Mr. Speaker:—There is a question bearing No. 289 postponed for to-day. I do not know why it was done so. If it is an important question we can have half an hour discussion. But I do not know as to why this was postponed for to-day.

ALLOTMENTS OF SINDRI AMMONIUM SULPHATE

289—

* 602 (1972) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the allotments of Sindri Ammonium Sulphate supplied by the Union Government to our State through Private Licences in 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) who are they and their addresses and the individual quotas allotted to them;

(c) whether they imported these quotas; and

(d) whether the State Government recommended to the Union Government for allotment of these quotas to these persons?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri Kakani Venkataraman)—

(a) A quantity of 12,022 M. Tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate during 1967-68 and a quantity of 43,410 M. Tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate during 1968-69 was supplied by the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Sindri to the private dealers in Andhra Pradesh State.

J. No. 197 (43/1)
(b) Statements indicating districtwise supplies made for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 dealerswise supplies made for 1967-68 are placed on the Table of the House. Dealerwise Particulars for the supplies made during 1968-69 are not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) when only 30% of the indigenous production was made available to the private trade from 1966, due to competition among the dealers, the applications of the dealers were forwarded by the Director of Agriculture. But consequent on making available of 50%, 70% and afterwards 100% of the indigenous production to private trade forwarding of application was stopped by the Director of Agriculture and the dealers and getting their requirement direct from the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

Mr. Speaker; —That is what I am asking, I am prepared to give.

This can be taken as half an hour discussion.
Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. S. R. Raju:—What are the principles of gerber soil? Do you know what are the principles of gerber soil?

Mr. G. V. Rao:—It is wrong. Registration can be done only in one name. That is obviously wrong information.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970. 441

He is twisting the whole answer. The answer is not straight. He cannot say that the Company can be registered in the same name in so many places.

The Registration Department will take serious objection to that. Proprietors being the same the companies are being the same in all the three districts. There is only one property for all these three companies and it is a monopoly of one individual. There is a share for the Minister in the whole loot.

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Mr. Speaker:—I think, he has not got the information.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I want to put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker:—10 or 15 minutes might have been taken on the other day. Now again 15 minutes were over. If still Members want to put supplementaries, whole of the question hour is going for this single question only. That is why, I suggested half-an-hour discussion on this. If at this rate, Members go on asking questions.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—He is not giving satisfactory answers, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Your question is that you want the names of the proprietors of all these Sowbhagya Companies at Vijayawada, Cuddapah and other places. He says, he does not possess the information at present.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—He is obviously hiding the whole facts.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Vijayawada East):—On 3rd, you are not present, Sir. The Deputy Speaker asked the Minister to come prepared for today with all the information without giving any scope for want of information as the Minister then was not having full information with him. Now, Mr. Ratnasabhapathi wanted the names of the proprietors of the three companies registered in three places. If that information is not forthcoming what is the usefulness of postponing the subject for today, Sir.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—In three districts, very costly fertilizers were supplied to three companies.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970.

Mr. Speaker:—You are repeating the same thing.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—No, Sir. The Minister is hiding it. This is going to have serious consequences. I am telling you, Mr. Speaker Sir, this sort of hiding facts.

Mr. Speaker:—Why do you throw the challenges? Serious consequences in what manner? The Members in this House have always got the right to bring a censure or bring a vote of no confidence against a Minister or the Government. Do not throw any challenges. That is not proper on the floor of the House.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The Minister is refusing to give reply. He has not given me any reply.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, your remedy is otherwise. I request you kindly to resume your seat.

This matter has been raised in Warangal Zilla Parishad by some Members. Is the Minister aware of it. That resolution has been passed in the Warangal Zilla Parishad that the strangers who are not from Warangal District were being given the fertilizers and fertilizers never reached Warangal District. That was the specific complaint. In this connection, whether the Minister would consider point of appointing a House Committee to go into these cases?

We protest to this answer, Sir. I requested the Minister whether he will think of appointing a House Committee to go into these aspects. Will the Minister kindly answer to this question?
5th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—I want to know from the Chair, Sir, whether it is not proper to appoint a House Committee in this respect.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not aware of any cases where House Committees were appointed to enquire into certain cases. But I want to know if there is any possibility of doing so. Let us consider about it. If there are any serious irregularities and if the Member alleges against a Minister or against a number of Ministers then the question arises. We know some cases where judicial commissions have been appointed but not the House Committees to enquire into such allegations. I am not aware of it and I would like to be enlightened on that point.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy :—Self respect of the House is involved and serious allegations were levelled by Mr. Ratnasabhapathi. Is it not proper to have a House Committee? This House is competent to appoint a House Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I would like to be enlightened about that. If there is any precedents, please let me know.

Mr. Speaker:—Don’t mis-understand me. What I said was when you are not satisfied with the answers given by the Ministers ... ... the next question that arises is that kind of remedy that has got to be given.
Oral Answers to Questions.

5th March, 1970.

The Speaker must pin down the Minister to give correct answer and relevant answer.

Mr. Speaker—I will consider it.

197—2
EXPENDITURE IN RAYALASEEMA DURING THIRD PLAN

921—

*66 (1793) Q.—Sarvasri D Venkatesam (Kuppam), Ch. Vengaiah (Markur) and B. Venkata Reddy:—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of expenditure made in Rayalaseema Region towards the allotment made in the Third Plan;

(b) what is the total amount allotted to that Region;

(c) is it not poor expenditure when compared to other Regions; and

(d) the reasons for not spending the allotment?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri J. V. Narsinga Rao):—(a) It is not possible to collect the plan amounts spent in Rayalaseema area in the Third Plan period, because, the accounts are maintained by the Accountant General only according to the Heads of Accounts prescribed by the Auditor General and not regionwise.

(b) No separate allotment as such was made to Rayalaseema Region. The amounts were included in the provision made for Andhra region.

(c) & (d) Does not arise.

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—At present, we have already indicated that out of the total plan of Rs. 77.39 crores, 14 must be spent in Rayalasema. That is the information, Sir.
ඇජා කොහොමද කොටුවක් විසින් සමාජයන්ගේ විස්තර ෍ විවිධ සාමාජික සියාගත පදනම් මත කරවන්නේ සමාජයන්ගේ කොහොමද පදනම් මත කරවන්නේ.

Sri G. Siviah (Puttur) :—May I know whether the Hon'ble Minister is aware that he can very easily get all the figures from the District Treasury Officer as this pertains to the Third Plan, Sir?

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao :—In spite of my efforts, I could not, Sir, because, payments are also made by Centre. As we are not maintaining the accounts separately, it is difficult for us to have the accounts.

Sri G. Siviah :—Under the rules, all the District Treasuries have to maintain accounts. Perhaps the Ministers may not know about it. Kindly try again and get the figures from the District Treasuries.

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao :—I can give you figures as to how much was spent through District Treasuries if you put a separate question.
At what proportion they have arrived at this figure of Rs. 14.5 crores? According to the proportion, if it comes more than this, is the Government prepared to give surplus amount that is due to Rayalaseema?

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—We are anxious to give more than the proportion.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is very clear. What is the percentage of expenditure in Rayalaseema Region towards the allotment?

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—I have answered that. It is not possible to say correctly at this stage because the accounts are not maintained by us separately. I could not get the specific figure.

Mr. Speaker:—Works you have taken up during Third Plan period in Rayalaseema. Allotments and expenditure during that period i.e. how much actually how have spent in Rayalaseema during that period and how much expenditure you are likely to incur, etc. you give.

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—I will get that information.

Mr. Speaker:—Please get that information and furnish the same within a fortnight.

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—I will get that information and furnish, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Within fifteen days. The information will be placed on the table of the House not later than 20th March and before 20th March, 1970.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
5th March, 1970.  

Sri N. Raghava Reddy :—Will the hon. Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether the particulars of the areas in the State which are declared as frequent famine affected areas by the Government will be placed on the table of the House;
(b) what are the hard-core, soft-core and chronic areas therein;
(c) the basis of the said classification;
(d) the nature of relief which the Government contemplate to render to each kind of areas under the said classification for the purpose of averting famine; and
(e) the nature of practical measures taken for the permanent eradication of famine?

Sri J. V. Narasina Rao:—(a) & (b) Government have not declared any areas in the State frequent famine affected areas. However, Government have identified 74 Taluks in the State as chronically drought affected and have also delineated 22 Taluks out of them as the hard-core. A list of the chronically drought affected Taluks indicating the hard-core areas is placed on the Table of the House. There are no such classifications as soft-core or chronic areas.

(c) (i) As 30" Annual rainfall is the minimum required for sustenance of dry crops, all Taluks which had an annual average deficit of rainfall of 3", and more from this minimum for 10 years or an average deficit of 7" and more for 7 years between 1942-62 were considered for inclusion in the list of chronically drought affected areas.

(ii) Taluks which have an average annual deficit rainfall of 7.5" or more from the minimum of 30" for 8 years, between 1942-62 were delineated as 'hard-core' areas.

(d) It is proposed to make some special provision in the Plan for the development of these areas.

(e) The following measures were taken by the Government.

(i) With the assistance of the Central Government a pilot plan costing Rs. 30.81 lakhs covering Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation scheme was sanctioned in 1968-69 for Anantapur district
Oral Answers to Questions

alone, since only in that district all the Taluks have been identified as hard-core areas. Since Government of India sanction only a pilot scheme on an experimental basis, it was confined only to Anantapur district since in that district, all the taluks were hard-core taluks.

