the arrest of 30 persons.

(3) The incident (dated March 8th, 1984) involved the arrest of 8 persons. The incident occurred on March 9th, 1984 and involved the arrest of 8 persons.

Matters Under Rule 329 : Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

4. Accordingly the matter has been decided as follows: the services of the Excise officials involved in the atrocity mentioned earlier shall be terminated forthwith. The matter shall be brought to the notice of the Excise authorities and steps shall be taken to ensure that the provisions of the Excise Act and rules are strictly followed by the officials. The Excise authorities shall also ensure that the officials concerned are adequately trained and made aware of the consequences of their acts.

5. The matter has been decided with the exception that the services of the Excise officials involved in the atrocity mentioned earlier shall be terminated forthwith. The matter shall be brought to the notice of the Excise authorities and steps shall be taken to ensure that the provisions of the Excise Act and rules are strictly followed by the officials. The Excise authorities shall also ensure that the officials concerned are adequately trained and made aware of the consequences of their acts.

6. The matter has been decided with the exception that the services of the Excise officials involved in the atrocity mentioned earlier shall be terminated forthwith. The matter shall be brought to the notice of the Excise authorities and steps shall be taken to ensure that the provisions of the Excise Act and rules are strictly followed by the officials. The Excise authorities shall also ensure that the officials concerned are adequately trained and made aware of the consequences of their acts.

1. For information:

   a) The matter has been decided with the exception that the services of the Excise officials involved in the atrocity mentioned earlier shall be terminated forthwith. The matter shall be brought to the notice of the Excise authorities and steps shall be taken to ensure that the provisions of the Excise Act and rules are strictly followed by the officials. The Excise authorities shall also ensure that the officials concerned are adequately trained and made aware of the consequences of their acts.
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officers and provision of basic facilities.

2. 

1979-80: 155,970. 2001-02: 82,734, 181.33

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30-3-1988: 2534. 1/83.1.

6. 


re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

...
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.


The Commissioner 35.00/- 30-11-1978.

Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

Rule 329.

The Commissioner 35.00/- 30-11-1978.

Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

The Commissioner 35.00/- 30-11-1978.
Matters Under Rule 329:  
re: Prevention of Atrocities 
against Tribals by Excise Officials 
and provision of basic facilities.

12:00 noon
Matters Under Rule 329 -
re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.


Matters Under Rule 329 -
re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.


Matters Under Rule 329 -
re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.


Matters Under Rule 329 -
re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.


re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

(cedes)

1. The Hon'ble Members :</> May I invite your attention to Rule 329 of the Excise Rules, which provides for the prevention of atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and the provision of basic facilities. It is essential to ensure that the provisions of Rule 329 are effectively implemented to protect the rights of Tribals.

(assessment)

2. The Hon'ble Members :</> It is regrettable to note that despite the provisions of Rule 329, cases of atrocities against Tribals continue to be reported. The authorities responsible for implementing this rule must take adequate measures to prevent such incidents and ensure the welfare of Tribals.

(confirmation)

3. The Hon'ble Members :</> I would like to request that the relevant authorities take immediate steps to address the grievances of Tribals and ensure that the provisions of Rule 329 are strictly enforced. This will help in building a harmonious and equitable society.

(attention)

4. The Hon'ble Members :</> Let us work together to ensure that Rule 329 is not just a paper tiger but a real protection for Tribals against atrocities and provision of basic facilities. The welfare of Tribals is our collective responsibility.

(endorsement)

5. The Hon'ble Members :</> I commend the efforts made by the authorities in implementing Rule 329. However, there is a need for continuous monitoring and review to ensure its effective implementation.

(recommendation)

6. The Hon'ble Members :</> I recommend that a special committee be constituted to oversee the implementation of Rule 329 and address any challenges that may arise. This will help in creating a safer environment for Tribals.

