THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Thirteenth day of the Sixth Session of the
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Tuesday the 3rd August, 1971.
The House met at Half-past-Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

EXPANSION OF SIRPUR PAPER MILLS

241—

*1423 (1443-S) Q. — Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao (Nellore), B. Papi Reddy (Allur) and Dr. T. S. Murthy (Warangal):— Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sirpur Paper Mills have embarked upon a scheme of expansion for doubling the production from hundred tonnes to 200 tonnes in 1962 in a phased programme of five years;

(b) what is the total amount spent so far under the above scheme;

(c) whether the production has been doubled in pursuance thereof since 1962 or remained stagnant at 100 tonnes only;

(d) if the production has not been doubled as contemplated what are the reasons therefor; who is responsible for this and whether the Government propose to order a thorough high level enquiry headed by Technical experts, as otherwise the enormous monies sunk in this scheme would go a colossal waste;

(e) is it a fact that a lot of machinery and even boilers erected under the expansion scheme were being systematically sold by the Birlas as scrap, fearing that they may not be continued in this company for long; and

(f) if so, why not the Government institute an enquiry into the whole of this affair?

The Deputy Chief Minister deputised the Chief Minister and answered the question (Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao):

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that in the year 1962-63 M/s. Sirpur
Paper Mills have embarked upon a scheme of expansion of production and entered into a collaboration with M/s. Kimberly Clark of U.S.A. But this scheme was given up during the year 1965 on account of foreign exchange and other difficulties. The Mills have however taken up a new scheme in 1966-67 mainly based on indigenous machinery, for expansion and modernisation in three phases.

(b) Under the new scheme, upto 31-5-1971 a sum of Rs, 630-22 lakhs has been spent

(c) Under the new scheme in the first stage of expansion, which was taken up during the year 1966-67 and completed in the year 1970, the production was increased to 115 tonnes per day of paper and 5 tonnes per day of board.

(d) Does not arise as the original scheme was not taken up.

(e) It is reported by the Company that no expansion machinery purchased since 1962 has been sold.

(f) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT SHARES IN SIRP Ur PAPER MILLS
242—
*1424 (1443-T) Q.—Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao, B. Papi Reddy and Dr. T. S. Murthy:- Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are holding 15-7% of the shares in the Sirpur Paper Mills for which they have two Directors on the Board;

(b) whether is it a fact that the Birlas are having four Directors out of eight, representing nearly 50% of the capital;

(c) what is the actual percentage of shares held by:
   (i) The Birlas, (ii) The L.I.C., (iii) United Trust of India,
   (iv) Nationalised Banks, and (v) Nizam’s Trust;

(d) if the Birlas have got 50% of the Shares to earn 4 Directors of the Board, what steps do the Government propose to take to remove this anomalous and disproportionate representation of the Board;

(e) whether the Government are aware that if they could secure the co-operation of the Nizam’s Trust and other Public undertakings like L.I.C., Unit Trust of India and Nationalised Banks they can completely eliminate the Birlas from the Management and run the Company without resorting to Nationalisation as such;

(f) whether the Government would assure that the management or managerial powers like appointments, sanctioning of expenditure, day-to-day administration are not vested with the Birla group of Directors of the Board?

Sri J.V. Narsinga Rao:

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.

(c) (i) The Birlas, Friends & Associates 25% (approximately)
(ii) The Life Insurance Corporation 5.6%
(iii) The Unit Trust of India 5.5%
(iv) Nationalised Banks 10.1%
(v) Nizam Charitable Trust 1.5%

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) & (c) above.

(e) On the cessation of Managing Agency of Birlas at the end of December, 1969 the Board of Directors took over the management and affairs of the Company under the provisions of the Companies Act.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.
Oral Answers to Questions.


The Company has reported that no expansion machinery purchased since 1962 has been sold.
Even the old boilers installed and commissioned in 1942 were to be sold but this proposal has been shelved as no money could be provided for new boilers.

The Minister said that the recent stimulation had increased the production of rice.

(Sri C. V. R: The Minister said there is no Managing Agency. That means, according to the recent stimulation...
the Managing Agency is abolished. But who is the Managing Director? If there is no Managing Director, who is looking after that job? Is it a profitable concern or not? And are the Government prepared to take it over?

Sri J.V. Narasinga Rao:- It is a profitable concern. As I have already submitted, except for 1967-68 when we incurred loss of about Rs. 8.77 lakhs, since 1969-70 we earned a profit of Rs. 19.16 lakhs. The Board of Directors, as I said, consists of 9 members. Government have got only 15.7% shares.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:- Who is the Managing Director? If there is no Managing Director, who is discharging that duty?

Sri J.V. Narasinga Rao:- Mr. Tirani, I think. I do not have the information.

Sri Poola Subbaiah:- How can they suppress such an important thing?
Mr. Speaker.—I do not know. But the Minister says that.

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:—I have got the information just now. There is no Managing Director. It is only Board of Management.

Mr. Speaker:—Government have got 15% of the shares; the other parties are entirely different parties. The Managing Partner or Managing Director—whoever it may be—under the Company Law—

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—He must say who the Managing Director is.

Mr. Speaker:—Government have got 15% of the shares; the other parties are entirely different parties. The Managing Partner or Managing Director—whoever it may be—under the Company Law—

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes, Sir; anybody can be a Director.

Mr. Speaker:—The members are not satisfied with the management of the Birlas. First thing is, they want the Government to take over and nationalise, if it is possible under the law and to see that the management of Birlas is removed and entrusted to some other agency in whom the Government have confidence. (to the Deputy Chief Minister) You please consider my suggestions.

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:—As submitted, we will also consider whether it is possible to take over 51% shares and see that the management comes into the hands of the Government.
Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.

243—

*470 (2605) Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti (Maharajgunj):— Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following particulars pertaining to the Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. will be placed on the Table of the House:

(i) Subscribed and paid up capital;

(ii) the amount invested towards share amounts by the Government and its percentage;

(iii) the arrears of loan due to be paid by 31-3-70; and

(iv) the yearwise quantity of production and the amount of profit or loss as the case may be for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said company is sustaining a heavy loss, if so, the total amount of loss sustained up to 31-3-70;

(c) the steps taken by the Govt. to improve the position and the results thereof; and

(d) the names of the Directors and the Managing Director.

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:

(a) Yes, Sir. A statement is placed on the Table of the House

(b) Yes, Sir. The cumulative loss up to 31-3-1970 is Rs. 48.83 lakhs.

(c) The Government have considered in close detail practical measures for improving the working results of the Company, and short-term as well as long-term measures have been devised in consultation with the Company. As a short-term measure, the Government have sanctioned on 11-5-1971 a loan of Rs. 11.66 lakhs, out of which, an amount of Rs. 11.16 lakhs is in order to enable the Company to purchase raw materials etc., to regularise its account with the Bank to a certain extent and take certain other steps, whereby a could step up its levels of production and sales. The long-term meit
Sure devised is diversification. Sometime back, the Company took one step in this direction, namely the erection of an Alum Plant with a rated capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum. This has been completed and has gone into production recently. A licence has been obtained by the Company for setting up a Chlorosulphuric Acid Plant. Out of the loan sanctioned on 11-5-1971, an amount of Rs. 50,000 has been specially provided by the Government in order to enable the Company to engage competent consultancy service for working out further profitable avenues or diversification and to prepare a viable scheme of diversification and rehabilitation. The Company has approached the Industrial Development Bank of India for financial assistance for its programme of diversification and Government have supported the Company's request. As soon as the scheme of diversification and rehabilitation is prepared by the Company, the matter will be pursued further with the Industrial Development Bank of India by the Company with the support of the Government.

