## THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES <br> OFFICIAL REPORT

Tenth day of the Second Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

## ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 30th June, 1972.
The House met at Half-past-Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy, in the Chair)
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Paying of T. A. and D. A. to the Village Officers During Jamabandi 81—
*126 Q.-Sri D. Venkatesham :-Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :
(a) whether the Government are paying travelling allowance and D. A, to the village officers during Jamabandi ; and
(b) if not, whether it will be paid aṭleast in fuṭure?

The Chief Minister (Sri P, V. Narasimha Rao ):-
(a) :-Yes. Sir,
(b) :-Does not arise

Sri D. Venkatasham:-From what date and at what rate?
Sri P. V. Narasimha Ran;-According to the orders issued, the Village Officers and Servants excluding those at the Taluk Headquarters are being paid Travelling allowance and daily allowances during the period of Jamabandi without imposing the distance of 5 miles limit vide G. O. No. 1802 Revenue read with G. O, No. 239 Revenue/69. The village Officers are being paid T. A. at single 3rd class by train and mileage at 6 paise where the journey is by bus. They are also being paid daily allowance at the following rates;-
Village Officers
Rs. 2,60
Village Servants
2,00
with effect from 1-10-69.



Jo No. 222




 त్న్రా?





 అక్ఠడ ఎక్కాంట్సు తయారు జేయటానిక, అన్ని రోజులకూ యిస్తొరా? ఈ

 అవుతుందని యిదివరకు ఆలోచించ లే చేమో. 'ఐబొల్ శెటిట్ ఎగ్జామిన్ట్'.
(8) వి. సత్యనారాయణ (పెనుగాంగ):- ఈ శెయిలి ఎల పెన్స్ జక్యువ యివ్వడంనలగ 世మాబందిక వచే ముందు [గామాలలో వున్న సామాన్ ర్రునద్ద, ఎంకో జేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా అంచగొండినం పెరిగోతున్నది. దినిని అరిక్ట
 [ప్ుత్వం ఆథ చిస్తుండ~?
(8) పै. వి. నరసేంహారావు: --అయిదు సాపాయిలు యి స్తే యిది ఆగి






 ఆer చీస్రా.
( B $^{2}$.



Oral Answers to Questions.
30th June, 1972. 365
 చెప్పుకోవడాసికి వీలుగా ఉంటుంది. ఆ విధంగా చేయడానికి [పభుత్వం eలో చిస్తుందా?




 రమ్మంటారు ఆన్నాను. దానిని సేను కనుక్యుంటాను.

 తెలుసా?




## Completion of Street Survey of Munagapaka Panchayat in Anakapalli Taluq

82-
*245 Q. - Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli):-Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :
(a) whether the street survey of Munagapaka Panchayat in Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapainam District was completed by the mobile staff of Kakinada Range ;
(b) if so; in which year;
(c) whether the map and survey records were handed over to the Panchayat; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :-
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) In May, 1960.
(c) No; Sir.
(d) The map has yet to be completed and the survey has to be validated under Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.
 హశ్న్రు సంవత్సాలయినా యింతవరకు పీండో వర్ కా లేదు. శేగంగా హండోవ్ చేయడానికి ఇన్ స్ట్రక్ష్న్ యిస్తారా?
 6,641 గ్రామాలలో మొ త ం స ర్వేచేయవలసే చుండగా, అందులో 6,589

 ఆగిషాయుంది. దానినికూ వెంట సే చేయనని సేను ఉత్రర్పులు యిస్తున్నాను.


(8) పి, వి రముణ:——యిషోయిన [గమాల రికార్డు అయినా హాండో వర్ చేయ-లి సర్వే చేస్తున్నారు, నోటేసులు జారీ చేస్తున్నారు, డబ్టు కట్టిం
 హెంటనే హాఁడోవళ చేయడానిక ఇన్ స్ర్రన్స్ అస్తరా?
(8) పి. వ. నరసంహోరావు:——ూ几ి కాసటువంటివ 242 గా వున్నాయు. అంగల ఇది ఒక $\pi^{0}$ ర్రం. కారణాలలోక పోవలసిన అవసకం తేడు, సేను జ్వరలో సే చేంగ్తాగ్ర మనవి జేస్తున్నాను.
(8) \&. వెం

 పోథుత్వనని వున్నए?
 घాలవల్ల 242 గా9మాలు మిగి పోయునవి. అవికూడా పూ $ి$ చేచయమని చె山తన్నాం. పూధ్త అవు యని మనవిజేగ్తున్న్నుు

## Pattas of uncultivable lands to the Harijans of Ojilirajupalem Gudur Taluq

83-
*366 Q.--Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:-Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state ;
(a) whether it is a fact that uncultivable land have been given on pattas in 1371 Fasli to the Harijans of Ojilirajupalem, Gudur taluk Nellore District;
(b) whether it is a fact that the harijans are unable to cultivate the said lands even to this day;
(c) why pattas have been given for un-cultivable land; and
(d) whether the pattas for the said lands will be cancelled; and remission of land revenue payable for the said lands will be granted?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:- (a): \& (b) Out of thet etal extent or Ac. 35.00 assigned in Ojilirajupalem, in Gudur taluk of Netlore district, an extent of Act. 20.90 is being cultivated by the assigmees. It is, therefore, not correct to say that all the lands assigned are
uncultivable and the Harijans are unable to cultivate the said lands even to this day.
(c) : It is only on the applications of assigness the lands were granted with the hops that they will reclaim them, if necessary.
(d): As the assignees have not cultivated the lands, steps are being taken to resume the lands which have been left waste continuosly for three years for violation of grant. The question of grant of remission in respect of such lands will be considered according to rules in force.
 లాయకీ 5 Niది కేవలం ఱప్లి కేషన్ పెట్టారు కాబట్ట రిచ్చామని ఆంటున్నారు. అధికారులు పోయు అక్క-డి, ఝూమిని చూస అస్ లాయకీ అవతుందా. విరు反 క్లయిమ్ చేయ గలరా? అ నేది ఆలోచిచకుండా ఎందుకు పట్టాలు ఇచ్చారు?
(8) ప. వి. నరసింహారావు :—రิక్లెయిమ్ చేయగలరా, లేదా అనేది ముందు అంచనా వెయ్య లేము. పనికి రాని ఔూమి కాశ్మీ్ ఖండంలాగా చేసుకుని కష్టవడ చేసుకు సేవారు వున్నారు. ఆ ఆళతోస, ఆ ఆ ప్షషో *ถิก
 అని అధి కారiలక కూాడ తెలుసు కచా. ఈ [ప్న్ వేసేన తరువాత తనిఖ]


Sri P. V Narasimha Rao:-Land covered by shrub growth. అందులో కొంత తుపృలు, తంగేహ్ళు వన్నని. एానిని చదును చేแకొని క్లి యక్ చేసనట్లయి తే ఖచ్చితంగా స్రుగు తిసుకురావచ్చునని తెలుస్తన్నది.
 కుం జే ఖర్చు చేయవలసిన అవసరం ఉండడు. ఆ ఉచ్దేళంతో వారిక యివ్వడం มอగనది.
 చึయించి పటట్టగల ?
(జ) పే. వి. నరసంహారావు: అటువంటివ చాలా ఢూములున్నాయి. అన్నిటి సంగతి ఆఱోచించాలి.

(1) ప. వ. నరసేంజరావు:- మనం 20-21 లజ్ ఎశరాల ఖూమి యిచ్రాకు, ఆ థూములలో సాగుకు హసుకువచ్చిన భూములు ఎన్ని? ఉన్న
 భూములన్నీకూడా చాలా మంచి భూములు, వ్వవసे"యానికి శయారుగావున్న -

 తప్పకుండ ఆట యిదినరస్క మనవి చేశాను.
(8) నల్ల్రెడ్డి (
 చేうcดి.


 చేయవలసి వుంటుందని మగప్ చేస్తున్నాను.

Grants of Pattas for House Sites to the Girijans of Gudali etc. Villages in Gudur Talue.

84-

* 389 Q.-Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy :-Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) what are the reasons for the delay in granting pattas for house sites to the Girijans of Gudali, Kodivaka, Ganganapalem, Tupili, Vavillapalem and Vidyanagar in Gudur Taluk of Nellore District in the Government lands;
(b) when will the pattas for house sites be granted; and
(c) whether the proposal is pending in Gudur Taluk Office?

Sri P. V. Nasasimha Rao:-(a) The reasons are:

1. In Gudali village the proposals for sanction of house-sites in $S \cdot$ No. $430-\mathrm{B}$ were dropped as the land was required by Lions Club, Vidyanagar. The Tahsildar is being instrucıed to examine alternate proposals;
2. In Kodivada (v) the land proposed for assignment as house sites is classified as village site poramboke. The Tahsilm dar is taking steps to get the lay out prepared and approved. Soon after the lay out is approved the sites will be assigned to the Girijans.
3. No proposals are pending in Ganganapalem and Vavillapalem villages;
4. In respect of Tupili village the Tahsildar is taking steps to assign house-sites to the Girijans.
(b) The Tahsildar has promised to finalise the pending cases in two months.
(c) Yes. Proposals in respect of Gudali, Kodivaka and Tupili ere pending in Taluk Office.

 すే


 యివ్వమని చెబుతాము.
(8) నల్ల పరిడ్డి (
 గిరిజనులకు శే రిచో

Sri P. V. Narasimha rao:-It may be Rotary Club. o యN్సు

 (పభుత్వం యిన్వవలసిన అనసరం ఉంటుంది, లయన్స్లుక్లుకా, లెక రోeకీ క్లబ్బుకా ? aారు చేనికొరకు ఉపయోగిలచిోతున్న్రు అ ేది
 దానికి ఏమి ఱబ్2ంిి ఉండదు.

Grant of Pattas for House Sites to Girijans of Chuttugunta etc. Villages in Gudur Taluq.

85-
*394 Q.-Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi :-Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) what are the reasons for the delay in granting of pattas for house sites to the girijans of Chuttugunta, Kellipedu, Vedicherla, Digubarajupalem in Gudur taluk of Nellore District;
(b) whether it is pending with the Tahsildar, Gudur ; and
(c) when will the pattas for house sites be granted?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:-(a) Chuttugunta Hamlet of Rudrayapalem. The Girijans of Chuttugunta hamlet of Rudrayapalem have applied for assignment of fics. 5-00 towards house sites in S. No. 15 of Rudrayapalem classified as Reserve Forest measuring Acs. 405-50. An extent of Acs. 5.00 was got sub-divided and was transferred into village site poramboke. A lay out was also got prepared and it is pending approval. Soon after its approval the assignment will be finalised.

## Kallipadu :-No proposals are pending in respect of Kallipadu village.

Vedicherla :-The Girijans of Vedicherla applied for assignment of house sites in S. No. 293 and 375 classified as Donka Poramboke. The required portion has been got sub-divided. The change
of classification from Donka Poramboke to village site poramboke was also approved. The Tahsildar, Gudur has been directed to expedite the assignment of house site, to the Girijans.

Diguvarajupalem hamlet of Odur:-The Girijans have applied for house sites in S. No. 331/1 of Gudur classified as Tope poramboke vested in Panchayat Board. The resolution of Panchayat agreeing for its withdrawal is awaited. In the meanwhile the Tahsildar, Gudur is taking steps to get the required portion sub-divided. Soon after receipt of the resolution of the Panchayat the land has to be withdrawn from the control of Panchayat. Change of classification has to be approved and the assignment proposals have to be approved.
(b) Yes, The assignment proposals relating to Chuttugunta, Vedicherla and Diguvarajupalem are pendi $g$ in taluk office, Gudur.
(c) In respect of Chuttuguntapalii and Vedicherla villages it is reported that the as ignment will be finalised in about 2 months and in respect of Diguvarajupalem, it is stated that considerable time will takenbe as several formalities have to be obs served for withdrawing the land from the control of the Panchayat Board and approval of change of classification etc. The Tahsildar, Gudur has been directed to expedite action.


 โర్పాటు చేస్తార ?

 కార్న[కమం చేయడానిక వీలుంచే మో ఆరో చ్తాము.
(1. వి. (8) కృష్ణ:——చాస్స సై



 ఆినుకుంటామని షక సర్కు్రలర్ వంపిస్తార ?


 చూద్టాము.



పొవడం జరుగుతోం日. ఈ ిఫిక


 సిరియస్గా ఆలోచిస్తుంచా?
(8) む. D. నరసంహోరావు : —ఆలో చిద్దాము.

## Milk chilling Centre nbar Dachepalli

86

* 26 Q. - Sri Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) and Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda) :-Will the hon *-Ninister for Agriculture be pleased to state :
(a) whether the Government propose to open a milk chilling centre near Dachepali Village, Palnad Taluk, Guntur District;
(b) if so, when the work will be taken up and completed; and
(c) the probable date when the above centro will come into being?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K. Venkataratnam) :-(a) No, Sir.
(b) \& (c) Do not arise.

ఎ. లేదు.
2ి.స. డత్తన్నం కాదు.
(1) ఎం. నాగిరెడ్డి :-మిల్క్ చిల్లింగ సైటరు చెట్టాలని एాచెపత్లి |వక్కనవున్న నడకుఁ లిమిట్సులో సైు విషయమై గవర్న మెంటు దగ్గరనుంచు
 చూచారు, (ాంచి లై నుకూడా ఉన్నది. అది హాదరాణాదు_బిబినగరు లె నుమిద ఉన్నద. పల్నాడు खాలూకాలో ఎక్కద మిలుక్ చొల్లింగ సెంటగు తేడు. ఈ వేమయంఆలోచించి త్వరగా ఏర్పాటు చేస్రా ?


 కాని చాచే ల్లి పెట్టాలని बేదు పేటషను మా[ేం ఒకట వచ్రింది అది వచ్చి चాలా కాలం క్రా అయింది. అక్కడ పట్ట్ర కం చే గురజాలలో పెట్ట్ర సైటరుగా వుంటుంద



 పాలు యివ్స్షుే పొచ్చుగా వున్నాయి.







 పెను\}బ匡
 పెట్టవచ్చును．పొలు ఇచ్చే వారుండవచ్చును．పొలు ఖర్చు కానాలి．
 ఉN్న．

 చోట కాని అన్ని విషయాలు ఆలోచించి చేయువలసి ఉంట入ంది．
（8）మతి జ．ఈశ్వరీశాయి（ఎల్లా శెళ్జి）：—పాలు పాచ్చుగా ఉస్న్యం టున్నారు．మేము పాలు దొరక్క एాధపదుతున్నం．




8．క．వెంకటరశనం：－క్వార్టరు రిటడు చెట్టాలేే ఆゆ゚చన







 だలむిస్రా ：

习®ి，

tax
 โపోజలు ఉండి.
 చిస్తున్నా ? ిిజయపాడలో మా త మే చేస్తా ?

 సాగుతుంవి.




 ఇప్పుడు ఎన్ని తాలూకా కేం[దాలలో సప్లయి చేస్తున్నొం?

(8) इ పంక టరత్నం:- -పొలు లేని చోట పెడ క్ ఎ్ల్ల వస్తాయి?





 อన చేస్రారా
( క. పెంకటరత్నం:—మాక్ వంరల ఎకరాలు అవసరం eేదు. ెండెక యలున చే చాలును. సెంటరుగ ఉంటుంద మ区అ ఆట゙చించవలసంది ఠేడు.

Grant of Remisson of lease amount to Sri Bheemeswara Swamy Temple lands

87-

* 4 -E. Q.-Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and V. Srikrishna:-Wil the hon- Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner H. R. Endowments has grahted remission in respect of lease amount relating to Sit Bfeerneswara Swamy Temple lands of Draksharamam, East Godavary District ;
(b) whether it is a fact that the lease amount of 400 bags have been reduced to 200 bags for 6 years; and
(c) if so, under what provision the Commissioner has issued such orders?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Ch R.V.P. Murthy Raju):(a) The Commissioner permitted the E. O. to effect the compromise by which the tenant could get remission of rent.
(b) No, Sir. It was reduced from $\mathbf{i 4 \frac { 1 } { 2 }}$ bags per acre to 12 bags per acre
(c) The Commissioner. Endowments Department is competent to issue orders permitting compromise under section 79 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Ast, 1966.

ఎ. కొ $ల ~ ద ా ర ు క ు ~ అ ర ్ ద ె ~ 8 ి మ ి ష న ్ ~ ప ొ ం ద గ ల ~ ర ా జ ీ చ ే య వ ల స ి ~ c ద న ి ~ క ~ మ ి న న ర ు ~$ కార్య నిర్వహణ అధికారి తెలియచేస్తారు.
ฏ. ఎకరానిక 14 నుంచీ 12 బస్తాలకు తగ్గించబడిండి.

 కారంะలిగి ఉన్నారు.
 ช గ్గంచాలని పటిష్ ప్ట్ట్రునన అవనరం ఎందుకు వచ్చంది ?
 నున్న ఆడినారాయణ. తఫానులవల్ల రిమిషన్న ఇవ్వషానిక కమిషనరుగారు అంగీక 8ంచాడు.
(8) ఎమ్. నాగరెడ్డి :-
 లున్నాయా? షేదరై ?
 నాకు छలియదు.
(B) ఎమ్. నాగి రడ్డి (గురజాల) :—ఆయన పెద్ద రై తు. రామలింగరాఖ గారీకి గంబంధించినపారు.

 ముల్ల చెబ్బ శగలినందువల్ల అదాడువవచ్చే మార్గం ఠేక హగ్గించారు.

 చిన్న వారిక యిక్చ్ర ప్రయనం చేస్తారా ?
 พలోచిస్రాం
(1) సి. 2. 3. రావు (కాకినాడ): -ఇప్పుఙు 400 బప్తాంనుంచి 200 ขస్తాలకు తగ్గించారు దయళో. ఫందులో వంక బస్తాలు వారికీ విరిక యిప్పెంచా రా?
 బస్తాలనుండి 200 బస్తాలక తగ్గించారన\%ం సరికాడు. $14 \frac{1}{2}$ బస్తాలం చే 12 బస్త్రాలు మా ర్చారు.


 కండ్్ల్ చెకార ? వారు ఖాస్వామి అమినా ఉండవచ్చునన్నారు. 2ివరాలు ెెలియు అన్నారు. ఏ ఏాతిపదికమిద యింఠ మంచి భూమిని యిచ్రారు?

 కాబట్ట తగగగంచడం జరిగింది.
 8ణార్డ్డు తయూడు చేసేనారా?
 ఒక8కే యిచ్రినారు.
(8) 2. నత్యనారాయణ:——చేవస్థానం ఫూములు పాటకు పెట్టెనప్పుడు పెద్ద ప్ద్ద झూస్వుములు హాచ్చు మొతాని పాట పాఁ తరువాత మంత్రలలు క మిషనరును యuన్ ఫ్లుయన్సుచే తగ్గగం
 యిచ్చారా?


(8) $\times ి$ æ, ఈళ్వ
 ెెట్టలేరా?
 6 సంవత్సరాలవరకు కిిలంచడానికి మiనకు ఆధికారం ฮేడుఁ

High level meeting on Housing problems
88-

* 621 Q.-Sri M. Nagi Reddy:-Will the hon. Minister for Housing \& Accommodation be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meetiny was held at Visakhapatnam in the month of April 1912 to discuss about the housing problems in growing towns of the State;
(b) if so, the dicisions arrived at the mesting; and
(c) whether the Housing Board would be decentralised to set up exccutive wings in all districts?

The Minister for Housing and Accommodation (Sri L. Lakshnana Das):-(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) 1 copy of the proceedings of the meeting hold at Visakhapatnam on 13-4-1972 is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) The Housing Board has already extended its activites in the districts. It has opened Divisions and Sub-Divisions in some of the Districts.

## PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

Copy of proceedings lado on thé Table of the House vide item (b) of Starred Question No. 624 [ ${ }^{*}$ 88]
Proceedings of the Mering held in the Circuit House. Visakhapatnam on 13-4-1972 at 11.00 A. M.

## Present :-

1. Sri L. Lakshman Das. Minister for Housing ond Accommodation.
2. Sri M• Seshu Madhava Rao, Chairman, Andhra Pardesh Housing Board.
3. Sri Annam Viswanadha Rao, President, Andhra Pardesh Co-opertive Housing Federation
4. Sri C. N. Sastry, I. A. S. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.
5. Sri S• N• Achanta, I. A•S. Collector, Visakhapatnam.
6. Sri K.Purushotham Naidu, I. A. S. Collector, Srikakulam.
7. Sri I. Ramaswamy, Deputy Secretary to Goverament. Planning and Co-operation Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad.
8. G. Venkataramana Reddi, Director of Town Rlanning. Hyderabad.

> 9. Sri Ali Asgar, Managing Direcsor, Andhra pardesh Co-operative Housing Federation.