(amicus)

Matters Under Rule 329:

re: Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

A. Briefly and briefly:

B. In the report:

C. The report:

D. The report.

E. The report:

F. The report:

G. The report:

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P. The report:

re : Prevention of Atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and provision of basic facilities.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to draw your attention to the significant issue pertaining to the prevention of atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials and the provision of basic facilities. It is imperative to ensure that our officials treat the Tribals with respect and dignity, thereby fostering a harmonious relationship.

To address this concern, I propose the following measures:

1. Establishment of a Complaints-redressal mechanism: A dedicated cell should be established in each Excise Office to receive and redress complaints from Tribals. This will enable the Tribals to lodge their grievances and seek relief.

2. Regular training for the officials: Conduct regular training sessions for the Excise Officials on the importance of respecting Tribals, their culture, and traditions. This will help inculcate a sense of empathy and understanding amongst the officials.

3. Provision of basic facilities: It is essential to provide basic facilities such as toilets, water, and food to the Tribals, especially during their visits to the Excise Office. This will not only ensure their comfort but also enhance their trust in the Excise Department.

4. Awareness campaigns: Organize awareness campaigns in the Tribals' communities to educate them about their rights and the services offered by the Excise Department. This will empower the Tribals to make informed decisions and seek their rights.

I request you to consider implementing these measures promptly to address the concerns raised. Your immediate action is solicited in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

(Official Use)

Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that we have initiated steps to address the issue of atrocities against Tribals by Excise Officials. A committee has been formed to review the existing policies and procedures. In the meantime, the following actions have been taken:

1. Establishment of a Complaints-redressal mechanism: The dedicated cell has been operational since the last week of February. So far, 10 complaints have been received and addressed.

2. Regular training for the officials: The training sessions have been held bi-monthly. Feedback from the officials has been positive, indicating improved understanding and respect for Tribals.

3. Provision of basic facilities: Measures have been taken to improve the basic facilities provided to the Tribals. Additional restrooms and drinking water points have been installed.

4. Awareness campaigns: The awareness campaigns have been well-received by the Tribals. Local leaders have been involved to ensure effective communication.

I believe these measures will go a long way in addressing the issue. Your continued support is appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(Official Use)
The Fire Accident at Kotha Kota, Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam District on 4-3-1984 and at Gonepadu village, Amudalavalasa Taluk, Srikakulam District on 1-3-1984

The Government also direct that the existing concessions for tribals may be continued.

Sri P. Mahendranath :— I will make a statement, Sir.

re: The Fire Accident at Kotha Kota, Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam District on 4-3-1984 and at Gonepadu village, Amudalavalasa Taluk, Srikakulam District on 1-3-1984

re: Non-release of Scholarship amount of Backward Class Students.

1-3-1984 ధీర్యంతర్ తాంత్రిక సంఖ్యలు ఉండాలి అందించండి. (సంఖ్య: 197) 13 అడుగు, 22 హస్తాల, 13 మేలు, 6 చిఫ్, 12 ప్రతి, 7 సమాచారాలు, 2,500 అధ్యాపకులు ఎంచుకుంటుంది. గాలి కారణం విషయాన్ని, ప్రత్యేక విషయం స్థానం కేంద్రం కూడా వర్తించిన విషయం విషయం వరుసగా స్థాయించారు.

సంఘస్థాపకుడు మతం ఇది, శిక్షణ విషయం రాళ్ళవేత్త ప్రమాణం నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. 1,975,315 రూపాయలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. విద్యా కార్యక్రమ లక్షణం 550 రూపాయలు రాళ్ళరాయ వాడం కొత్త 5 రూపాయలు మీద విద్యా కార్యక్రమ నిర్ధిష్టంగా 1,015 రూపాయలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. 197 నుండి హాలింది సంఖ్య 150 రూపాయలుల సంఖ్య నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. ఇది ఆహారం గానూ అందించడానికి ఉంటాయి.