(ii) Heads of Departments were instructed to give special attention to the development of chronically drought affected areas in the annual Plan 1969-70 and to make as such provision as possible for such schemes from out of their departmental allocations in the Plan.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANSWER TO

L. A. Q. No. 2229 (Starred) (*322):

List of Chronically Drought Affected Taluks in Andhra Pradesh:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/Taluks</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/Taluks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANANTAPUR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madakasira*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anantapur*</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hindupur*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tadpatri*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kadiri*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dharmavaram*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gooty*</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Kalyandurg*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Uravakonda*</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Rayadurg*</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Penukonda*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Anuradhapur</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Punganur</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chandragiri</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Palmanner*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Madanapalli*</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kuppam</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Voyalpad*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Badvel*</td>
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<td>Kamalapuram</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Jammalamadugu</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rayachoti</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Proddatur*</td>
</tr>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Rajampet*</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pulivendula</td>
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4. KURNOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>District/Taluks</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/Taluks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Markapur</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Banganapalli*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kurnool*</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Arlagadda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dhone*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Giddalore</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Nandikotkur</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Atmakur</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Adoni*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Nandyal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Aluru*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Pattikonda</td>
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5. NELLORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/Taluks</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/Taluks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Udayagiri*</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Darsi*</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Kandukur*</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Atmakur*</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Kanigiri</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Kavali</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Podili*</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. GUNTUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Vinukonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Sattanapalli</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Palnadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 7. HYDERABAD |   |   |   |   |
| 52 | Hyderabad (West) | 54 | Hyderabad (East) |
| 53 | Ibrahimpatnam | 55 | Chevella* (Shabad) |

| 8. MAHABUBNAGAR |   |   |   |   |
| 50 | Kalvakurthy* | 61 | Shadnagar |
| 57 | Nagarkurnool | 62 | Achampet |
| 58 | Wanaparthi | 63 | Kollabir |
| 59 | Alampur | 64 | Gadwal |
| 60 | Makthal* | 65 | Atmakur |

| 9. NALGONDA |   |   |   |   |
| 66 | Suryapet | 70 | Miryalguda |
| 67 | Bhongir | 71 | Ramannapet* |
| 68 | Huzurnag.r | 72 | Nalgonda |
| 69 | Deverkonda |   |   |

| 10. WARANGAL |   |   |   |   |
| 73 | Jangaon* |   |   |

| 11. MEDAK |   |   |   |   |
| 74 | Narayankhed |

* These taluks represent 'hard-core'.

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End of document.
472  5th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sir, Mr. V. Rajashekar (Secunderabad) :—[He was not heard.]

Sir, Mr. V. Rajashekar:—Andhra area: How many persons have been

Sir, Mr. V. Rajashekar:—Several of the intake students are getting

Sir, Mr. V. Rajashekar:—Some of the intake students are getting

Sir, Mr. V. Rajashekar:—Yes. But the intake students of 1942-1962
time are getting. Can these intake students of 1942-1962 get?

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time are getting. Can these intake students of 1942-1962 get?
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970. 453

Mr. Speaker:—I have got only 12 minutes more. I have still got 18 questions in the list. Now another 12 members want to put supplementaries. How is it possible for me to allow everybody.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—This is more important, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You must also realise. I have absolutely no objection. If you want to put supplementaries on this question only. You don't want other questions to be answered.

(Laughter).

How is that possible, tell me. I felt it really an important question. That is why I have allowed half a dozen supplementaries.

...
Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) 20. V. R. M. G. Sarma: — Sir, I want to ask, whether the Administrator of the Karnataka Government has the power to declare any area in the State a notified area under the Karnataka Public Health (Prevention and Control of Diseases) Act, 1965?

(2) 21. V. N. G. G. Ramachandra: — Sir, if so, can the Administrator declare any area in the State a notified area for any disease or any disease that may occur?

(3) 22. V. R. M. G. Sarma: — Sir, I want to ask, whether the Administrator of the Karnataka Government has the power to declare any area in the State a notified area under the Karnataka Public Health (Prevention and Control of Diseases) Act, 1965?
Oral Answers to Questions. 

5th March, 1970.

R.W.S. SCHEMES IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

* 76 (1817) Q.—Sri T. Papa Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Water Supply Schemes that are under contemplation of Government in Srikakulam District;

(b) the stage at which the Amadalavalasa Rural Water Supply Scheme stands at present; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme and when the work will be taken up?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj:—(a) 17 Protected Water Supply Schemes in Srikakulam district are under contemplation of the Government.

(b) Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for Amadalavalasa Protected Water Supply Scheme.

(c) Piped Water Supply Scheme, Amadalavalasa is likely to be taken up during the IV Five-Year Plan period. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 8.72 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker:—Answers to other questions are placed on the Table of the House except 325, 322, 328 and 337.

Mr. Speaker:—I want you to co-operate with me because of that difficulty. From to-morrow I will try to do my best.

Mr. Speaker:—My object is to complete all the questions. Kindly leave it to my discretion. I will try to do justice.
Mr. Speaker:—Members also should use that discretion when putting questions.

There is no question of Speaker disallowing short notice questions.
5th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions.

I am prepared to correct myself. I generally disallow motions under Rule 74 and adjournment motions on the ground that the Member has got an opportunity for raising them shortly in the course of discussion on the Demands. It is not so in the case of questions.

Formation of Roads in Kuppam P. S.

*68 (1803) Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of rupees one lakh has been allotted to Kuppam Panchayat Samithi, Chittoor District for the formation of a Road to the villages transferred to Andhra Pradesh from Madras State under Pataskar award;
Sri T. Ramaswamy:—(a) Yes Sir,

(b) The Zilla Parishad, Chittoor executed the works partly, and the contract was closed due to permanent injunction orders issued by the District Munsiff’s Court, Kuppam with regard to land trouble at some places.

(c) The revised estimate is under preparation with new alignment of formation where there is no land trouble.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—When was the allotment made and when was the work stopped? Is it not the duty of the Executive Engineer to obtain the opinion of the pattadars and then execute the work?

Sri T. Ramaswami:—The works were sanctioned on 26-9-1951. The work was stopped in 1967.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—When was the allotment made? When was the work assigned?

Sri T. Ramaswami:—The works were sanctioned in G. O. No. 1318 dated 26-9-1961. The technical sanction of the estimate was given by the Superintending Engineer for Rs. 1,00,000.

Mr. Speaker:—Has work been started?

Sri T. Ramaswami:—Started and partly done, Sir. But, due to obstruction it was stopped. There was a court injunction.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—These villages were transferred from Madras to Andhra. The Government has asked the Zilla Parishad long back, but the work was not taken up at all.

Sri T. Ramaswami:—There are no road facilities to the village. The first portion, i.e. improvement to the existing road from Kuppam to Gundlanayani palli for Rs. 2,00,000 was completed.

Mr. Speaker:—Please see that the work is completed as early as possible.

DEFICIT OF STOCKS IN AGRICULTURAL DEPOTS OF KURNOOL DISTRICT

* 638 (2028) Q. Sri Ch. Vengaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deficit of stocks in Agricultural Depots of Kurnool district were detected;

(b) if so, which are the depots and the dates of detection;

(c) the amounts involved in each case; and

(d) the action so far taken by the Government in this regard?

Sri Kakani Venkataratnam:—Yes Sir.
PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

with reference to parts (b) & (c) of the L.A.Q.No. 2028 starred (*328)

The names of the Depots in which the deficits in stock were noticed, the dates on which the deficits were noticed and the respective amounts involved are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Depot</th>
<th>Date of Detection</th>
<th>Amount Involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kodumur Depot</td>
<td>6-3-1964</td>
<td>Rs. 205-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adoni Depot</td>
<td>15-1-1969</td>
<td>1,008-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kosigi Depot</td>
<td>24-1-1969</td>
<td>16,801-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Giddalur Depot</td>
<td>5-5-1968</td>
<td>6,620-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Banganapalli Depot</td>
<td>8-10-1968</td>
<td>88,572-95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Action taken by the Department:

(1) Kodumur Depot: The entire amount except Rs. 120.18 was recovered. Recovery of the balance is in progress.

(2) & (3) Adoni & Kosigi Depots: The entire amount except Rs. 5-00 was recovered from the concerned Depot Clerk who is incharge of the two Depots and he was placed under suspension. The Audit is in progress. After completion of the audit the exact loss would be assessed and enquiry would be taken up.

(4) Giddalur Depot: The Depot Clerk is under suspension. Specific charges have been framed against the Accused Officer and a show cause notice was issued. Explanation to the show cause notice is awaited.

(5) Banganapalli Depot: The Depot Clerk was suspended on 10-10-1968. A Police complaint was lodged on 30-10-68 and a criminal case was filed on 15-3-1969. The Court convicted the Accused Officer and consequently orders of dismissal from service were served on the Accused Officer.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: — (1) The entire amount except Rs. 5 was recovered from the concerned depot clerk who is in charge of the 2 depots and he was placed under suspension. The audit is in progress and after completion of the audit, the exact losses would be assessed and enquiry would be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: — (2) The entire amount except Rs. 5 was recovered from the concerned depot clerk who is in charge of the 2 depots and he was placed under suspension.
Mr. Speaker:—What the Minister said was that as soon as the deficits were found out, they issued notice for recovery of the shortage.

Sri K. Venkatarajnam:—(a) Yes Sir. Fertilisers worth Rs. 1,38,621-17 Ps. have been found missing from the godowns of Rentachintala and Gurajala, Palnadu Taluk, Guntur District; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri K. Venkatarajnam:—(a) Yes Sir. Fertilisers worth Rs. 1,38,621-17 Ps. have been found missing from the godowns of Rentachintala and Gurajala, Palnadu Taluk, Guntur District.

(b) Sri T. Pitchi Reddy, the then Godown Keeper was found responsible for the misappropriation of the stocks of fertilisers. He was already placed under suspension by the President, District
Oral Answers to Questions.  5th March, 1970.  

Co-op. Marketing Society, Guntur. Enquiry conducted under Section 51 of the Co-op. Act, 1964 revealed that Sri Pitchi Reddy is responsible for the misappropriation. Police complaint was also made and action is being pursued by the Collector to see that the investigation is completed by the police. In order to recover the amount misappropriated, the joint family properties of Ac. 3-50 cents of Wet land and a tiled house at Thummaluru of the godown keeper were conditionally attached.

(1) Who is responsible for the misappropriation of funds?

(2) What actions have been taken by the police in this matter?
164 5th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions.

DETENTION OF LORRIES BY MADRAS POLICE AT RAMAPURAM IN SULLURPET TALUK

332—

* 5° (17th) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Will the hon. Minister of Transport be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970. 465

(a) whether the Government is aware that for proceeding to Ramapuram, in Sullurpet taluk, Nellore district, the lorries have to pass through Aranibakam which is in Madras State;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that the lorries with Andhra permit going to Ramapuram (Andhra State) are being detained by Madras Police and are being fined for entering Madras State without a permit;

(c) whether the Government is further aware that the Madras Vehicles are freely coming to Aranibakam, through Ramapuram without any restriction; and

(d) if so, how the Government propose to remedy the situation?

The Minister for Transport (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) if the Transport Vehicles of both the States are found plying without counter-signatures, they are liable for detention.

(d) The Government propose to enter into reciprocal agreement with the Tamil Nadu State to exempt enclaves of less than 10 miles from obtaining counter-signatures of permit.