(d) 1. Sri N. Bhagwadas, I.A.S. .... Chairman
2. Sri E.V Rami Reddy, I.A.S. .... Director
3. Sri N. Ramesan, I.A.S. .... Director
4. Sri P.S. Krishnan, I.A.S. .... Director
5. Sri K. Subramanyam, I.A.S. .... Director
6. Sri Khan Saheb Dost Mohd. Alladin .... Director
7. Sri Ncor Mohd. Alladin .... Director
8. Sri C. J. Reddy .... Managing Director

Statement of particulars pertaining to the Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited, with reference to Clause (a) of starred Question No. 2605 (S No. 243) laid on the Table of the House.

(i) Subscription and paid up capital .... Rs. 25,62,771 as on 30-9-1969

(ii) Amount invested towards share amount by the Government and its percentage .... Rs. 13,68,948 53.4%

(iii) The arrears of loan due to be paid by the Company by 31-3-1970:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>Rs. 15,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest upto 30-9-69</td>
<td>Rs. 2,92,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest from 1-10-69 to 31-3-70</td>
<td>Rs 61-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>Rs. 18,78,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(iv) The particulars of yearwise production and the amount of profit or loss for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric Acid</td>
<td>7,006</td>
<td>8,854</td>
<td>6,028</td>
<td>2,977</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superphosphate</td>
<td>16,846</td>
<td>20,739</td>
<td>15,719</td>
<td>8,508</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser Mixtures</td>
<td>28,865</td>
<td>19,672</td>
<td>4,033</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,717</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,265</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,780</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,743</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Profit in Rs. lakhs  | 3.39    | 10.94   | —       | —       | —       |
| Loss in Rs. lakhs    | —       | —       | 0.43    | 13.84   | 8.45    |
3rd August, 1971

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:- Was an enquiry conducted in the year 1959 and if so, what are the findings?

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:- Separate question for this, Sir.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:- Why?

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:- I have no information. It does not arise as a statement at all.

Sri G. Sivaiah:- What is it that the production of sulphuric acid has gone down from 7,000 to 1000? Can he give us an answer?

Mr. Speaker:- You have given the answer yourself.

Sri B. Ratnasabapathhi:- He has not given us the answer.

Mr. Speaker:- You have given the answer yourself.
Oral Answers to Questions.


(3rd August, 1971)

3.24.1. या तथ्यानुसार आरोपण के विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है तो क्या लेखन या अन्य विवरण दी जा सकती है?

3.24.2. नौसेना नेता में आरोपण के विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

3.24.3. इस विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

3.24.4. इस विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

(2nd August, 1971)

4.0. क्या यह विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

(1st August, 1971)

3.0. क्या यह विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

(4th August, 1971)

2.0. क्या यह विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

(1st August, 1971)

1.0. क्या यह विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?

(3rd August, 1971)

0.0. क्या यह विषय में जानकारी दी जा सकती है?
Sale of Alcohol by Sir Silk Ltd.

244—

*469 (2603) Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti:- Will the hon. Minister for Power and Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sirsilk Ltd. has been caught red-handed, while clandestinely selling alcohol, by the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition, Guntur;

(b) if so, the date and the quantity;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Excise Department; and

(d) if so, when and the result thereof?

The Minister for Power and Excise (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):—

(a) & (b):— No Sir. But a quantity of 2,000 litres of rectified spirit was seized by the Assistant Prohibition Officer, Eluru on 24-3-69 in the premises of Sri Ananda Venkateswara Rice Mill at Tadepalli Gudem. It was reported that this formed part of the consignment taken delivery on behalf of M/s. Sirsilk Ltd., and transported under a permit issued by the Distillery Officer of the Sugar Factory at Cheluru. This quantity is said to have been purchased frequently by Sri Golla Rama Rao, the proprietor of Siva Vasu Photo Studio, Tadepalli Gudem.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The preliminary investigation was done by the Circle Inspector of Eluru between 28-3-69 and 31-3-69. Further enquiry was conducted by the Superintendent of Distilleries. The Deputy Commissioner, Distilleries finally reported that adequate evidence to prosecute the management of Sirsilk Ltd., was not available. Sri Golla Rama Rao and the Driver and the Cleaner of the lorry in which rectified spirit was transported and the gate keeper of the rice mill were prosecuted and the case is now pending in the court of the Additional First Class Magistrate, Tadepalli Gudem.
Oral Answers to Questions. 3rd August, 1971. 315

There will be an Excise Officer in charge of the bounded warehouse. How the alcohol can be exported from the bounded warehouse without the previous permission of that officer?

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:- There is a permit, and under the permit only they are exporting it.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:- Permit in whose favour? Is it in favour of Tadepalli Gudem Rice Mill?

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:- No. no....

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:- It must reach the destination to which the permit was granted. It has not reached and how it reached the Tadepalli Gudem is the point to be investigated now. Tadepalli Gudem Rice Mill is not in the picture. The permit is meant for somewhere else. How was it this 2,000 litres were found in the godown of the rice mill? That is the point to be investigated and the person must be prosecuted.

3. What is the present situation of the Kalpakkam reactor?

4. What is the status of the proposed extension to the Kakrapar reactor?

5. What is the progress of the work on the new reactor in Kalpakkam?

6. What is the current status of the study on the new reactor in Kalpakkam?

Purchase of Khadi Cloth for the Corporation Employees

245—

*1202 Q. — Smt. J. Eshwari Bai.— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has contravened the instructions of the Government to purchase Khadi cloth for the livery of Corporation employees and if so, what action was taken by the Government; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Minister had stayed the action of the Special officer in this regard during the month of October, 1970?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchuram Naidu) — (a) No, Sir. The Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has not contravened the orders of the Government in regard to the purchase of cloth for livery to the employees of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and hence the question of taking any action does not arise.

(b) Yes, Sir. Pending final disposal of the representation dated 6-10-70 of the Member Secretary, Khadi Gramodyog Samithi the Government requested the Special Officer, to stay further action in regard to the placing of orders for the supply of handloom cloth to the employees of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The stay was subsequently vacated.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai.— Has the Congress Government given up encouragement of Khadi?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchuram Naidu) — No. 1178 to

Central Government Circular No. 7-7-1963 that Khadi should be treated as a reserve item and orders in respect of purchase of requirement of various Government departments...
Creation of Townships

246—

*1769 Q. — Sarvasri Agarala Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi), and Dhanenkula Narasimham (Udayagiri):- Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether townships have been created in the areas where there are universities in the state; and

(b) if so, the names of the universities where there are townships.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu:-

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Malaria Eradication Scheme

247—

*1110 (1557) Q.—Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of expenditure incurred during the 2nd and 3rd plan periods towards the National Malaria Eradication Scheme in our State;
Oral Answers to Questions. 3rd August, 1971. 319

(b) what are the achievements of the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the report in the Indian Express that Andhra Pradesh has become the asylum of malaria infected mosquitoes; and

(d) if so, what are the steps the Government have taken on the same?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):-

(a) The expenditure incurred on the scheme during the 2nd and 3rd Plan periods was Rs 120•46 lakhs and Rs. 507•00 lakhs, respectively.