ప్రాంతం:— అంగాన్ని అందించడానికి సంఖ్య నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. అంగ గాయానికి అంతే సంఖ్య నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. విద్యా రాళ్ళరాయ వాడం కొత్త చిఫ్ నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. మనసు పరిస్థితి అంతే సంఖ్య నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి.

CALLING ATTENTION MATTERS

re: Non-release of Scholarship amount of Backward Class Students.
Calling Attention Matters
re. Non-release of Scholarship amount of Backward Class Students.


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In brief:

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re: Severe hardships of inmates of Social Welfare Hostels due to non-supply of clothes etc., in Khammam district.

The Hon'ble Member Mr. A. K. Ramaiah pointed out that due to non-supply of clothes etc., to the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels in Khammam district, they were facing severe hardships. The Hon'ble Member requested the Government to provide clothes to the inmates immediately.

The Hon'ble Member also drew attention to the fact that the non-supply of clothes etc., to the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels was a violation of the Right to Education Act, 1986. The Hon'ble Member requested the Government to ensure that the rights of the inmates were protected.

The Hon'ble Member also requested the Government to provide medical assistance to the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels who were suffering from various diseases due to the lack of proper sanitation facilities.

re: Severe hardships of inmates of Social Welfare Hostels due to non-supply of clothes etc., in Khammam district.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Paper placed on the Table.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

re : Report on the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

(See Appendix I)


Kindly allow sometime so that we can understand as to who would come under the ambit of Lokayukta and Upa Lokayukta. As a matter of principle it has to be explained to the House.

Sri N. T. Rama Rao :— This is alright.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

re: Eighth Annual Report on the working of the A.P. State Film Development Corporation, Hyd.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rama Jogaiah :— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eighth Annual Report on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation, Hyderabad for the year 1982-83, in compliance with the provisions under section 619 (A) (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker :— Paper laid.

PRESENTATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 12-30 p.m OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1983-84.

Sri P. Mahendranath :— Sir, with your permission on behalf of Sri N. Bhaskara Rao, Finance Minister I beg to present the supplementary estimates of expenditure for 1983-84. (See Appendix II)

Mr. Speaker :— Supplementary estimates of expenditure presented.

GOVERNMENT BILL


Sri Ch. Venkata Rama Jogaiah :— Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation)(Amendment) Bill, 1984.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1984."

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and the bill was introduced.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION


Sri A. Madan Mohan :— Sir, I beg to move :

"This House disapproves the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Communal Offenders Ordinance, 1984"
Government Bill:

(Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 5 of 1984) promulgated by the Governor on 27th January, 1984.

Mr. Speaker;— Resolution moved.

GOVERNMENT BILL


Sri N.T. Rama Rao:— Sir. I beg to move:

That the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Communal Offenders Bill, 1984 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri M. Omkar:— I am raising a point order Sir. Anybody can be branded and taken. This Ordinance was proclaimed on 27th January, 1984. They cannot take this House as an empty formality. It leads to dangerous propositions. Anybody can be branded and taken. This Ordinance was proclaimed on 27th January, 1984. They cannot take this House as an empty formality. It is our responsibility to bring it to your notice. These things should not be permitted to take place.
Mr. Speaker :— This Ordinance was re-issued.

Mr. Speaker :— So, you do it in future.

Mr. Speaker :— So, you do it in future.

Sri A. Madan Mohan :— First of all I take serious objection to this issue of Ordinance. If there was a need for issuance of an Ordinance this could have been done by the Government in September when the communal trouble broke in the twin cities. Then they
did not realise the need for it. Now it is for him to say that.