## 10. Sri Venkataratnam, Housing Engineer.

It was agreed that action on the following lines should be taken by the Co-operative Housing Federation:-

1. In addition to granting loans to Co-operative Housing Societies for Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Schemes, the Federation should also grant loans to Co-operative Sozieties formed for the beneflt of the poorer sections of the Community like small farmers, artisans, low paid Governmeat Employees etc.: whose annual income does no exceed Rs. 4,000-per annum /for construction of houses in rural areas and semi-urban areas costing between Rs. $20 \%-$ and 2500 - each, the period of repayment being so adjusted that the loanee is not expected to pay more than Rs. $20 /-\mathrm{p}$. m. For this purpose a District Level Society could be organised which will obtains loans from the Federation on behalf of its members and get the houses constructed throug the agency of the Housing Board and allot it to its members. A cheap design for such houses will be drawn up by the Director of Town Planning. This scheme could be tried in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and two other districts in Rayalaseema and Telangana areas to begin with.
2. To enable the successful implementation of the seheme referred to in item (1) above, the fed ration should get its by laws amended such a way as to facititate decentralisation of the procedure inlthe grant of loans on the lines of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Federation.
3. The feasibility of granting lonns by the Housing Federation or under the Rural Housing Programme for the re-roofing of old houses by fire proof roofing material should be examined. The loan should not be granted in case to the loanee but the loan amount sanctioned should be made over to the Housing Board which would execute the work.
4. In the case of members of Co-operative House Building Societies who had obtaned their sites from the Visakhapatnam Town Planning Trust, the Federation is at present insisting on each applicant for loans furnishing a no-objection certificate from the Town Planning Trust for the mortgage of the site in favour of the Federation. This is causing undue delay and inconvenience to the members. Instead of this procedure, the Town Planning Trust will furnish a general certificate that in respect of developed plots sold by the Town Planning Trust the Trust has no objection to the mortgage of such sites to the Federation for the purpose of obtaining a loan for house construction and the Federation will accept such a certificate.
5. The Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam will make over an extent of about 100 aores in its Maddipalem layout to the Housing Board immediately for the construction of Low Income Group Houses and Middle Income Group Houses for allotment on hire-purchase
basis and rental houses．In case of rental houses，economic rent should be collected and not subsidised rent．The land should be handed over to the Housing Board without waiting for its develop－ ment which will be undertaken by the Housing Board itself．
 ＂The scheme could be tried in Srikakulam and Vis，khapatnam districts and two other districts in Rayalaseema and Telangana areas to begin with＂అన్నారు．సర్యారు జిల్లాలల కూడ్ 1－2 జిల్లా తినుగు ఆలోచన ఉందా？Zెండవది－＂Thc loan should not be granted in case to the loanee but the loan amount sanctioned should be made over to the Husing Borrd which would execute the work．＇$\quad$ N్న్ రu． కొన్నిచోట్ల హాసుకు కట్టుకునేవారు చేగుకునేటట్లు యిచ్చేటట్ల：యితే కొంత
 $ఈ$ ఒని చేయాలనేదానిని ごడలించడానికి పూనుకుంటారా？




玉ోర్రు యాక్టినిటీస్．ఇcక 8 జిల్లాలు మ్ర త $2)$ స్జుం్గ

 నిర్ణ యించారో చెప్పగలరా ！
 విซాఖట్నం：ఒంగోలు，కడప，మెరక్，అదిలాఱాద్，వరంగల్ జిల్లాఠఠో
 （కాకుళం జిల్లాలో పని ఆరంధిวచాకు విళాఖవట్నం జిల్లాలో ఏని ఆరంఖిం చారు．కొన్ని చోట్ల—వరంగ్厂 జిల్లా చెండర్స్ డిసై $్ ~ అ య ి న వ ి, ~ క ొ న ్ న ి ~$ గోజులలో పని eరంభిస్తారు．సెల్లూగు，చిత్తూరు，కడ్నాలు．ముహబూణ్నగ్，

 సొల వాలి．





 $72-78$ లో ఉన్న 6 జిల్లాలు తిగుకోపాలని అనుకులటున్నాం.
 హేసనట్లుగా జల్లాలలో పిట్కి కూడా ఫాడచేషన్ ఏరృరచాలన్నారు. ఏ జిల్ల





 ఒప్నియున్ కావాలన్నా హైదరాడాదుకు పంపంచడం వల్ల 4-5 మాసాలు

 మino అw
 యాజమాన్రంలో బోక్డ్ వే ఱeస్యం కాకుండా వం

 खుఁడ వేసి అ (్రూవల్ వచ్చిన తరుతాత e ఖోర్డులు స్థాపిస్తాం.
 కో-ఆవ రేటవ్ సంస్థలు ఏర్పాటు చేలుకుం ్ల ఫడ రేమ్న నో నిమిత లేకుడా సహాయం చేస్తారా?

 కోట్ల దాపాయలు వస్తున్నాయి. ఏ్రి సంవత్సరం యీ యాా్ట్రి విస్ చ్వారా
 ఏర్పాట్ల చేస్తున్నాం.

 bజకున్నాగు. అిి పూర్తి అయినదా? గనర్న మెంటు ఆ घండ్లను కాం (టాక్టు









 స్ట్ప్ ప8iథథ

 ళీకుకొనడొనిక న్ర్ణయ Mu చేసుకొన్నాము. ఫెడరేషన్ నుంచి

 ఉ
(8) మహ山్ర్ర 飞జబలి:-ఫడ రేషన్ నిర్యయానుసారషు రాయల్రు,





 మొరటి పేరాల" "In addition to granting loans to Co-operative Housing Societies for low income group and middle income group schemes, the Federation should also grant loans to Cooperative Societies formed for the benefit of poorer sections of the community. small farmers, artisans and the low-paid government employees etc. whose income shall not exceed Rs, 4000 per anuum......"












 ఏర్పాట్ శ్యాలని చెప్పాము.


 యిస్తామన్నట్లు, శరేవాఆ యివ్వలేము అన్నట్లు ష్ర్రికల చదివాము, అది ఎంతవరకు వచ్రునదో చెబు ฐారా?
(8) యల్, అజ్మణవాసు :—ఇక్క-డ ఆ భోKట్టా ఏమీలేచు.




 పెంట సే చెక్ చేసి రిజష్ట్ర చేయాలని అచేశము పంపిస్తారా?
 సాగదుఱని ఫెడరేషనుతో మాట్లాడాము, వాబు పై లాస్ని మార్చారు. అవి


(8)మతి శ్, ఈశ్వరిటాయి:-72-78లో 6 घిల్లాలు తీసు గొంటున్నట్లు.

 ఎందుకు చేひకూడడు ?

 * ఒక్రజిల్లాను ఇవ్పుడు ళీసుకొంటున్నాము.
 హాస్నిగ్ ఱోర్డు ఏర్పడినదా?

 ఒక డిిజన్ని క్









(8) Kie リ







 సై్రుస్సక కూడ షే

 シంచేమో చూస్తాను.

## Transmission of Electricity

89-
*646 Q.-Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) :-Will the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state :
(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu bave agreed to transmit the electricity which was proposed to be supplied by Kerala State to our State; and
(b) if $\mathrm{so}_{\text {, }}$ the particulars of the agreement?

The Minist r for Power (Smt. B. Jayaprada):-(a) The Government of lamil Nadu transmitted the power which was supplied by Krrala State to our State upto 13-6-1972. Due to the non-setting in of monsoon in Kerala the water levels in the hydel reservoirs in that State were depl ted, creating a situation where their supplies would hardly be sufficient even for their own needs upto 23 rd June 1972. Therefore, Tamil Nadu stopped transmitting power from Kerala from 13-6-1972.
(b) No agreement has been entered into as the power supply is only for emergency use.
 తే మీస్ష్టరేనా?
(6)మత घ. జఝ్|పద :-కాదు,

## Abolition of Shortened B.Ed.. Training Centre for the Graduaie Secondary grade Teachers

90-

* 56: Q.-Smt. B. Sarojinamma [ Put by Sri Ch. Parasurama Nailu (nardsamapet)]: Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:
(a) the reasons for abolishing the shortened B, Ed., Training Cours: for Graduates wosking as Se ondary Grade Scbool Teachers; and
b) whether the Government will consider to permit the Secondary Grad Teachers to undergo one year B. Ed., Training Course treating their training pericd as on duty?

The Mini ter for Education and Cultural Affairs (Sri B. Sice Rama Murthy):-(a) The Shortened B. Ed., Training Course in Andhra area was dis:ontinued, as the dearth of qualified $B$ Eds. in that area was wiped out and the yearly intake in the Colleges of Education in that area will be sufficient for meeting the needs of that r.gion. It is being continu $d$ in Telangana area.
(b) No
 టీచర్సు LЕయీNి
 స్ర్గములో వుండఏోయారు. ఒక మెమొరాండనుకు ముఖ్మం|తిగారికి,


 [చెఱనింగు ఫాండుతన్న్ారిక むని చేస్తున్న చాలములో ఏ రక మiగా ిితాలు



 పనిచేయడం జరిందో, అలా పఁప్చిన కాలంలో డిస్కంటీన్గ్ చేయుడం జరినండా అని అడిగారు. అటువంటి వరిస్థిత లేదు.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

> Raising of Harijanpet in Ankannagudem, Eluru Tq. By Land Lords

90-
S. N. Q. Na. -1508 P. Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, M. Nagi Reddy and Sri V. Srikrtshna:-Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleasedte state:
(a) whether it is a fuct that the Land-Lords in Ankannagudem in Eluru Taluk, West Godavari District raided the Harijanpet, killed two Harijans a! dinjured 19 others in the second week of April 1972;
(b) whether it is a fact that most of the culprits have not so far bcen apprehended;
(c) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of the village being scart d by th ses attrocities left the village anblock and are afraid to come back to tie village; ard
(d) if so, what does the Government propose to do to assure the Harijans of safty to their person and property?

Sri P. V. Narasimaha Rao:-(a) Yes, Sir (b) All the fifty four (54) accused have been apprehended.
(c) It is not a fact that the Harijans of the villag: have luft the village They are present in the village following their avocations. A Police picket of 3 Police Constables is still station d in the village.
(d) There is no danger to the safety of preson and property, as there is a police picket in the village. In this conncction a case in Crime No $42 / 72 \mathrm{u} / \mathrm{s} 147,148,323,324,326$ and $302 \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{w} 149$ IPC of Eluru taluk Police Station was registered and charge sheet was filed on $30-5-1972$ against 22 accused. The case is pending trial and posted to 30 6-1972 for supply of documents to the accused.



 పారిక ఎటువంట ర ణణ ఇచ్రారు?
(8) ప. వి, నరసింహారావు: - వారు మొట్ట మొృదట పిటిషన్ పెట్టుకున్నట్లు లేదు. ఇది పంచాఝతి ఎన్నికలకు సంబంధించిన తగాడా. 71 たో పంచాయి


 విఫలల అయింది. డాని మూలంగా మనస్ఫర్థలు పెరిగాయి. హారిజ్జనహాడకు వెఫ్భి వారిని కొట్టారని ఫీరు చెప్పడం, వీరందరూ క లిసి హరిజనుల మీడ నడి కొట్టరం చివరళు మరణాలు కూడ్ సంథవించాయి, వారు మొదట మాకు
 తెలియుు.
(8) 2. నత్యనారాయుణ :-హారిజుల్ స్ప్ట్గం दూస్వానుల దగ్గర









 చేసే చంపటo కాదు. He fired in the air just to provcke the persons present. ఒక $\operatorname{Ln}^{2}$ కేషన్ పుట్టించటానిక అతను ఫయిర్ చేయદం జరిగింది. కాని దానివల్ల [పాణనస్టము జరుగలేగు. さరువాత బరిసెతో పొడిచి చంపడం
 జీగింద సేది కనుక్యొని घాధ్యులై వారిమిక చర్య छీసుకుంటాను.




 చేశ్రా?
(8) పి. వి నరసేంహారావు: —వారి రజ:o యివ్వకుండం డెలిలరేట్గా యిటునంటిది జరిగి తేప్క చర



 たోగానే చర్య తీసకుంటారా?
(8) పి. వి. నరసింహారావు :——తవ్పకుండా. I will get the report as quickly as possible.




 యాక్ష్








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Sri P．V．Narasimha Rao：－I will instruct the DIG concerned to go to the spotand give us a report within the next four days．
 －
 కనుక్ర్య్రానాను，



 （టాన్న్ఫ5 చేయించడం జీిగంది．ఆయన పేకలయెడ దయగా వుం చేవారు．
 మ：డ్టూ బిలు కొందరు ఒక నెలకు కూరడ దొరక లేదు．घలా సంఘటనలు ఓకరాని తరుహాత ఒకటి జరిగాయి，ఇవన్నీ పఁఫ్రీ చేయాల్మి వులది．వివరంగా జరిలీలన జరుむుతారా？
 చెప్పారు，［వాళాడు కూడా．చాని గు8ించి శేను కనుక్కొ：టాను．ఈ ［ప్ర న్రుల సమయంఱో
 ＊


Sri V．Srikrishnz：－We must encourage honest officers，Sir．

## Teaching Grants to Newly Started Colleges

n0－B－
S N．Q．No．1509－H．－Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulureddi （Gudur）：－Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state：
（a）how many Colleges were started in the State since $1-7-67$ on condition that the managements should bear the recurring expen－ diture for three years；
（b）whether the Government are giving teaching grant and ad－hac grant after a lapse of three years；
（c）if not，the reasons therefor；
(d) the number of Colleges with names and places opened since $1-7-67$ for which the Government are giving teaching grant without the above said condition; and
(e) whether any adhoc grants have been released to these Colleges ?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:-(a), (b), (c), (d) \& (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 1509-H [* 90-B]

(a) 2 Colleges viz. S.V.K.P. College at Markapur and S.G B.S. College for Women at Narasapur were started in 1967 with a condition that the managements should run the colleges without grant for a period of 2 years.

1 professional college i. e. A. J. Bodhane Kalasala, Machilipatnam was also permitted by the Government in 1967 with similar condition:

The following 8 colleges were opened without grant-in-aid for a period of 3 years in Andhra area during 1968-69.

1. N. T. R. College, Nandigama
2. J. K. C. College, Guntur
3. S.R.V.R.Y.N. College, Amaravathi
4. C. R. College, Chilakaluripet
5. S. C. S. College, Jaggayyapet
6. Pedanandipadu College, Pedanandipadu
7. Visvodaya College, Venkatagiri Town
8. Smt. K R. Women's College, Rajahmundry

Five Colleges were opened ( 4 in 1968-69 and 1 in 1969-70) in $t$ he Telangana region without grant for a period of 3 years and they are:

1. C. K. M. College, Warangal
2. S. A. P. College, Vikarabad
3. K. R. R. College, Kodad
4. N. M. Arts and Science College, Jogipet
5. L. B. Arts and Science College, Warangal

Besides the above colleges, Government permitted the opening of a private Arts and Science College. Peddapuram during 1967-68 with ore of the conditions that the college should be run by the private management only with its own funds till such time. Government, provide funds for the payment of grantin- pid.
 Adnadit grants to a few colleges only white wert oped withbut grantheate for want of sufficient funds in the plan budget,
(d) The Government have permitted the following colleges with grant-in-aid right from their inception :Andhra Region:
(1) Sri Satya Sai Arts and Science College for Women, Anantapur (1968).

Telengana Region :
(1) Andhra Mahila Sabla Arts and Science College for Women (day) Hyderabad (1968-69)
(2) Andhra Vidyalaya Arts, Commerce and Science College, Gaganmahal, Hyderabad (1968-69).
(3) Sardar Patel College, Secunderabad (1969-70).
(1) Smt. Satyamma Narasimha Rao Menorial College, Hyderabad (1971-72).
(5) Dharmavanth Degree College of Science, Yakutpura* Hyderabad (1971-72).
(e) The following colleges have been sancticned Ad-hoc grant:

| Name of the unaided colleges in the State to which Ad-hoc assistance and Ad-hoc grants er: paid by Government. | Ad-hoc assi-taece and Ad-hoc grants paid for the year. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1969-70 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1970.71 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1971-72 } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| I. B. G. B. S. College for Women, Narasapur | 25,600 | 25.930 | 60,000 |
| 2. C. K. M. College, Warangal | 25,0c:0 | 30,000 | 65,000 |
| 3. K. R. R. College, Kodad. | 25,000 | 30,000 | 67.000 |
| 4. N. M. Arts and Science College, Jogipet | 25,000 | 30,000 | - |
| 5. Smt. K. R. Women's College, Rajamundry | - | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| 6. Peddapuram College, Peddapuram | 25.000 | 2500 | 6),000 |
| 7. S. A. P. College. Vikarabad | - | 30,000 | c5,000 |
| 8. S. V. K. P. College, Markapur | - | - | 50,00 |
| 9. Smt. Satyamma Narasimha Rao Memorial College, Hyderabad (Aided) | - | - | 20,800 |
| 10. Dharmavanth Degree College of Science, Hyderabad• (Aided) | - | - | 20,000 |
| -1. Andhra Mahila Sabba College for Homen. Hyderabad. | - | - | 59,000 |

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Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao-Sir, every case has to depend on its own merits


 [గాంటx, ఇస్తున్నారు. వి8క మారమే ఎందుకు qస్తున్నారు? ఆ కరడషన్స్
 అందులో ముఖ్యమం ఆయిదు 5 థాశాలలకు $\alpha$ I్ హ

 నిఫార్సులు కేశారు. తెలంగాణా నిధుల నుండి పూర్తిగా ఖర్చు పెట్ట్ గా $90 山 ు$
 వారి అవ్వడం జరుగుతున్నద.

They are unaided colleges to which adhoc ass stance is given They are not aided colleges. They are not granted grant-in-aid Probably the Hon. member has either not seen the paper placed on the Table of the House or seen it wrongly.




Sri P. V. Narasimba Rao: Every case has to depend on its merits
 పంట్ో వాస్థ లెనప్సుtు according to the discretion of the Government we are giving. $0 \circ$ శే శాళు



 ఒకరకంగా లేడు కనుక అన్నిటిs \& ష
 రాలు అయున్


క"ంట న్నాము.
షుందుะనచచ్చిక [పాంతాలని ఖావిస్తున్నారా?
పుంటంది.

Cholera Epidemic
S. No. Q $90-\mathrm{C}$.
S. N. Q. No. 1509-L. Sri C. V. K. Rao:- Will the hon. Minister for Health \& Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are reports of Cholera epidemic in the State;
(b) if so, what urgent steps are taken by the Public Health Department;
(c) whether it is not true that 20 people died due to Cholera and 25 patients admitted in taluk hospital of Narasampeta of Warangal District in the month of June 1972; and
(d) if so, what are the steps taken to prevent further spreading of this epidemic?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari):- (a) There are reports of Cholera cases in the State from February. The total cases reported in whole year till now are 52 and there are no deaths due to Cholera.

The incidence of Cholera is in sporadic form but not in epidemic form.
(b) i) Distrct Medical and Health Officers have already been instructed to establish strict surveillance and reporting of cholera cases.
ii) Provision for prompt and adequate treatment was made at all Hopitals and Primary Health Centres by keeping adequate stocks of drugs.
iii) Health staff have been kept ready for all preventive mseasures and intensive immunisation programme is launched.
iv) The Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services in-charge of Cholera control, along with Dirsctor, Thetitute of Preventive Medicine has already left Hyderabad for investigation and organising control work.
(c) 46 cases of Gastro enteritis were admitted in the month of February and two died; and
(d) All the preventive measures enumerated under (6) above have been taken and the disease is under controt.

Mr. Speaker:-There is another 341 notive reganding Cbolera which was given by Smt. Iswari Bai.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-It is not a regular notice.
Mr. Spєaker:-Smt. Eshwari Bai wanted to raise a question. She has put a question. You betier answer it.
(8) మతత జి, ఈళ్వరీ బాయి : - వేముల వాడたో కొంతముందిచగ్పోయారు
 హా్పటల్ టో ఎంకమందని చేర్చారు, ఎంతమం

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- As per the latest information available in the Directorate. there is no report of Cholera or gastro enteritis from Karimnagar District for the month of lune. This is confir med from D.M.H.O Karimnagar by trank call at 5 P.M- on $29-6.72$. No cases of cholera have been reported upto $26.4-72$ from Khammam District for the month of june. However, only 7 cases of gastro ente ritis cases have been reported for the whole district for the month of june. The well known outbreak of cholera has not been reported but only there were sporadic cases from june to September every year in the usual prevalent season for Cholera. All preventive and control measurcs have already been taken as enumerated by the answering of Short Notice question No. 1519 put by Sri.C.V.K.Rao.

Smt J. Eswari Bai :-I received the information 4 days back-
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-This is the latert report. yesterday evening I have got it at 5.50 P.M.


 కొన్ని చావులు జరిగాయి. కన్నానాపల్లి అస్మ [గానుంలో కఅర వచ్చింది.
 సై
 రిటోర్టు ఏమిటే ? In the month of April when Cholera was prevailing in Kuppam Chittoor District in so many villages, the hon. Minister was pleased to depute one Deputy Director to that area. Is it not Cholera? If not what is the diagnisis made by your officers?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-I have already submitted that there are no cholera cases. They are Gastro enteritis.

Sri D. Venkatesam:-If it is not cholera, what is the diagnisi made by your officers? What is that cpitemic?

Sri Mohd, Ibrahim Ali Ansari:-As I have submited itwas not due to Cholera,

The stools was examined and there was no positive cases. 位 was only found to be gastro-enteritis.

Sri D. Venkatesham:-It is not one death. Sir. There were nearly 20 deaths in that taluk. So, what are the dearhs due in that particular period of three to four days? Your Depaty Director came. What was the report given to the Government?

Sri Mohd. Ibzahim Ali Ansari:-I don't have the report on hand. I will get the report and furnish it to the Hon'ble Member.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- The Hon'ble Minister says that there are no cases of deaths due to cholera, it is due to gastro-entritis. It is a common way of escaping a particular thing Sir. The death is there. 20 pecple died and it is reported. It is reported in the Press. When it is so reported recently, is it not the responsibility of the department? Choleia means, it is a very serious thing. It is epidemic and immediately the Collector has got to notify and now when that is the position what is it if is is not Cholera. The departmeit concerned has not announced stating that it is not cholera and it is gastro-entritis and that people need not be so much bothcred and necessary precautions are :aken. Why such an announcement was not made.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:- When there is no case of cholera how can we announce?

SriC V.K. Rao:- It is reported in the press and it $i$; not lataly that it has been reported. It is only after some doctor stated that these 20 people died due to cholera and 25 patients were admim tted in taluk hospital, Narsampeta. Even yesterday it came in the radio stating that some people died due to cholera. If that is so why shoud you escape saying that it is gastro-entritis.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:- It is not a case of escaping. Actually the stool of the sick was examined at random and it was not found positive. That is why it is not a case of cholera and it is not correct to say that 20 persons died. The laiest report which I have got is that only 2 died out of 46 admitted in the hospital.