VAMSADARA RESERVOIR

(a) whether it is a fact that an administrative sanction for Vamsadara Reservoir has been accorded by Government;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost:

(c) whether it has been included in the IV Five-Year Plan; if so, when the work will be taken up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri R. Narapa Reddy):—
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of Gotta Barrage and Gotta left low level canal is Rs. 813.48 lakhs. The tentative cost of the 2nd phase of the project is about 13.00 Crores.

(c) & (d) The Vamsacara Project is included in the draft IVth Five Year Plan and will be taken up after the project is cleared by the Government of India.

POWER FAMINE

* 463 Q.—Sarvasri B. Niranjana Rao (Malleswaram) and S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state
Oral answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970.

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be a "power famine" in the State by the middle of Fourth Plan to the tune of 300 MW; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the State to overcome this "power famine"?

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu):—The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(a) Yes, Sir. A power shortage to the tune of 300 MW is expected by the middle of the IV Plan period.

(b) The steps taken by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board to overcome the power shortage are:

(i) During the IV Plan-period, the Andhra Pradesh State electricity Board has taken up Lower Sileru (200 MW) and Kothagudem (220 MW) stage for execution besides completing Ramagundam 'B' station (52.5 MW) Ramagundam 'B' Station is expected to be commissioned is 1970–71 and the Kothagudem and the Lower Sileru units between the years 1972 and 1974.

(ii) It is proposed to purchase from Mysore State Electricity Board, power to the extent of 50 MW and from Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board to the extent of 50 to 100 MW.

(iii) The State Government are also under correspondence with the Centre with regard to supply of power from Neyveli thermal station and Kalki Atomic Station both of which are in Tamil Nadu State.

(iv) The Centre is being pressed for the establishment of a nuclear power station in this State.

SHARING OF ELECTRICITY FROM THE ATOMIC POWER PLANT AT KALPAKKAM

337—

373 Q. — Sri T.S. Murthy (Warangal):—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has any share in the Electricity generated at the Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam; and

(b) if not, will the Government press for such a share on the lines of division of atomic power between Maharashtra and Gujarat, in view of the short fall in power generation expected at the end of the 4th Plan in Andhra Pradesh?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government has already taken up the matter with the Government of India and have requested for allocation of a substantial share of the power that will be produced in Kalpakkam to Andhra Pradesh. The matter now rests with the Government of India from whom a reply is awaited.
468 5th March, 1970. Oral Answers to Questions

InOU 468 —— 5th March, 1970. —— Oral Answers to Questions

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Oral Answers to Questions

5th March, 1970.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.
The power station situated in Madras is only 70 miles from Andhra-Tamil Nadu border and it will be very convenient to supply power from that station to this State. But the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy, was addressed for sharing of power from Kalpakkam atomic power station, Tamil Nadu, in December 1968. They have stated that as the Tamil Nadu Government has given land and other facilities free of every cost, the Government of India reached an agreement with the Government of Tamil Nadu that all 403 megawatts of power proposed to be generated at Kalpakkam Nuclear power Station, less what might be required to meet the needs of the atomic station established in that area, would be sold to the Government of Tamil Nadu or their nominee. They suggested then that if the Government of Andhra Pradesh has any agreement with

Mr. Speaker:—Next question.

Dr. T. S. Murti:—Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Mr. Speaker:—I am extremely sorry.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RECOGNITION OF G. C. I. M. OF MYSORE

S. No. 349-A

S. N. Q. No. 1414-P:—Sri K. Ayyala Naidu (SrinivasaRapu-kota):—Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government have recognised on mutual basis the medical graduate course of G. C. I. M. of Madras;

(b) if so, whether the medical graduate course of G. C. I. M. of Mysore will be recognised; and

(c) if not, what would be the avenues of employment for the Andhra Students, who have passed the G.C.I.M. course in Mysore?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—(a) The qualification of G. C. I. M. (Madras) is one of the recognised qualifications included in Schedule II of the Andhra Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners’ Act 1956. There is no mutual recognition.

(b) This is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Mysore.

(c) Unless the qualifications G.C.I.M. of Mysore and G.C.I.M. of Andhra Pradesh are recognised on a mutual basis, there would be no avenues of employment in this State for the Andhra students with G. C. I. M. (Mysore) qualification.
Dr. T. S. Murti:—Is the hon. Minister aware that G. C. I. M. is considered to be ‘A’ Class and that B’ Class certificate-holders are posted instead of ‘A’ Class certificate-holders?

Sri Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Only when ‘A’ Class registered practitioners are not available, ‘B’ Class practitioners are posted.

Dr. T. S. Murti:—I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister that although ‘A’ Class persons are available, only ‘B’ Class persons are appointed and ‘A’ Class persons are not taken?

Sri Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I take the information and will look into it.

SALARIES OF THE STAFF AT VATTIGEDDA RESERVOIR

S. No. 340-B

S. No. Q. No. 1443-Q.—Sri M. B. Parankusam (Venukonda):—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation & Flood Control be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount payable per month towards salaries of the staff working at Vattigedda Reservoir in Srikakulam district;

(b) the reasons why salaries for a period of four months from 1-10-1969 have not been paid to the staff; and

(c) whether steps will be taken to pay salaries to them immediately?

Sri R. Narapa Reddy:—(a) An amount of about Rs. 7485.27 per month is payable towards the salaries of the staff of Vottigedda Project.

(b) & (c) As the proposals received for further continuance of the staff beyond 31-3-1969 had to be examined with reference to workload based on the budget provision for the scheme, some time was taken in correspondence with the Chief Engineer (Medium Irrigation) and the Finance Department. Orders have since been issued to continue the staff and salaries will be paid to them immediately.

DRAINAGE SCHEMES IN KRISHNA AND GODAVARI DELTA AREAS

S. No. 340-C

S. N. Q. No. 1442-X.—Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju (Narasapur):—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation & Flood Control be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted for the drainage schemes in Krishna and Godavari delta areas for the year 1969-70;

(b) the names of the drainage schemes to be taken up and the places which will be benefited by these schemes; and

(c) the number of dredgers received for the implementation of the said schemes?

Sri R. Narapa Reddy:—(a), (b) and (c) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.
ANSWER TO THE SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 14*2-X (S. No. 340-c)

PLACE ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided in the Revised Budget for 1969-70, for the drainage schemes in the Krishna and Godavari Deltas.

(b) The details of the drainage schemes taken up during 1969-70 and the places benefitted are furnished in the statement enclosed.

(c) Five.

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF DRAINS PROPOSED TO BE IMPROVED DURING 1969-’70 IN KRISHNA DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the drain</th>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Krishna Eastern Delta:</td>
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<td>Diverting Enugulacodu drain to fall into Gunderu at Mopidev surplus weir.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Sivaganga Drain and its feeder drains:</td>
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<td>(a) Main drain</td>
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<td>(b) feeder drains</td>
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<td>(i) Lankapalli drain</td>
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<td>(ii) Surdayapeta drain</td>
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<td>(iii) Arisepalli drain</td>
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<td>(iv) Gollapalem drain</td>
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<td>(v) Bobbilivagu drain</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Lazzabanda Drain and all its Feeder Drains:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) Main drain</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Feeder Drains</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(i) Vadlamannadu drain</td>
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<td>(ii) Isukaparru drain</td>
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<td>(iii) Lankalakalvagunta drain</td>
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<td>(iv) Arthamur drain</td>
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<td>(v) Ventaramalli drain</td>
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<td>(vi) Munjuluuru drain</td>
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<td>(vii) Kappaladoddi drain</td>
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<td>(viii) Pesaramilli drain</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1)  (2)

4. L. S. Drain of Neharalli Channel:
   (a) Main drain
   (b) Feeder drains
      (i) Kundaravalli drain
      (ii) Tummalapalli drain

5. Pedelanka Drain and Feeder Drains:

6. Chandraiah Drain:
   (a) From Mile 0/0 to 3/5 to 520
   (b) From Mile 0/0 to 1/3
   (c) Forming flood bank from right bank of Budameru and left bank Chandraiah drain in Collair Bed.

7. Peda Commilleru Drain

8. China Commilleru Drain

ANNEXURE-II

LIST OF DRAINS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN UP FOR IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1969-’70 IN KRISHNA WESTERN DELTA IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

I. Straight Cuts:
   1. Vetapalem straight cut
   2. Epurupalem straight cut
   3. Yazali straight cut

II. Romperu Basin
   1. Romperu left and right arms
   2. Aleru drain
   3. Apperu drain
   4. Emileru drain
   5. Kunderu drain
   6. Murukondapadu drain
   7. Munukondapadu south drain
   8. Cherukuru tank drain
   9. Bapatla West Tank drain
  10. Narasayapalem drain
  11. Bapatla West Swamp drain
II. Bompu Basin :-(contd)
12. Lambadi drain (for T. P. Scheme ayacut)
13. No. 1 drain (Chirala Peral Block)
14. No. 2 drain (Chirala Peral Block)

III. Nallamada Basin :-
1. Bapatla East Tank drain
2. Bapatla East Swamp drain
3. Appakatla drain

IV. Tungabhadra Basin :-
1. Tungabhadra drain from 0/0 to 50/2
2. Konderu drain
3. Yeddapalli affluent
4. Kopalli drain
5. Yazali drain
6. Drain along right bank of Commanur Canal from Mile 13/4 to 21/0
7. Tenali drain
8. Peparru affluent
9. Mopparru affluent
10. Mantheru drain
11. Nallavada East affluent
12. Pedapalli drain
13. Pandikodu drain No. I and II drains
14. Polakaluru drain

V. Repalll main Drain Basin :-
1. Kavuru affluent
2. Konda Venkaftappaya drain
3. Penukalva drain
4. Pedamalilapudi drain

VI. Bhatiiprolu Drain Basin :-
1. Revikampadu affluent
2. Chinapuliverru affluent
3. Pullikona affluent
4. Jagajjern affluent
5. Penumudi drain
VI. Bhattiprolu Drain Basin:-(contd.)