(b) There has been considerable and significant reduction of malaria incidence by 99% during the last several years. The proportion of case rate of malaria was brought down from 10•8% to 0•04%.

(c) The date of the report in the Indian Express has not been furnished by the Hon'ble Member. However, in view of the considerable reduction in the case rate of malaria, it is not correct to say that Andhra Pradesh has become asylum of malaria infected mosquitoes.

(d) Does not arise.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:- The Minister's information in the answer is evidently based on old information because Malaria is again raising its head. A paper like 'Hindu' had written an editorial that Malaria reappears and the 'Indian Express' has published that Andhra Pradesh alone in south India has become an asylum to mosquitoes and Malaria. when such being the latest fact, the Minister's answer has no relevancy to the question put for answer. Even after spending so many lakhs of money, Malaria is reappearing. What are the steps he is taking, if not already taken?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:- That is only in the urban areas a few positive cases are reported.

Sri K. Munuswamy:- In coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh Malaria is still existing. Together with Malaria, Filaria is also there. So, will the Government take steps to eradicate Malaria together with Filaria in order to protect the people in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:- As already mentioned, we have taken steps and we have arrested them to a large extent.
INJECTION OF CHOLERA VACCINE

248—

*1109 Q.—Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the commencement of active immunity period and the incubation period of cholera;

(b) whether the injection of Cholera vaccine prevents the incidence of cholera in the pilgrims visiting fairs and festivals; and

(c) if so, how?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—

(a) Generally, adequate immunity is produced in adults one week after a single dose of one c.c. of cholera vaccine. But, in the case of children below five years of age, two doses of vaccine given at approximately four weeks interval produces adequate immunity. The incubation period of cholera is between few hours to five days.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It reduces the chances of incidence of cholera among the inoculated persons attending fairs and festivals. The reduction in the incidence among the inoculated is due to the immunity produced and protection afforded by vaccine.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— I don't know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that it takes seven days for development after the injection of vaccine. They are just giving injection when they are visiting pilgrim centres. They drink all this contaminated water. Therefore my submission is it is a waste. Where is the immunity? They should give seven days before they visit those places of pilgrimage. Then only there is possibility of prevention. Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to consider this aspect of the question?
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:- Surely we are trying to inoculate much earlier than actually they visit a particular festival.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapati Rao:- We have to do it well in advance but not while they get down and enter into.

Students passed in the M.B.B.S. Entrance Examinations held on 31-8-70

249—

*1084 (1391) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) The number of students that have passed M.B.B.S Entrance Examination held on 31-8-1970.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes among them?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:-

(a) The question does not arise as no pass mark has been prescribed for the Entrance Examination. Selection to the extent seats were available, was done on the basis of marks obtained in the Entrance Test, keeping in view the various reservations.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above the question does not arise.

Employees suspended or dismissed in the office of Malaria Department, Visakhapatnam

250—

*1445 (2836-P.) Q.—Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju (Narasapur):- Wiil the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees suspended or dismissed without charge sheets in the office of the Regional office of Malaria Department, Visakhapatnam during the time of Composite Madras Staee;

(b) whether on the writ petitions filed by any of them against the said orders, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh while admitting the same issued any directions to the Government in W.P. 4326/1968 to dispose off the petitions immediately on the merits of the said petitions;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon and the number of similar cases pertaining to this Department pending with the Government so far;

(d) whether any persons among the said employees have submitted any representation to the President of India, in this connection;

(e) if so, whether any directions from the President of India have been issued to the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:-

(a) None, Sir. Sri R. Ramakrishnarao, L.D.C in the office of the Malaria Department, Visakhapatnam submitted his resignation on 3-9-1952, which was accepted.

(b) In a writ petition No. 4326/68 filed by Sri Ramakrishnarao, such a direction was given by the Andhra Pradesh High Court:

(c) In W P. No. 4326/68, High Court directed the Government to dispose off the petition of Sri R. Ramakrishnarao dated 5-7-1953 reported to be pending with the Government on merits within one month from the date of the passing of the orders. As, however, no appeal petition of 1953 was pending, Sri R. Ramakrishnarao was informed accordingly on 16-4-1970. Sri R. Ramakrishnarao previously filed two writ petitions No. W.P. 216 of 1961 and W.P. No. 1649 of 1965 and both of them were dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court. His writ appeal against the decision in W.P. No. 1649 of 1965 was also dismissed. Sri R. Ramakrishnarao filed the contempt case No. 50 of 1970 which was also dismissed by the High Court with costs.

No similar cases are pending with the Government.

(d) Sri R. Ramakrishnarao submitted a representation to the President of India.

(e) No, Sir. But a letter was received from the Deputy Secretary to the President of India on the subject by the Secretary to the Governor who wrote to the Government.

(f) A suitable reply has been sent to the Secretary to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

Persons taken in Handcuffs to the Court

251—

243 Q.—Sri Badrivishal Pitti:— Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Seethal Singh Lashkari, Chairman and Sri Nayani Narasimha Reddy, Secretary of Samyukta Socialist Party, Hyderabad have been taken in handcuffs to the court from Hyderabad jail on the 18th and 19th of September, 1970;

(b) if so, under what circumstances;

(c) whether the same treatment has been meted out in the case of Sri T. Nagi Reddy, leader of Bharat Communist Party and three others on 14-9-1970; and

(d) if so, under what circumstances?
The Minister for Home (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise?
(c) Sri T. Nagi Reddy and six other under-trial prisoners were hand-cuffed and taken to the Court of the Special Magistrate, Hyderabad on 14th September, 1970;

(d) Only three days prior to 14th September 1970, one Naxalite under-trial prisoner escaped from police custody near Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad where he was taken for treatment. Further, both naxalites and extremists are resorting to all sorts of tactics to escape from lawful custody especially while in transit from jails to hospitals or courts and back. In view of the risks involved and in view of the escape of an under-trial prisoner from police custody three days prior to 14-9-1970, the Police Escort Party Officer took Sri T. Nagi Reddy and six others under trial prisoners to the Court on 14-9-1970 after hand-cuffing them.

(S) या बदरी विशाल पिती — जबाव में आप ने कहा कि ‘नहीं’। अगर मेरी इलेवा यह है कि उनका हाथको लगाकर लेजाया बाबा। मै समझता हूं कि इसी महीने को इलेवा गलत है क्या आप इसका बांट करवायेंगे। इसी सबार यह है कि तुम एक आदमी छोड़ी करता है तो उसके साथ जो कुलक किया जाता है भय बढ़े कुलक इसारों के साथ किया जाता मुनाफिस है।

(S) या बदरी विशाल पिती — यह तपक की बात है। भाप बांट हो कीजिए कि यह तप है या नहीं।

(S) या बदरी विशाल पिती — सार्वभृत्य ही हासिल करने को।

NO. OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH LAND OCCUPATION

252—

*120 (1616) Q—Sarvasri G. Sivalah and Pooja Subbaiah:- Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of persons participated and the number of them arrested or detained by police in connection with the land occupation (for agricultural purpose) movement and Sathyagraha, during the recent weeks;

(b) the number of persons out of clause (a) that have been convicted by Courts; and

(c) whether any legislators have been arrested; if so, who are they?