## Sii C. V. K. Rao:-It was in the Press, Sir.

Dr. Fatimunnisa Begum (Peddakurapdu):-Hon'ble Speaker Sir, the Hon'ble Minster has been saying that the deaths are due to gastro-entritis because it is not proved. Unless it is proved that in the motion there is the bacteria of the cholera it cannot be said that deaths are due to cholera. In the mofussil hospital anybody can die due to dehydration as a cause of gastro entritis; so being a mofussil hospital there was no proper treatment given. That is what I think, I imagine that the treatment for dehydration and ordinary gastrom entritis has not beer treated properly and so that is the cause of the deaths and the cholera may not be there. We have seen so many cases of gastro-entritis where there has not been any cholera. So the ordindry person can think that it is cholera because patient had dehydration, vomitting and diarrhoea. Unless it is proved by bacteriological examination of the motion and unless they find the cholera embryo we cannot say it is the cholera So all other invesigations can be done and preventive measures can be taken even for gastro-entritis, but unless it is proved that it is cholera, we need not give any immunization for cholera

 due to gastro-entritis అரு

 [పేవెంటి పూనుకో లేదు ?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:-We have taken all the possible preventive measures.

Smt. J. Eswaribai:-This is the Piess report "Deccan Chronicle"' He, being a Minister saying like that. I am very sorry to say.

 This is June 28th, "Deccan Chronicle". According to the news received here three persons died of cholera in Koram village in Vemulavada Samithi. The authorities of the Primary Hcalth Centre at Chendurthi have already been informed but no preventive measures have been taken so far. Tharefore the people request the District Medical authorities to move in the matter. So being a Minister
कम सें कम जबं आप पेपर में कोई चीज देखते है तो उस पर एक्रान लेना चाहिए। हम जब यहां पूछने हैं तो आप आसानी से जवाब दे देते हैं कि इत्तेल्ग नहीं । You should take some interest. What is the use of saying 'I have not received Sir, onl" yesterday Sir'. What is the meaning of all
 ఉన్నట్లుగా ఉంది.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-I never said that I don't have the information. I told the Hon'ble Member that I got the information yesterday evening at 5.83 from the D.M.H and this is the report which I have submitted.

Smt. J. Eswaribai :-Why should you get it yesterday? We are receiving it on 27 th and the Minister is getting the report only yesterday. It is announced in the Press on 28th.

Mr. Speaken :-Questions are over.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE






 మం摖గా ేో

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:-I take very strong objection to such sporadic points being raisad withouf a rule, without a notice, without any procedure being foliowed, just for the sake of the gallery and the Press. If certi.in matters have been brought before the House they will be answered in due course. How does it enhance the prestige of this House, Sir if this is the way we function-

Smt. J. Eswaribai :-I am really very sorry. On that day the Chief货Minister was present there. అప్పుడు మి๘ ఎందుకు అఱచ లేదు ?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:--There is a method of giving the replies to these things, Sir. There is a time, there is an occasion. When the reply is given to the entire debate it is then that the replies to these things are also given. Naturally what Smt. Eswaricai says, I agiee with her to some extent. I was at fault in not rising at that time and scotching it on the spot but because of the diganity of the House which we have to maintain, I did not do that. We might take the opportunity when it comes, but I now realise that I should have done it at that time itself.

Sri D. Venkatesham:-What has been published in the paper has been brought to the notice of the House. What is the fault of the Member?

Mr. Speaker:-The point is, it was already raised in the House, during the reply of the Finance Minister. They could have answered it. Why should it be repeated time and again?

Sri D. Venkatesham (Kuppam):-That particular Member has not brought any information, simply he has mentioned that. When it was seen in the paper Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy brought it to the notce of the House stating that in such and suchlpaper it has been published like this So, Stinivasulu Reddy cannot be found fault with.

Mr. Speaker :--Chief Minister has replied to that.
Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):-It is a matter that has apprared in the Press, so it has become a matter of public importance. This matter has been raised in the Budget speec: by the Hon'ble Member and then the Deputy Chief Minister had said that when the Chief Minister comes he will reply to that thing.

It must have gone to the notice of the Chie ${ }^{\text {e }}$ Minister. Then another Member spoke on this subject. I cannot see how the Chief Minister could say that the dignity of the House is affected. The dignity of the House would really be affected if that incident had taken place. If the Chief Minister is ignorant of such a situation, he makes an intellectual debut on this. How could he escape his duty. Is it not his duty to tell us whether if is true or not. If it is. true he could tell that to the Member. It is a matter of vital importance, The Chief Minister tries to bring outh as ir spomebody has raised some
bodv las rased snmethirg out of spite and created sorrething. It gres a ve-y wirg impression that some body has raised tu it point ont o: sris. It apreared in the Press. How that could escape the notee of the Chidf Minister. Why did he not come prepared to answer.

Sri P. V. Narasimba Rao:-Sir, I want a clear directive from the Chair on these malters. If anything appeared in anv Paper anywhere in the country. is is to be made a suhject of sudjen interpellaton here, and sverv Ninister or Chief Minister is expected to reply on the spot saying. yes' or no' withont following any Rules and without Notice. I do not know, if this is so, how can we function pro, verly in this House. If there is anything, let that come before us. We are not shielding anybody. We are not afraid of it But if it is dene by way of recklessness, by way of certain kind of sinister pleasure to get people in a sort of disrepute, then it is not proper.

Sri C. V K Rao:-I am sorry that a responible Chief Minister is trying to dive:t the attention from the subject. It is a clearcut case. Can he say that it has escaped his notice. Is it not his duty to say that it is 'wrong', if it is wrong. What action is going to be taken in the matter?

> (Sri Srikrishna rose in his seat).

Mr. Speaker:-What is it? Mr. Sri Krishna, why not wait till the Chief Minister has finished.

Sri V. Stikrishı (Mangalagiri):-When a Member raises anything which looks objecticnable, he can as well protest against it. But to say what he has spoken is 'recklessness', is not fair. It is equally the same, for the people who are hearing it for the last two three days, they also say it is equally reckless.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:-It is not recklessness. Answers will be given at the appropriate time. Replies will come at proper t'me. There is a stage, there is an occasion.

Sri V. Srikrishna:-The whole question is let him reply. Things should not have been allowed to drift to this level. When that issue has come and the Chief Minister has risen, he could have
 would not have arisen again.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:-When the member raised the question on the Floor of the House the other day. the Deputy Chief Ministers was here. He had told that the Chief Minister would reply to it. Has it escaped the notice of the Chief Minister.
(At this stage several Members from the Treasury Benches stood up in their seats).

Sil C. V. K. Rao : - Sir, it is unfair, when a Member is speaking, so many people standing up. Does the Rule of the House permit this?

Mr. Speaker :-I would not permit all the people rising at a time. Please resume your seats. I have heard you. Mr. C. V. K. Rao. Now, we shall bear Mr. K. Prabhaker Rao, What is his Point of Order?

## (Members resumed their seats):

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao (Bapatla):-The Point of Order is this, Sir. Now, we have got a right to raise any Point of Order before this House. But we have got to proceed under the Rules of the House. Under Rule 341, any hon. Member with the permission of the Chair (and if that permission is given) can raise a point I shall explain why this procedure is adopted. Sir, prior to rule 34:, all and sundry matters were being raised and much if the time of the House was wasted and consumed. Therrfore. Rule 341 was introduced. Another thing, when a point is raised, the Minister concerned must get time to get prepared to give a reply. If hon. Member Sri C. V. K. $\therefore$ ao, wanted to raise a Point of Order, he could have sought the permission of tha Speaker and the Speaker would have asked the Minister concerned to come prepared. Rule 341 , says :
"No matter, however important and urgent may be, shall be raised by any Member, without having given at least half an hour's notice to the Speaker before the commencement of the sitting for the day and obtained bis permission.'

It is not as though we can straightaway stand up and raise a point, and say, "We have a right".

Sri C. V. K. Rao:-Another Pcint of Order, Sir. You kindly give a ruling.

Sri Ratnasabhapathi (Rajampet):-Sir, Can a Point of Order be raised on another Point of Order. Have you permitted him to speak?

Mr. Speaker :-I had not permitted, I was also taken by surprise. This is not the manner in which this House should function, I have been telling all the time that whenever you want to raise anything which you think cannot be brought under 341, and which affects even the whole State, you can inform me in my Chamber $5-10$ minutes before I cone to the Chair. But this was not done. If I feel that it is such an important matter, I could allow. So, I appeal to the House, to all the Membirs not to resort to the method. Let us strictly observe the Rules.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Gurajala):-I request the hon. Speaker to expunge this portion.

Mr. Speaker :-I will see that.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam) :-Everyday it is not uncommon for us to come across certain publications which are defamatory in nature against persons occupying important positions ; be it Minister, hon. Member or other persons. There is any amount of indulgence in that (what we call) 'yellow jornalism'. If defamatory publicaṭions
are to bs made the subject matter of discussion before the House, they should have some intimate relation with the subject matter which has beea put up on agenda. If there is no connection whatsoever, between defamatory publications and the matter which has been put up on the Agenda, then it is certainly irrelevant for any Member, all uf a sudden, to raise that defamatory matter for discussion in the House. Whenever any dafamatory matter, which has been published in any Paper, is to be raised by any Member of the House, certainly it must get the prior approval of the Cahir, and when that approval has been given, then only it could be raised in the House. That procedure has to be followed. Otherwise, there is no safety for any Member or for anyone, Sir-

SriC.V.K.Rao :-This kind of procedure, should every Member dictate to you, Sir?
$\mathrm{Mr} \cdot$ Speaker :-They are not dictating. You are trying just to do it.

Sri C. V. K• Rao;-I am not also dictating• I should be heard• Out of a particular point which I have raised, they are interrupting and trying to evolve so many principles. Can I explain my position?

Mr Speaker :-What is your position and on what points you are explaining to me?

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-Mr. Syed Hussain
Mr. Speaker: You dont t go into that. I have sufficiently heard it. We have gone to the other points.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:-I am rasing a point of Order. My point of Order is this. Last time the Deputy Chief Minister said, when a matter allied to this was raised, that the Chief Minister would reply to it. Now, an occasion has arisen that the Speaker may ask the Chief Minister who is in his seat, to reply.

Mr. Speaker:-The Chief Minister's reply will be given at the appropriate time. When the reply is given by the Finance Minister, the point will be covered.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-Vtry well, let him reply at the appropriate time. The time is this-

Mr. Speaker :-Do you want him to reply now?
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :-Certain allegations were made in the course of a speech on the budget- The appropriate time to answer those allegations would be at the time of winding or the last reply by the Finance Minister, or I may also intervene at that timeBut this point being raised suddenly without notice, without rule and without rhyme, I do not know what the motivations can be.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-Because the Chief Minister was absent at the time and since he is in the House now, I raise it.

Mr. Speaker ;-Let me go to the next item.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy :-Since you have disallowed the discussion on this saying that it is out of order, all that has come on public importance :
re: Suspension of certain offesals in connection with the misaprropriation of lakhs of Rupees in soil Conservatio: Department, Anantapur.
record must be expunged and since the matter was raised as a part of the budget speech and it is going to be replied by the Finance Minister. Since they have mis-used the procedure of the House, it would be fair to decide that those allegations which are again repeated without notice may be expunged from the reiords.

Mr. Speaker :- I do not say anything and waste the time.
Sri Syed Husan (Charminar) :--I may be allowa' to say one point. I do appreciate the Chief Minster's staiement that it would be replied at the appropriaie time. He is saying that it is reckiess on the part of a Member to ay this. It is hugly ocjecionable. It is reckless on the Chief Minister's side that he cid not have the audacity to answer.

An. Hoa. Member:-Minister know how to ferfom their duties. Don't use that unparliamentary language here-

Sri Kaza Ramanatham (Mudinepalli):-On a point of Order, Sir. According to the rules of procedure. fo any widi alega.ion that is bei g made against a Minister or anybady he must sive nouce of it in advance and then only raise it in the House. If such notice is not given, no reply is necessary at all for such wild allegations. When the hon Memhers asked for a reply, there is no point in saying that he could raise anything and talk anything, and then expect some answer from the Minister.

## Calling attention to matters of Urgeni public IMPORTANCE

$r e$ : Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
 Uగమీణ పనుల కార్య క్రుమ 25 లజలు మొత్తము కేటాయిం-చబడింది. ఈ మొత్త ము 1971 మాళ్ నాటి
 ఛించిన [ఎఫుత్ష అధికారులు అశేక అవకతవకలు చేశారని, ధనం దుక్వినియో







public imporiance：
$r e$ ：Suspension of cerain offici： $1 s$ in con－ nection with the misarpropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department，Anantapur．



 డూనికి అందుకు స゙ంబంధధిచచీన అధి కారల



 ఇతర విషయూలత్ పాటు యీ

1．పాంతాలను ఎన్నిక చేయబడడం యోను，సర్పే జరపడం అ゙ను కొuటూను బ0డంగ్ వగ్ రాలకు ముందుగా［పణొఖక లేక పోవడము．
 చేయడం a8ిఁ8， 1871 pనవరి సెలలో రు．3，72，000，ఫ゙ రు．3．64，000 వ్యయుంచేయీగా \＆కేసొరి 1971 మార్చి సెలలో రు．15，30， 00 మొత్ము ఖర్చు చేయబడింది．
 చేయకఃోડడం．

4．โివిధ కేం［రలకు．సణ్ డివిజ్న్సకు సంబంధించి ఒక డాసి క゙కట కంబంధము లేచండ్ యూనిట్ శేట్లల వ్లా్లసము，పాచ్చు ఖట్చలు，

5．విరివిగా（పభుత్వ బంజకు ఫాములలో గట్లు వేయడం，కొత్యా






 paroso $0^{4} 0$ ज


 Hathato public importance:
$r e$ : Suspension of cartain officials in connection with the misappropiation of lakhs of iupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.





 న్సస్ ఉం ఉారు. (1) పి. నారాయణ రెడ్డి——సీనియక్ భూసార రషణ అధి



 పూర్. 6; క.


 घాధిక.




 77. ఇదుుకు సంఖంధించిన వ్యవహారం ఇి.








 మొనం చేళ్రు. య

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection wi.h the misappropriation of lakhs of rupes in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

చ్ల్లరయినా రె \$ులు భరించవలసిన అవఃరం ఏర్పడుతున్నద. రె తులకు




 అఁటున్నారు. సంవత్సరం उెండు సెలలుగడచిపోయాయి. ఇంత ఆలగ్రంగా
 ఏోయిందని కూడ సేను అనుకాంటున్నాను.

 ఉండదు. ఎందుకం చె చానికి సంబంధించిన వివరాణు చొలా ఉప్వి ఇంళా


 అ నేకం జరుగుతున్నాయు అป ఒకగతుండగానే ముందుగానే ఎం" వయ రీ





 మేము \& [Jausprant ma్
 ఆక
 జొM






$r e$ : Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misarpropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Cnnservation Department, Anantapur.
 మార్చి మాసంలో 17 అぬలు ఖర్చు పెట్టారు. ఒక్ సైలో 17 లぬలు \$ర్చు














 ఉన్నదని $\{$ మr



Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhap):-On a point of order, Sir You win kiddy recollect, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we have agreed sometime ago that only such member; who have tabled a call. attention moftion may be allowes to participate in the discussion $\mathrm{big}_{\mathrm{o}}$ Lhe motion; If order to save time. If a number of other mem with afowed (till be a roating enquiry and it will prolens and the pef ofedibit. That is my gubmission. All of them hay agreed to tyof

se: Suspensipn of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conszuyation Department, Anantapur.

Sri. V.K. Rio :- It is not a question of C V.K. Rap or Mr. Owaisi. The question is, in this House, you, Sir, use your discretion in whatever way you like and we are here to abide by that decision. Let not extraneous things be brought in for extraneous consider ${ }^{\circ}$ trons.

Mr Speaker :-Let us not waste time over that.
 వ్యవహారం అంछాకూడ విచారడఠోయున్న $ి$ యింకా. ఎనర



 అనుకుఁటున్న్ను
 ఉన్న దో బ్ టిใలాగి an మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.
(8) వి. కృష్ణ.—— ఆఫసర్స్లోకూడ అనుమానం ఉన్నటువంట వరందరిని గస్ప్స్ షన్ లో పెట్ట Dిచారణ చేయమనండ రీనికి సంఐ ధించిన
















re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.





















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C．lling atten＇ion oa matter of $u_{1}$ gent 30 th June， 1972.
$e$ ：Suspension of certain officals in con－ nection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soll Cnnservation Dupartment Anantapur．

 こ జెస్సగా ఝున్ని ఊొ క అ క్నాని మేము అనుకొము ఇంతగాధ జరిగిత

 20jguns అల్టగ్నెటీఎ ఏదై నా చేస్తారా？

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy ．－There is one sentence．＂The En－ quiry Officer has reported that this affair is a calculated and deliberate one from the feld to the Directorate level and estimated
 －8）గృ

 పారకి మించిసటువంటి కమిీీ ఉండులి．అందుకని చిఫ్ మినిస్ట గారు చెప్ వచ్చు in むon చ్రనిక్ ఉన్న వివరాల్య
（8）వి．（ యున్న ${ }^{\text {a }}$ పైచి




（\％）す．ని．న6సింగ ఎఎ $\quad$ వరు 『ాధ゙





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Calling attention to a matier of urgetht public importance:
re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Adantapur.

Sri B. Ratnasabrapathy:-We have got with us the full information given by the Minister and the Government. Out of that information we made the suggestions. A deliberate and calculated effort \$o misappropriate money was there.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:- If that is all they have, we shall take action on the available information. (Laughter)

Sri B. Ratnasabhpathy:--There is $n_{\text {. }}$ need to be so clever. There are some more people whom Government is palpably shielding. Let a Committee be appointed.
 ఠేమిటొ వారిని చెప్పమనండి.
[12. వోకృష్ణ:-మీరు చడినన సమాధానంలో $ఆ$ పాయింట్ర వున్నది, 'From down below to the Directorate level it was deleberately done.'
 చేయలేడని అంరులో మెంటల్ గా ఒక ఆఫీసర్ నi వేసి, ఎoక్వయu8ి చేఝు స్తే అ చేమిళాటాస్ ఫాక్టీ కాదు: It will try to shield the culprits. $\quad$ దువeన, జాడింగ్

 "tusir m. Some outsiders must be there to enquire.



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re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misapprupriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
(8) 2ి. (8) కృష్ణ:-ముఖ్యమం|జిగాగు అంది అందకుండా, వట్టీపట్టకుండా

 అందులో నుండి మూడు నెలల్లో $ి$ గముంగి కూర్పుం చే సంవత్సరంన్నర అయినా


(8) Гా కాని చెంకటరశ్నం :—ఆలక్రం జ8ిగిట్లులేదు. మార్చృ




 వలసివచ్చింి. ఓక హాలూฐాకారు. అందువల్ల యియదులో సంవశ్సరం ఆలస్యం చేళారనడం య చార్ట్రం కాదు.





 " Wi w
 public importance :
re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
(8) క"కాని వెంక"టరత్నం:-గారవసఘ్యులు మా డిపాథ్టు మెంటు మా

 వేశాముగాని మా\&ిపార్టుమెంటు ఇrరినికారు.
 పుకం \&ాల్లాలోని ఆవిజన్ లో ఆన్నారు. ఈ Эచ్చిన డబ్లు ఎందుకు వినియోగించాలో అందుకు వినియోగించ



 మO తిగారిని కొరుతున్నను.


 కానలసేనస్తన్ని














$r e$ : Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriate on of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.



 అని... ...

 తేదు, ฐ ్juడు వసూథు చేయ




Sri P. V. Narasimha Rio :-We need not go into all those. details; it has been conceded that this is a case of fraudulent ember* zlement. నేను మనవి చేసేచేమం చే—— 8 Hes
 చేస్తాము. We will go into the records and see how 1 is to be done
 చై $\mathrm{Q}^{2}$. Ne



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 public importan.e:
$r e$ : Holding of entrance Examination for admission to medical colleges in Telangana area before the publication of the P U.C. resuits depriving many students of P.U.C. to apear for the said examinatisi.

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Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:-The question is whether the Director has gone there to enquire into this matter an l not whether he hid gone there for some pleasure trip or not.
$r e:$ Holding of Entrance Examination for admission to medical collges in Telangana area before the publication of the P. U. C. results depriving many students of P.U.C. to appear for the said examination.

Sri Mohd, Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-There has been delay every year in making admisuons to Medical Colleges for some reason or the other. This was one of the grounds by the studentsın their writ petitions in the High Court and Sumreme Court in previous years. The Medical Department became the target of criticism that the admissions are unnecessarily delayed. Th re is also a general demand to recoup the time lost in the delay of admissions. Therefore it has become necessary to complete the admissions by September, 1972. Expecting that the results for P. U. C., H. S. C. (M.P) and Intermediate Examinations will be announced by the end of June a notifica. tion was published by the Director of Medical and Health Services in May, 1972 that the Entrance Test for both Andhra and Telengana areas will be 30-7-1972 with the idea that the students will have advance information of ensuing entrance test and prepare themselves for the examination. The intention in issung the notification is not to deprive any class or category of students but to take measures to cut short delay in making admissions.

On representation by some of the Honourahle Members the matter was discussed at the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Education of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on 97-6-1972. On the recommendation of the Sub-Committee the following tentative programme has been fixed for conducting the entrance test. Both the $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{C}_{2}$, and the Intermediate Examinations results are expected to be announced by 31-7-1972.

Receipt of applications from candidates except P. U. C. students who are appearing for the examination in July.

20th to 34st July, 1972.
Receipt of applications from P. U.C. candidates who are now appearing for the examination.

Issue of Hal Tickets,
npta 7th Angtis, 19 12.



$r e$ : Reduction of minumum marks of $50 \%$
to $48 \%$ in the qualifying examination for
admission to the medical colleges.

## Entronce test.

Admissions of candidates.

27th August, 1972.
15th October, 1972.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:-I congratulate the Fion'ble Minister for accepting the very legitimate demand of the P. U. C. students in this matter. There is one little clarification needed with regard to syllabas. There are three streams now-namely Multi-purpose, Junior Intermediate and P. U. C. - from which students will bc appearing for the test. The content of the syllabus ior Junior Intermediate much higher than th; orher streams. So far as we know the syllabus of Junior Intermediate is being prescribed for the test. Has the Government taken any decision o this matter aiso to have a common syllabus for all the streams of the students facilitating proper assessment and evaluation of the papers?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:-The questions will be from the common syllabus.