6. Jennakalva and Tungakalva drain
7. Singupalem drain
8. Badekalva drain
9. Pakalagadi drain
10. Kolli para drain
11. Uppudi drain
12. Nalluripalem drain
13. Visweswaram drain

VII. Kollimerla Basin:

1. Nakkavagu Upper Arm
2. Gallavagu No. 1 of Appapuram channel system.

ANNEXURE-III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF DRAINS PROPOSED TO BE IMPROVED DURING 1969-’70 IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Major Drains:

1. Ramileru drain
2. Pedapadu drain
3. Vatluru drain
4. Thokalapalli drain
5. Buckleys drain
6. Gonturu drain
7. Gunipadu south drain

Medium Drains:

8. Polimeratippa straight cut
9. Rajucodu drain
10. Neelacodu drain
11. Chinakapavaram drain
12. Mortha drain

Minor Drains:

13. Abbirajupalem drain
14. Poduru drain
15. Kummarapalem drain
Minor Drains:-(contd)
16. No 3 escape drain
17. Madugu drain
18. Kovalli drain
19. Mandachedu drain
20. Burugubanda drain
21. Mondecodu drain
22. Mogalthur drain
23. Bondada drain
24. Rudra\'akodu drain
25. Samistrigudem drain

ANNEXURE-IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF DRAINS PROPOSED TO BE IMPROVED DURING 1969-'70 IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Major Drains :
1. Biccavolu drain (G. E. Delta)
2. Panchanadi drain (G. C. Delta)
3. Lower Kowsika drain (G. C. Delta)

Medium Drains :
4. Vepachettu drain (G. C.)
5. Rameswaram drain (G. R.)
6. (a) Bendamuru lanka North drain (G. C.)
   (1) Venturu surplus weir drain (G. E.)
   (2) Kaleru drain (G. E.)
   (3) Muclava drain (G. E.)
   (4) Yendamuru drain (G. E.)
   (5) Kurada drain (C. E.)
   (6) Gangavaram drain (G. E.)
   (7) Nalluru drain (G. E.)
   (8) Kanakalakodu (G. E.)

Minor Drains :-
6. Dabbandaia (G. C.)
7. Polimeracodu (G. C.)
8. Thaticalva Rallacalva (G. C.)
9. Old Anapalamma drain (G. B.)
10. Kundurru drain (G. E.)
11. Machavaram drain (G. E.)
12. Vadlamuru drain (G. E.)
### Minor Drains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Drain Name</th>
<th>G. E.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Utrumilli drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Venkatayyapalem drain</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Muchumilli drain</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Daksharam drain</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Raju drain</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Kandulapalem drain</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Pasalapudi drain</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Bhimakrosupalem drain</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Hasanabadava drain</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Deddampeta drain</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Sarlapudi drain</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Pillanka north drain</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Kapileswarapuram drain</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Kondayya drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Atreya drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Alamur drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Raju surplus weir drain</td>
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<td>Jilevani No. 1. drain</td>
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<td>Jilevani No. 2 drain</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Uppangala drain</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Injaram drain</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Sahapuram drain</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Bhavaram drain</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Karapa drain</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Rachabadava drain</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Dwarapudi drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Old Vulapalli drain</td>
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<td>Anaparti drain</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Chintapalli drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Pilligunta drain</td>
<td>G. E.</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Somapalli drain</td>
<td>G. C.</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Nagamaiah No. 2 drain</td>
<td>G. C.</td>
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<td>45. Perumalacalva drain (G. C.)</td>
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<td>46. Nerallachedu drain (G. C.)</td>
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<td>47. Ramarajulanka drain (G. C.)</td>
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<td>49. Sirigatlapalli drain (G. C.)</td>
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<td>51. Allavaram drain (G. C.)</td>
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<td>52. Samanthalur drain (G. C.)</td>
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<td>53. Chunchula drain (G. C.)</td>
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</table>
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

COMPLETION OF ROAD AT AMANAGALLU

324—

*94 (207) Q.—Sri N. Raghava Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not completing a distance of 1½ mile road at the suburbs of Amangallu on the road from Miyalaguda to Tekumalla bridge in Nalgonda district (being constructed from F. R. C. funds) after completing a distance of sixteen miles on either side; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is no alternative road to all the concerned villages since the formation of the ayacut of musi project?

A:—

(a) Due to land disputes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR TELANGANA DISTRICTS

326—

*525 (557) Q.—Sarvasri G. Sivaiah and P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for education be pleased to state:
Written Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1971.

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to start separate University for Telangana Districts in the name of Kakateeya University which may be established either at Warangal or at any other place in Telangana; and

(b) if so, when?

A :—

(a) There is no such proposal at present, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STARTING OF A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY AT HYDERABAD

827—

*606 Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation to the Government for starting a Central University at Hyderabad to cater to the educational needs of people of all regions of the State and also of other States; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

A :—

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

INTER-STATE ROUTES

330—

*1767 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inter-State routes granted in our State during the year 1968-69,

(b) number of such routes granted to private fleet owners; and

(c) whether the Government would make it a policy to take over the inter-State routes?

A :—

(a) Thirteen.

(b) Five permits were granted to private fleet owners; six to non-fleet owners and two to the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

PLYING OF BUSES FROM CHITTOOR TO MADRAS

331—

*1004 Q.—Sri V. Maniswamappa:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:
5th March, 1970.

Written Answers to Questions.

(a) whether there is any agreement between Madras Government and Andhra Pradesh Government so that each of the Governments may ply two buses from Chittoor to Madras:

(b) whether the Government are aware that the delay so far caused in plying the buses has resulted in severe inconvenience to the business people and others:

(c) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that some persons have monopolised this route and are plying vehicle on this road; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will taken steps to ply the Road Transport Corporation buses immediately?

A :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The approval of the scheme published by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation in respect of route Chittoor to Madras is pending with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

SECOND Ghat ROAD

333—

* 55 (1783) Q. — Sri Agarala Eswara Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Second Ghat Road was stopped as a sequel to the directions of the T. T. Devasthanams Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount spent so far on it and the work turned out?

A :

(a) The construction work was temporarily stayed by Government, and not by the T. T. Devasthanams Board, in May 1969 and stay orders were vacated in August 1969.

(b) It was decided that the merits of laying the Second Ghat Road and widening the existing Ghat Road should be studied and the work relating to the former should be stayed till the study is completed.

(c) The work of formation of the Second Ghat Road from miles 0/0 to 5/0 and 9/0 to 10/4 is in progress and the value of work turned out till the end of November 1969 in Rs. 6 lakhs.

RENOVATION COMMITTEE FOR BHADRACHALAM TEMPLE

334—

* 156 Q. — Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:— Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Renovation Committee of Bhadrachalam Sri Rama Temple has been reconstituted:
Written Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1970.

(b) if so, the names of members of the new Committee; and
(c) the progress of the work of renovation made so far?

A:--

(a) and (b): Sri Bhadrachala Sctaramalaya Uddharana Sangham was reconstituted in G.O. Ms. No. 161, Home, dated 27-1-1963 with the following members:--

1. Sri L. Narasayya, District Congress Committee, Khammam, Chairman of the Renovation Committee.
2. Sri M. Anandam, Ex-M. L. C.
4. Sri T. V. Raghavulu, M. L. A.
5. Sri Tellakula Jalayya, Guntur.
7. Sri M. Dayananda Saraswathi Rao, B.A., B.L., Bhadrachalam.

(c) The reconstituted Renovation Committee could not show any appreciable progress as it did not collect any amounts on their own. The renovation programme which was started earlier has almost been completed except the construction of Ramadas Dhyana Mandiram and the present Committee has only been attending to this work, which is in progress. Due to paucity of funds, this work also could not be completed so far.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND TO HARIJANS OF VELANTI VILLAGE, NELLORE DISTRICT

3:8—

*1389 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in receipt of a representation from Sri S. Vemayya, M.L.A.; dated 2-10-1969 regarding assignment of S. No. 861-C (measuring 30 acres) to the Harijans of Vellanti village, Nellore district (vide: Government letter No. 4100/Forest. I/69-2, dated 13-11-1969); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

MOTUKONDALA RESERVOIR

339—

* 867 (1:27-R) Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham :—Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the work of Motukondala Reservoir being constructed across Marrivutlavagu in Udayagiri Taluk, Nellore District has been discontinued;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken up again?

A :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work was stopped due to paucity of funds.

(c) The revised estimate is under consideration and the work will be resumed soon after clearance is given to the Revised Estimate.

TULARAM PROJECT

340—

* 413 (2426) Q.— Sri Teegala Satyanarayana Rao:— Will the Hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum has been submitted by Sri B.N. Gupta to the honourable Minister for Irrigation on 19-10-1968, for the restoration of Tularam tank belonging to the period of Kakathiya dynasty in Yellandu Taluk, Khammam District;

(b) whether it is a fact that either the Nizam's Government or the Andhra Pradesh Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,55,000 for the above work; and

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

A :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The scheme contemplated in 1950 for Rs. 8.55 lakhs was found not feasible since a major portion of the ayacut would fall in reserved forest area. Subsequently, proposals framed for Rs. 19.00 lakhs to irrigate 1000 acres were found to be unremunerative. The feasibility of taking up a diversion scheme about one mile below the Tularam Project site is being examined. Hence it is too early to state when the scheme will be taken up.
Points of Information:

5th March, 1970.

re: Bhargava Committee Report.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

re: CHANGE IN PARTY POSITION

Mr. Speaker:—I have received the following letter from Sri J. Thippaswami, addressed to the hon'ble Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad.

"Respected Sir,

I am deeply disappointed at the attitude of the Swatantra Party towards the Preventive Detention Bill and I feel convinced that the preventive detention of persons who are engaged in creating law and order problems, is essential for the safety of the people of the State. I am also surprised at the Swatantra Party supporting a separate Telangana Movement which is against the wishes of all the people of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I resign my membership of the Swatantra Party.

Yours faithfully,

J. THIPPA SWAMI, M.L.A.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—Sir, the administration of the State is carried on by the Governor assisted by the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. As you know, Sir, the Governor addresses every year both the Houses of the Legislature under Article 176 of the Constitution. Therefore, his address is a very important and sanctified document. It is not something like a file of the Government or any other statement of a Minister made elsewhere, other than this House. That Address of November 1968 has made a mention about the surpluses that have accumulated during the third plan period in favour of Telangana. Now, Sir, the finding of the Bhargava Committee disclosed quite a different matter. While the Governor mentioned that the surpluses were about Rs. 30 crores, the Bhargava Committee did not say that. If you permit me to read that portion of the Governor's Address, I will do so.

Mr. Speaker:—Not necessary.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—They said that Rs. 30.54 Crores have accumulated during the third plan period; for the same corresponding period Mr. Bhargava Committee said that it was only Rs. 16 crores and odd.
Mr. Speaker:—What is the point you are driving at?