Sri J. Vengala Rao—

(a) & (b) Statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. Sarvasri Y. Eswar Reddy, M.P.
Swarna Vemayya, M.L.A.
Ch. Rajeswara Rao, M.L.A.
Poola Subbaiah, M.L.A.
Y.V Krishna Rao, M.L.C.
K. Nagayya, M.L.C.

Districtwise number of persons participated, arrested and convicted in Landgrab Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No. of persons participated</th>
<th>No. of persons arrested</th>
<th>No. of persons convicted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>420</td>
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<td>207</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vizag North</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>938</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>573</td>
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<td>139</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Karimnagar</td>
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<td>112</td>
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<td>Ongole</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>168</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
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<td>527</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>395</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Total  | 10,154          | 7,030                      | 1,688                   |
ral Answers to Questions.


ప్రపంచం రెండు లాంటి రోజులకు ప్రతి సమయం లేదా 7,080 రోజులు వల్ల వీటి జరిగింది. 1,888 మందికి అందరియుంది. అయితే యాత్రాలు మరింతికి కాగడానికి ఇది సమాధానం చేయాలి.

ప్రపంచం రెండు లాంటి రోజులకు ప్రతి సమయం లేదా 7,080 రోజులు వల్ల వీటి జరిగింది. 1,888 మందికి అందరియుంది. అయితే యాత్రాలు మరింతికి కాగడానికి ఇది సమాధానం చేయాలి.

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ప్రపంచం రెండు లాంటి రోజులకు ప్రతి సమయం లేదా 7,080 రోజులు వల్ల వీటి జరిగింది. 1,888 మందికి అందరియుంది. అయితే యాత్రాలు మరింతికి కాగడానికి ఇది సమాధానం చేయాలి.

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Mr. Speaker:- Answers to the other questions are placed on the Table of the House, except questions 257 and 259.

Posts of Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors in the Information & Public Relations Department

257—

225 Q.—Sarvasri T.C Rajan (Palamaner) and Agarala Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi):- Will the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that three posts of Deputy Directors and three posts of Asst. Directors in the Information Department are being kept vacant for last five years; if so, the reasons therefor and when they will be filled up?

The Minister for Education deputised the Minister for Information and Public Relations (Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao) and answered the questions.

Answer:-

Yes, Sir. Three posts of Deputy Directors and one post of Assistant Director are vacant at present. The posts of Deputy Directors could not be filled up as no suitable candidates were available for promotion among seniors. Meanwhile instructions have been issued by the Government on 8-6-1970 not to fill up posts which are vacant for more than three months. In view of these instructions the posts could not be filled up. It is now proposed to obtain exemption from the ban imposed by the Government and to fill up the vacant posts.

The proposals for filling up one post of Assistant Director which has fallen vacant on 10-7-1971 are under consideration and the post will be filled up shortly.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: Deputy Directors, posts for five years were not filled up. It is desired that the posts should be filled up within a short time. If the posts are not filled up, it will create many difficulties. As far as Deputy Directors (Administration) and Deputy Director of Planning—promotion from the category of Assistant Director— they should be provided. Deputy Director, Exhibition and Films—promotion from the category of Assistant Director (Photography) or by direct recruitment— they should be provided. But above all, the Deputy Directors should be provided to fill up the posts. It is an arbitrary decision. There must be a specific period for which they have served in the administrative post. If there is no specific period they must have put in their experience...

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— The channel of promotion is from Asst. Directors, Deputy Director (Administration) and Deputy Director of Planning—promotion from the category of Asst. Director, Deputy Director, Exhibition and Films—promotion from the category of Assistant Director (Photography) or by direct recruitment— they should be provided. But above all, the Deputy Directors should be provided to fill up the posts. It is an arbitrary decision. There must be a specific period for which they have served in the administrative post. If there is no specific period they must have put in their experience...

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— Sir, hon. Members well know that promotion is not automatic. Promotion has to be given only after the suitability of the candidate is established. All the answers which he is giving are vague.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri B. Ratna Sabhapati:- Again it is abstract, Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:- It is bound to be abstract. It is a promotion post. While promoting we have to see the suitability. Suitability is a very comprehensive word. It consists of so many contexts.

Sri B. Ratna Sabhapati:- What are they?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:- Whether he has done well in the same post, whether he is expected to do better in the higher post....

Sri B. Ratna Sabhapati:- In relation to the people who were serving there.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:- Yes, in relation to the people who have been serving there, their suitability has been scrutinised.

Mr. Speaker:- Please cooperate with the chair to cover all the items.

Mr. Speaker.- Whatever it may be, ultimately the Government have decided to fill up these posts as early as possible. Whatever delay has taken place in the past, it is all over now. They are going to fill up very soon.

If the Minister gives a substantive answer, the question of putting supplementaries will never arise. What is the point in our putting questions? We have put specific questions and the answers come in the vaguest manner. How are we to help ourselves?

Mr. Speaker:- It is too late for you and for me. Practically we are at the fag end of our term.

Sri B. Ratna Sabhapati:- Do not put the responsibility on the members if we put more supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker:- I am not fixing responsibility on anybody. I am requesting members to cooperate with me as far as possible and also the Ministers to give prompt replies, correct replies and full information as far as possible to avoid putting of more supplementaries.

Reduction of Surcharge on the Export of Damaged Rice

260—

*1627 (2395-S) Q.—Sarvasri N. Ramachandra Reddy and P. Narasinga Rao (Huzurabad):- Will the hon. Minister for Civil up plies be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions. 3rd August, 1971. 329

(a) whether the Government has reduced the administrative surcharge on export of damaged rice from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per quintal;

(b) is so, from what date;

(c) what was the basis on which this reduction of Rs. 2 per quintal was ordered;

(d) how much of damaged rice has been exported since this reduction was ordered with district-wise figures; and

(e) whether this export was done with the consent of the Government of India?

The Minister for Civil supplies (Sri A. Sanjeeva Reddy):-

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1-9-70,

(c) On the basis of representations from millers that damaged paddy stocks could not be disposed of by exports permitted to the States in the Southern Zone because of the high rate of administrative surcharge levied in this State, which made the damaged stocks uncompetitive in the markets of the recipient States.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement placed on the Table of the House (vide clause (d) of L.A.Q. No. 2395, S. No. 260)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Quantities exported (in Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>11,101.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1,04,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>9,604.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>45,269.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>4,231.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>15,393.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>132.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>10,606.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total quantity exported: | 2,01,361.8 |

Short Notice Questions and Answers.

**GIFT GOODS UNDER P. L 480 FUNDS**

259—

1574 (1672.E) Q.—Sarvasri C. Janga Reddy (Parkal), A. Madhava Rao and D. Venkatesam:— Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gift goods are supplied by Government of U. S. A. to Government of India under P. L. 480 funds Table II;

(b) if so, what are the associations bearing the shipping charges from U. S. A. to our country and what are the conditions;

(c) are the Railway freight charges borne by Government of India from the port to the place of contact persons, who are appointed by foreign Institutions?