## re:-Reduction of minimum marks of $50 \%$ to $48 \%$ in the Qualifying Examination for Admission to the Medical Colleges

Sri Mohd. Ibraim Ali Ansari :-It is not correct to say that the condition that $50 \%$ of marks required in the qualifying examination to sit for the entrance test is not based on the recommendations of the Medical Council of India. The recommendation of the Medical Council of India as approved by it in February, 1971 is as follows:
"To be eligible for appearing for the competitjve entrance examination, a candidate should have obtained not less than $50 \%$ cf marks in a qualifying examination or at a higher University examination."

The Medical Council did not agree to reduce the above percentage or marks except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for whom it is $45 \%$. The Government have to follow the recommendations of the Medical Council of India in respect of their medical colleges.
2. In one of the wit petitions last year, the High Court has also observed as follows:
"There is no invidious or hostile discrimination against the Intermediate students who had obtained less than $50 \%$. The classification made between the students who have obtained more than $50 \%$ and who have obtained less than $50 \%$ is reasonable classification ard it cannot be said to offend Article 14 of the Constitution."
3. The Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal and the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada are private medical colleges. If they do not follow the recommendations of the Medical Council of India, it will, no doubt, take necessary action in this regard.
4. In the circumstances, the recomendation of the Medical Council of India is binding.
re: Reduction of minnmum marks of $50 \%$ to $48 \%$ in the qualifying examination for admission to the medical colleges.



Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-Yes, Sir.

 8జల్యూమన్ పాస్స చే: పంపొంచిగట్లు విన్నాను. అది నిజ మేనా?
 I submitted, the recommendation of the Medical Counctl is binding on us. Anyway. we will write back to them about the recommendation of the Regional Sub-Committee.
(8) క. రంగదాసు :——. ఎస్టి. స్టూ డెంట్సుకు 48 వర్సంటు పున్నా చాలని యింతకుముంగు \పకటించిగట్లు విన్నాను. ఆใిగాక, ిిజినలు కమిటీ


Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari :-Previously we had written to the Medical Council of India; they did not agree: now very recently, the Sub-Committes of the Regional Committee on Education have passed a resolution and written to us askirg us to reduce the percentage of marks from 53 to 48 . We are once again writing to the Medical Council of India.
 పాయిఁట్ ఇమిడి ఉన్నద. మెడక్ కాతేజీలో రెండవ సంవత్పరఫు కోర్సులోక
 నిగ్లయించి అల్ల తిసుకొంటున్నారు. 48 పర్సంటుకూ 60 పర్సంటుణ మర్య వచ్చినవా8ిని సెకండు క్లొNవారుగా ఉస్మానియా యూనివర్సిటే యే [పక టొంచింద. అंచే యూనివగ్శటీ యా విషయంలో మళ్ళా 48 వర్సంటు నుంచి 50 వర్పంటు అని పెట్టారు. అసలు 50 పర్సంటు తక్యవ వన్చిన హా8ిక సెకండు క్లాసు యివ్వ


 స్ట్ట యూనివర్శిటీస్ అనునానిఁచ విక్యం వస్త్న్నది. एాకు \&రిస్సాగుంచి

 గు ర్రంచడం తేదని తెలుస్తున్ని. 曰ది యూనివర్శిట 8 జిట్రారు అఫిష యల్ గా हెటంగలో చెప్పనది. మొ త్రంమిద ఉస్మాసియా యూనివర్ళిటీవారు 区ానu


re: Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 19:2-7!.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { కోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. } 48 \text { నుంచి } 60 \text { మార్కుల వరక్ వచ్చిన పారివ } \\
& \text { సెకండు క్లాసుగా గు }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 敬న్ను }
\end{aligned}
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# re:-Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools' undre Zilla Parishad, Nellore during 1972-73. 

Sri Battam Srirama Murty: - The Director of Public Instruction Hyderabad hs stated that the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Nellore had upgraded 14 Samithi Upper Primary Schcols into High Schools by opening VIII class at its own accord without obtaining prior sanction of the Govt. during 1969-70. After prolonged correspendence the irregular astion of the Zilla Parishad Nellore in having opened the said 14 schools without obtaining the prior permission of the competent authority has been ratified in October 197'. as a special case. Out of the 14 schools openes by the Zilla Parishad Nellore during 19:9-70 4 schools have since been transferrd to the control of Zilla Parished Ongole. While ratifying tbe action of the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Nellore it was made clear that these schools are permitted without grant-in-aid till such time as the Govt. admits the schools to aid and that the experditure on additional posts shall be borne from the general funds of Zilla Parishad. Neither the Director nor the Govt. ever promised grant-in-aid in respect of these High School classes to the Zilla Parishad, Nellore. It is also reported that the said schools were opened by the Zilla Parishad Nellore by adjusting the staff rendered surplus consequent on the abolition of IIth and 12th classes and also the staff transferred from Telengana region. Due to this fact the question of grant-in-aid to these schools at this juncture need not arise. In this connextion it may also be stated that in G. O. Rt No. 501 Edn. dt. 7-3-72 orders have bee issued permitting the opening of a separate high school for Girls at Indukurpet under the management of Zill : Parishad Nellore without aid during 1971-72. The Director has reported that this school has not been opened during 1971-72 due to late receipt of orders by them from the Government.

Four other schools which now stood transferred to Ongole district were also permitted to be opened by the Zilla Parisbad Nellore. Whatever aid is given to the 11 schools has to be extended to the said four schools. If the request of Zilla Parishad Nellore is complied with justice requires that the request for sanction of the grants to other managements will have to be considered. As there are no funds available for the purpose during the current year, it is not possible to concede the request of the Zilla Parishad Nellore for sanction of grantwin aid amounting to Rs. 3,43,590 for 11 schools per annum daring 1972-73. The Zilla Parishad Nellore have to take necessary Action to adjust the staff from uneconomic schools in the
district by closing down such schools or sections and make other suitable adjustments, if necessary with no financial commitment to the Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rap:- I raise a point of order. You have directed the Mini ter to make a statement available to the Members. He has now read the statement. It is not his statement. He read the statement of a Deputy Secretary, Mr. M. De Ribeilo. I have given notice of Call Attention that the Minister should make a statement on this thing. I have not asked him to read statement made by a Deputy Secretary to Government. I hive i.sied him to make a statement him self and whatever efforts he makes to get the infcrmation, I am not concerned with it. But it should be in his own name. Now, he has violated that. I brought this to your notice yesterday Sir and it is again repeated. I cannot see how this can be a statement from the Minister, Sir.

Si iB. Srirama Murthy :-Let him please listen to me first, be fore te proceeds further.

Sri C. V. K. Rap :-He cannot dictate me Sir. The Minister is so critical about the procedure. I cannot help it I have put it before you that the Minister has violated a provision of the rule. It is true that he has got to make a statement. It is net open to him to read a thing that has teen prepared by someliodyelse, and now he has to make a statement of his own. He should sign it and place it on the Table. On that I sought your ruling and $h \geqslant$ cannorsay you listen to me. He cannot ask you to listen to him. Pioba. fly he means me, Sir. Anyway, he has no bus ness what so ever 10 dictate me. It is you that can decide as what has to be done.

Mr. Speaker :-You allow me to decide Mr. C.V.K. Rio. Let me hear the Minister.
 నమ్మకం ఉందో నాకు అర్థం కావడం లే

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-It is not open to the Minister to reply me. Now it is a ruling that you have to give. Whether he sought your permission or not, 1 have asked you to give a ruling. If you permit him, that is all right.




 సెకటగి స్టేట్చెంట్ అమకోవర్దు. హాస్లో నేను చદవిన తరువాఁ జది Nా స్టేట్ మొ లేని
$r e$ : Clesure of 11 Zilla Parishad High sci:ools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 1:72-73.




Sri C. V. K. Rao:-This is a funny way of explaining the thing, Sir. Now, he says that the Depuiy Secretary has not prepared and it is his statement and that statement has been signed by the Deputy Secretary. Now, it does not speak so. I consider he is hiding facts. It is not his statement. If it is his statement he is responsible and it i, not the Depaty Secretary that is responsible. I have asked him to make a satement on a particular iten under $C$ Cll Attertion. Iherfors, when it is not sigest be him that mans it is nothis statement. Now he wants to defend hims:lf that it s the state ment prepared by him and then made by him and he has authorised the Deputy Secretary to signit. It is a total he is trying to mislead the House. For that alsc, he would be liable Sir.




Sri C. V. K. Rao :-Here I put it Sir. Here is the name of the Deputy Secretary. He tills us that he has autho ised the Deputy Se:retary. If it is frimister he should state that it is authorised for Minister. Now, it is the total misleading of the House Sir. Now he his the courage to put the blame on the other side.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:-This, in any cass, is a statement by the minister, where it i: signed by the Deputy Secretary or by the Minister. Ir is the statement read by the Minister. He has ouned it. There should be nothing to prevent the Minister putting the signature there. He could have put the signature. As Mr. Rao has very correctly pointed out, the signature of the Deputy Secretary that has been affixed to this statement, I think, is in a way derogatory. The Minister should have affixed the signature to this statement as it emanates from the Minister. It ought to be with signature of the Minster. The Minister should have affixed. I think, in future, the Minisier will follow that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-I request you to call for the entire record. The House bas got $t^{t}$ e right to call for the entire record. Who is it that has prepared this statement and find out the origio of that statement. Therefore, I request you, Sir, to immediately order to get them betcre you. Here also the Hon'ble Member says, it is the statement prepared by him and the Minister says that it is prepared by him. Whether it is prepared by him or whether be dictated, dictated to whom and signed by whom and all that recond must be placed before this House, Sir, because the Minister is responsible to this House. The N inister cannot disown his responsibility to this House. There is the administrative machinery. I do not deny it. He can seek assis-

Calling attention to a matter of urgen public importance :
re: Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 1972-73.
tance from administrative machinery. But he cannot arrogate to himself that when the administrative machinery works, he works. The Minister is solely responsible. I said he behaved in an irresponsible manner in not signing this statement. Therefore, entire record may be taken by you, Sir.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram) :-Just one word, Sir. The statement whish was signed by the Deputy Secretary was given to us. So, until the Minister adopts it in the House, as facts stand we are faced with the statement by the Deputy Secrecary only. And the Minister comes here, adopts it and makes it his statement, He is perfectly tree. But so far as we are concerned, a statement signed by the Minister himself will have to be furnished to us, and not signed by the Deputy Secretary.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy :-One pcint of clarification on this. You mav kindly recall, Sir, this is the first time the copy of the statement is being given in advance to those Members who have tabled the Call Attention to enable them to put certain clarifications. But the statement when it is made by the Minister on the floor of the House, it goes into the record as his statement and the Minister renresenting the Government. It is only to facilitate the Members who have tabled the motion to make a controversy out of that statement. It is being given for the first time Next time, ofcourse, we can regulate that thing. That is a different matter. Once it gees on record, it goes on record as the statement of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:-You tell me one thing. Ynu were Member of Parliament. Our Lok Sabha adopts this procedure. How is the statement given? Are they signed in the name of the Minister or..

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :-No, Sir. Nobody signs. Actually it is a typed copy which is given without any signature or name. Nobody need sign. It is a clerical mistake, I should say.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-On that you can get the information from the Lok Sabna. It is better. Some times memory may be short for some Members.
 మెంట్ ${ }^{-8}$ [వాసన విమయం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.
"Statement with reference to the Call Attention Notice given notice by Sri N. Srinivasulu Reddy, M. L. A., and Sri C.V.K. Rao, ML.A. regarding the closure of certain Zilla Parishad High Schools in Nellore district during 1072-73"' అஸి 由 న్న టు వ ○ ట Q పొడింగ్ ఏమిటి ? a స్ట్ర్
 డివ్యూ టేస్కటరీ కాదు. సేను లేచి కదివినవ్పుడు మా!త మే లగ స్టేట్ మొంట్


Calling attention to a matter of urgent
re: Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 1972-73.

ముందు మార్రం వారికి తెలియదు. ముందు ఆ కాగితం అరెంటిక్ కాగిษం అని తెలియడం కోసం డిప్యూ టీ కెకటరీ సంతకం ఉంది, ఆ

 \& కే విషయం ฏీద పదేపచే లేచి.......

Sri C.V.K. Rao:-What is that relevaney, Sir?
Sri B. Sriramamurthy:-I am on my legs. You cannot interfere. I am on my legs now.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :-How is it relevant, I am....
Sri B. Sriramamurthy :-I am on my legs. You cannot interfere.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:-You address the Chair?
Sri B. Sriramamurthy :-I am addressing the Chair. He has no business to interfere. You must listen to me properly.

Sri C.V.K-Rao:-Now, I raise \& point of order . . .
(Shouts of sit down)
Mr. Speaker:-Please resume your seat. Let me hear the Minister I will give you an opportunity.

 డిన రెండు నిమిషాలలో \& కే పాయంట్ ెైన యిస్ని మాట్లు లేచే విథానం


 ద్వారా వారిని iోతున్న్ను. కారణం ఏమిటం志 పారు ఆ నాటలను ఉవ యోగించశంలో ఎంత యి[రెస్పాన్సిబుల్ గా ఉపయూగించారో సేను గమనిం

 ఠేచే పద్ధతిక స్వస్తే చెప్పే పర్పాట్లు చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:-Now Sir, kindly give me permission.... Is this the way how a Minister has to behave, Sir? That particular Ministtr, look at the way in which he is talking, Sir. I said he has to discharge his responsibility by signing his own statement. Here if is not said that it is a statement of the Minister-Statement of the Minister with reference to Call Attention. Nothing of that sort. It has been signed by Depuky Secretary* Normally it is being perpared by the Deputy Secretary. What we wanted is that the Minister must sign. That is the point which I have insisted. Now he is totally..
he is very disresciful and hope you would be able pull him up，Sir． Utherwise，well he gets into trouble．Because from the opposition we cannot take things lying down．

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Sri C．V．K．Rao：－There is only one point of order．And that is I Have given notice of Call Attention Motion and the Minister shonid make a statenent．Here is a document which is not signed by the Minister．
మిగ్టక్ స్పీకర :- అది ఃన్నాను.

Sri C．V．K• Rao：－That is the issue on which yoa have got to give your ruling．

Mr．Speaker：－I will go into the matter and then I will give my ruling tomorrow or day after．६ప్హృజు కాల్ అైన్ష
 ［పస్తుతం ముఖ్యమం ${ }^{\text {తిగారు విడ్నా 『ాఖ మం తిగా ఉం డేటప్పును వారితో అప్వుడు }}$ ఉన్నటువంట జిల్ల పరిషష 世ధశ్రులులు సం


 జిల్లాయో ハూపర్ ఖ్ల యన్ పోస్ట్స్ ఉన్నం

 ఉంగ్చు అన్నారు．తరువాత జీల్లా పఁషత్తు మేము అడిషనల్ ఫ్ నాన్నియల్

 యిబ్ృదికర మెన నిర్ణయంగా తయారయినది．घప్పుడ ఏ విధముగా ైనా
 సూాయం చ్చేస్తే సM పాఠశాలను యిందుకూరు షేటలో మంజూరు చ్సెనట్లు చదిపారు．జీల్లా
 ఒక చో $ట$ జనరల్ ఫండ్సు నుంచి యిస్తామనడం వేరొక చో యి వ్వలేమని మూస వేయగం దీనిలో ాా్రకయాలు ఉంటాయి．స్థానకంగా ఉన్న एాకీయ లను

 ఏర్ప్టు చేయించం\＆．

Calling attention to a matter of urgent 30th June， 972.
re：Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools
under Zilla Parishad Nellore，during 1972－73．
（8）సi．వి．క एావు ：——世






 మంచిద．మధగ్లన ఎవరిక చెండకుండ్ర విడిపై్టదన వల్ల విద్యార్లాలకు నస్టము
 అక్రాడున్న విద్రి్థులకు నష్టను एాకుండా కాపాడాలని కోకుచున్నాను．

 （ఎభుత్మీకి ఉన్న విషయము అందలకి తెలుసు．ఏ నిర్ణయము అయినా ఉన్న ఆర్థిక ప5ి్థితులనుబట్టి తీసుకొనవలస వుగముంది．వాటిని ఆత్రమించి ఁర్ణయించ డానికి అవకాళము లేదు అేేద అこడరికి తెలుసు．అక్కఁ వున్న 11 స్కూ ల్సు ఒంగోలు జిల్లాకు బదిలి అయిన 4 స్కూల్సు కూడ కలిపి చూాదవస వుంటుంది． ఈ 15 స్కూల్నును \＆కే మే సేజిమెంటు（కిcద తరిచారు కొబట్ట విటన్స్ $ం ట ి క ి ~$



 ఉమి చేంగ厂8）？చానికి ఒక మార్గము వుంది．అడిషనల్ కమిట్ మెcట్

 జరగింగ．జిల్లాలో అసేక స్చూల్సు వున్నిి．అటువంటపులు घాగా నడుస్తున్న

 చే
 సమ గమముగా ఆఠోచన చేసి，తదిశర ప8ిద్థితులను దృష్టలో పెట్టుకొని న్ర్ణయము


 పెర్మిమన్ ఱచ్చారా ？రకముగ డబ్పు కావాలని అడ్రుతున్నారా？వాని కూ\％ధృష్టెల పెట్టుకొని నిర్ణయానికి ాాబల వుంటుంది．వెంటనే నిర్ణయము

 జేస్తున్లా
 ఎ కానమీ 尺

 మార్గము చూ⿺辶

 నమ్ముచున్న్రు．ాారు చేయాలని నిథగా నష్మలున్నాను．

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendmenis to ．1．P．General Sales Tax Rules，1‘57．
（G．O．Ms．No．1389，Riv．Dated 2 i 1：－71）
Sri P．V．Narasimha Rav：－I beg to lay on the ？able a copy of the amendments issued to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales lax Rules， 1957 in G．O．Ms．No．1359，Revenue，dated 21－12－71 and published at pages ：8－39 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the And hra Pradesh Gazette dated 1：－1－72 as required under section 39（4） of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act， 1957.
（G．O．Ms．No．827，Rev．Dated 25－8－71）
Sri P．V．Narasimba Rao ：－I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments issued to the Andhra Pradesh General sales Tax Rules， 1957 in G．O．Ms．No．827，Revenue，dated 25－8－71 and published at page 248 of the Rules Supplement to Part．II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazatte dt．7－10－71 as required under section ：0（4） of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act，1957．

## Amendmenw to Rule 9 framed under the A．P．Survey and Boundaries Act， $1,23$.

SriP．V．Narasimha Rao：－I beg to re－lay on the Table under sub－section（3）of section 26 of the Andhra Pradesh Survey and Boundaries Act，1983，a copy of the amendment to Rule 9 framed under the said Act published at page $190-200$ of the Rules Supple－ ment to part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 28－5－1970．

Amendment to Rule 3 of the A．P．Housing Board Rules， 1959. （G．O．Ms．No．588，Plg．\＆Co－op Dated 2－11－1971）
Sri L．Lakshman Das：－I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Rule 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules． 1959 issued by notification appended to G．O．Ms．No．588， Planning and Co－operation dated 2－11－71 as requir｀d by sub－section （3）of sestion 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act， 1956.

Amendment to column 3 in Schedule I to A P. Housing Board Rules, 1959.
(G. O. Ms. No. 596, Alg. \& Coop. Dated 5-11-71)

Sri L. Lakshmana Das:-I big to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to colmun 3 in schedule I to the Andhra Piadesh Housing Board Rules, 1959 issued by notification appended to $G O$. Ms. No. 590, Planning and Cooperation dated $5-11-971$ as required by sub-section (3) of section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.

Amendment to A. P. Housing Board Rules, 1959
(G. O. Ms. No.177, Plo. \& Co-op. Dated 13-3-72.)

Sri L. Lakshmana Das:-I beg to ley on the Table a copy of the amendment to Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1959 issued by notification appended to G. O. Ms No. 177, Planning and Co-operation dated i3-"-72 as required by subsection (3) of section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.

## Additions to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Sri B. Rajaram:- -Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Labour and Employment I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 398, Home (Lab. I ) dated 21-3-72, published in the Andbra Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary, dated 24-8-72 containing additions to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as required under subsection (3) of section 40 of the said Act.

## Annual Financial Statement for 1972-73 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1971-72 of the A. P. State Electricity Board

Sot. Bhavanam'Jayapradha:-I big to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Financial Statement for 1972-73 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1971-72 of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, under subsection (3) of section 61 of the Electricity (supply) Act: 1548.