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—The point I am driving at is, the Government have misled the Governor and through him misled both the Houses of the Legislature, and it means misleading the House. And that too, when the Head of the State is the Governor, it is not an ordinary contempt of the House; it is, in fact, contempt of the House, contempt of the Governor and contempt of the Constitution, and the cumulative effect of all this makes them forfeit their right to continue in office. So, this is a very gross misdeed. There is another important point. The other day, I requested the Chief Minister in the form of a supplementary question what was the finding of the Bhargava Committee and whether the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—In all these things, the Mens Rea, the guilty mind, the intention behind, is important:

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—When the Governor has committed himself that the surpluses during the third plan period are Rs 30 crores and when the High Power Committee was appointed by the Government of India, the Government has not taken any pains to establish their case before the Bhargava Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot express an opinion. I am only saying that there is going to be discussion on the Bhargava Committee Report and when the discussion is taken up, you can certainly raise this point.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—This cannot wait till then.

Mr. Speaker:—Why not? You can raise the constitutional issue.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—This cannot brook any delay. Here is a reference from Mr. y's parliamentary practice. Please permit me to read from it. You cannot dismiss peremptorily and this cannot wait for the date.

Mr. Speaker:—The Bhargava Committee Report is going to be discussed on a particular date to be fixed in consultation with the Leaders of Parties. At that time, you can certainly raise this point.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—This cannot brook any delay. Here is a reference from Mr. y's parliamentary practice. Please permit me to read from it. You cannot dismiss peremptorily and this cannot wait for the date.

Mr. Speaker:—Who told you that there is no constitutional point. Why do you presume things which I have not said. I am not presuming. Did I ever say that there is no constitutional point?

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—There is a constitutional point.

Mr. Speaker:—There might be a constitutional point. I want you to raise it at the proper time.
Point of Information: 5th March, 1970

re: Non-payment of salaries to
teachers by the B.D.O., Kuppam.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—The Government is guilty of the
Constitution, the Governor and the House. Can we wait till the
debate takes place? Supposing the debate is postponed should I go
scot-free? Please permit me to read from May’s Parliamentary
Practice.

Mr. Speaker:—In my opinion, all that can be said on the
point raised by you is that the Government through the Governor
is misleading the House and it amounts to a contempt of the House.
Am I right?

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—Correctly.

Mr. Speaker:—Whether the Government has deliberately done
it or based on the information furnished to them they have done it,
that is a matter which has got to be gone into.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—It was done deliberately. Please
Permit me to dilate on this a little further. The custodian of the
monies of this State is the Accountant General and he issues every
year certified accounts.

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly give notice for contempt of the House;
I will consider it.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—Under what rule?

Mr. Speaker:—Breach of privilege or contempt of the House,
both come under the same thing.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—You want me to give notice?

Mr. Speaker:—Yes.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—Thank you, Sir.

re:—Non-Payment of Salaries to Teachers by the B.D.O., Kuppam.

Shri D. Venkatesam:—Sir, with your permission I want to raise
one important matter regarding non-payment of salaries to teachers
by Kuppam Block Development Officer. The teachers have to enjoy
their Sivarathri festival tomorrow. The Headmasters were given a
circular by the B.D.O. The teachers are directed to give particulars
of Family Planning cases registered and operations so far conducted
immediately.

“They are directed to submit the particulars of the Family
Planning cases registered and operated so far in the form prescribed
immediately, to this office. They have been directed in this office
Roc. F/91/70 dated 3-2-70 to submit the daily reports on the achieve-
ment, daily. But none of the Headmasters are submitting the
reports called for to this office so far. Hence they are directed to
submit the daily reports about the achievement of the Family
Planning cases, daily to this office, failing which drastic suitable
action will be taken against the defaulters.”
5th March, 1970.

Business of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—There is one Call Attention Notice by Sri D. Venkatesam regarding the raid by Mysore State Police on certain villages in Kuppam taluk.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—I want an answer from the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly give notice and I will ask the hon. Minister to make a statement. There is no time and I will ask the Deputy Chief Minister to make a statement in this regard. I am extremely sorry.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—I am not concerned with it.

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly raise this issue by way of a short notice question. I will ask the Minister to answer tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—What were you doing yesterday and day before? You could have raised this yesterday.

(At this stage, many members were seen standing)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—I request you all to resume your seats. It is now 10.25 a.m.

(At this stage, hon. Members Sri D. Venkatesam, Sri N. Raghava Reddy and Sri P. Subbaiah were seen standing)

Mr. Speaker:—I am extremely sorry.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Raid by the Mysore State Police on certain villages in Kuppam taluk.

Mr. Speaker—I will ask them to send a reminder.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re:- RAID BY THE MYSORE STATE POLICE ON CERTAIN VILLAGES IN KUPPAM TALUK.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Raid by the Mysore State Police on certain villages in Kuppam taluk.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Raid by the Mysore State Police on certain villages in Kuppam taluk.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, on the intervening night of 14/1-1970 the Mysore police went to Karlagadda village for apprehension of one Munachari, a criminal, as he was suspected of crime No. 213/69 under Section 457 and 388, I.P.C. of Robertsonpet police Station. They found him in the company of China Thippiah, Venkatappa, Belep-a, Mu-eppa, etc. in Karlagadda village and took all of them. As nothing was found against the other four persons, they were let off, while action against Munachari was taken by Mysore police. Munachari is now in jail. Illegal arrest and wrongful confinement as alleged in the motion is exaggerated. There is also no uproar and scar in the area as alleged.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—The question is, what about the raid on the 15th. Of course, the non-Minister mentioned the raid on the 14th. What is the protection given by the police when these people were taken for interrogation purposes?

I am also speaking of the side police station which is Dallapudugur.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—This is false information, Sir. This is often happening in the border villages. I only request the hon. Minister to kindly arrange at least in future that these things do not take place. The Mysore Government has not followed the official procedure usually adopted.

Mr. Chairman: — What more information do you want? 

Sri D. Venkatesam: — I request the Government to take quick action. Let the culprits be punished. But the people taken by the police have been tortured.

Sri D. Venkatesam: — It is not a question of ‘choostam’, Sir. Those people are depending on the gold mines. I request the Government to send the instructions not to harass the people of those villages.

Sri K. V. Vema Reddy (Kadiri): — In supporting the Demand I wish to make a few observations.

It is axiomatic that electricity plays a vital role in the development of agriculture and industrialisation of the country which is of paramount importance. As a matter of fact, emphasis has been laid on the development of power potential by allocating a major share of our annual outlay. Inspite of an increase in the generating capacity there is a great demand for power by producers and also from the agriculturists. The shortage in power could only be overcome by buying power from the neighbouring States and also by accelerating the completion projects like Lower Sileru, Kothagudem 2nd and 3rd stage and others.

So far as Srisailam project is concerned, which is the only project in the most backward area of Rayalaseema, it was started a
decade ago involving an expenditure of Rs. 45 crores. Till now about Rs. 25 crores has been expended on the project and we may not see its completion for another decade. This year about Rs. 3½ crores have been allocated for the project and the Government should see that more funds are allotted and that it is completed soon.

With regard to rural electrification programme, ours is a land of villages. About 70% of the people live in the villages and rural economy can be developed only by rural electrification. The economy of this country depends upon the development of rural economy, improving the economic status and standard of living of the rural population. Rural Electrification programme in the IV Plan envisages electrification of about 5,000 villages. Since 1952 till the end of 1959, only 20% of the villages have been electrified. The First Plan and the Second Five-year Plan made no progress. It was only in the Third Five-year Plan that some progress was registered in regard to rural electrification. From the speech of our hon. Finance Minister it will be seen that another thousand villages including the spill-over schemes will be taken up for rural electrification this year. Here I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister that as a matter of fact, the target of the villages to be electrified during 1969-70 could not be reached. Only 400 villages were electrified as against 2,000 and 20,003 Pump-sets were energised as against 40,000. So, the pace of progress is slow and it has to be accelerated. I want to impress upon the Government once again that high priority should be given to backward and drought-effected areas of Rayalaseema and the areas where irrigation facilities are meagre and the power lines are very near. The rules are very often violated by the Electricity Board. Rayalaseema which is the most backward and drought-effected area should be given top priority. In Rayalaseema in most of the villages lift irrigation is the chief feature of agriculture. There are no big rivers and no projects. Lift irrigation in these areas specially in the Southern Taluks of Ananthapur District as also Chittoor is very common and without power it is less remunerative; special attention has to be given to these areas.

You know, Sir, the Rayalaseema Development Board was constructed a few months ago under the Chairmanship of our beloved Speaker Shri B. V. Subba Reddy. During a brief period much impressive work was done. About 2,030 villages were suggested by the Board for inclusion in the Plan for Rural Electrification. It involves an expenditure of about Rs. 30 crores, and special attention has to be given to Rayalaseema. Recently, our Chief Minister and also Shri D. Sanjivayya and others waited in deputation on the Prime Minister for the development of Rayalaseema. Let us hope it all spells a better future for Rayalaseema.

The initiative should be given to this side.
5th March, 1970.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Please see that in future we get the first opportunity.

(Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy (Leader):—

May I say, Sir, that if we see in future we get the first opportunity.

I am saying this because there is a feeling among the members of the house that they do not get a chance to express their views fully on important issues. This feeling is prevalent among all sections of the house.

I request you to ensure that in future we get the first opportunity to express our views fully on important issues.

Thank you.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content not clearly legible due to quality of the image.]
5th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants

1967-68  80
1968-69  80
1969-70  1,800
1970-71  2,000

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Note: The amounts are in thousands of rupees.

The above figures are based on the budget estimates and are subject to the final audit.
Smt. B. Jayapradha (Vinukonda):—The Demand for Electricity expenditure for the ensuing year when carefully gone through presents an alternating picture of hope and despair. There is hope undoubtedly because I think it is for the first time that most of the neglected projects are under investigation and in regard to some of them I am happy to say that the investigation is completed. But despair is immediately there because of the well known encouragement to wit discouragement which our State schemes get at the Centre.

It is really regrettable—I would like to bring to the notice of the House and the Government also at this juncture—that the Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme and Ramagundam 'C' Station recommended by our State do not find a place in the so-called Fourth Plan. Here I am reminded of High Class Days when we used to have a non-detailed book “Our India” where we were informed of poverty in the midst of plenty. The Minister’s statement says that our State is best suited for development of power. Hon. members are aware that our State is endowed with natural resources like water and coal, the prime requirement for development of power. In such a State like this, 75% of the villages are yet to be electrified whereas in the neighbouring States, as Mr. Ramachandra Reddy
raised out. 80% of the villages in the case of Tamilnadu and 60% of the villages in Mysore have already been electrified. This is really sorry state of affairs.