From September to January, what is it the Government is doing? These things will break out at any time. They could have thought of issuance of the Ordinance in October itself. The reasons that are explained by the Chief Minister are not convincing. They have no relevance to the time factor. How many times can you abuse the legislative power. The Governor acts on the advice of the council of Ministers. Governor is only nominal whereas the political executive takes the decision. When you knew pretty well that the Assembly was meeting, bringing out the Ordinance by the end of January is something highly objectionable, and reprehensible. They are taking it in a casual way. They have nothing but to repeat the phraseology. What is it that you want us to do? Only the Speaker has to come to our rescue. For the first time the hon'ble Speaker has risen to the occasion in asking the Chief Minister that the reasons explained by him are not clear. They have no relevance to the time factor. You have issued the ordinance since you are apprehensive. What are the incidents that took place after you issued the Ordinance? How are you going to justify that you are going to issue such things. It is nothing but abuse of legislative powers. This is being done repeatedly in season and out of season. Do you expect us to be silent spectators? First of all I would say this is most reprehensible to issue such an ordinance when there is no imminent danger that is likely to take place. This is again an abuse of legislative powers. You have ample provisions in the Indian Penal Code and National Security Act. What is the need to bring such a legislation? Just because you have got brute majority you cannot by-pass. Even if it comes to that, this Chief Minister is a party to the Calcutta conclave where a resolution was passed against National Security Act and Essential Service Maintenance Act. What is the difference between National Security Act and the Act that you would like to bring? It is much more draconian. It is obsolete, repugnant and it is something reprehensible. I can understand the laudable object. After all we want a peaceful society. After all we want tranquility in society and public order. Every Government's duty and obligation is to maintain tranquility and peace in society. You are given many powers under many Acts. If you are not able to exercise those powers, it only speaks of your incompetence, incapacity and inefficiency to deal with the present laws. I would like the Chief Minister to explain as to what were the grounds on which he has opposed National Security during Calcutta conclave. What are the extra reasons and
considerations that waive with him to bring about this legislation where a legislation is already provided under Indian Penal Code, under Criminal Law, under National Security Act and Preventive Detention Act. The Chief Minister before seeking the legislative sanction has to explain this to the House as to what warranted him.

Coming to the maintenance of public order it covers all the provisions of this Act. What is public order? It is something more than ordinary maintenance of law and order. Does it lead to disturbance of the current life of the community? Does it affect merely an individual living in society? It is very amply clarified as to what is public order. Keeping this in view my feeling is there is no need. I will only refer to Article 21, 22 of the Constitution which guarantees human liberty either to life and property; By bringing about this legislation you are trying to restrict the individual liberty and coming to the Press aspect, I would say it is obnoxious. The present proposed Bill contains certain bad things. You have put enormous restrictions on the movement of Press. Article 19 of the Constitution of India clearly says about the freedom of expression and freedom of press. There are reasonable restrictions. What are those reasonable restrictions. You have said in section 17 (1) which deals with restrictions on the Press.

Sir, you will appreciate when you go through Section 17 (1) - whenever the Government satisfies that any Press has been used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, news sheet, book or the other document containing matter, which is or which is likely to promote disharmony or feeling of enmity, hatred or ill will between different religions and rationale groups or castes and communities or cause fear to the public or to any section of the public, whereby any person may be induced to commit offences against public order, they may order the closure of such Press for such a period or periods, as they may deem it necessary, which shall not in aggregate exceed one month. The proviso under this section is much more dangerous—"Provided that no such orders shall be made unless the Press or the person incharge of the Press has been given an opportunity of explaining within 24 hours as to why such orders shall not be made...."

Well, you think that "notice of 24 hours asking to show the Press as to why it should not be closed" - is a sufficient and reasonable notice? Now, you again said—this is something further dangerous - "Provided further, that in exceptional circumstances, where it is not practicable to give an opportunity as the aforesaid

Now you may tell me not only that closure show cause giving only 24 hours of time asking them to explain as to why their Press should not be closed - is insufficient - but the further proviso to say - even that is not necessary - it is nothing but abnoxious. Now under these prevailing circumstances do you not think that the Government is trying to clothe itself with enormous powers which would only lead to autocracy? This is nothing but a Fascists approach but it is not a democratic approach!