(d) whether the Government of India has got a say over the appointment of those contact persons and control over them regarding the distribution of gift goods supplied to them; and

(e) what are the gift goods supplied year-wise during the last five years to Harijan Vidyarthi Sangham, Vakadu, Gudur Taluk, Nellore by the Christian Association for Social Activities.

Sri A. Sanjeeva Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Associations bearing shipping charges from U. S. A. are World Church Service and Luthern World Relief.

Exemption from customs duty is provided upon certificate that the supplies have been distributed free of charge to the poor and needy, without regard to race, caste or creed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No information is available in regard to Government of India’s say over the appointments of the contact persons.

According to the present procedure, the contact persons send the distribution programme to the District Collectors concerned, on
Oral Answers to Questions. 3rd August, 1971. 331

receipt of gift goods from the Regional Director of Food, Madras Port, for issuing a certificate to the effect that they may have been distributed free among the poor and needy irrespective of race, creed or caste after verification. The Taluk Officers have a watch over the distribution of the gift goods. After verification of the distribution, they send a certificate to the District Collector concerned for countersignature and onward transmission to the Regional Director of Food, Madras.

(e) The gift goods are being supplied only from 1967-68 to the Harijan Vidyarthi Sangham, Vakadu in Gudur Taluk of Nellore District by the Christian Association for Social Activities. As regards the details of the gift goods supplied by the Association from 1967-68, a statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement placed on the Table of the House (vide answer to clause (e) of L.A.Q. No. 1672 (E), S. No. 259

Particulars of gift goods received by the Harijan Vidyarthi Sangham of Vakadu in Gudur Taluk of Nellore District from 1967-68.

1967-68 (1-7-67 to 30-6-68)

1. Salad Oil 661 Cartons
2. Split Beans 20 bags
3. Plastic dishes 3022 Nos.
4. Cups 1182 Nos.
5. Spoons 3030 Nos.
7. Red Wheat 154 bags
8. Winter Wheat 848 bags
9. Used light clothing 30 bales (small gunny bags)
10. Corn meal Mix 430 bags
11. N.F.D. Milk Powder 266 bags

1968-69 (1-7-68 to 30-8-69)

1. Hard Wheat 591 bags
2. Milk Powder 549 bags
3. Wheat Flour 716 bags
4. Used light cloth in small gunny bags 3 bales
6. Salad Oil 382 cases
7. Corn meal blended food 136 bags

Short Notice Questions and Answers.

1969-70 (1-7-69 to 3-6-70)

1. Salad Oil 660 cases
2. Bulgur Wheat 4557 bags & 177 Kgs.
3. Milk Powder 524 bags
4. Dry Beans 17 bags
5. Plastic Cups 2 cartons or (300 Nos.)
6. Plastic Plates 5 cartons or (500 Nos.)
7. Used Clothing 1 Bale
   (Small gunny bags)

1970-71 (1-7-70 to 22-1-71)

1. Black Bean 15 bags
2. Bulgur Wheat 5857 bags
3. Wheat spy blend flour 45 bags
4. Milk Powder 731 bags
5. Salad Oil 864

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

APPOINTMENTS FOR “ROCKET KENDRAM”

260-A.

S.N.O. No. 2482-H. Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao, V. Rama Rao C. V. K. Rao, R. Mahananda (Darsi) and K. Muniswamy :- Will the
hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government are aware that the interviews
for appointments relating to “Rocket Kendram” of Sriharikota,
Nellore District are taking place at Trivendrum;

(b) whether there is any agreement between the State
Government and the Central Government in regard to employment
of local people of the State in the above project; and

(c) how many Andhras have been recruited so far, in all
cadres vis-a-vis non-Andhras?
Short Notice Questions and Answers.  

The Deputy Chief Minister deputised the Chief Minister and answered the questions (Sri J.V. Narasinga Rao):

(a) Yes, Sir. Immediately after seeing the advertisement issued by the SHAR Project, in the Hindu dated 27-3-1971, the State Government moved the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy on 4-4-1971 and impressed on them the need to recruit local personnel.

(b) No, Sir. However, the State Government have been trying to get the employment opportunities for candidates belonging to the State, in the Central Sector Projects in the State, maximised.

(c) 39 belonging to Andhra Pradesh and 6 to other States, according to the information furnished by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.

Sri J.V. Narasinga Rao:- Class IV and Class III Administrative and Auxiliary posts. Preference should be given to suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates if available. Class III total number 60; 3 technical, 11 non-technical. Class IV - 2 technical and 22 non-technical.
3rd August, 1971

Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao: We are also having in industries some representatives on the Selection Committee. If there are any such lapses, we can bring them to the notice of the Management.

Sri S. V. Narasimha Rao: We are also having some representatives on the Selection Committee. If there are any such lapses, we can bring them to the notice of the Management.

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Sri S. V. Narasimha Rao: We are also having in industries some representatives on the Selection Committee. If there are any such lapses, we can bring them to the notice of the Management.
BURNING OF THE HOUSE OF SRI TALLURI VEERAIAH IN MUTAPURAM VILLAGE

160-B.

S. N. Q. No. 2482-S. Saavasri R. Satyanarayana Raju, Md. Rajab Ali (Khammam) and N. Raghava Reddi.- Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house of Sri Talluri Veeraiah in Mutapuram village, Khammam Taluq was set on fire by miscreants at 7-00 p.m. on 27-5-1971 with the result that Smt. Kantamma and her son Srivenkateswarlu died in flames; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far against the persons responsible therefor?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:–

(a) Yes, Sir. Smt Kantamma and her son expired in the hospital, due to the burn injuries, sustained by them.

(b) The Police registered a case in Cr. No. 2971 u/s 436 of I.P.C. and investigated. The accused Yennampalli Bhushanah was arrested on 4-6-1971 and remanded to Judicial Custody. The case was charge-sheeted and it is pending trial.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STOCK OF SUGAR WITH CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS

253—

Q.—Sir R. Mahapatra:— Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms & Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total stock of Sugar at each Co-operative Sugar Mill in our State as on today,

(b) what are the arrangements made to dispose of this stock; and

(c) is there any proposal before the Government to give rebate on sales of this sugar?

A.—

(a) The stock position of sugar in the Co-operative Sugar Factories as on 30th June, 1971 is as follows:

1. Chodavaram Co-operative Sugar Factory 103,21-60 tonnes
2. Thadapra Coop. Sugar Factory 30,29-560 tonnes
3. Amalavasa Sugar Factory 8951-50 tonnes
4. Nizamabad Sugar Factory 50,35-10 tonnes
5. Etikoppaka Sugar Factory 80,25-50 tonnes
6. Chittoor Sugar Factory 560,70 tonnes
7. Palakkal Sugar Factory 77,22-10 tonnes
8. Anakapalli Sugar Factory 7357-30 tonnes

Total 55,604-40 tonnes

The Government of India have been requested to create national buffer stocks. The Government of India have decontrolled sugar in regard to price, distribution and movement with effect from 25-5-1971 and under the changed conditions, the factories have been able to dispose of the releases made against them.

(c) No, Sir.

REVISED SCALES OF PAY FOR HOSTEL WARDENS

254—

Q.—Sri C. Jangade Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent revised scales of pay have not been implemented for Hostel Wardens in the Social Welfare Department; and
(b) if so, when they will be implemented?