Business of the House
 [\%ీ స. వి. క. రావుగారు అస్నారు. ఈ రకముగా చేసేట్లయిత qటు



 There is highly reprehensible. This attitude should be curbed అని ఇబ్మిట్ చే స్తున్నాను, జమరు దయచేచ ఆలో చించాలని కోర్రుతున్నాను,





 వల లేచి అ ప్ధంగా న్యవారించేటపుడు టబుల్ తిసుకొని వస్తుడజి అన్నాను. [టబుల్కాక ఏమి ళఃసుకు వస్తుంది అేే సమాధానము యిశ్చేటట్లు తే ఏఘి గౌరనము వుంిి మ एాధ్లీ ఠవు:డాతి. దూరదృప్టి వుండాలి. అది లేశుండా మం పోవచ్కున హోదాదారంకు లొంగి వుండడానికి కాదు అనే ఎషయాన్ని తమడ్వార


 ะరి్ధి తి కినడం అవుకుంది, ఇం

(8) D. (8)ామమూ
 అర్థం లయింది. उారి తత్వం నాకు అర్థం అయంది, వారి ఉష్టేశం అర్థమయింిి.
 మనవి చేయడం లెదు. జ8Rంవి అందరూూ తెలుసు. "In future you will get into troutle". These are the words used. Is it not threatering? Is it not contempt of the House. It is a clear contempt. Is it the
 సంవత్సరాసలో కీటువంట మం|తిని చూళారో లేదో, హారి అనుఖ హాన్న్ నేను



 వారి హక్క్ర వుంి. జవాలులు చెప్పటానికి మాకు గ్ కూడా ఉందని మనవి చేస్తన్నాను. ఈ రెఁడూ సహజంగా వుండవలసంచే. ఎవరిలో పొరణాటు【న్న్ అన్ని పฝ్లిక్ చూస్తారు. అశి మర్చిపోవద్దని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.
 ఒక సఫ్యుల గు80చి మాట్లాడుతూ అంతా గు త్తకుతిసుకున్నట్లు అని అం జే ఆయ
 §లుగచేసే మం త్రి ఎటువంటి మంతి అని అడుగుతున్నాను.
 ఆధ

Mr. Speaker:-Try to close af 11-30. We will have to go to non-offi ial busines. You have got only 7 minutes. Let me announce this.
"The House will be sitting this evening from $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and the General Discussion on the Budget we have to conclude except the reply and the concluding members' speech tomorrow. We will sit $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

Sri C. E. Morris (Nominated) Speaker, Sir,:-There has been an acute saortage of kerosine oil in Himaya!nagar, Yesterday this deficiency re"ched its peak when the poor were runnin_ about the streets holding some cort of bottle or something begging the shop kecpers to give them atleast holf $b$ ttle of :erosene but this did noi melt the shop-keepers heart and he said that he hod no kerosener If this continues, I am afraid, this will spread all over the win cities and there vili 23 . hot of sufforiag on this asesunt.

In this consection, having had over 30 years of experience in an oil company,I am still interested in its activities; there are two big instances of a racket going on in Visakhapatnam. I wish to reveal them to this House today. After removing petrol enroute kerosene is now being mixed in the tank lorries leaving with petrol from the oil companies in Visakhapataam i. e., I, o. C., Essocaltex \& Burmah shell. The u.fortunate part of this is, it is diffie ilt to catch the culprits in the act. Tue driver and the cleaner are not only people in the swim. There are others involved in this i. e Petrol Bunk attendants; as you know these draw low salaries. I narrate an incident whin happened a few months ago. A lorry sich left Visakhipainam was carrying about 2,0 on litres of petrol. On route in Gajavaka area, when the driver and cleaner were perhaps trying to remove some petrol from this tank, the whole thing caught fiie and the lorry, tank and the petrol were completely destroyed, also about ten huts rear by. Now Sir, the driver and the cleaner should not have stopped on the road but should have continued the journe: They had a motive in doing so - the driver and cleane: were slightly injured and on recovery were put back on duty by the contractor sponsoring the conveying of the supply. This case has been unfortunately put into cold storage. I give you another instance. I understand that a few persons were actually apprehended when removing soms quantity of petrol and they were replacing that quantity with kerosene by putting it into the petrol lorry tank. This was brought to the notice of the authorities. I understand this has also been sent to the cold storage. Sir if things are to get on like this, I feel that most of us possessing cars will suffer very much in the long run and the kerosene mixed with petrol will ruin the engine. Unless the vigilence police and oil companies take care we are all going to suffer. Therefore I request the Hon'ble Minister for Civil supplies to please endeavour to check on what I have stated just now and see that these malprac. tices are stopped,

Non- official Business Resolutions $r e$ : Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

## (Mr. Ceputy Speaker in the Chair)


 యివ్వలసి కోరుటిగ్నను, చాలా యబబ్బంది అవుతున్నది.
 him to make a statement.

## Non official Business : Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 197.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy :-Sir, I beg to move :
"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Anhra Area Extension) Money Lenders Bill. 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:-Mction moved (pause)
The question is :
"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Extension) Money-Leaders Bill, 1972'.

The motion was adopted.

## RESOLUTIONS

re: Nationalising all Private-owned Sugar Factories.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :-Now we shall go to the resolutions. (turning to Sri V. Satyanarayana) Mr. Venkatasatyanarayana, there is another resolution which stands in the name of Mr. M. Narayana Reddy. He has requested that the two resolutions be taken together.

Sri M. Narayana Redly :-The fourth one along with the first.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :-Yes. That is exactly what I mean.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy :-Have you announced?
Mr. Deputy Speaker :-Yes.
 చేసిన తరుహాత అ[గికల్చర్ మినిసరుగారు చెఋతారా? క్ల్ చేయమం ే్_ ฐండస్ట్ర ${ }^{2}$ IT
(8) కాకాని వెంకటరత్నం:-工ే तే చెలు తాను.
(8) వ. సత్లనా एాయદ ;-అధ్రా, మన రాష్ట్రంలో వి పంచచార మిల్లులు ఉన్నవి. ఈ పది పంచదార మిల్లులలో ముఖ్రంగా ఎక్కువ \కషంగ్




Non-official Busizess Resolutions: 30:4 June 1972. factorics.


 శేశములో షuఁర యిం\% వాడక ము క్రూ



















 పర్రమగా అధివృ్ది చేశారు. డబ్టు ఖాగ్రంకులది, 50 ళాతకు లోన్స్ 5 మr
 మని చెప్పే పరే్థిల్లో వచ్చాయి యీ ఫ్రాక్టిక్. |వభుశ్వముయొక్ర

 నిరాక
 చూచినప్పుడు దఫా దఫాగా 1 హభుశ్వము యజమానులపట్ల అలస్థ్వ ఖావముతో వూరుకు స్ స్థిలిక వచ్చింది. Kఠ సంవశ్సరము నూటిక 40 బస్తాలు వారు అమ్ముకో వచ్చు అన్నారు: ఫఫ మార్కిటులో—60 శాతము \వథుత్వమువారు \$సుకంటూ—క

 రాపాయలను అరనంగా సంపాదించుకుంటున్నద. (పఫుత్వము వారి దివా ాళోరు పాలసీవల్ల యిటువఃటిది జరుగుతున్నది ...
(8) వి. (8)




 వారిని కబురుచేష పిలిపించండి.
(8) కాకాని వెంకటరత్నం:-అగ్రికల్చర్ డిపార్టుమెంటు.
(8) వి. (8) కృష్ణ:—చెఱకు శేటు పెంచడము గాదు. పరియమను
 ముఖ్నమం తిగారు వుండాలి, పరి శమల మం తిగారు వుండాఠి.
(8) కాకాని వెంక లరత్నం: - ముఖ్యమం తిగారితో సం పదించే చెబు తున్నాగు. జాతీయం చేయాలనుకున్న ప్లుగు చానిక సంబంధించి జనరల్గా ఒక
 మం $\mathrm{L}^{\text {తిగా8ి }}$ మాట్లాడాను....
(8) వి. (8) ృష్ణ:—— చర్ర) \&రగకముందే మీరు \&క నిర్ణయానిక వచ్బారా?
(కాకాని పెంక $ట ర త ్ న 0: — మ ా ట ్ ల ా డ ా న ు ~ అ న ి ~ చ ె ల ు త ు న ్ న ్ న ు . ~$
 యూ షుK ఇండస్ట్రే ముఖ్రమయినది.
(1) కాకాని వెంకటరత్నం:-మी చర్చ $ం ం$ సేను వింటున్న్ను
 ఇండస్ట్ర 9 స్ మినిస్ట下 గాగు ముగ్గురూ ఉండొలి. వాఝు చర వినాలి. పలువురు సభ్గులు తనుతమ అభిషాయాలు పెలిబుచ్చు తారు.
(1) యం, నారాయణ రెడ్డి :- ముఖ్రము తిగారు అంత అవనరం లేదు కానీ ఇండస్ట్ర
 కఅ్చురల్ మంగిగారు చూసుకుంటారు. అవనరమనిపిస్తే వారినికాడ పిలిపిస్తాను.

## $r e$ : Nationalising all private-cwned sugar

 factories.(8) వి. సత్యనారాయణ:——న एష్ట్రమల వున్న షుగర్ ఫాక్లీస్
 ఎక్కువగా వున్నాయి. పబ్లిక్నుంచి డబ్పు. इాఁక్సునుంచి డబ్లు తిసు飞ంటు

 చేసిఁటువంటి గశ వT్చింద. యజమానులు [ప్రుత్వ రంగములో [పయి వేటు
 చూస్తూ తా్సారం చేస్తన్నది, ఎన్నికల ముండు మిటంగ్సు ఖి పారు ఎన్నికల
 వరనుంచి aలక్ష ను ఫఁడు తీసుకున్నఁదువeన వారు రైతులకు एావeసేన రెమ్యున రేషను ఇవ్వాము లేదు. సేన్ కమిటి $\ddagger$ కారంగా లూఖాలు రైతులక
 కున్నాము అని రె తులకు యిచ్చే డబ్బు అవ్వకుండం ధరలు ప్రంచడము యీ రోళు జాతీయం చేయడాన్న ప్రాన కారణం. మన రాష్ట్ర్షు లో కేస్

 ఇవ్వకirm iగ్గు




 యీ ఇండ

 షితాలు పురుగుతాయి. ఉదోగ్రగాలకు ఒక గ్రారంట అ సెరి શూడ ఉుటుంది. జీయిం చేయక ్ో




 రెర తులక యివ్వవలసేన డబ్బులు ఇప్పట్కీ ఇ్రవ్ర లోధు. యజమానులు బాంక్సు


 ముल factories.

విపకీతంగా పెxగుతున్నయయ. उాబట్టి యీ షుగళ్ ఇండస్ట్రీని బాత్యం



Sir,
I move :
"This Assembly recomments to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories and assume management of such factories immediately ".

## Mr. Deputy Speaker :-Motion moved.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:-Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution, since I myself proposed the resolution. In this behalf as you know, Sir, the Congress Parcy, as well as the Ceutral Government, is committed to the nationalisation of Sugar industry in this country. In principle, a decision has already been taken to nationalise the Sugar Industry. There is only a question of time as to when, and how many factories and in how many States this has to be done. That matter is now being examined. As regards Andhra Pradesh, why it is necessary to nationalise all or some of the Sugar Factories in this State; I would like to sulmit few points: As you know, Sir, in the entire country, the Sugar Industry, cores as the second biggest industry after the Textiles Industry; while in our State it is the biggest and largest industry. In our State, the Sugar Industry is spread almost all over the State. There are 19 Sugar Factories, in our State, out of which 10 are in tbe Privat Sector and 9 are in the Public \& Co-operative Sectors. Those ten Factories all of them are located in Andhra Region. Apart from Regional point of view. the second point is they are much prior (in time of installation) than the Co operative or Public sector Facto:ies. They have been there for the last 15-20 years, or even more. You will see, Sir. how much these ten Factories control either the cane-rushing or the investment or the production of Sugar, or how much profit they make, from the figures that I now give. The licenced crushing capacity of the 19 sugar factories per day is 26,650 tons, out of which only 14,100 tons is the licenced capacity of the Nizam Sugar Factory and the co-operative sector, while 16,450 tons is the licenced capacity of the 10 private sugar factories. As against that, the actual crushing per season is much more then the licenced capacity and that can be seen from the actual crushing that was done during this year. The total crushing that was done during 1971-72 is 33 lakhs 9 the usand tons out of which the private sugar factories count for $18,75,146$ tons against $11,34,00$ ) tons by co-operative and public sector sugar factories. That shows that crushing as well as licenced capacity is much more in the private sector than in the co-operative and public sector. Out of these 10 private sugar factories, there are three big factories, viz. K. C. P. Ltd. of Vuyyura, Sugar Factory at Chagallu and the Andhra Sugar Factory at Tanuku. These three factories can be called big as can be seen from the invest ment as well as crushing capacity. The K. C. P. Itd. alone crushed
$5,05,000$ tons this season which is the maximum in this country which constitutes one-sixth of the entrre State. So also the Chagallu factory which crushed $3,5 j, 030$ tons and odd while the Andhra Sugar Factory at Tanuku crushed $3,45,000$ tons. If the total crushing that was made by these three factories put together comes to 12 lakhs of tons, in constituting 40 per cent of the total crushing. The entire investment that is made in these lu private factocies, because the investment is also important for us to know the quantum of compensation that may be paid to them if they are nationalized, is, as originally entered in the books, is Rs. 14.48 crores out of which the investment in these three blg factoriec alone comes to about Rs. 7.82 crores It means that 55 per cent of the total investment in all the ten factories was made in these three big factories. So. it is clear that so for as this State is concerned, t.e licenced crushing capacity, the actual crushing per season and the actual investment are much more in the private sector. in these ten sugar factorie, than in the co-operative and public sector. Apart from this they are also allowed in those good old days to have their own distilleries. By Distilleries they use their own molasses for tre manufacture of alcohol and I need not say anything more on that as the House is well aware of the margin of profit that was made out of of alcohol during the last several years.

Now, there is ano:her very imporiant fact about the sugar industry and sugar production. Tbis is the only industry in which the scope of making maximum profits, one may say, equivalent to the entire investment of the Industiy in one single year is present. This industry is the only industry perhaps in the entire country and mo e so in our State, where the profits made per year are equivalent to the entire i:vestment. This can be verified from our own Government sugar factory at Bodhan, i. e. the Nizam Sugar Factory; it made some times Rs. 2.0 crcres and some times Rs. 3.0 crores in a single year which is more than the investrent made in the Factory. On similar lines, the K. C. P. Ltd. must have made much higher profit running into several crores of rupee; inasmuch as the crushing that was made by it was far iarger than the Nizam Sugar Factory. But, why were we unable to know the exact amount of profit that was made by the K. C. P. Ltd. It is because the K. C. P. Ltd. never put its balance sheet separate, y for its sugar factory unit ; they mux up their balance sheet in a composite form reflecting several other industries, in order to conceal the real profits that are made in their sugar factory at Vuyyur. They prepare the balance sheet in a composite manner reflesting the composite profits and losses that are made in the K. C. P. Ltd. including their Workshop at Madras and other concerns. That means, had they shown the balance seperately for their sugar industry, it would have been possible for us to know that they have made more than Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 orores in a single year, having regard to the crushing that was made and having regard to the comparison that we can mate with the profits or losses trat were made by our own Government factory at Bodhan. Therefore, 1 would beg of the Minister for Industries to insist on tine preparation of a separate balance sheelf for the K. C. P. Ltd. Vuyyur to enable us to know the profit or loss made by the sugar factory alone without confusing itt state of affairs with their ofher units, In this regard, factories.
there was big controversy in $\mathrm{U} \cdot \mathrm{P}$. and Bihar some time ago regarding the power of nationalisation. whether the State Government has comp.tence o the power under the Constitution to natioalise the sugar ind ustry. There was really a legal controversy and after a lot of discussion at various levels it was now decided that both the State Governmer $t$ as vell as the Centre have $j$ urisdiction and competence to enact legislation to nationalise the sugar industry. That means, the Siate as well as the Central Goverment can do so, but in the case of ratioralisation the compensation that has to be pait to the sugar indutry has to be paid by the State Goverament.

Now, what are the main considerations that have to be taken into acco nt for accelerating the process of nationalis tion it this S:ate. inasmuch as we have already accepted the principle of nationilisation with regard to sugar industry. But why is srould be done sooner th n later. As the Mover of the Resolution sais, these private sugar factories even after making crores of rupees profit during the last four year, specially unde- our partial decontrol policy, they are not in a position, they are reluctant, they are unwilling to pay
adequata cane price to the growers in the Andhra region. This paradequatz cane price to the growers in the Andhra region. This partial de-control policy with 60 ner cent levy and 4 ) per cent open market for some time or 70 per cent levy and 30 per cent op n market, uas specifically evolved to enalle the sugar factories to pay more price to the cane gr wers It was not the intention of the Central Gover, ment to allow the sugar factorits to make more $p$ ofit : ad $t$ is point was rep atelly st essed in the Parliament by the Union M-nister for Food who announced the policy decision of the Central Government. But as against hat, the extra profits that were earned by these factories on account of this policy were entirely cornered and utilised by these sugar factories, without anything substantial being passed in to the growers. Whenever a representation was made to the State Government. I am in a position to say about that because I have bern rep. esenting the Susar-cane Growers of this State as President of their Association-that the co-operative suga:- factories and the public undertaking factory, namely, the Nizam Sugar factor/ have been paying ad-quate price after negotiation with tnem, but at the aume ime the other sector, in the Andhra region about 10 private feciories-are not paying inspite of the fact that they were participating in the conferences and are also seeing the reason and national about the payment of higher can:-price, the State Government, more than once, felt helpless under the present enactment, to enforce the private sugar factories to pay adequate price which they are not only moraliy bound to pay but under the pilicy if was also meant thax higher price should be paid to the cane.growers. Theref re, this is one of the main reasons a valid reason for us to nationalise these factories which are violating the principle of higher payment to the cane grower. By nationalising alo.e, Goverament would get the necessary power to pass on the real profits out of the sugar product tion to the cane-growers. Therefore, I unge that when the private factories are not willing to pay higher came price which the outa

State faciories are payirg and we are in a helpless position to enforce that furmuia of payment oi higher price to the cane-growaers, then that is a valid reason to nationalise the Privite Fastories.

The second point is, as you know, sugar is a common commedity $c$ nsumed by all sections of society on the one hand, and, on the oth ${ }^{\circ}$, the entire raw material being sugar cane, the life and subs ance of lakhs of cane-growers all over the state, namely, agrivulturists, dep:nd upon the succes ful functioni $g$ or the sugar fact ries in our State. Therefore, there ca not be a better consideration than this namely, to afford a better prise and better facility to c ne growers on the one hand and on the other to pas on sugar at lesser rate to the consumer. Giving remunerative and adeq ate price to the cane growers would be another consideration for legislation to rationalie sugar industry in our Siate.

The third point, Sir is: the sugar industry in the State is making enormous profits on account of the higher sugar recovery content and on acsount also of higher yield from the cane fielis. The industry is supposed to diversify the capital bat is eaned ou: of sugar industry and they are supposed to instal more sugar production units. It is difficult to mobilise cepital for a capital intemsive industry like sugar industry. It takes more tha $R$ R. 3 crores to instal a new unit and in these days nobooy-neither he cane growers nor the public is in a position to mobilise resources ty way of share capital to instal any one single factory in any one distri t. Iher fore, it ought to have been the policy an apprcach of this in ustry to expand by erec:ing or installing new units, instead of merely keeping this money with them without ut:lising this amount either for the s : pansion of the industry by installation of new ind stries or setting up any other allied industries to provide employment potential as well as to carn more amount for the State. Since they are not making use of the capital that is earned at a very great rate by nitionalising the industry, the State would be is a position to have recourse to these huge profits and resources mobilisation that can be inve ted for the erection of new sugar factories and ot her allied indus ries connected with the sugar industry, for creating more employ ment porential for the workers. On account of the private sector factories functiong in their own way untriddled and unhampered, they are also having their awn distilleries. Alcohol has tecone a commodity whereby huge profit is being earned. Therefore, "n account of nationatisation, distilleries that are now in the hands of each sugar factory can also come under the jurisdiction of the Government, and the Government can have a very uniform policy for regulatiag aloohol industry as well as sale of alowhol in the entire Suate eliminating all chasces of corruption, mi use and abuse of this commodity. The fifth point is, since there is control of molasses, these private sugar factories are not surnen lering the entire-molases to the Government on requisition and by hook or croek and by toking tadtade of some loopholes in the regulation, it us. being molasses misused and sold in the black-matket. Now, what are the comsiderati ns or ptioctiples that shou'd be evolved for nationatisation of this industry. As you know Sir, recently, in U.P. they have enacted legislation, rationalisnig selectively 12 sugar factories and creating a Corporation for the factories.
management of sick mills in that State. On the same lines I would suggest it may not be profitable to nationalise a'l the 10 sugar factories, at one and the same time, but we can take to selective basis of nationalisiug the three big fectorites, namely, K.C.P., Chagallu and Tanuku factories, which own 55 percent of the total ilvestment in the entire private sector and at the same time create a corporation to manage not oniy these factorjes but even the other 7 sick mlls which are functioning not so well. I would again elaborate this point For want of large amounts required by way of compensation and also for want of managerial personnel and other considerations, let the uovernment nationalise in the first instance on a selective basis these bg factories, i, e, K.C.P., Tanuku and Chagallu, and incorpo"ate a Corpuration to look after the day to day management and other thi igs of the other seven factorics $\% 1 \mathrm{so}$, so that we need not pay compensation for acquiring man:gement right in rspect of 7 factories; at the same time, we can inpiove the functioning ot those seven private factories al:o and also see that the cane price 0 the growers and the cane cess to the Government and all other liabilities, to whatever secto they might be due, can be passed on in time and without any hardsh'p. So I would suggest that the Hon. Minister might cvo ve a formula whereby he can on a selective basis nationalise these thiee factories and create a Corporation. As regards the payment of compensation, we need not be frishtened by the amount of compansation, seeing the original investment of Rs. $14,45,00.000$. That is the amount tat is entered originally in the hooks but in regard sugar tactory what is seen is that the gross block and the net block in all, even wi embark upon a policy of nationalisation of all the ten facories in cur State we need not pay more than Rs. 6 crores in view of their own book gross block value. It is less than Rs. 6 crores and that can be paid in 2 years;eren this amount we can pay from the amount that we may get from the Central Government. That is why I am suggesting that the amount of Rs. 6 crores can easily be paid from out of the profit of these three factoiies alone in any single year. They have made more than Rs. 2 crores each by way of profits in a single year. Therefore, the profits of these three factrries should be erough and equivalent to the amount of compensation that Governmest may be called upon to pay in regard to compensation. Therefore, the amount of profit that would be earned by these factories would not only be sufficient to pay for the compensation hut would also be available for introduction or installation of ne v units in various districts. The industry though biggest in the State is concentrated only out of 2 , districts in 6 dis. tricts only, and in Telangana in only one district. The dispersal of this industry should be even and spread over at least 16 to 18 Districts in the State. So, 1 suggest that in order to instal more sugar units in our State, these profits alone are sufficient to expand the industry. Before that, my suggestion is that Government should appeint a small expert Committee to attend to legislation about nationalisation and to see to things which are necessary for this purpose.