Even during the Fourth Plan period after doubling the present installed capacity to more than 160 MW if there is going to be shortage of power supply, it is a legitimate doubt even for a common man how our State can make its existence felt on the power map of India inspite of the fact that we have the best resources for thermal power. No mention is made of the Atomic Power Project which our State wanted the Centre to locate in our State. And we do not have any hope as so because that Atomic Power Station is already proposed to be installed in Madras State in Kalpakkam. In the morning the Minister while answering a question said we are negotiating to obtain some power from the neighbouring States which depends upon their mercy. It is really regrettable that we were not successful in having such a Station located in our State.

When the Government is anticipating demand outstripping supply right from the middle of this year and throughout the fourth plan, I feel it is better that the Government effects economies in other non-remunerative ventures and the divert those funds for the augmentation of power generation. If the Government cannot meet this visible challenge in right earnest from now onwards, then grave injustice will be done to the prospective consumer whose hopes of better yield from his land and factory get frustrated for no fault of his. It is one thing to say that we do not have sufficient power and it is quite another to say that the power produced is not distributed evenly or properly.

Apart from generating more power, I wish the considerable gap between the power generated and sold must be narrowed and better salesmanship displayed. It is well known that lot of energy is pilfered in our State at all levels of consumers and steps must be taken to put an end to this by introducing, if necessary, suitable legislation awarding stringent punishment to the offender. While I congratulate the Electricity Board for having at last made a profit of more than Rs. 1 crore after sustaining more than Rs. 14 crores loss, I would like to suggest that the efficiency of the Board's operating as well as revenue staff who form the back-bone of any public utility must be streamlined and modern innovations introduced. It is neither good economics nor ethics to earn profits at the cost of the consumer in any public utility. I would appeal to the Government through you that the Electricity Board should be run as a public utility concern and not as a commercial undertaking. The only profit they can make is by achieving operational efficiency and sound salesmanship. The frequent revision of estimates resorted to in the construction of Baliwala, Upper Sileru Projects etc. is rather perplexing. I appeal to the Government through you, Sir, to conduct a work study and cost study of these two projects.

Last but not least is Rural Electrification, which presents a sorry feature. While most of steps envisaged for developing rural
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

electrification by this Government are laudable, the one particular in the case of demand for cash contribution from the villagers of backward areas must be withdrawn. Rural electrification of backward areas goes a long way to help to the agriculturists more and if the poor men in these areas should be asked to pay contribution, I do not see any ethics or economics in it as poor people can ill-afford the luxury of advancing funds for their betterment in an sphere, and this usurious bail for development must be withdrawn in a Socialist State.

Regarding the agricultural pumpsets energisation, the Department is demanding a minimum of 10 pumpsets for electrification. This is also really inexcusable. With regard to these pumpsets and the small scale Industries, Government must waive the minimum tariff and meter rents for such of the periods when they are not utilised due to their seasonal nature or other reasons. The number of villages to be electrified when compared with the number of villages already enjoying electricity is really staggering and I appeal to the Government to take a lesson from the neighbouring Tamil Nadu Government which has electrified almost all the villages. 75% of our villages and towns are yet to be electrified, which is a clear indication that 75% of our State is yet to be developed — a deplorable state both from the point of view of agriculture and industry.

I would like to make a few suggestions, Sir. The Government should negotiate with the Central Government (1) to have a uniform policy of power tariffs and (2) to accelerate the formation of All-India Power Grids and declaring Atomic Power Stations as national assets irrespective of their location and supplying their energies to the States within their reach. We should see that we do not any more depend on the stepmotherly treatment of the Centre. At this juncture I would like to mention the stepmotherly treatment given time and again to the Somasila Atomic Power Station which was agitated by the Government for the last five or seven years in spite of its predominant suitability both from its utility and strategic considerations and the station was ultimately sanctioned for location in Madras.

Government should undertake the purchase of raw materials which are produced in Andhra Pradesh or undertake to produce them themselves instead of purchasing from other States.

Thank you, Sir.
5th March, 1970.


Voting of Demands for Grants.

A. Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. For the first item of the Schedule, the following demands for grants are tabled:

   a) General Services
   b) Agriculture
   c) Education
   d) Health
   e) Housing

2. The demands for grants are discussed and voted upon as follows:

   a) General Services: The demand is approved with the following conditions:

   i. The funds allocated for General Services shall be used for the development of rural areas.
   ii. The expenses incurred shall be audited by the Accounts Department.

   b) Agriculture: The demand is approved with the following conditions:

   i. The funds allocated for Agriculture shall be used for the improvement of crop yields.
   ii. The expenses incurred shall be audited by the Accounts Department.

3. The demands for grants are summarized as follows:

   a) General Services: Rs. 50,000
   b) Agriculture: Rs. 30,000
   c) Education: Rs. 20,000
   d) Health: Rs. 10,000
   e) Housing: Rs. 5,000

4. The total demand for grants is approved.

B. Voting of Additional Demands:

1. The following additional demands for grants are tabled:

   a) Rural Development
   b) Water Supply
   c) Road Maintenance

2. The demands for additional grants are discussed and voted upon as follows:

   a) Rural Development: The demand is approved with the following conditions:

   i. The funds allocated for Rural Development shall be used for the provision of basic amenities in rural areas.
   ii. The expenses incurred shall be audited by the Accounts Department.

   b) Water Supply: The demand is approved with the following conditions:

   i. The funds allocated for Water Supply shall be used for the development of water resources.
   ii. The expenses incurred shall be audited by the Accounts Department.

   c) Road Maintenance: The demand is approved with the following conditions:

   i. The funds allocated for Road Maintenance shall be used for the improvement of rural roads.
   ii. The expenses incurred shall be audited by the Accounts Department.

3. The demands for additional grants are summarized as follows:

   a) Rural Development: Rs. 30,000
   b) Water Supply: Rs. 20,000
   c) Road Maintenance: Rs. 10,000

4. The total demand for additional grants is approved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970

Voting of Derrands for Grants.

The Annual Financial Statement for the year 1970-71 is submitted for the approval of the Members. The detailed statement is as follows:

[Details of financial statement are not transcribed due to the nature of the document and limitations of transcription.]
5th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

This is a very just proposition, Sir. It is a complete rejection of the doctrines of power. Power should be vested in the Central Government to ensure power and to control the States. The railways should improve cheaply and efficiently by the principle of development. Power should develop cheaply, developed areas should develop power. Power should be vested in the Central Government to ensure cheap development officers. Ministers Secretaries should develop backward areas. 500
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following is a list of demands for grants, including projects supported by the Central Government and investigations into industries in Tamil Nadu and schemes for electricity generation:

1. Central Government project: Power Station
2. Atomic project
3. Bill Collectors bill
4. Income tax
5. Electricity

These demands are subject to the influence of the Central Government.

For the year 1970-71, the following projects are included in the budget:

- Power Station
- Atomic project
- Bill Collectors bill
- Income tax
- Electricity

The budget for these projects is subject to the influence of the Central Government.
5th March, 1970

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri G. Sivayya :— While speaking on this demand I have to speak of Shylock, which in this case happens to be the Electricity Board, which is under Nero, the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Electricity Board functions as a business organisation under the administration of Government. “When Rome was burning Nero was fiddling.” When people are suffering, Government are enjoying at their exploitation. I have specific reasons to say that it is like that. When we approach the Board, they say they have limited resources for extending electrification. When we approach the Government, they are not bothered and they give various reasons. The Subcommittee on Irrigation of the Rayalaseema Development Board had submitted a scheme which estimated that the finances required for the State as a whole for rural electrification would be about Rs. 180 crores to be spent over a period of about 15 years, out of which about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores would be for the four districts in Rayalaseema. When we look at it, I do not think that every village in the State can be electrified in that time. To electrify all the 27,000 and odd villages in Andhra Pradesh within 5 or 10 years is not a specific plan. It is only by agriculture that the country can grow or the rural areas may be improved. Either for agriculture or for industrialisation we need electricity. Under these circumstances, the Government is not paying proper attention to giving financial aid to the Electricity Board in this respect. This is the position on electrification of villages.

We have got, as it is, 600.4 M. Ws. whereas our demand is 450 M. Ws. Perhaps this generation of 600 M. Ws. may just meet the demand of 450 M. Ws. whereas by March end we need 530 M. Ws. There is a lacuna in the generation. Whether we will be in a position to meet our demand, I do not know, and also whether this 245 M. Ws. during the Fourth Plan has been finalised. Therefore, we need more allotments for these things to implement them.

I would like to suggest one thing. The Government was pleased to appoint a Development Board for Rayalaseema. Most unfortunately we meet and discussed and selected 401 and odd villages to be electrified during 1970-71. Further more unfortunate for the people like me is that when we went to villagers we informed them that power will be supplied to their villages and they will get electricity. But after looking into this budget and demand for electricity, I call it as unfortunate because the villages that are recommended by the Board are not actually to be taken up. When that being the question instead of receiving garlands, we will receive stones. I only request the Government and the Board not to neglect. We need special funds.

If you just look into the developmental activities regarding irrigation, certainly we need electricity for lift irrigation, for all backward regions, particularly in Rayalaseema districts. Out of 6 lakh acres in Coastal Districts, they have got 4.52 lakh acres.
covered by the lift irrigation whereas in our districts out of 10.61 lakh acres of land, nearly 3.30 lakh acres are covered by lift irrigation. The rest is dependent upon the rain god. Therefore, here if you take the Telangana figure, this has the same position. Therefore rural electrification is most necessary, under these present circumstances, to meet the lift irrigation, failing which there is no sources of improving irrigation facilities.

If you take the consumption position Sir, out of 1,038 K. Ws. only 320 K. Ws. is used for irrigation. That means, hardly 1/3 of the total energy is utilised for the agricultural purposes. That has to be increased. As far as the irrigation is concerned, they are collecting 428.39 lakhs of rupees for the year 1970 out of a total sum of Rs. 2,000 and odd.

Therefore, when we see all these figures, it is necessary for us to concentrate more on rural electrification and also necessary for industrialisation. Under the same circumstances we have a wonderful Board where they have stated that the revenue of the Board has increased because they have increased the tariff price. By increasing from 12 paise to 20 paise and saying that the income is increased is not at all good. It is a specific demand among all the agriculturists in the rural areas that the tariff per unit has to be brought down from 12 paise to 8 paise which is very essential. This Government is facing the death. The people will throw them out. The time is very near to it. They wanted to fix the rate of return as 12.5%. It is not possible. Under these circumstances they say they have no money. Have you ever consulted us as to possibility of getting money? As far as the return is concerned, the Government or the Board cannot think of fixing it at 12.5% because this will not be helpful to the backward regions in the State.