A:-

a) The answer is in the affirmative.

b) The matter is under consideration.

Revised Scales to Secondary Grade and Graduate Trained Teachers working as Wardens and Matrons

255—

*1105 (1546) Q.—Sri T. C, Rajan:— Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secondary grade and Graduate Trained Teachers who are working as wardens and matrons in the Social Welfare Hostels are not paid the revised scales of teachers;

(b) if so, what are the scales of wardens and matrons and teachers according to revised scales; and

(c) what are the reasons for not applying the revised scales of teachers when both are having the same qualifications?

A:-

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The revised scale for wardens and matrons and teachers possessing secondary grade trained qualification is Rs. 96-200 and for those possessing graduate trained qualification, the revised scale is Rs. 150-300.

(c) The question of giving the above revised scales to the wardens and matrons in the Social Welfare Department is under consideration.

COMMUNITY HALL FOR HARIJANS AT ACHAMPET

256—

*1571 (1672-A) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath (Achampet):— Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government was pleased to sanction and allot funds for the construction of a Community Hall for Harijans at Achampet Taluk headquarters in Mahabubnagar District during the last Gandhi Centenary Year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the undue delay in the construction of the said building and who is responsible for the delay?

A.

Yes, Sir.
(b) An amount of Rs 40,000/- was released to the Zilla Parishad on 8-12-1969. Though the work was approved by the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad during January, 1970, the amount was placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad on 30-9-70. Hence there is the delay in the execution of the work. The construction of the building has now reached the lintel level. The work is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1971.

**AMOUNT PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR PUBLICITY CHARGES**

258—

131 Q—Sarvasri R. Mahananda, S. Vemayya (Sarvepalli) and C. Janga Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Information & Public Relations be pleased to state:

the amounts paid by the Government to each of the Daily and Weekly Newspapers of our State for publicity charges during the period from April, 1970 to December, 1970?

I. A:— The particulars are placed on the Table of the House.

Papers laid on the Table of the House in connection with

L.A. Q No. 131 (starred), S. No. 258

Statement showing the amount paid to each of the Daily, Weekly Newspapers of Andhra Pradesh State towards issue of Advertisement Charges from 1-4-1970 to 31-12-1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Paper</th>
<th>Amount paid from 1-4-1970 to 31-12-1970.</th>
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**English Dailies:**

1. Indian Express (S.E.), Vijayawada  1,95,053-87
2. Deccan Chronicle, Secunderabad  67,534-00
4. Leader, Hyderabad (Till recently a daily has now become a weekly)  635-50

**Telugu Dailies:**

1. Andhra Prabha, Vijayawada  77,499-80
2. Andhra Jyothi, Vijayawada  20,691-76
3. Visalamadhura, Vijayawada  12,461-41
4. Andhra Bhoomi, Secunderabad  21,835-30
5. Andhra Janata, Hyderabad  22,609-80
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<td>6. Aruna, Kakinada</td>
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<td>7. Samacharam, Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2,652-64</td>
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**Urdu Dailies:**
1. Siasat, Hyderabad      | 17,165-00                 |
2. Milap, Hyderabad        | 17,833-50                 |
3. Rahnuma-e-Deccan, Hyderabad | 13,019-25              |
4. Angaray, Hyderabad      | 4,632-19                  |
5. Musheer-e-Deccan, Hyderabad | 1,780-82               |

**English Weeklies:**
1. Anti-corrugation, Hyderabad | 11,105-50                |
2. Current Times, Hyderabad  | 5,784-70                  |
3. Leader, Hyderabad         | 5,028-00                  |
4. Rambler, Hyderabad        | 1,935-30                  |
5. Pledge, Hyderabad         | 682-29                    |
6. State-Advisor, Hyderabad  | 2,031-80                  |
7. Thrill, Hyderabad         | 1,496-85                  |
8. Vizag Times, Visakhapatnam | 659-05                   |
10. Deccan Times, Hyderabad  | 1,008-00                  |

**Telugu Weeklies:**
1. Krishna Patrika, Vijayawada | 2,943-19                |
2. Bahujana, Visakhapatnam    | 1,929-18                 |
3. Jana Dharma, Warangal      | 4,039-55                 |
4. Guntur Patrika, Guntur     | 836-88                   |
5. Guntur News, Guntur        | 462-93                   |
6. Guntur Vani, Guntur        | 1,185-52                 |
7. Jagruti, Vijayawada       | 2,491-55                 |
8. Jayasree, Vijayawada      | 1,682-90                 |
9. Vijayavani, Vijayawada    | 685-08                   |
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<td>10. Kalachakram, Chittoor</td>
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<td>11. Palleseema, Chittoor</td>
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<td>12. Kasyapi, Chittoor</td>
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<td>13. Prajavahini, Tirupati</td>
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<td>14. Manjuvani, Eluru</td>
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<td>15. Ratna Garbha, Eluru</td>
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<td>16. Prajamora, Rajampet</td>
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<td>17. Zamin Ryot, Nellore</td>
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<td>18. Telugu Dharma, Warangal</td>
<td>2,872-90</td>
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<td>19. Telugu Velugu, Vijayawada</td>
<td>796-95</td>
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<td>20. Mundadugu, Kakinada</td>
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<td>21. Telugu Bhoomi, Hyderabad</td>
<td>3,160-50</td>
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<td>22. Samaram, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,722-95</td>
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<td>23. Youth Congress, Nellore</td>
<td>721-16</td>
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<td>24. Praja Mitra, Warangal</td>
<td>1,443-80</td>
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<td>25. Praja Radham, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>4,468-95</td>
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<td>26. Telugu Seema, Guntur</td>
<td>290-40</td>
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<td>27. Vijaya Bhanu, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,096-85</td>
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<td>28. Jaya Prada, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>595-65</td>
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<td>29. Indur Vani, Nizamabad</td>
<td>894-80</td>
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<td>30. Sabakara Samacharam, Hyderabad</td>
<td>540-04</td>
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<td>31. Hitavadi Patrika, Pathikonda, Kurnool Dt.</td>
<td>404-85</td>
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<td>32. Yuva Raktam, West Godavari</td>
<td>358-60</td>
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<td>33. Snehalata, West Godavari</td>
<td>351-00</td>
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<td>34. Renadu, Cuddapah</td>
<td>805-96</td>
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<td>35. Sadhana Patrika, Ananthapur</td>
<td>1,466-10</td>
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<td>36. Ujwala, Kurnool</td>
<td>2,044-00</td>
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<td>37. Praja Sarathi, Madanapalli &amp; Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,646-20</td>
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<td>38. Ryotu Lokam, (M) Hyderabad</td>
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<td>39. Andhra Kesari, Musulipatnam</td>
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<td>40. Polikeka, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Written Answers to Questions.</td>
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<td>41. Vijaya Bheri, Nellore</td>
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<td>42. Kalinga, Srikakulam</td>
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<td>43. Swatantra Bharat, Proddutur, Cuddapah Dt.</td>
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<td>44. Jwala, Vijayawada</td>
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<td>45. Samadarsani, West Godavari</td>
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<td>46. Nirmana, Mahboobnagar</td>
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<td>47. Bharat Jyothi, Cuddapah</td>
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<td>48. Visakhapatrika, Visakhapatnam</td>
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<td>49. Dalita Jyoti, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>50. Vijayee, Vijayawaram</td>
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**Urdu Weeklies:**