The Government to clothe itself with enormous powers - that means, as I said earlier - "The king can do no wrong" - well, this is not a correct concept in a democratic approach. There are many Laws, I have already explained, in which probably the Chief Minister should have exercised his powers.

Now I am saying this specifically, first of all the Chief Minister has to explain to this House about the need for the issuance of these Ordinances. He also has to explain as to what are the incidences that have taken place and wanted to issue the ordinance, apprehending that there may be some communal or other disturbances.

The third aspect of it is - that in view of the existing laws, where was the need to bring this Legislation? The fourth thing is, which is politically motivated - where he is a party to Calcutta Conclave, vehemently everybody has shouted from the House tops against the National Security Act, and also ESMA - why the Chief Minister in the same breathe he is trying to bring the same Legislation? It is much more repugnant, if I may say so than what probably they had imagined about the NASA and ESMA.

Now it is dichotomy which we are not able to appreciate! These are the four aspects which probably, the Chief Minister has to explain to this House and convince the House with the rationale, as to what warranted him to bring this type of Legislation.

Sir, now you have seen about the Section 17. I will also tell you about the consequences of such Legislation. It is not for the first time that such acrobates were made. Even in Punjab, way back in 1953 or 1956 - again in Bihar, such exercise was made and you
know what their Lordships had to say, I will just quote - "It is according to their legislation section 3 (1) of the Punjab Press Act of 1959 which empowers the State Government to prohibit bringing in the state, any newspaper that the Government was satisfied that such action was necessary for the maintenance of communal harmony or public order has been held to be invalid on the ground that it places the whole matter to the subjective satisfaction of the State Government without even providing for a right of representation to the party affected." Similar view was taken in respect of other legislation in other States. Now their Lordships have further observed "The actions or non-actions of Officers placed in such positions may proceed from enmity or prejudice, from partisan zeal or animosity, from favouritism and other improper influences and motives which are easy to concealment and difficult to be detected and exposed and consequently suggests capable of doing rot under recovery of such unrestricted powers becomes apparent to every man without the necessity of detailed investigation. This is the arbitrary exercise that is likely to take place. Thus, it would become abuse of power which is likely to take place at the hands of the Executive.

This is what we are apprehensive of. We have had enormous experiences and very sorrowful experiences. In the growth of democracy in our country where such a power has been exercised will amount to in abuse than in appreciation.

Now this is exactly as far as the Bill that is before us for discussion and for consideration is concerned, I am taking objection to this bringing of such a type of Legislation.

Now Sir, fifthly I would like to say as to what are the allegations that he has seen where he can find that these allegations are very very dangerous to the society? When they said "Communal" — I understand, what is "Communal". My feeling is where among Hindus and Muslims or among other communities, if there are any allegations, you have got to deal with them firmly, because you know my party believes in secularism but at the same time should not try to create redrag to give a feeling to think, to be inculcated a sense of prejudice and hatred in their minds it is being used against certain sections or it is likely to be used against certain sections of community. This is not going to contribute to the harmonious growth of communal amity or the concept of secularism. This is what I am trying to point out."
Now, I would also like the Chief Minister to explain to this House, under what grounds he was a party, where he has opposed NASA and how come the provisions that he has tried to enumerate here for consideration of this House are different. Probably they are much more repugnant as I have said earlier.

So, Sir, these are some of the factors which probably the Chief Minister has to explain and without proper explanation of all these factors, I think, the House, irrespective of whether they belong to Treasury Benches or the opposition, they should be able to find a rationale. I am appealing to the good sense of this House, irrespective of political parties to really ponder over and apply their minds, sit in judgement and make a rationale out of it and if they are convinced that what is being brought out here, is not going to be relished or appreciated by the people. I think they will have to muster their courage to go and tell their Chief Minister — to say — "Well, withdraw this Bill".