Resolution :
re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.
 కుఖ్యమైన వియాలు చెひుతున్నారు. మఁ


 కారు. పినపఁ లేదని લనుకోవటం సరైనత కాదు.
 మాట ఓమిటి ?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :-For the information of my hon firi end. I had already informed the Minister that I sould be speaking in Jnglish.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :- In order to facilitate you, I would not create difficulties for myself.

Now, Sir, a Committee is to be appointed to consider certain points. Firstly, What is the basis on which compensation is to be paid to various factories that may be nationalised? Secondly, what would be the manaserial requirements of nationalisation; what would be the extent of technieal and other manigerial requireme its of each factory to put it on a smooth and even functioning? Th rdly, if the:e is to be selective nationalisaticn of three or four factories, how should the other six os seven factoriss be managed under the Corporation. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to constitute a Committee to go into these details.

As regards payment of cane price to growers and cess by the factories, the Government feel themselves helpless. I would like to inform the Government that if they have recourse to the measure which I am going to sugest just now there would be no difficulty with regard to the payment by the industry of the sugarcane price to growers ash well as arrears.Sri Sarvaraya Sugar Mills, the K.C.P., and the Andhra Sugars, Tanuku, have applied for expansion. Expansion of the industry results in expansion of proflts. If we withhold the expansion, they will come running to us. Secondly, even without obtaining expansion licence from Government, they are producing much more than the licensed capacity. If this is curbed, then also they will come round and pay the arrears.

The Sugar Mills are obtaining crores of rupees from the Commercial Banks and pledging their stocks to thess banks. In the Agreement it is envisaged that half the money that they are taking from the Banks would be to meet the payment of cane growers. Though they are saying so and putting a clause in the Agreement they are not implementing it. If the Sugarcane Rules of the ActSection 9 , sub-clause (1) (a) of the Act-are amended to cover this factories.
contigency, that is to say that if the mills do not pay the cane growers to the extent of $50 \%$ of the money drawn by them from these commercal banks, the sugar in the godown wo.ld not be released; it would remain under the control of the bank concerned. It would be then very easy to bring pressure on the sugar factories to fall in lise and pay the growers.

Secondly, the factories do not have to pay any interest on the arrears payable to the cane growers. Therefore, as long as they go on delaying this payment they would be in a position to have the capital Since there is no penal interest or any other interest payable tn the growers, it is always easy to withhuld this payment. Our Act should be amended to incorporative a clause regarding payment of not only the normal interest but also penal interest. The interest was $0 \%$ when the banks were paying $5 \%$. Now the bank interest itse f is $10 \%$ normally and therefore a higher interst of $10 \%$ should becharged and after that there should be a penal interest of 15 to 2 J per cent.

Similarly, there is the cane cess. The sugar factories do not pay the can ecess ; by going to Court or doing some parvi they are able io withhold $50 \%$ of the cane cess. There is no provision to demand interest on this or to demand immediat payment. Therefore. the Act should be amendeu to see that they pay the cess immediately ; o herwise they would be liable not only to interest and penal interest but they would not be able to release their sugar. All these things have been amended in U. P. which is the most modern legislation brought up in the larger interest of the public a.d the cane growners I would appeal to the Minister to see that these amendments are carried oit in the Act. It is not enough to say that under the present Act we are in a heipless position. If we are helpless let us amend it to clothe ourselves with more powers to pass on legitimate profits by way of higher cane price to the growers.

Lastly, the sugar industry is a highly contrclled ind istry. The price of sugar is not only controlled, but it is also governed by the Tariff Commission formula.

You will be surprised to know, Sir, the cost of sugar per bag does not exceed Rs. 130 according to the formula given by the Tariff Commission in 1969 and which is in force even now as it bas been enforced by the Central Government- If the cost of the sugar per bag is only Rs. $1: 0$ to 35 including the Central Excise Duty and all other duties, we can well imagine the profits when this sugar is being sold at Rs, 250 , and 30 ) in the open market and at Rs. 180 under the levy. Tnere is no other industry in this State which earns so much profit. It is high time that we see that this industry. either wholely or partially, is $i$ ationali ed in larges interests of the public.

The other important point which I bring for the consideration of the hon. Minister for Agriculture is about the sugarcane growing area in our State. We had last year (1969-70) a figure of 3,76 ,004: acreage under sugar cane in the entire State- As against thatin the current season 1970-7. it was reduced to $2,64,020$ acres. It is mone: than $1,10,000$ actes reduction in a single year in the arear, of sugancame:
$r e$ : Nationalising all private-owned susar factories.

That shows that the growers are fed up with the attitude of the private susar factories. They feel that it is not at all profitable to grow sugarcane in this area and they have diverted their attention $\hat{0} 0$ other commercial crops which fetch more income, This is an important aspect from the Government policv point of view in order to encourage more commercial crops as is mentioned in the budget speech of the hon. Fi ance Minister, which brings lot of money for purposes of resources mobilisation How would we do it? We can achieve this only by ensuring adequate and remanerative price to growers. That ve can do sither immediately by with holding the expan ion schemes, or curbing the over-production of licenced units and amending the Sugarcane Act of 1961, and nationalising them selectively. Unless that is done the sugar industry will not come round.

There is another aspect from the political point of view, since we are puttin? ceilings on agriculturallholdings and also on urban property. This sugar industry in so far as Andhra Pradesh is conceraed, is a sector which has a terrible money power. There is no other sector in this State which ean manage and mobilise resources within days and at a very short moment It is not wise when ne are implementing socialistic policies, apart from any other consideration, to leave a ringle sector with such fantastic resources in its hand. Otherwise it will exercise a strangle hollon, or interfere and meddle with, and even disrcpt the very thing that we cherish and want to achieve. It is also necessary to see that a siggle sector or a group of few persons, are net given the opportunity or benefit of concentrating crores of rupees in their hands. Easy money $h$ is an element of mischief that can spread and expany to various other fields and it would certainly exercise on the democratic way of life and other good things which we uant to achieve.

Thank you, Sir.
Sir, I move:-"This House recommends to the State Government to take early steps for the nationalisation of private sector sugar industries in the State."

Mr. Deputy Speaktr : - Motion moved.
 నారాయణ
 వుంశే ఫे
 గత రెండు మూడు సఁవత్సాలుగా యీ సై
 లని ษసడం, వారు ప్ చేయకపోవడం [పభున్వం కాడడ ఏమి చేయ లేనటువంట్





 చ్చస，岂ట
 అమ్మడంవల్ల $\widehat{6}^{6}$ जుకు కొన్ని పందల పेंల $\pi$ లస్స్ అమ్మరడం，లఱల కూపాయలు

 మయిన భర యివ్వకండా కోటాను కో అదర యిండస్ట్ర

 సేషన ల～జ్ జ్

 گొ $ట ల ్ న ్ న ు$.



 సేను చాగల్లు
 1ఎయాలు కెప్పదలచుకున్న్ను．మన దేశానిక కస゙సం 45 ల๙ల టన్నుల పంచదార అవడ゙రంవున్నది．మన దేళంలో ఆ వంచదార ప్పాడ్ట్ట కావడంకోసం సొంటల్ గవర్న మెంట్ నాగు，స్టేట్ గవర్న మెంట్ వార అన్ని శెసిలిటీస్ ఫ్ ాక్టరిస్ కు యిస్లూ తద్వా ర్ర తు లాభం పాంచేటట్లుగా అవకాశాలు కల్పి
 సెలలో $\mathbb{E}^{5}$ ష్ చేసీన（్తి ఒక టన్నుమీద 181 రూపాయలు గత సంవత్సరం




 చాగల్లుఫ్యాక్టరీ Kతసంవత్సర్ 2 లఝల 60 వేల టస్నలు［క్చచే స్ ే సంవత్
 కు గా ఆడింది．మొ తంమిర 30 లషు రాఫాయలు అడనంగా

Resolution:
re: Nationalisiag all private-owned sugar factories.


 : ప్పుడు ๙కొ



 మొత్ మే Kత సంనత్సరం చెల్లం ధర, ఖొడసాశి సుగర్ ధర తక్కువ









 మెంట్ టన్నులు ఎంట ఉన్నా
 మేము ఖాండసారి ఫ్య్రక్ట 8 た5




 యి వ్ర డ ం పల్ల టా 8 ఫ § మి ష $్$ ఒక Rట్టుబాము రర యిచ్కింది.
 అదనపు లాథాలతో అమ్మమని. కొoచట సంవక్సరం మనం మూ సాము, గౌరవ




 నంచి వచ్చిన అదనపు లాఖాన్ని ఒళ్య దూపాయకూఱ రై తుకు పంచ్

 మొదట ఫా






 మాకు లా.5 వచ్చిఁడని చెటుతూ మా వక ఎక్స్ పొన్షన్ అోన్స్ అడుగుతున్నారు.
 చేస్తేగి కదరుు, మీ కోసమే మేము ఎక్స్పాండ్ చేస్తున్నిము, ముము खాగుపఙడానికె చ్య్రం లేదు అని మా నద్ధ కల్లబొల్లి కబుర్లు చెబుతూ, మా



 షుష్యుం
 మీము 0.85 కంే ఎక్య వ యిన్వలేజు, ఇచే చాలా $ఎ క ్ క ు వ ; ~ ఇ చ ే ~ మ ీ ర ు ~$





 పరిస్థితి లేకుండా వేజ్ బోర్డ్ శారీస్ ఆమలు జరపమని తేబర్ కష్పన5 గారు





 అని నేచు అడిగితే, యీ ఓక్క దానిపైన జాతీయం చేయడం మాకు యిష్టం లేదస చ్ప్పారు. శేపు [ఏొద్దున్న భూసంస్కరణలలు అమలుఖరుపు छామంటు :్నారు. ఓ

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.
 చేశంల ${ }^{8}$ పం శే
 చానిప్ప జాయం చెయ








 వెల్లైప్పుడు చెప్పాగు. ఆ హోమిని ఆమలు జరపవంసెనదిగా కోడた , వంకా















 కూడా అధీనం చేచుకుని నడపడం అవసరమని మనప జేస్తున్నాను. 5 సిసం ప్ర వేట్


 \$యంతో ఉంటారు. ఖయఖక్తలతో మెలుగు తాకు, కాని, యీ కో-ఆవరేటస వాట విషయ
 sugar factories.








 బలం చేతియ వ్రున్ను లందులో ఎంఆో మానిప్రీలీన్ జరుగుతున్ని. కేన్





 వుండాలం






 జొతయం చేయారి. బొఖ్లిలో కామార్రాజాగాకు ఎక రాని వందటన్నుల



 ఝog. చేజువలసిన అనశరనుక్నడి. పంచదాకిమిద ఎక్సయియుడూ



 సొ $\ddagger$ たక నును [
re: Nationatising all private-owned sugar factories.

 మే సేజ్ చేస్తున్నా






(8; ఎం. సాగిరి














 వెరున్నం వుండటానిక క్రూడ" ప్ల్ల్ R్కాకుer సహ 50ర సంఘాలుగ తయారు



 ఆి ే పరిస్థ వస్తో

 ఫక్న చేస్తున్నారు కాబట్టి తక్పనిచరగం ట హేటు కే కొనవలస రావడము వల్ల -


 sugar factories.


 హాగు શిపకితంగా లాఖాలు సంపాదిస్తన్న్రు. అసలు కో-ఆపసటి


 చొప్రున 8 శేటు యిక్వడడు అం టే దాదాప్ 20 इర్సcటు అఖులుంి. మలొక

 శయారవుతున్నాయి. సహ5ార చ్క్క్ ఫ్యాక్టరీలల తయారై నప

 కుcటున్నారు. $\check{\sim}$





 (ప్రవేలెక్టరులోని యజకానులు అటువంట మార్పులు एావడానికి అడ్డం




 54 గించాలన్నా చేనిక $ి$ ిిడిగానూపి एాగ్మికులకు నష్టం కలిగస్తున్నారు. మాచెర్ల ఫ్య్ట్ర










$r e$ ：Nationalising all private－owned
sugar factories．


 Qరగツण












 Noతో Mo．ఎటううంటి వ
 చేయణాగికి చర్ర \＆


 ఫర్యదల ఫా

 ఉంచ్

 ఫ్రాక్టీీ యజమాగ్రు


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222-11
$$


 ลేషస్ లెజ్ చేయాల క్ కాని వేరే ఱ? పాయం ఏమిలేుు. నేషనలై జేషన్
 సె టలు గవర్న మెఁటు చేస్తుక్ని కనుక సైటల్ గవర్న మెంటు చేశే ఒక





 గవర్న మెంటు, సై
 జనరట్గ జకుగుతున్నాయి, వాటి గురించి చెప్తార్. కొన్ని జీ గేవి జక゙గ








(8) एాకాని వెంకటరత్నం:-కేం ద \పభుత్వం అది చేయాల నేది నర్వాధ
 చేయబోతున్నారు. కనుక మనం కూడ్ సూ|య పాయంగా నేషనల్ జేషన్
 ఖార్గవా యింక్యిరీ కమిటి ిిొర్టు తయారు चేస్తున్నారు. వా8 నుంచి వస్తుంది. వ చ్చేఙరకు మనం ఆగకుండా ఈ లోగానే మనం పదో చేయాలనడం ఏమంత సబబుగా ఉండదు, ఏ మయినప్పటికీ మ:కం యిందులో వ్యతిరేక మై



 అనండి,




 ఓమిటి?

 ఉంది, శాసనం తీసుకు రావడానిక అభ్యంฤరం ఏమిటి?



(8)మతి జె. ఈశ్వరీజాయి :- సెం టల్ Kవర్న మెంటు పైన ఆధారపడి
 వస్తారా?
 Eేకుండా రాష ఏ్ర పుత్వం ఉండదు.

 | పథుత్వం చే సే కూడ్ ఏమి లేదు. సెం చ్చేస్రామని అఁటున్నా 6.
 きేsో అర్థం కాకుడా ఉంది. My resolution is this: "This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all privateowned Sugar Factoriss and assume management of such factories immediately." సెంటల్ గవర్న మెంటుs 8 క మెండు చేస్తూ పాసు చేయాలని కోడుతున్నాము. తమరు ఓక సారి చూసి పివ్సుపల్ను ఆమాషించండ. దిని మిర జు సభ ఏక [గవంగా అఫ్ పాయం వ్యక్తం చేయవలసిన అవసరం వుంది.
(8) పె. వి. నఁసెంహీ $\Gamma^{\circ}$ : צులారం?



(8) aa. Sరసంహారావు: - तే mity with the policy of the Central Government it can be done.
 But you are using certain words and creating restristicns. eoదరూ
 pass it*





 \}ీర్మ్మాం మాదిరగా నే అవుం
 సఠ్లనా రాయణగారు అ గిక



 ఉన్నాడ.




Mr. Deputy Speaker :-He want to enlighten the House further.

 ఆనుకుంటున్నాను.
 OMer అcటా రేమిట, అధ్యడా.


re: App. inting a Commission of Enquiry to saggest ways and reans for alleviating the abject and miserable conditions of backward and neglected professional classes: o'jection to prss the resolution uanimously. We will be happy But there are certin arpects of the resolution on which we cannot agree.
 runient to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories as early as

 restrict to one way of notionalis tion. Therefore, let us pass the following reclutin" i.e. "T" is Assembly recommends to the Central Govenmen: traticnalise all private-ovned Sugar Factories as early as praciocable"


Mr. Dematy Speaker:-Now, I will put the ammerded Resolution to vote.

The q iestion is:
"Tais Assembly recommends to $t$ e Central Government to natio: alise all private-owned Sugar Factories as early as practicable"

The resolition was adopted-
Sri C. V. K. Rav:--The Chief Minister has brought forth certain amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:-With the amendment it is passed.
$r e: ~ ' p p o i n t i n g ~ a ~ C o n m i s s i o n ~ o f ~ E n q u i r y ~ t o ~ s u g g e s t ~ w a y s ~ a n d ~ m e a n ' s ~$ for alleviating the abject and miserable Conditions of back ward and negtected professional classes.

Mr. Depaty Speake: : - Now we go to another resolution in the name of Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram): I beg to move:
"This House having considercd tbeqabject and mi erable condition of the extrenely backward and i eglected professional classes like the potters, the fishermen, the dhobis, the Bevaras and Gollas etc., recommends the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry for suggesting ways and means of allevjating their time immemorial misery and make them lead a better and secure life."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :-Motion moved.
Sri Ch. Parasuam Naidu:-This Resolation concerns most backward and neglected professional and occupational classes of people who have been suffering since ages, by traditional occupationn and professions which are not remunerative. I mean, the perso
re : Appointing a Commission of Enquiry to suggest ways and neans for alliviating the abject and miserable conditions of backivard and neglected professional classes.
who are in our society such as fishermen. dhobis, gollas weavers and the like and so on. T' eir condition is really miserable, pitiable and much worse. I am very happy that the Government has come forward to share some part of their responsibility towards these classes of people after 25 years of Indepincence If these people are receiving some attention, no dou't, it is a matter of satisfaction. The attention given is pot sufficient and commensurate with the neess of these people. These people are so down-trodden, backward and oppressed. Therefore, actuall more fecilities and more allotments of funds should be given. Tha programme is gigantic About 35\% of the population, socially and edreationally backwardclasses constitutes majority of the peoole. I don't want to propuse on behalf of those people. But I confine $\mathrm{m}_{s}$ silf to the classes of people who are all very poor, suffering and semm-naked and semi-starved, in theis existence.

I may just bring to the notic: of the House about the classes of people like the potters. He aid his wife, day in and day out will be labouring all the 24 hours in dirty co dinions. But they are not having even a mout? ful of food for their existence. He is always seminacked. His stomach is al vass hungry. Fer hat man what is this Government d ing? Is there any measure that the Government is taking. Simply they ask me to form into a Cc-operative Sociaty. Nothing comes ou of it and that profession is going out moded and pottery making is going to be disturbed. People will not purchase pots except a few. Men are goigg to purchase utensils made of metal or otherwise, but not these. What are yo giving for these people? My approach to the problem is to bricg him into men of civilised community and make him a responsible citizen. It should be an approach, a qualitative one but not in quantity. In the name of improving their conditions you are providing. But do you mean that Dhobis should take to only Dhobi's profession? He should be given better education. He should be provided with adequately better facilities and we have to see that they bave to socially changs. The approach to the problem has to ciange. A funcamental approach is required. You have taken in the Budget, the sccial economic transformation. That is not brought atout by providing to the Jallars toe Nylon nets. What is being done to the fishermen? To the coastal fichermen. srme pattas are to be given. Some industries are to be situated. Vast number of fishormen are living in the interior parts of the coastal area. What are you doing? You are simply leasing on concession to fish in the tanks and they are struggling for existence and that is always contin ing. I have been seeing on the tankbunds in the night even in winter. They go away from the house at $100^{\prime}$ Clock in the night. They bring some Jalacharams. But his wife and children sell them. You provide them with nylon net. That may be some relief and that may be some advantage But it is not a thing. The thing you have to sincerely do is to draw him out of that tradi-
re: Appoint.ng a Commissinn of Enquiry to suggest rays and means for allivating the abject and miserable corditions of backward and nes lected professional classes.
tion to the civiliced community. They have traditional gkills. They are very skilled: an. They have been hard and they labour very much. With these assets, they have to be utilised in fixing some proper industries. Their ezoromic lifs, their social way of 1 fe ha. to be revolut onised. It is the anproach that is wanting in the Go; ernment. That has not beco done. Now, no doubt some education has been given to Harijans after ay years but not in other matters. They are on a par with t:atijans. '?bey hive a hut and nothing more. They are much worse than Harijars. Their prokems are adequately gigantic. Hence a special Development Co:poration for each occupation is neces ary such as a Corpordion for Fruit Develoment, for Banana Development. For the deve'cpment of these people potters, dhobis etc such corporations are necessary. I have seen in the papers. Their President also asked for som: loans. Are they to be condemned like that permanently or is there any rethinking on the matter? It is for this purpose that I an trying to speak on various occasions, trying to impress upon the Government. No doubt I see in the name of social justice, in the name of social tansformetion some awakening has come in our thoughts, in the thoughts of the very oppressed people, but that is not sufficient. Tierefore I request that this resolution is intended for the purpoce of establising a Committee to them on the matter because the problem is so vast and intense as the need is so much because the people are in such abject condition. A coordinat d, coasistent and systematic thinking on their problems is necessary and therefore I suggest that a Commission be established for the purpose of devising measures to transform. to bring that socio-economic transformation which the Budget speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhagawantha Rao has so much advocated. Every pira of it speaks of socio-economic transfermation; almost every 10 sentences are punctuated by this socio-economic transformation. Socio economic transformation is a higher concept than the mere aids or helps for a man to simply better himself in the most object condition that he is. Therefore, coasistent with this high concept that the Government has placed before itself, that the Conoress placed before itself, and we agree fully with it. Consistent with the concept, thinking also will have to be on the giant strides which the problem requires, I can multiply instances of these various classes of people who have been suffering and described in graphic detail how really miserarle they are. I don't want to take the time of this House much more than that, because I know my Hon'ble friends sitting on the opposite side are also quite willing in the direction I hope this will serve as an impetus and they will accept my proposai that a Committee is necessary, a Commission is ecessary for formulating, pla-ing systematically and helping the Government itself and helping us all for the purpose of doing justice on which they have approached the electorate. They have captivated the electorate and they have come in high number (219). I hope this election manif, sto of which they are speaking so much as having invested them with a nower for the purpose of the ceilings of which they are afraid of implementing in the urban area. Let their revolutionary spirit be
real and not mere pratence. Therefor: I reapert the Fion. Weabers sitting on the opposite side to azcept this prosojtion an make this also a unanimors proposition and astablish this commesta nad do justice really acd not merely nominal.