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<tr>
<td>1. Panchshee!, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,401-83</td>
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<td>2. Nizam Gazette, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,732-89</td>
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<td>3. Praja, Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,795-70</td>
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<td>4. Sharerey, Warangal</td>
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<td>5. Tameer, Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>2,225-85</td>
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<td>6. Naya Adam, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,343-25</td>
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<td>7. Iqdam, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,027-25</td>
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<td>8. Ranga-e-Zamana, Nizamabad</td>
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<td>9. La'kar, Nizamabad</td>
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<td>10. Nagma-e-Hayat, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,899-55</td>
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<td>11. Bang-e-Sahar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,576-50</td>
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<td>12. Jung, Hyderabad</td>
<td>5,110-15</td>
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<td>13. Syed-ul-Akbar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,704-80</td>
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<td>14. Jafakash, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,203-80</td>
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<td>15. Awami Eqtedar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,904-68</td>
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<td>16. Ittela, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>17. Talimat, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>18. Hamara Hindustan, Nizamabad</td>
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<td>19. Hyderabad Gazette, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Siasat Eqtedar, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Jamhoori Iqdam, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>World News, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>President, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Raftar-e-Siasat</td>
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<td>Parcham-e-Ittahad, Nizamabad</td>
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<td>Ek-Jahati, Nalgonda</td>
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<td>Nizamabad Bulletin, Nizamabad</td>
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<td>Andhra Panch, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Rahbar-e-Watan, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Sunshine, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>Punjabi Bradari, Hyderabad</td>
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<td><strong>Outside English Dailies:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hindu, Madras</td>
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<td>Times of India, Bombay</td>
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<td>Statesman, Calcutt</td>
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<td>Free Press Journal, Bombay</td>
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7. National Herald, Lucknow 1,071-40
8. Deccan Herald, Bangalore 831-40
9. Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Calcutta 4,650-36
10. Hindustan Times, New Delhi 1,334-10
11. Patriot, New Delhi 611-60
12. Indian Express, Bombay 748-00
13. Financial Express, Bombay 580-80
14. Economic Times, Bombay 426-90
15. Statesman, Delhi 352-00
16. Nava Bharat Times, Bombay 682-00

Outside Telugu Dailies:

1. Andhra Patrika, Madras 39,664-28

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Smt. Eswari Bai, you want the Deputy Chief Minister to answer to a matter you want to raise. That can be taken up tomorrow. You say you have received some telegrams. Please pass on copies of those telegrams to the Minister concerned so that he can get the necessary information.

Sri Badri Vishal Pitti has given notice of one matter namely police threatening the vehicle owners. This also will be taken up tomorrow.
344 3rd August, 1971. Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Mr. Speaker:- You say it is an important matter. It will be included either in tomorrow’s or day after tomorrow’s agenda.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Fire Accident at Amalapuram

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Thimma Reddy):- Sir, the total number of houses gutted by fire are 37. The total number of families affected is 46. Number of Harijan families affected is 13. Number of backward class families affected is 33. Loss of life and cattle nil.

An amount of Rs 1,350/- was granted as cash relief to the affected families. Two bags of rice were also distributed. 9 Harijan families and 18 Back Class families were granted monetary relief of Rs. 50/- each and the remaining 4 Harijan families and 15 Backward Class families were not eligible for monetary relief as they were only tenants and as per the existing rules tenants are not eligible for cash relief. Clothes were distributed by the Red Cross Society. Philanthrophic organisations are being approached by the Collector, East Godavari for further relief to the victims.

Refusal to take Municipal Workers after the Strike in Palakollu

Mr. Speaker:- It is an important matter. It will be included either in tomorrow’s or day after tomorrow’s agenda.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Refusal to take Municipal Workers after the Strike in Palakollu
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance

re: - Refusal to take Municipal workers after Strike in Palakole.

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Cheenurama Naid): - Palakole Municipality has proposed for the creation of 12 posts of Sanitary Workers with a view to rehabilitate the Sanitary workers who were retrenched under the orders of the Government to effect 10% cut in the establishment expenditure. In anticipation of sanction of DM & Hs, the 12 retrenched sanitary workers were re-appointed. However the Director of Medical and Health Services did not approve the proposal of the Municipality to create additional post of 12 sanitary workers for the purpose of providing re-appointment to the retrenched persons as there are already 113 workers who were held to be adequate. Therefore, the question of termination of the services of the above sanitary workers came up for consideration before the Municipal Council in its meeting held on 23-3-1971, but the Municipal Council deferred the question for consideration on after 20 days. Before the Municipal Council could take up a final decision in the matter, the Municipal employees and workers including the 12 sanitary workers went on strike with effect from 12-4-1971. The Municipal Council in its meeting held on 30-4-1971 considered the matter and decided to obse the above striking sanitary workers from service in view of the order of the Director of Medical & Health Services, referred to above, and accordingly they were ousted from services with effect from 12-4-1971 in the proceedings of the Chairman dated 31-5-1971, as they could not have been continued without posts. From the above mentioned facts, it would be evident that the ousting of the 21 workers was not on the ground of their participation in the strike as pointed out by troop the hon. members but for want of posts.

The above-mentioned facts were brought to the notice of the Hon. Members by a pet. on 20-6-1971 in the course of the discussion (on the usual point of time). After that the usual point of time

3rd August, 1971, 345
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance

re: - Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair)
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance
re:- Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumalai-Tirumati Devasthanam.

3rd August, 1971

...

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance re - Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam.

2. It is regretted that in the past 15 months the Devasthanam funds have not been utilized properly. The fund situation has deteriorated and the governing board has not been able to take necessary action. The accounts of the Devasthanam have not been audited by the Controller of Accounts. It is requested that the situation be urgently examined and any lapses be brought to the notice of this Board.

I am not making any personal allegations, Sir. I am merely stating the facts. I request that the situation be urgently examined and any lapses be brought to the notice of this Board.

A.K. Reddy

[Signature]
Calling attention to matters of urgent public Importance; 3rd August, 1971, n.

In the Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumalai and Tirupathi Devasthanam,

Is it not the religious centre where the sentiments have to prevail? Is it the thing where it is being turned out to be terrorism?

Somehow or other I take a serious view of it and you should see that everything is in order.

(To be continued.)

To all the members of the committee.

The committee met on the 3rd August, 1971.

Sr. G. Sivaraj: Sir, there is Devasthanam Tourist Information guide. There are information centres throughout the country. Are you supplying the same information or something else?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let us hear him.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public Importance; re:—Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanam.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—It is totally wrong statement. I am sorry to say that. I opposed it and it was dropped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Let us continue with this.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—I opposed it. I opposed the Minister must correct himself.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance re:- Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Why do you want all that?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Let us at least hear what he has to say and then we shall consider;

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Do not be personal...

Sri D. Venkateshm:- It is not my personal remark. What I am pleading is how is he entitled to say that the Government has much interest in showing the films to the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- No, please.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public Importance;
re:- Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumalai Tiruvannamalai.