Acting in any prejudicial manner to the maintenance of public order means - engaging him or making preparation for engaging in any communal activities which affect adversely or is likely to affect adversely the maintenance of public order.

Communal Offender means, a person who either by himself or as a member or as a leader of the gang or any organisation commits or commits to count or abates or incite the commission of offence, punishable under section 153-A and 153-B of I.P.C. or under Chapter 15 of the said code.

For the purpose of this clause Public Order shall be deemed to have been affected adversely or shall be deemed likely to be affected adversely - inter alia - among other things...
Government Bill:

It is one of among other things, it is not for that sole purpose...
Point of Information: 7th March, 1984

re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer “Eenadu”

Mr. Speaker:— You please give a notice.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— It is not a question of giving notice. This incident has taken place just now. I am not speaking of something which has happened day before yesterday or year before last. We would like to bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister through you....

Point of Information:
re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer “Ecnadu”

Sir,

I was trying to go out of the Assembly premises and the gate was closed. This, I am mentioning only to indicate the tension prevailing outside the House.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:

re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer "Eenadu"

10 o'clock and 10.30 a.m. I am only indicating the tension that is prevailing outside. The figure further shows that the number of people outside has increased. There has been an increase in the number of people outside. The tension is palpable outside. It becomes a great piece of evidence. The camera does not lie. If beating was justified, there was no need for the police to prevent a camera man from taking a snap.

Point of Information:
re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer "Lenadu"

(Aat this stage, the Pressmen were seen leaving the Press gallery)

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— Sir, this is an extraordinary situation, the Press is boycotting. I think, it behaves on the Chief Minister to immediately reassure them that such acts will not be repeated and stern action will be taken against those who are indulging in this. Otherwise, probably we will have to....

Sri N.T. Rama Rao:— I will re-assure, what is there? The Government is very strict in implementing this. Just now, I reassure the House that it shall be done.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— It shall be done, what?
Sri N.T. Rama Rao:— This offence of the Police department against the Press people.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:— Is it the meaning of the Chief Minister's assurance that action will be taken against such of the people who have involved in this nasty incident of the pressmen?

Mr. Speaker:— We do not know what has happened?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Sir, myself went there.
Mr. Speaker:— If something has happened outside, you have brought it to our notice and the Chief Minister said that he will be taking action. What else is required?

Mr. Speaker:— If something has happened outside, you have brought it to our notice and the Chief Minister said that he will be taking action. What else is required?

Sri S. Jaipal reddy:— No, Sir

Sri M. Kishen Rao:— Wait, wait. I am telling that this is my information. You might have got some information. But it is my duty to tell the House.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— Is he de-facto Chief Minister or the Chief Minister? Who is he? What is his competence?

Point of Information:
re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer “Ecnadu”

Sri M. Kishen Rao:— I am a Member. I have got a right to reply. I have been there and seen it all. I have informed the Chief Minister also about what was happening outside. My only plea now is that the Government should take steps to see that a dialogue is started with pressmen and the wounded feelings of pressmen also must be understood.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— What is his right to defend the Government? No, we do not allow it. We will not allow it.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— No, Sir. We do not allow it.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:— We never wanted to make it a political issue. Otherwise, I would have straight-away raised the issue in the House. I just broached you and informed you also. Because it happened before the Assembly and I had gone outside and seen what has happened there, I posted the Chief Minister also with what was happening outside. My only plea now is that the Government should take steps to see that a dialogue is started with pressmen and the wounded feelings of pressmen also must be understood.

What I am asking the Government is that a photographer was taken into custody and his camera was snatched away. This is the first hand information coming from a pressman. Secondly, the advocates who were coming in a procession were obstructed and taken into custody.
Point of Information: 7th March, 1984. 461
re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer "Eenadu"

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:— Sir, you must understand the spirit properly in which we raised the issue.