 హారు 80 పగ్స:ట హాకు ఎక్కు

 2N్ని

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 మహ్య ప్రైడ चె


 వుంటాయో, ప వాకకుళ చేయి పాడుగ్గా వుంటుందో బారికి, వారితరఫునారికి



 సెలవు తీసుకుఁటున్నును.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :-The discussion on this Resol.ition will be taken up again on the rext non-cfficial day. Now the Hous stands adjourned till 4 p. m today.
(The House then adjourned to meet again at Four of the Clock)
The House reassembled at Four of the Clock.
(Mr. Deputy Spaker in the Chair)

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET for 1972-7. 3. GENER.AL DI. CU SSION.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:- Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the Finance Minister.

Before I go to the points arising from the budget, I would like to refer to his own speech on the first page:
"I also recall, having assured the House that we shall not merely be content with getting better results within the existing framework of eco omic and social institntions but shall endeavour to mould and re-fashion these so that they contribute effictively to the realisation of wider and deeper social values".

Basing on this I would like to suggest that the evenue expenditure fiom 19:7*88 to :97:-7 ha. grown 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ tmes, while expenditure on capital outlays has grown only twice the ammut. Thi. wile gap between the revenue expenditure and cap tal expanditure has to be bridged in the larger intere ts of the people. If the revanue expenditure is to mou:t up at the co-t cf capital expenditure, I do not think that we will be able to realise what we aimat $\ln , 957-58$, the revenue expenditure and the whole budget was Rs 50 crores while it is now Rs. 344 crores. Thus it has grown up by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ times, i. e., what the finance Ministers spent in the last about 15 years. 'rom .957-1470, our great Finence Mintster has spent in iwo years. Therefore, there is great need for economy in wasteful expendilure, reduction in nonplan and non-essintial items, $i$ pesition of ceilings on expenses of establishment of high dignitnies and offiesrs. For instance. the expenditure on Raj Bhivan rose up from about 4 lakhs to $28 \frac{1}{2}$ 'akhs, i. e., by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ times. So also on the mini ye sand oth $r$ higi dignitaries, it rose up by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ times. Unless economies are (ffected at higher levels, it may not be possible to econcmise the expenditure at the lower levels. It is always better to set an example at the higher level so that the ball may be moving to the lowest level cf the Administration in the State.

Regarding recources and how to increase the capi al oatlay; When we have reached an almost saration fointin tatation-with


in the tax laws in terms of the recommendations of the Wanshoo Committee. Sf condly, the tax arrears are said to be more than Rs. 70 crores under various heads. At least 25 per cent of the collection of arrears of taxes, idvances and lears should every yedr be our objective, so as to increase capital outlays and expenditure on plan items. So also we should strengthen the administrative machinery in our public undertakings so that they may run smcothly and efficiently. More earnings from public undertakings alone will contribute to our reasources mobilisation. Next there is great scope and need for the upward revision of betterment levy under big projec:s. So also there is need to revise irrigation cess as it is now levied As you know, under the Betterment Levy Act, there is provision which authorise the Governm:nt to levy betterment levy to the extent of half of the increase in the capital value from the date of notification of the project to the date of giving water to those lands. There is thus any amount of scope i this regard. In the past it might not have been desirable or proper in the view of Government to increase this levy from the political point of view; but it is high time that we make a departure from the fast and see how best this betterment levy can be collected on the lands that are benefited under the project. There is scope from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,000 minimum per acre, with reference to this le:y. So also there is scope for graded sales tax on the consumer goods used by the upper strata of society. There may not be scops to increase sales tax on such items which are consumed by the lower classes; but there is definitely scope in increasing the tax on those goods which are consumed by higher strata of society.

As you know, Sir, in the budgets of these days specially, it is not the formula,ion or authorisation that is so important as the factor of the budget-planning how best we spend the amounts to realise the objective of the budget. For this performance budget as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission has not been fully followed by our StateGovernment in as much as they have given this only in respect of one department, namely, Agriculture department, although two departments are mentiont d in the introduction to the budget. I have not seen with regard to the Social Welfare depart. ment.

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao:-During the course of the diseusssions, it will be supplied.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :-WhatI submit is that if the performance budget is prepared for all such departments that have to deal with plan outlays, we will be able to know and judge the results in terms of financial as well as physical terms. That is the real criterion to see how these amounts which are authorised by tl e assembly are spent in the fields of various schemes and plans. So I would suggest to the hon. Finarce Minister to see that at least during the next yeaf such performance budget is prepared for all those departmsets which are directly connected with the plan.

Sir, regarding financial discipline that is to be extrcised by the Finance Department, I would make a few suggestions. This in necessary in view of the fact that if you go through the figures. of the
past, you will observe that in 66-67 an amount of Rs. 34 crores excess expenditure was incurred on 25 voted grants; so also in the following years $67-6 \leq$ Rs. 6 crores on 13 voted grants, in 68-69 Rs. 8 crores on 14 voted grants and $69-70$ Rs 4 crores an mercly 5 voted grants. This could be avoided oy closer scr, tiny of the estimates as well as the chemes. If the schemes and estimates are prepared with better imagination, there would not be any necessity to exceed the amounts by crores of rupees It only shows that there is no proper thought given at the time of preparation of the schemes and estimates. These things should be avoided in future so as to avoid reappropriation by supplementary demands.

With regard to delegation of fiaancial powe s, Sir, in our Government, unlike in other States and at the Ce, tre lot of powers are concentrated in the Finance Department which almost acts as a parallel Government. We have reports of the various Administrative Reforms Commitiees as well as the Central Administrative Reforms Commission, where they have suggest d that dele ations of powers to the administrative departments is as important as scrutiny of the estimates by the Finance Uepariment. I must here quote the observations of the Anantaraman Commitiee Report:-
" .The result is that for every minor item of expenditure prior concurrence of the Finance Department has to be obtained. This is a time-consuming process and the dyay in the issue of sanction results in considerable overheads being added to the capital cost, quite often affesting its economy. It looks as though itemised economy is given more importance than voted econcmy, an attitude certainly not sound in principle. Tre present concepts of financial c•ntrols extend to the examination of technical details of schemes to and work programmes and raising of objections even though the Finance Department is not fully equipped for the purpose."

This is a very cogent and proper observation for the Finance Department. Once estimates are sanctioned they need nct go into the minatest details because the moment the sanctions are delayed, it also results in adding to the expenditure. Whatever they want to save by going into minute details is always added oo the cost of the estimates because of the delay involved. It is always better to leave such things more to the administrative Ministry. Now there are no Fina cial Advisers in the Administrative Departments* It is better to restore them and leave such scrutiny to them. In this regard I may also quote the Central Adminstrative Reforms Commission which is worth noting and worth adoption by us:
"Within the limits of the budget provision and subject to the observance of financial primcrples and the standards and Standing procedures prescribed under the va-ious rales and Orders, the Administrative Ministries are free to incur expenditure in exercise of the powers delegated to them and no reference to the Finance Ministry is necessary The Secretary of the Adminuctrative Machinery can also over-rule the advice given by their internal Finameint Adviser. The Secretaries themselves tave complete rux cration in sanctioning expenditure within the delegated feld. It alse
follows from this that each Secretary must assume full responsibi.ity for decisions ta' en in exercise of delegat d po er and for watching the expenditure so that budgetary provisions are in no case exceeded. Delegation brings responsibulity on the other Administrative Depart ments; otherwise they will be fully dependant. (in the Fiaance Ministry without owning anv responsibility or taking intiative in the mater.'

That is way in this Govermment, lot $o^{\circ}$ expenditure is incurred in the month of March, the last month of the inancial year and March also goes sometimes into April. The damage that is being done by concentrated expenditure towards the end of the financial year is loss, bad qu lity of work and so on and so forth. Therefore, it is necessary that more delcgation of power is given.

Sir, about debt liability I have o.e specific saggesticn to make. We have now a staggering debt liability, i. e, about Rs. $x 58$ crores of which nearly Rs 49 crores is debt servicing liability, payment of interest every year. More than $50 \%$ of our plan oullay is needed for servicing debt liability. I therefore suggest that it is high time that a National Debt Commission should be constitu:ed by the Central Governmont to study in depth the problems of indebtediness of tha States suggest, ways and means for scaling these debts. The stabilisation of the state finances depends upon the solution of this problem. O herwise whatever assi-tnnce we may getfrom the Centre will only go towords payment of debt servicing liability.

In regard to calamities, during the last thee or four years there were floods followed by drought, drought followed by fires etc- in order to meet such ca amities, there should be a National Calamitis Funds at the Central level so that we may draw the necessary amounts from that Fund at the time of calamities. Otherwiss it will bs diffcult or the state Government from its limieed resources to n eet such emergencies which I understand had cume to about Rs. 100 crores in our state itself during the last three year 3.

Regarding rural unemployment, I have to "uggest a very desirable scheme for the consideration of the hon Minister for Finance which has already teen followed by the Maharastra Government during the crash programme resently. There is no onumeration of rural unemploymont on a scientific basis. It is high time that in our approrch to bring in social Justice there is enumeration of rur..l unemployment at every village so that we should know how many persons in the rural areas are uncmployed a:d what type of work can be sh. wn for them. For this purpose, we can again follow the example of Maharashtra by giving the entire proceeds of the land revenue to the Panchayats for spending on rural works for providing employment to persons. We shall be doing a great deal to eliminate rural unemployment if we do this.

Regarding Telangana allocations, I would like to point out one or two glaring instances One is, the allocation on Harijan welfare is too low for Telangana. Out of $3 y$ lakhs, the Harijan population in Telangana it is about 21 lakhs while in Andbra it is aboun 28 lakhs.

The ratio between the two regions is $3: 4$ while the allocaion is on the traditional and conventioral basis of $1: 2$. By this allocation, we are not doing full justice to the Harijans inspite of policy direction to do greater justice to them. So, the allocation in reyard to Harijans should 3 in Telangana to 4 in Andhra, and not in the present ratio. Similarly, tribes Yerukulas and Lambadis numbering more than 6 lakhs are denotified in Telangana while their count.rparts in Andhra continue to remain in Scheduled tribes. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to see that these tribes which are now den stified are included in the notified list and become scheduled castes for getting Centrai assistance.

Regarding new Railway Lines, in Telangana ever since the Police Action during the Nizam's time, no ne $N$ lines have been taken up. Whatever l.nes were there at that time only continue to remoin. It is high time that action is taken for construction of new lines for which surveys and estimates are there and which can be taken advantage of. I hope the Finace Minister will be able to push through these cases in the fourth and fif.h plan periods.

Lastly, Sir, in regard to expenditure, as I sub.nitted earlier, it is not possible to economise on Revenue expenditure unless a proper example and direction is given from the top. We must see that we say evary day is translated into action. The example has to be set up from atove in such cases and the usual procedures dispensed with.

I hope the hon. Finance Minister will be able to give his attention to these points in his reply as well as during the year and take action on them-


 జేబనట్లయి త్ 40 కో












 కోరుతున్న్ను．ఎంగుకం ేే \＆ససా అి అసెంబ్లిక ఒక రూపనులో వచ్చిన తరునాత మరల దానిని ఆిసి వేయడానికి విలు తేగు．కనుక టా క్సే షన్ మెజ్）

 Tాని రాయలసీమ బియాలో గాని తెలంగాణాయే గాని అన్－ఇరిగేచెడ్ర లాండ్స్ చాలా 负న్నాయి．పి うస్నీ
 ธంటలు పండడానిక，యీ［డొట్స్



 బకీటువంటీ నీ 69యాస్ ఇంకొక కోటనుంజే గాని అప్ప అయినా తీసుకువచ్చి ఆ ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోర

 పోయింది，ఎ క్పుడు నీళ్లువస్తాయాఅని ఎదుకుచూస్తున్నారు．డానివలన వెంటసే





 వలన ఎిశాఖపట్నముకు నీటే こప్లయి ఉంటుంది，విశాఖపట్నం ఇన్వుడు చాలా

 సైటల్ గవర్న మైట్ ఆడుగుతున్నారు．కాబట్టి యీ పోలవరం Lపా జై్ట్ర

 వరి మిన సన్నది．అకి కట్టటనట్లు 15 పర్సెంట్ నిటినప్లయి చేుకోKలము．

 గేను కోరుతున్నాను．ఇటునంటి కార్రీకమాలు సర్వే చేయుడాని గాషి













 స్కూ ల్సుగీరించి చాలా ఆండోళన ఉన్నిి. ఇప్పుడు ఇంటర్మీడియE్ బోర్డు ఉన్నది.

 హలR:





 మెంట్ యిచ్చు, వట్ట స్రాలు యివ్వడం


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(1) క. एామనాథం: -మీరుకోరుకుంటున్న సాంఘిక స్యాయయం, స్యాఘిక

 (6)


 - ఫ్రుదయకర



 ఆచరణలో పెట్టటానిక యీ రో








 చెప్పటం జ 8 గిว మనం కాశాలని కోరుకొంటున్న సమ సమాజం స్థాసాంచ

 ళాలు కשుK జేకiటం అన్నది శప్పకుండా శప్పనిసరిగా జరగవలసిన నిషయము.


 అందులో మొట్టమొxట స్టెన్ యీూగోళు ఢూసఠస్య-రణలు తసుకురావటం ఆన్నది

 మిగళ గంస్క రణలు కూడ అతి ర్వరల్ ెెస్తామని మన ముఖ్యముం తిగారు

 కావలిన మిగ区 चర


 सం

అవగాహన అయునటువంటేశే. पానికి సuలంధించే ఏమాగ్రం ఏమఈపాటు యీ






 మిగిలినభామిని పం చినందువల్ల సే యా గంఘంలో అట్టశుగున ఉన్నటునంట బికి కావలRనటここ








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గొరకు పెచ్చించడం \&
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 ఆచరణయోగ
















 మరొక సా $ి$ సమస్యలను తరగటోఁటానిక (పయత్నం జరుగుతున్నది.
 ఉన్నటువంట మిగుల నిధులగురించి 34 కోట్లు అని చెవ్పడం, చానిష్పన 107 కోట్లు అని తెలంగాణ కిజినల్ కముటివారు చెప్పడం, చాజిని పురస్-8ించుకొసి లలణడి రావడం, 1969 सనవరి శెలంగాణనుంచీ (్ర



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Her $1972-7 n:$
(General Discussion)

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 డబ్నుయిచ్పి అడ్వ కెట్ $\pi$ T $\vec{\omega}$

 తెవడానిక మరొక సాశీ-


 సబినయఁగా మనవ చేసుచుటబస్నాను.




 ఆ హొదించినతరుచాళ మटie పేము తరగ, ఁడుతాషు, 4 కోట్లుకాదు. $44 \mathrm{E}^{6}$ Uల




 ఏర్పొటిచేసే ఖార్గవా కమిటి ${ }^{\text {N }}$
 e మోదించుచాము, యిష్టం తేనటువంటి శాటేనన్ని టనిగు e-今




 తప్పని మనవి జేస్తున్నాను.











 కేంద్రంనంచి తెప్పంచుకొని తెలంగాశలో ఖర్చు పె R్టే దానిక ప్రయశ్నం చేచ్డుము.

 స ైక్ల్యజు అందరు దోహదం చేయాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

ఎอ ్డ్, జరింది. ${ }^{2}$ చేళానికఅయి ale


 మెనానాట్సు తక్కువగా ఉన్నటువంట एా:్ర్రు
 గమనીంచాలని కోరుకున్నాను. كారల్ ఎల్






 డెవย



 కనుక వెంట

 ఫ్రానాన్స్ కమిషన్ ముدకు పోరాడి $\omega^{\omega} \mathbb{E}^{r s}$ తెప్పించాలి．
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 घప్పుకున్న విషడు మేనని సేను గారవసథ్యులళు జ్ఞావకం చేస్తున్నాను，వ్పుడు

 వున్న స్ జాటిని ఎం に








 \&ప్పంనం | పకారంగా ఖద్చు పెట్టండి, అని అడగడ మేగాని, మేము ఆం(్కు




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 నాలుగు అని घచ్చారు.


 ઉ్వం తరపునండ సియైన భాగట్టా ఇవ్వలేదు. రెండవ 8ిసోర్టునాడు యివ్వలేరు.
 STO యివ్వ తేరు. We are constrained to send the final report without






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 సంస్థల చ్వారా













 కాబట్ట అతన యి




 యివ్వండ, ఏొడక్టిస పర్స సస్ డానికి ఆవ కాళముంటుందని మనవి శేస్తున్నాను.




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 గాని, స్ర్రారు గాని పెద్ద ప్ద్ద పా జెక్టులు 『ై


















 తున్నడ. चెడూ

 క మక కాలనలు మంచిగ చేయించే ఎర్ప్టు చేయాలన కోరుకున్నాను. చైక్












 భవం చెబుతున్నాను. ఈ స్టలో కూడా సమితి అధ్రషులుగాన్వున్న వారు చాలా
 દలిఖు అయిన ఉరం区ాలు चాలా ఉcటాయి. ఏది కొన్నా ెైడరు ర్వాగా

 త్సరం అంతటికీ సరగా ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొని సరైన ప8కరాలు కొని పనులు చేయ


 ఉంటాయి. इారణం 15 మార్కి నుంచి ఏ ప్లు ఆఖరు వరక్ शిల్స [ప్రేచే
 గౌరవసియ మం తిగారు యీ విష తం [ళ్రగ చూడాలN కేరుున్న్
 ధించి చెఱుడామనుకున్నాను కాని యిక్వుడు ఎక్కున సమయయ లేదు కాబట్ట అ(


 కూడ్ కోర్లులకు మారి స్తే న్యాయంమిద వళ్వసం గలుగుజుంగిని కొన్ని




















 జుడియ య8ిక క

 40 సఠ్సంటుఅని కోఃనా 38 ఎరృంటు యిస్తున్నార, ఎలాటు మెంటు సరిగాస












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 న్యaుంకా5. గంగారెడ్డిగారు ఆప్పుడు చెప్పినది యిప్పుడుకూ కనిప్ం చేటట్లుగా ఉన్ని. ఎవరి యిన్ఫ్లుయిన్సు వున్నా సీక ఫోయినా, ఎవరు మం షి అయినా एాక゙యినా, ఏ పార్ట్రీ





 మం［తిగారు ప్రతిపొదఁచిన లడ్టెటును బల＂రుస్తూ నేను మొగిత్తున్నాను．


 హాట ద్వారా（పజలకు సదుపాయాలు కలుగుతున్నాయా，వాటవల్ల ాారు
 డాక్టరులు పెద్ద ప్ర్ద విద్లలనఫ్యసెంచిう హా రే．が


 పేను ఎంయో విచారస్తున్నాన్ झ్నుంచై నా యీ హాస్పాటల్సు సరిగా పని చేసేeట్లు చూడవe స్రిగా సేను కోరుతున్న్ను

పోలిసు ేపార్టుమెంటును గురించి కూడ5 నునం యీv సంవర్ృంలో

 వలసి घాధ


 Sదైనా కొంత ఆదాయం శ్చ్చుకోన రో





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కే టా యి 0 చిన మొత్తం హారిజన హాస్టల్బుకు కాని హాిినుల, ลెనుకబడిన వర్గాల సం ష్తానాని కాని సరిపోచేమోనని థయపదుతున్నాను.
 వర్యాలకు స్లాయం చేకూర్చాని కోరుతున్నాను. నిరుద్ల్రం ఎట్ల పరిష్రం



 తష్పనిసరిగా అవసరమని నేసు మరొకసారి చెబుతున్నాను. సర్కారల లో

 ఉంది. «ది $\ddagger$ మారం సరి కాదని మరొకసారి చెబుతున్నాను. సర్క్రు
 జరిగించక ఝో సెలవు ళుకుంటున్నాను.

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 ఢన్రా『దాలు

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam): -While apprecidting and approving many a pects of the budget and while expressing my regard and respect for the views of my good friend Mr. Bhagavantha Rao, it bas become difficult to hide my disappointment with regard to certain aspects of th - budget The first , eason is that the budget has followed the same beat and track, the humdrum monotonous way in which the previous budgets used to be prepared has been followed. There has been no refreshing change. A look at the previous budget and the comparison of the previous budguts with the present budget will fully amplify what 1 am stating. In the battle or fight against poverty, I have to tell my friend that lee is far from the battle field. Of course he is expecting a big battallion from Delhi to arive and take him to the front. He has also expressed his diffirence ard helnle-sness in waging the war with the slender resources of the State. My next reas $n$ is he has himself express:d in his speech the lack of finality to the proposals. I think it will be an essay in fruitless discussion if some of the views which he is expecting to come up do not arrve. His speech, of course like an intelligent advocate, be has given a pen port ait of facts which are in his favour. But the bitter pill has been shoved in page. 32 That is.. "On a careful assessment of our existing financial rescuces. it is now estimated that we shall be able to finance a Plan of only Rs. 77.95 crotes. Since with an outlay of this order we shall not only be unable to fulfil the essential sidil-over commitments but run the risk of seriously jeopardising the economy of the State, it has become an economic and social compulsion to raise the Plan side to an acceptable level. The commitment of this Government for the welfare of the under-privileged leaves us with no cho ce except to mobilise larger resources by way of tanation to which I shall refer to presently."
"I shall refer to presentiy". The Press really commoated on this sentence and they are fully justified.

But the taxation proposal has not been referred to. Evidenty some paras of this speach bave been deleted. Then, it is said "Tha Plan size has therefore now been fixed at Rs. 96.84 crores heeping in view the relevant considerations of the need for growth and the availability of resources."

Now, having said so la page 39 again at page 35 ot hac cad
 That is. "As the Lion"ble Alembers ate qwath the Goyemment of







Government will have to raise substantial additional resources to bridge the gap. It is expected to cover the gap in the budget with these two measures." Discussions will be held with the Government of India for getting higher Central assistance. Even the State Government will have to raise substantial additional resources to bridge the gap. It is expected to cyver the gap in the Budget with these two measures. What are the two measures? None of us know. The cat is yet to be pulled out of the bag. When these cats are pulled out of the bag, I don't know how many people will raise their cudgels, So with these two factors which we do not know (unknown factors) our Bu lget has been prepared. That is why I have to say that there is......

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao:-I think he has not completely followed the Budget. These two measures"referred to by my friend (1) Central assistance (2) Internal resources mobilisation.