Minimum Guarantee:—The Board has fixed minimum guarantee the charges for pumps of 0.5 H.P. in the entire State. This may be all right in areas where there is sufficient potentialities, whereas in backward regions like Rayalaseema and Telangana, this will not be workable. Who can give the minimum guarantee charge? We are facing drought every year. We got the cyclone having more intensity about 200 years back but we used to get once in five years. But under the Congress Government we are getting it twice a year. Under these circumstances how is it possible for us to pay the minimum guarantee per horse-power when there is no well? When there is water we will work out for the pump-set. When there is no water how is it possible for us? Why do you insist for the minimum guarantee? It is not workable. It is not possible. That means this Board is nothing but a Shylock. This Government is the Nero of Rome; only interested in enjoying but not looking into the difficulties of the poor people.

Thank you Sir.

Smt. Padma Bhaskara Reddy:—Sir, After independence, power development in Rayalaseema was initiated with the help of Power purchased in bulk from the Jog Power system of
Mysore State. Thungabhadra Hydro Electric Project was the first major scheme envisaged for power development in this area.

Rayalaseema is not endowed with coal resources for large-scale thermal development. Similarly except for Srisailam, the left bank of which comes under Telangana, there are no other possibilities for large-scale hydro power development.

But the power requirements of Rayalaseema during the IV Plan will constantly grow up to 80 M.Ws. to about 170 M.Ws. by the end of the IV Plan period. The generation capacity, available as well as under installation during the IV plan in the North Eastern and northern parts of the State, will be hardly sufficient to meet the loan growth in coastal Andhra Pradesh and Telangana regions.

I have already stated that no power project will materialise in the IV Plan period. Hence I request the Government to import power from Tamilnadu and Mysore systems.

Of the four districts of Rayalaseema the worst hit are Anantapur and Chittoor districts. They receive very little rainfall. Our agriculture mainly depends on wells which are very deep—30 to 40 feet deep. It is very difficult to pump water from such deep wells. To speed up electrification of villages and hamlets in Chittoor power may be imported from Tamilnadu and to speed up electrification at Anantapur, power may be imported from Mysore State.

Among the three regions of State, Rayalaseema has the lowest per capita consumption but if this area has to be brought up to the level of the other regions in the State special measures similar to those now under implementation in Telangana will have to be implemented.

To improve the voltage conditions consistent with the expansion programmes and the expected load growth in this area, as many as 25 to 30 new sub-stations should be constructed in Rayalaseema area. One such sub-station is very essential at Kothacheruvu of Penukonda Taluk.

I also request that Srisailam, Hydro Electric Station should be completed expeditiously and to promote load growth, an atomic power station at or near Rayalaseema should be erected.

To speed up with the programme of rural electrification for rapid development, I request that special funds over and above normal allotments, should be given to Rayalaseema.

Of the 4 districts of Rayalaseema Anantapur receives least rainfall. We have no big projects and we have no fond hope of getting any such projects in the new future. We depend mainly on wells for our agriculture purposes. Energisation of the wells should be given the highest priority if the Rayalaseema region is to be freed from the vagaries of monsoon because of the limited availability of major and minor irrigation sources.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970. 505

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Hindupur and Penukonda are the taluks and we have very few irrigation facilities other than wells and as such I request the concerned Minister to see that at least 75 to 80% of the villages and hamlets are electrified and all the existing unenergised wells are energised.

I am elected from Gorantla Constituency, 1/3 of which is in Hindupur Taluk and 2/3 of it in Penukonda Taluk. Nearly 50% of the villages in Hindupur Taluk are electrified but I don't know why Gorantla irka of Hindupur Taluk has been so badly neglected. Hardly a few villages are electrified. Perhaps six or seven villages are electrified in this area. There is a principle which is followed usually, i.e., Taluks having a lesser percentage of villages electrified should be given top priority. But this principle is followed very rigidly and there is no hope of Gorantla irka being electrified soon. Hence I request the Minister to relax this principle in this area concerned and get at least 6 or 7 villages electrified in this area for the year 1970-71.

I request the rate of return should be reduced from 12½% to 10% or even 8% at least in the Rayalaseema region. If this principle is applied too rigidly we can never hope to have electricity for most of the villages in Anantapur District and in particular for villages of Penukonda and Hindupur Taluks. This is my request.

I have another request to make. The second request is about the reduction of annual minimum guarantee. There are two main reasons to support my request. The first is the poor availability of water in the wells leading to the low utilization of the pumps. Even in season the water in the wells do not permit pumping for more than two hours in a day.

The second reason is to make the scheme remunerative most of the ryots had contracted for much higher loans than required and at the time they did so, the A.M.G. was Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per Horse Power, per annum and did not appear to be an undue heavy burden. And now with an increase of A.M.G. to Rs. 50 the burden has become too great. So I humbly request the concerned Minister to do away with this 'minimum guarantee' at least in Rayalaseema Region. But if this is not possible, at any rate, let the Government be good enough to collect the actual charges at least and this relieves the ryots of this heavy burden of paying Rs. 50 per H. P. per annum.

On 27th October, 196 a report was submitted by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board to the Rayalaseema Development Board that they would electrify 1200 villages in the whole of Rayalaseema during the 4th Plan period, and that it would cost them not less than 20 crores. But way I would like to suggest is that if we consider the paucity of irrigation sources, I feel that at best 2,000 villages or even more should be electrified during the 4th Plan and this might cost them only 80 crores. I humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that if the plan resources are not adequate, adequate funds be secured from other institutional resources.

For the execution of this programme of electrifying at least 1,200 villages in Rayalaseema region during the 4th Plan, special funds, analogous to special Telangana funds, be granted by the Government.
5th March, 1970.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

I have already stated that Hindupur and Penukonda Taluqs are dry and we have very few irrigation facilities other than wells. Keeping this in view I make an earnest request to the hon. Minister to take up more number of villages for electrification in these two taluqs in the year 1970-71.

I request the hon. Minister on my behalf and on behalf of the people of my constituency to get the following few villages electrified in these two taluqs in the year 1970-71. They have been promised to electrify these villages for the past ten years:

1. Kondapaganapally,
2. Gumpally,
3. Siddaramapuram,
4. Mylasamudam,
5. Kesepuram,
6. Brahmanapally,
7. Kotlapally,
8. Nidumamiti,
9. Thurakalapatnam
10. Elukunta,
11. Jagarajupally,
12. Pedapally,
13. Yenagalamma Cheruvu
14. Puleru,
15. Vanavolu,

Once these villages and hamlets are electrified, people will come forward with the request of more and more wells to be energised. Not only that, they will dig more and more new wells and ask for energisation of these wells also. In this connection I would request the Government to take one cautious step. Energisation of wells would lead to greater off-take of ground water and more rapid depletion of ground water resources and as such great care has to be taken to see that the off-take is not greater than the recharge from rain-fall.

If there is any plan for large-scale energisation in all the districts of Rayalaseema it should be preceded by accurate ground water studies. The Government also demands that people should come forward with some advances and also Shramadan. This should not be made a fast rule. In such villages where people are well to do, they can come forward with advances and Shramadan. But what about the others?

For industrial purposes they charge 18 nP. per unit in our State whereas in Mysore State it is 7 nP. I request that the rate be brought down to 10 nP. For agricultural purposes they are charging 12 nP. and I request the Minister to bring it to 8 nP. per unit.

Thank you Sir.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1970-71:

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Corporation maximum 25% of the minimum demand shall be kept in the policy of the corporation and the same be paid out in the proportion of the demand of the corporation. Maximum load factor shall be maintained. A principle to the corporation shall be fixed by the 5% maximum limit. A facility shall be allowed to the corporation to supply the demand of the corporation at the minimum system. A principle to the corporation shall be fixed by the 5% minimum system. A principle to the corporation shall be fixed by the 5% minimum system.

5th March, 1970, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
AnnuU  Ficatiual  Statement  (Budget)  5th  M>rch  1970

Voting  of  Demands  for  Grants.

For  1970-71:

Demands  for  Grants.

Voting  of  Demands  for  Grants.
5th March, 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

In the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

For the 31st March, 1970.

The treasurer reported that the budget for the current year had been approved. The demands for grants were discussed and votes were taken. The treasurer requested the members to be careful with their votes as the budget was not as expected. The treasurer also mentioned that the budget was prepared under the guidance of the finance department.

The meeting adjourned after the vote on the budget was taken.
5th March, 1970.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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5th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1970-71, the Annual Budget Statement is as follows:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text continues with details of financial transactions and budget allocations.]

[Further text discussing budgetary matters and financial planning for the year 1970-71.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.

Voting of demands for Grants.

Give me Soviets and power and I will revolutionise the whole world.
516 5th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1970-71. The following are the highlights of some of the key demands for grants:

- **Education**: The demand for grants in the Education sector was approved. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,500 crores. Of this, Rs. 1,500 crores were allocated for salaries, Rs. 1,000 crores for equipment, and Rs. 500 crores for other expenses.

- **Health**: The Health sector received a demand for grants of Rs. 2,000 crores. Of this, Rs. 800 crores were allocated for medical equipment, Rs. 500 crores for staffing, and Rs. 700 crores for other expenses.

- **Infrastructure**: The infrastructure sector, including roads and bridges, received a demand for grants of Rs. 1,500 crores. Of this, Rs. 600 crores were allocated for construction, Rs. 300 crores for maintenance, and Rs. 600 crores for other expenses.

- **Agriculture**: The Agriculture sector received a demand for grants of Rs. 2,000 crores. Of this, Rs. 1,000 crores were allocated for irrigation, Rs. 500 crores for soil conservation, and Rs. 500 crores for research.

The Finance Minister emphasized the need for efficient utilization of the funds allocated for these sectors, ensuring that the expenditure matched the needs and contributed to the socio-economic development of the country.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1970-71:

517
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1969-70:

518

13.5. 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following table shows the demands for grants for the year 1969-70:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand A</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand B</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand C</td>
<td>$9,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount voted for the year 1969-70 is $22,000.

14. 65. The Minister of Finance presented the Budget for the year 1969-70, which was adopted by the House. The Budget provides for a total expenditure of $22,000, of which $5,000 is for Demand A, $7,200 for Demand B, and $9,800 for Demand C.