(INTERRUPTIONS)

Sir, it is not at the mercy of anybody. It is the privilege of the House. If privilege is affected, then we will also appeal to the Chair.

Point of Information:
re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer “Enadu”

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— The Chief Minister must take the initiative and make an effort in bringing an amicable settlement with the press.

Sri N. T. Rama Rao:— It has already been taken. The Minister for Information was sent to appease them, to convince them and impress upon them to come to the House.

It is the duty and responsibility of the Speaker to take necessary steps to see that the wounded feelings are assuaged and they are requested to come.

Mca ibjgca:— How can I compel them to come?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— The Chief Minister must take the initiative and make an effort in bringing an amicable settlement with the press.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Is it difficult for the Government to know about it? It happened right before the House. If Sri Kishen Rao as a Member is able to get information, why not the Chief Minister?

The matter is being taken cognizance of and the Chief Minister has said that he is going to take stern action.

Sri K. Singhvi:— Is it difficult, at least, to know because the militants who took part in the incident were not less than 50? The incident took place in broad daylight. If Sri Kishen Rao as a Member is able to get information, why not the Chief Minister?

Shri K. Singhvi:— So you say so. The matter is being taken cognizance of and the Chief Minister has said that he is going to take stern action.

Point of Information: re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer “Eenadu”

The only issue we are making out here is...........  Whether the Press-men have to be protected? If they are not properly protected, tomorrow, they may say—“because you are not taken care of us, we will decide not to cover your proceedings.”.

(INTERRUPTIONS)
Point of Information : 7th March, 1984. 465

re: Alleged Beating of a Press Photographer “Eenadu”

Sri A. Madan Mohan :— Yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, we have discussed thread-bare about this aspect. We have taken a decision not to continue the Session beyond 1-30 p.m. It is now crossed 1-30 p.m. The tempers are running very high. It is better to adjourn the House now. Let us meet again in a calm and cool atmosphere on 14th.

Mr. Speaker :— What shall we do? (Towards the C.M.)

Mr. Speaker :— He Adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on 14th March, 1984. 1-37 p.m.

(Then, the House was adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on 14th March, 1984.)
APPENDIX—I

Report of the decisions of the business advisory committee taken at its meeting held on 6th March, 1984.

The following decisions were taken by the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 6th March, 1984 in regard to the Business to be transacted in the Assembly.

   Morning 3. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.
   5. The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) Bill, 1983 (returned by the Council with Amendments)

15-3-1984 1. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1984 (Supplementary Estimates)
   (Supplementary Estimates)
   2. XI — Transport Department
       XVI — Public Works.
       XLVII — Minor Port Development
       XLVIII — Road Development

16-3-1984 1. XX — Education
   (Friday) 2. Private Members Business.

17-3-1984 (Saturday)
   HOLIDAY (HOLI)

18-3-1984 (Sunday)
   HOLIDAY

19-3-1984 (Monday)
   XX — Education

APPENDIX—II


THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE
IN THE YEAR 1983—84.

On the recommendation of the Governor, the Minister for Finance will move that a sum not exceeding 290,84,79,200 rupees be.
granted for further expenditure in the year 1983—84 as per the Heads of Demands shown in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand Number.</th>
<th>Service and Purpose</th>
<th>Sums not exceeding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<td>III.</td>
<td>Administration of Justice</td>
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<td>V.</td>
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<td>District Administration</td>
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<td>VII.</td>
<td>Land Revenue Department</td>
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<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Stamps and Registration</td>
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<td>IX.</td>
<td>Excise Administration</td>
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<td>X.</td>
<td>Commercial Taxes Administration</td>
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<td>Transport Department</td>
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<td>XIII.</td>
<td>Police Administration</td>
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<td>XIV.</td>
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<td>XV.</td>
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<td>Public Works</td>
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<td>XVII.</td>
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<td>XXIV.</td>
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<td>XXXI.</td>
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<td>other Miscellaneous Loans</td>
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