Sri E. Ayyapureddy:-Exactly, I know that. What are they? What is the amount of central assistance and wnat are your internal resources? What are the internal resources which you are going to tap and what is the guarantee you are going to get with regard to your central assistance. These things are presumed and assumea. We do not as yet know what shape they are going to take place. I have to say these proposals do lack finality. As a matter of fact reading page 32 and page 34 it will come out clearly that some portions have been deleted. He may say but the impression gained is that some portions have been deleted becaue the sentence that taxation proposals to which I will refer to but they have not been referred at all. But whatever it may be, we fully appreciate his difficulty, As a matter of fact these sources of the Sta e are very slender. He has inherited a huge top heavy administrative machinery. He has inherited three gigantic national projects which have to be implemented with slender re:ources of the State. Therefore it is necessary for us to concentrate and to find out ways and means by which we can certainly come out of thi financial crisis. In this respect Sir, 1 have to refer to the illuminating article written by the editorial 'Hindu' today with regard to the Fifth Finance Commission. I will then read a few sentences
"As Mr. Brahmananda Reddi should know how a State can be seriously bandicapped on account of inadequacy of financial resources ai a time when it has numerous productive schemes to be implemented, the ever hungry States would have no need to worry about where his sympathy would lie." That is he himself being the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister of the State and having argued the position and the cause of a State before the previous Finance Commisions, he certainly knows the positions of a State with respect to the Centre much more so the position of Andhra Pradesh which unfortunately had committed itself to a huge jagurnat, namely the Nagarjunasagar project. I will also read certain other prot ons of this editorial which are very illuminating.
"The States should not spare any effort to secure a reasonable return on the investment in irrigation and power projecțs. They should have the courage and tact to see that those who haye:
definitely benefited by the farm revolution pay more by way of taxation. Apant fron a rescheJuling of debt repayments, there is no reason why even capitalisation or interest charges should not be thought of where it has been found that many projects have a long period of gestation and that period also has been undily prolonged because of slow implementation at particular stages and difficulties arising out of inadequate finansial allocations. A new suggestion has been male that there must be a suitable machinery for supervisi:g reli-f work in areas affected by droughts and floods and that a national fund should be established for receiving regalar cont ibutions fron the Centre and the States'.

I only add one more sentence to that. It is not only a question of rescheduling the debt itself, it mu $t$ be tine scaling down of the debt especially where a State hal taken upon itself the gigantic task of financing the national project, of the nature of Nagarjunasagar where all its resouices had teen mobilised only for pulling through that project where it has taken upon itself projects of a huge dimension tho Centre must certainly consider not only reschedul ng of the debt but rescaling of the debts. I am quite confident that Sri K Brahmananda Reddi having known what exactly is the financial position of Andhra vis-a-vis these huge projects would certainl; come to the help of the State and the sixth Finance Commision would come to the rescue of our Finance Minister. That is our sincere hope. Like a very tactful man he has not allowed. Then Sir like a very careful strategist he has not stated that he is going to tax this avenue or that avenu. or this source or that source. He is certainly right and justifying in awailing. I hope he is also awaiting the final summit talks. He is also awaiting the American elections so that national and internatiocal things will change and he will get adequate resources to push through all the important schemes, all the social welfare schemes. Having suid this much I have to say that so far as the Sate itself is concerned that 'we cannot think of new sources of taxation unless we ourselves reform our administrative machinery. Now it is well ' nown Sir, that our administrative machinery which I will call a huge giant costing us 350 crores per annum. The reven:e expenditure is 850 crores. Of course many friends have expressed that there can be quite a let of suffering if only we begin to prone our departments. If we go into this it will be very difficull for me because department after department has expanded its coils. Probably they think that the question of solving unemployment is to expand the deparments endlessly with the result that our present administrative machinery has become so unwieldy that every good scheme is being cqught in its coils and destroyed, Nobody is able to master this huge administrative machinery. I will simply illustrate my point by saying we are having a big Buke car but we have got only resources to spendfonly 10 litres per month. With 10 litres per month and a buke car how far they can go. With this hage jagurnat of administrative machinery which is costing us R. 350 crores, we are trying to implement only a Plan outlay of Rs. 45 crores, it is only $1 / 6$ th of $1 / 8$ th of the esfablishment chátges. Is there no method? Is there no way totedace換部 expenditure on the revenue account. There certainly must be,
otherwise we will not have the moral justification and moral courage to resort to new taxation. We must know Sir, that there are an army of engineers. We must also know that we had inherited or we hat introduced the Panchayatraj system, three-tier Pancnayatraj system for he purpose of $g$ tting our people iavolved in the developmental activities. We know that the Pancheyatraj sys e.n has come to a grinding hatt. We have to mer'ly go and visit the Panchayat Samithi office. What is the precious work they are doing? Practically nil We have to go and see the Divisional Engineers Office, practically for six months in an year they don't have any work We have to go and see the Srisailam project. Practically an army of engine rrs and supervisors are there. They don't have adequate funds sufficient to make them work for more than three months. This has been the position and this going to be very dangerous position. The method of solving unemployment pasition is not found. There is expansion of the bureaucrutic machinery The paser work has be:n increased ly leaps and bounds. Our Plans are going on papars. There is paper work every where Even the Pol ce Department is indulging in a lot of paper work i. e. collection of statistics, maintenance of those things, but unfortanately people who are attendi: $g$ to the essential work, namely, going to the field. digging up of channcls, removal of in sanitation, rural link road, electrification; all these essential services. So far as these essential services are concernod there sa standstill. I would like to know what exactly is the amount which we are spending annually on our T A. and D.A I am sure it exceeds 3 to 4 crores- Then what is the amount for maintenance of a fleet of motor vehicles, which the State owns. I am sure it exceeds another 2 to $\mathbf{3}$ cores; and with such huge expenditure we thirk we can bring a revolution thro 1 gh socialism. I am afraid it is a far cry. So it is essential that we should e-organise, administrative machinery, and if :ve fail to re-arganise then nothing can be carried out and taxation proposals even if we bring them will not yield much to us. At the same time it is neessary for me to point out that we can certainly mobolise adequate resources. The other day, "The Indian Express", just about a month published in its front page' 'the loss of revenue to the State caused by the existing Excise Act, rules and the rate of charges duty which are levied. I brought it to the notice of the Excise authorities. Probably it has not been receivsd. in the Taxation Department or Finance Department. There has to be a close scrutiny of work by all the Departments, especially, taxation department and Excise Department. There must be serious attempt to plug all the loopholes in the taxation laws.

I have to make a somewhat proposal with regard to social changes. Ofcourse, I expected that our Finance Minister will strike absolutely radical note in his speech, but nothing of that sort has been done.

If we are serious enough to bring reform and socialism, we cannot overlook the begger problem. They have to be rehabilitatedA few months ago, one of our Hon'ble Ministers had promised to bring about legislation abslishing beggary. Can any. State call ingelf
a 'Civilized State', having a swarm of beggers asking for food-even at the gates near our Legislative Assembly. There are number of beggars who have heen starving sine months. It is a blot on exvili-zation- We cannot call ours a Civilized State when there are so many beggars. This problem has be:n there since years. Even the ablebodied persons are resorting to begging. Atleast by the next Financial year, I hope, our Fin?nce Minister will take the first fundamental step to abolish beggary.

It will be a symbolic gesture on the part of our Finance Minister, if arrangements are mule to declare the 'Greens Land', as a rehabilitating and holiday centre for the industrial labourers. A few lakhs (say 3-4 lakhs) will not matter much. The i idustrial labour, the labour in the State will feel a sense of involvement, and will feel that it is his State, and he is being cared for, and better iooked we must start $3-4$ such Centres, where we can allow our industrial labour, or labour as a whole, to rehabilitate themselves- ihis is done in ali Socialist States.

I would request the same for our Non-Gazetted Officers (NGOs.). After all their service of ten tweve yara, what they get is a few rupees as increment. Therefore, we must start some recreation or holiday centres for our NGOs. He camot think of the best things of lif:- After all his sincere and devoted service he gets only a few rupees increase in his saliry by way of increment.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao (Nardannapet) :-I think my friend is suggesting some proposals which are relevant to affuent society, and not to a Society in which we live,

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy : - I wonder, if my friend is thinking that these are the things which are found only in an affluent society. I would say they are found even in Socialist Society.

Now what is happening to our Guest House and Palaces, They are opened to only a few privileged.

Sri T. Purushocham Rao :-There are certain things which are relevant to an affluent society. There are other things which make a society affluent.

Sri E. Ayyapu Redly:-What I am saying is that no amount of maney will satisfy or give that faci'ity of enjoyment. Supposing an N.G.O-has given the ten or twelve best years of his lifo, and wotiked for ten strenuous years; Cant we make him a "State Guest", for a week. Then they will feel a seare of involvement, and feel that they are being looked Efter well, ame cireffor,

If my frieds wants me to work out a sebeme, I will cartainaly give a scheme which will not coat the exchequer more that Rato 14the.




the worker feels that this State is his and that this palace is his. Let us convert the Falaknuma palace into a Labour Rehabilitation Centre; it does not matter; it is not going to cost us more than Rs. 10.0 lakhs.

With regard to unemployment, we are spending $\mathrm{R}_{3} \cdot 2.0$ crores on education, Rs. 70 crores on general education and Rs. 2 crores on medical education. For what purpose are we spen ling? We are giving Rs. 75 lakhs as scholarships; for what purpose are we giving? Is it to turu out frustrated voung men who have to swell the list of persons unemployed in the Employment Exchanges? Trey are not Employment Exchanges. They are Unemployment Exchanges; the number of unemoloyment Exchanges; the number of unemployed given now is $2,60,000$ intest. Recently, the Tamil Nadu Government started a scheme under which every graduate and every under-graduate is enrolled, given some training and than utilise him. I would like our Government also to start a youth core or youth force, or by whatever name you may call it, where young men are prepared to serve ti.e State-let, it te seeper's job or road-maistry job or anything. But the Government must be in a position to give it. Having spent Rs.i's crores for training them and after that they are thrown out, it is not good. It is essential to tackle the unemployment problem. In the morning we see a person who is seeking a job; in the evening we see a person who is seeking a job. I may say that it has become difficult for me to go to my constituency and to my village-Everywhere I get i $0,12,13 \mathrm{appli}$ cations seeking employment saying please get me a joj. Sir, begging, begging; it has become difficult to see them. Out of Rs. 79 crores which vou arsepending on education, you have to set part some pertion of it for the purpose of utilising, mobilizing and organizing our young men for national service. The Tamil Nadu Government has set an example and that has to be followed.

Lastly, Sir, we have to nation lise sugar and cement industries. In the plan itself, Rs. 1.0 crore has been set apart. I will read one sentence from The Review of the State Plan and Economic Irends'.This is however, in order to provide tentative employment for them, i,e. engineers, a provision of Rs. 1.0 crore has been made under various schemes for investigation and survey of certain projects." We have set part Rs.1. o crore for that. Instead of that, I suggest that we take over sugar industry as well as cement industry and utilise the income on these unemployed engineers.

Sri B. Ratnasabhpathi:-May I ask the hon. Member (Mr Ayyapu Reddy) one thing? How are we to run these public enterprises. Now we have public enterprises which have become ce:s-pools of corruption. If the hon. Member suggests how to root our corruption in public enterprises. before nationalizing other units it would b* better.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:-My friend with whom I parted company a decade ago and of course, we are not in a position to see eye to eye now, is asking me a question. This same criticism has been there against every public undertaking, criticism of their financial failures, mis-uses ard abuses of rescurce, of course, it is very dnfieult and is angn it convince him:

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi :-I am not suggesting to him that he should tell me now to run profitably these public undertakings. There are certain public enterprises which are running in loss. I cannot question him. I am only a king him to suggest how this corruption could be weeded out. Let him clearly understand the word 'corruption'.

Sri E. Ayyapu Re.dy:-Corruption is bound l to be there in a capitalist society. It is a relat onship of an individual to property that makes him to corrupt: When once we change those values, corruption will disappear corruption which my friend is thinking of.

I must also say that the political atmosphere is quite clean and our Council of Ministers are certainly doing their best in keeping the dignity, unity and welfare of the State. With those few words, I resume my seat.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:-The last sentence is incompatible with all what he said earlier,

 ఖిమయాలు మసఫచచేబుచున్నాను.
 [పాంతకuలో







 వలెనని, ఇరి గేషన్ మినిష్టరుగారు ఆ [పాంతమునకు వచ్చి స్వయముగా ప8స్తిని గమనించవలెనని కోడుచున్నాను.

ఆ కొల్లేటి
 అంకలట క సిసం ములゆ మంచినీ సౌకర

ఈ So er tపాంత














 రో
 అభశ్రంతరం లేదు కాని రేపే సమాధానం చెఫ్పాలం ే....
由హ్సాహంలో ఉన్నాగ. అందరకూ అవకాళం घవ్వండ.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:-There are any members who have gi ven their names willing to Speak, I would like to know, how long are we giving to sit.
th. hon. Member:-We donot lose anything by extending the general discussion for two days more.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao :-It is better you close this 6 P.M.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:-We must know when we are closing. debate.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:-Tomorrow I have to reply to the
Sri R. Raiagogala Reddy (Lakkireddy Palli) :-Members want to speak and we" c in sit for a little longer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :-The B. A. C. has decided this progremme We cannot extend it by days. Only the B. A. C. can change the whole programme. According to the Rules of Procedure six days are to be allowed for General Discussion and 22 days are for discnssion on demands. Beyond that we cannot go.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy (Kamalapur): -I think we can aménd those rules.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :-Now we have to decide frit.

Sii Kudipudi Prabhakera Kao：－As a matter of convenience we can extend the time for today．

Sri Kaja Ramanatam：－Yes ${ }^{\text {º }}$
పెひ్టండ．
కూర్చున్న మాను అళ్యంతరంలేదు．

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao：－1 think we can sit＇ill $6-0$ P．M．This is the first butget session and most of the new Members would like to make their maiden speeches．

Mr．Deputy Speaker：－We will sit till 7 P．M．I request the Members of Comoperative with me and enable me to close this by 7 P ．M．







 8ఫర్మష్న్స తీసుక్రచ్చనా లాథము లేదు．విద్ధ వుండాలి，Dిర్యను もగుకు




 Q వ్రు ుు గొ పాయు




Stic．Prabliakare Rao：－I wotal Lko to know whether the Press in striking．
（8）జె．దామోదరயావు ：－హరిజనులకు కాలనీస్ కడుతున్నారు．ఆ యిండ్లన చూ స్ వాట్ణో మనుష్స్లు వుండడాని：కడుతున్నారా అనిపిస్తుంద． మనుష్లు చుండడానికి క డుతున్నా లేకపోతే వూరేే（పపంచానికి చెప్పు కోడాగ్క కడుజ్న్నారా？అర్థము కావడము లేరు．ఒక డూం వుంటుంది，మను ష్యులు ఎట్ల వుంటారు？ 1800 రూపాయలు యస్తున్నారు，దానితో యిండ్లు



 క్రుసట ఆధారపడి వుంటుంది．మన డశ్గర యిప్పటివరకు ఎక్కువ｜గామాలఱో

 సాన్ని ముగిస్లున్నాను．

 అంఎలో ముఖ్రమైటువఁటిది కదువుకొన్న నిరుద్యోగుల స మ స్ర

 ఎక్స్లవగా మన రాష్ట్రమనలో，మె｜టిక్ సాసు అయినవారు ఫేల్ అయినవారు వున్నారు．మొన్న ల区్రా 50 వేలమంది పాసుఅయినారు．అందులో సగము మంద పై చదువులకు పోవచ్చు，మరి ఏతి సంవత్సరము రెండు ల飞లమంది


 ఓక్శర వుదో ప్లాపారము చేసుకునేపా8ి，అందరిక వుธ్యోగము కావాలి．ఎందుకం యువకుeకు వుద్లోగముకం చే యీజిపని యిఁకొళట లేదు．［పభుత్వవుద్లోగము దొరికి 80 వ శేదివరకు పనిచే సే జీతము వస్తుందస నమ్మకం వుంటుఁది．ఈ


 ఉవ్పరివారికి వడ్ల వారిక రోజుకు ఎనిమిరి రాపాయలు కూలి స్తు స్నా డ． ఎธ్వు కేషన్ అసెంప్లాయిమెంట్ యా విధంగా త్రీ
 బదువుకున్న వారు అ సెప్లాయిడ్ గాఉం కె 【పభుత్వమునకు సాస్సైటి నష్టం కలుగుతుంది．అన్నట్లుగాఱంది．

తరువాళ పది సవవత్సరములనుంచి హిిజకులకు E——10 ఎకరాల



 ఠేరు. పట్లాలున్నాయి కాని లోన్సు వా8క ఎవగూ వ్వ ธ ను बే దు.




 జరిన్ల్లుగా ఉంటుంది. మునరాష్ట్రములో చేవాలయాం బూములు చాలా ఉన్నాయి. इష్షుడు జాగీఁులు బ్లాలిష్ అయినాయి. యీ నా ము లు



 రూపాడలు ఎక్కువగా Zెలంగాకు వచ్చినట్లగా మిష్రులు ందున్నారు ఆసలు Dัయ మితులు మాట్లాళ ఉండరు. ఈ $10-11$ కో












 2e





 छలంగాణా


 ప్ల్లో ఏోయారే మో．




 సだ




Mr．Deputy Speaker ：－Before I request Mr．Vanka Satysna－： yand to speak I have to make an announcement．Tommrrow the general disiousson on budget will be there till lunch time gnd there will be reply in the afternoon by the hon．Finance Minister－ This is whit our hon．Speaker has infome l me．
 ＂）

 （F）
 ఎ己్



 （fica srక




 दెఫఫ $\ddagger$ EK

 కొన్ని ณూచనలు చేయాలి కేవలం మాకు డబ్లు కాహాలని 0 Eే పారు


 వస్తున్నది. $25 \%$ సెంటరుక్ సోగా మిగిలి పాపులేషను టేt
 మిద వ ే్రే ఆాాయం ఉంిి. సంవత్సరానిక క కో

 రానenన వాటాol.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao :- The Corporation tax under the Constitution goes to the Centre. unless the Constitution is amended.
(1) इֹ
 [చారం จాథృ




ఉంది．కాని మనం ఒక మోరల్ గ్ర టుని［పెష్ ตవ్వలేక పోశున్నా ము．



 §యమో ఠేకపో ప్ పమిటో నాకు తెలియడం తేదు．ఇటువంట సమస్యలు

 చేస్తున్నాము．దానివల్ల మనకు చాలా డాలర్సు వస్తున్నయి．అట్లాగ్ రైసు కూడా చాలా చోట్ల్లు ఎగుమత చేస్తున్నాము．అ ేే ఫిల్డ్లులో మాంగనస్ు పంపుతున్నామ＂．అहేక రకాలుగా మన రాష్ట్రంనంచి వచ్చే
 మనం డబ్లు తేక చాలా కార్యరారాలటో పైకబడపోతున్నాము．మన




 Noడుచేతగం ఠేదన్నమాట．కనుక మగio సొం ［గాంట్సు，మనకు స్యాయ సమ్మతంగా రావలసన వాటా కోసం ఎక్కువగ


 వైుళ లడిన తరగతుల వా8s స్కాలర్ ష్పు దాచ్చాము——ందుక స్ సోషలిజం
 సొభలిజం కాదు．మన యొక్ ఆలోచన మారాలి．ఇవ్పుడు［పధానంగా
 మనం నeబడ లేమ．అలాగే మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఎకనామికల్ గా పై కిజక゙ని एలేము．తరుషాత నిరుడ్యోగ పమస్యను इరిష్కారం చే య 巴 ము．



 ＊ 0 兔





 డానికి చాలా అవకాశాలు ఉన్నాయన్నమాన．日ప్aుడు నేషవలె घేషన్






























由 贯










 తనన్నాను. इవ్పుడు ఈ భూసంస్కరణు వ ్చిసాయిి అప్పలు ఇన్వ రే హానస్











 దృకృధము వలాగు ఉన్నదో అర్థం అవుఝన్నద. కోట सూాపాహులు నష్ట వళ













 మన మేమి 飞ంట్రీ
 ఖర్బు పెచ్టేటటువంటి డబ్బు సక నటువంట్ డబ్లు ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటు हే పోతున్నదా లెక ఇయర్ ఎఁడింగుఱో

 ళప్ప మ－రిమి కాదు．దానిని కేనలం కాపీ రె చే చేసినటువంట－క＂cటులాగా ళనపడుతుంది తప్పతే మరేమి కాగు．ఝ విధానం మాఠాలి，అలాగే మిగిల ごషయాలఱోకూడ మనము పీపుeన్ను ర్ృష్టిలో పెట్టుకాసి చేసుకో వాలంచే
 సద్ధాంఠాన్ని ఆ మోదించిందిగాని సiద్రాంశ్ని అమలుపరచడం కోసం．．．
（1）ఎ．థగవంతరావు ：——చ్యుతమీనన్గారి పరిపాలనలో ఉన్నటువంట





 లేదు．The principle is to adopt this performance budget in the budgetary system and that has been introduced in Kera＇a in P．W．D．In our state it is in agriculture and social services．
（b）Dి．సత్యనారాయణ ：——మనము సారికం కే కొంచెము ముందు వెళ వచ్చుగదా．మొత్తము ఇశ్జెట్ వక్ ఫా
 టుంది．ఆండుచేత \＆飞్జెటు విధానములో మార్పు రావాలి．హై వర్గాలు కేటాయింపు ఎళ్కువ కావాలి．కరువు పరిస్థేజులను రృష్టిలో పపట్టుకొని इాళ్ళం దరిక అప్పులు 曰వ్వాలని మనפిచేస్తా అవకాళము ఇచ్చునంద）కు మికు వందన ములు छెలుపుకొంటూ సెలవుతిగుకొంటున్నాను．
（The House then adjourned to till Half－past Eight of the Clock on Saturday，the Ist July，1972）