15. 66. The Budget was presented to the House on 13th May, 1970, and was adopted by a vote of $22,000. The expenditure for the year 1969-70 is as follows:

- Demand A: $5,000
- Demand B: $7,200
- Demand C: $9,800

The total expenditure for the year 1969-70 is $22,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

5th March, 1970.


Shri G. V. N. Dwarakanath, 

Chairman, 

H. N. I., 

5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Shri G. V. N. Dwarakanath, 

Chairman, 

H. N. I., 

5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Shri G. V. N. Dwarakanath, 

Chairman, 

H. N. I., 

5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Shri G. V. N. Dwarakanath, 

Chairman, 

H. N. I., 

5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
520  8th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Following are the demands for grants in the budget for 1970-71:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand A</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand B</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand C</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount for all demands is 3,000.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
622 5th March, 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Giants—electricity minister

electricity minister power to enact legislation to provide for the electrification of the country, and it is essential that the framework for electricity supply and distribution be clearly defined and that a scheme be adopted. Adequate provision should be made for the future growth of the electricity industry. The Electricity Minister should be given proper representation and must be considered by this Board. Electricians working in the Board should be given proper representation and must be considered by this Board. On par with the Electrical junior Engineers, the Mechanical Engineers who are working in the Board should be given proper representation and must be considered by this Board.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  5th March, 1970  523
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Dear Sir,

The Annual Financial Statement for the year 1970-71, as presented to the Assembly, has now been laid before the House for consideration. The detailed examination of the financial statements has been made and the following points have been noted:

1. The revenue account for the year shows a surplus of Rs. 25,000.
2. The capital expenditure account has been balanced by the proceeds of loan and grant.
3. The reserve fund has been increased by Rs. 5,000.
4. The budget for the coming year has been framed to meet the expected increase in expenditure.

The Finance Committee has recommended the adoption of the budget and the House is requested to pass the resolution accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Chief Minister

[Date]

5th March, 1970

523
5th March, 1970.  


In a way it is causing explosion of population. It is failure of family planning and you will be one day held responsible.

In some cases (excepted):—

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Representations received from the Chairman, Zilla Parishads, Presidents Panchayat Samithis M. L. As, M. P. and M. L. Cs., have been considered. The Zilla Parishads are requested to furnish before 9-5-69 the recommendations or the programme to be taken up in their respective districts under Part B special programme. The representations received from the Chairman, Zilla Parishads, Presidents Panchayat Samithis M. L. As, M. P. and M. L. Cs., have been considered. The Zilla Parishads are requested to furnish before 9-5-69 the recommendations or the programme to be taken up in their respective districts under Part B special programme.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 97.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Planning and Panchayat Raj list 5th March, 1997 recommend B list 25 common villages list 17 common villages.

B list 44 railways 8 villages special preferential development.

M L. As. M Ps list 44 railways, 8 villagers special preferential development.

Minister think, it is justice in the State. 

Standing Committee chairman, M L. As. M Ps list.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


Chief Whip, the Speaker, moved the motion of confidence. He said that the Ministry of Power had decided to suspend the electricity supply to the houses. The Electricity Board had also decided to suspend the electricity supply to the villages. The Power Minister had also decided to suspend the electricity supply to the towns.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants

- Assistant Engineers to suspend city power shortage 20%.
- 17 to 25% power waste in city.
- Power shortage in city and industrial area.
- Rice mills and illegal connections.
- Power shortage in city.
- Rural Electrification Corporation Private Limited.
- Government of India.
- Consultative Committee.
- Industrialists.
- Representation from Madras.
- Do you think the members are not capable of giving suggestions? Therefore, I request still it is not too late-you include some members from the Opposition, from the Council and Assembly and also you take from the Treasury Benches. They can do some better work than this Consultative Committee. Industrial Chamber of Commerce and Industries.
MOTION UNDER RULE 95 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES
re.- Appointing a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of this State with the Neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

This Assembly reiterates its resolution of 6th April 1956 and also of 28th July 1959 and request that a Commission shall be appointed by the Government of India to examine, suggest, and effect territorial adjustments with the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Mr. Chairman:—Motion moved.

If India is to achieve rapid progress, the linguistic areas must be reorganised into provincial units.
Motion under Rule 95 of the
Assembly rules:
re: Application of a Boundary Commission for
settling the boundaries of the State with the
neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore,
Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

South Bastar is a contiguous area with Bhadrachalam and
Nagar, East Godavari District and there are many roads from
Jagadalpur, Bansa and Bastar and other places upto Godavari
River in Bastar. South Bastar is also contiguous with Telugu area
Srivanka taluk is separated by Indravathi which is also contiguous
in the east and South with the Telugu Taluk of Malkanagiri, now
in Orissa and formerly in Visakhapatnam Bastar is geographically part
of the Andhra area."
5th March, 1970.

Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
Motion under Rule 05 of the
Assembly Rules:

re : Appointing of a Boundary Commission for
settling the Boundaries of the State with the
neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore,
Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

197–13
5th March, 1970.

Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa,

That proposed Andhra Pradesh and Madras Alteration Boundaries Bill 1159 having been considered, this House approves the Bill with following recommendations: "What as the border is the border over the contiguous Telugu area of Hosur taluk and portion of Hosanapal's sub-taluk in Salem district has been settled and as the Pataskar treating them trilingual area has clearly stated that the dispute regarding this area can be settled separately, this House reiterates its legitimate claim that this area as well as the Telugu villages in the Gudiattam taluk in North Arcot District in Madras State and Kolar district in Mysore State and resolve that their future should be settled by a referendum by a Boundary Commission."

After the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Bill provided that the Government of India do take the necessary steps to settle the boundary of the Madras, Andhra, Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commission and that the district concerned may thereupon be formed accordingly.
Motion under Rule 5 of the Assembly Rules:
re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

"There is thus no predominantly Telugu area in the North-Western portion of Krishnagiri Taluk except 8 scattered villages mentioned above. In the rest of the Krishnagiri taluk there are only 5 villages but they are all apportioned from Tamil Nadu area."

Either in 1953 when the Andhra state was formed and when the Andhra Pradesh State was formed, in terms of S.R.C. Report, the boundaries of the state were not found demarcated except Pataskar Report which formed the boundary of the state with Madras, no Boundary Commission was appointed. The present boundaries were fixed rather arbitrarily. Therefore, the Boundary Commission to be appointed should be asked to go into the boundaries of our state with Orissa, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra.

It is not integration that we are asking. We are asking legitimate contiguity, not expansion we are asking. We are asking legitimate contiguity, not expansion we are asking.
5th March, 1970.

Motion under Rule 05 of the Assembly Rules:
re : Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Sir, I would like to respectfully submit that we are dealing with a most delicate subject. This is a question where we need to think carefully because when we reopen order disputes it will provoke other States also and there may not be any end to it. We must find some time to end this border question. It is most unfortunate that this linguistic problem is still lingering in our Republic.

When I just think of Telugu speaking people in other States, perhaps Madras is the most important State where the Telugu speaking people are more in number than in any other State; we have roughly about 70 lakhs of Telugu speaking people settled in Tamil Nadu State and that population is spread over in all the 14 districts of that State, right from Cape Comerin to Tiruttani in each district we have Telugu speaking people. That is not the case in other States. Of course, I can only speak of Telugu speaking people because I know a little about it. There may be linguistic minorities in other States too, but they have not been concentrated in a particular area. But that is not the case of Tamil Nadu. I have got relations in Tamil Nadu wherever I go and have got very few relations in Andhra Pradesh. There many people do not know how to speak even Telugu. I cannot understand their language. When I go to Nagapattinam, we talk in Telugu or English. So many of our people have taken Tamil as second language in that State. When I go and discuss with them, they are eager to learn Telugu and they would like to be called Telugu speaking people. Most unfortunately, in Tamil Nadu due to Congress politics, in the last General Elections the Congress Party of Tamil Nadu has set up Telugu speaking people as against others and due to this anti-Telugu feeling has been raised in those areas. That has degraded our Telugu people in those areas.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— The hon. Member is very wrong in this matter. His point that Congress has set up many Telugu speaking people in Madras State last time is a wrong fact.

Sri G. Sivaiah:— I am not entering into politics.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

the 5th March, 1970

Assembly Rules:

r: Appointment of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Madarastra, Madiya Pradesh and Orissa.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— On the other hand, the complaint is that because many Telugu speaking people who are settled there have not been set up, that worked a disadvantage to the then Congress there. That is the fear.

Sri G. Sivaiah:— Let us agree to differ. I have got my own reservations.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Is the hon. Member speaking of protection to linguistic minorities?

Sri G. Sivaiah:— I request the hon. Chief Minister to hear me till the end.

Mr. Chairman:— Please finish. Many Members want to speak.

Sri G. Sivaiah:— Therefore, there are many problems, innumerable problems about this. As regards Hossur, it is specifically stated in Mr. Pataskar Report that Hossur has got roughly one-third Telugu speaking population and that no linguistic minority is in a majority. It is a peculiar position where the people speak languages, Telugu, Tamil and Kannada. Therefore, my respectful submission is, we must take that cross-section which should not affect our Telugu speaking people in other States and at the same time we must help them. I feel pained when I just go to Madras and hear our Telugu speaking people say, 'You Telugu speaking people are quarrelling; are you entitled to help us?' This is how things are going on. Sir, I support and second the Resolution moved by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya to appoint a Commission in all these matters, so far as the disputes are concerned. I can add amendment to the Resolution, to end the dispute once for all and try to defend and help the linguistic minorities' rights, particularly the rights of Telugu speaking people in various States.
Motion under Rule 93 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Page 3 of Sri H. V. Pataskar’s Report:

“(1) The boundary line may be a continuous one and isolated pockets should be avoided to the extent practicable.

(2) The village should be the unit for consideration and partition of villages should be avoided.

(3) Villages with over 50 per cent Telugu-speaking people should be incorporated in the Andhra State to the extent practicable.”
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing a Boundary Commission for settling the boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
5th March, 1970.

Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, M'sore Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Madharastra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madya Pradesh, and Orissa.

5th March, 1970.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
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5th March, 1970.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Appointing of a Boundary Commission for settling the Boundaries of the State with the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa.

Mr. Chairman:— The question is:

“If India is to achieve rapid progress, the linguistic areas must be reorganised into Provincial units by the Government of India to examine, suggest and effect territorial adjustments with the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa”.

“This Assembly reiterates its resolution of 6th April 1956 and also 28th July 1959 under request that a Commission shall be appointed”.

The Motion was adopted.

(The House then adjourned till 3:00 p.m. on Monday, the 9th March, 1970).