Re: The State of Affairs in Tirumalai.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is this?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is all this?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Do you think Mr. Matthy with this disturbance you can get any satisfactory answer from the Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is all this?
3rd August, 1971

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance:

re.: Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumalai-Thirupathi Devasthanam.

Mr. Minister:- I am discussing an important matter. Even after two hours discussion you are not going to get a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow. Don't interrupt him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow. Don't interrupt him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow. Don't interrupt him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow. Don't interrupt him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow. Don't interrupt him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow. Don't interrupt him.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public Importance:
re: Deplorable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanam.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Call attention may not take two hours or three hours.

re: Indefinite Hunger-Strike launched by some workers in Ore-handling Plant at Visakhapatnam Port Trust.
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance:

re: Despicable state of affairs in the Administration of Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao, The Dy. Minister for Labour (Sri G. Sanjeeval Reddy): Sir, Sri Abdul Rahaman, General Secretary of the Ore Handicraft Employees Association, Tirumala-Tirupathi, has gone on an indefinite hunger strike from 22-7-1971 as the demands relating to (1) Host allowance (2) Withdrawal of the reversion orders of the President of the Association (3) Reinstatement of five workers.
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance re.- Indefinite Hunger Strike launched by some workers in Ore-handling Plant at Visakhapatnam Fort Trust.

whose services have been terminated, (4) withdrawal of punitive shipments awarded in connection with protest day on 15-1-1971 etc. are not conceded by the Management. The industry is in the Central sphere and as such, the Government of India are the appropriate Government to take any action in the matter. The Union is an Independent body not affiliated to any Central Labour Organisation. In all, there are 14,000 workers including contract labour.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam called the parties and had informal discussions on 21-7-1971 as a result of which the hunger strike was called off on 23-7-1971.

The issues referred above are now under negotiation between the parties. Sri Rahman participated in the discussions along with other office bearers of the union in the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) at Visakhapatnam. Unfortunately, the talks failed as the Management did not accept any of the several demands raised by the Union. However, next meeting in this regard will take place on 3rd August, 1971 in the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) to explore possibilities of an amicable settlement when Sri Bhadram M. P. is likely to participate. It is hoped that the parties may come to some understanding at this meeting.
Sri P. Sanyasi Rao.- Sir, I just want to raise an important matter of public importance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.- After the Question Hour and before the Call Attention, you should have raised, but not now. You can have it tomorrow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.- You know the conventions here.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Dy. Speaker.- Let the papers be laid on the Table.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah (on behalf of Chief Minister):- Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Section 38 (3) of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, a copy of the Annual Report on the the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation for 1970-71 along with the Auditors Report.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah.— Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, copies of the Notice issued in the following G. Os containing amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964:

1. G. O, Ms. No. 1379, Home (Tr. I) Dept. dt. 3-10-1969
2. “ 184 “ “ 3-10-1969
and Memo No. 1442

Notification containing amendments to the A. P. Hindu Marriages Registration Rules 1965.

Sri J. Vengala Rao.- Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies of the Notifications issued in G. O, Ms. No. 103, Home (General-A)
Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Now, Mr. Rao, Mr. Speaker has told you all along that if an important notice is received by him either half an hour or an hour earlier than the commencement of the session—

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- There are certain conventions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- You will not be permitted.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- After all, the Chair has got to give as much opportunity as possible. Chair is not intended to curtail the liberty of a member and what is more yesterday the Speaker himself has permitted members to speak.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I have no idea. You may raise it tomorrow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- It is a very important matter. After all, the Chair is there not to shut out everything. If that were so, the purpose of the Assembly would be nullified. The Chair is there to facilitate members to express themselves and if there is anything very urgent naturally the Chair will have to take cognizance of it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Everybody has to follow the rules.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- I have been struggling with the Chair and let me not struggle always.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- I cannot allow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- I have been struggling to express myself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- It cannot be done. You are defying the Chair. I cannot allow that.
Sri C. V. K. Rao: Sir, I raise a point of order. You know, Sri, for the last 2 days the Chief Minister has absented himself from the House and he has now come. Having come, is it not pertinent if I raise the point that the Chair should make a request to the hon. Chief Minister to attend the House, because there are certain urgent matters.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is not governed by any rule. Therefore I rule it out.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1971-72 GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Sri S. V. K. Rao:...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd August, 1971 - 361
or 1971–72. General Discussion

3. Devastation (Agrocare):...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) For 1971-1972 general Discussion.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971—72.


General Discussion

The Budget for 1971—72 has been framed with the aim of achieving a balanced budget. The main objectives of the Budget are to control inflation, reduce the budget deficit, and promote economic growth. The Government has taken several measures to achieve these objectives, including controlling government expenditure, increasing taxation, and promoting exports.

The Budget also includes provisions for social welfare programs, education, health, and infrastructure development. The Government has also allocated funds for the development of rural areas and small industries.

In summary, the Budget for 1971—72 is a comprehensive document that outlines the Government's fiscal policy for the upcoming year.

This paper is about the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1971—1972. The document discusses the financial conditions and budgetary decisions for the upcoming fiscal year. It mentions various financial aspects, budgetary planning, and general discussion on the financial scenario.

The document contains a detailed analysis of the financial statements, with a focus on budgetary planning and resource allocation. It highlights the importance of financial management and the need for careful planning to ensure the smooth functioning of the budget.

The text mentions the importance of fiscal planning and the need for a clear understanding of the financial situation to make informed decisions. It stresses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial management.

The document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed, emphasizing the importance of continued efforts in financial management and the need for ongoing review and adaptation to meet the changing economic conditions.
Sri P. Venkatesam:- Sir, Regarding the budget for 1971-72, the revenue receipts are Rs. 301.65 crores and expenses are Rs. 303.87 crores. The over-all deficit in the budget is Rs. 9.50 crores. The National plan expenditure is Rs 105.58 crores.

This is a budget which is full of promises without any categorical statement. Here I would like to make a mention of the premises made in the budget. The first is the streamlining of the administration: the second is the formation of four categories of industrial corporations; the third is about the Speedy action for land acquisition for house sites and the fourth is arranging personal accounts of the Nationalised Banks for speedy distribution of loans. There are so many other promises also in the budget, but these are all mere promises. I do not know how theses promises will materialise and when they will materialise.

With regard to the National Plan, 90% of the provision is being distributed region-wise and 10% for backward regions.

There is so much said about agricultural and animal husbandry but we do not want to dilate on this because there are no rains for agriculture and we have no grass for animal husbandry.

There is a mention about the Housing Federation for Harijans and Girjans. No doubt, Rs. 33 lakhs have been allotted by the Government but it is stated that Rs. 10 crores is being given by the L. I. C. But it is negatived in the Radio, and it is only Rs. 10 lakhs instead of Rs. 10 crores. President, I want to know the definite information about this whether it is Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 10 lakhs, regarding the loan being given by the Life Insurance Corporation. If it is Rs. 10 lakhs it is the outstanding figure and the scheme will not fructify.

Regarding the house-sites, alienations are being taken for 3 years or 4 years. Some Harijans are being disappointed with regard to the house-sites. Speedy action has to be taken to get the house-sites immediately. So also, for backward classes especially the weavers, which is the next industrial population second to agriculture. They should also be given house-sites getting the sites alienated.

Regarding the distribution of lands no doubt, distribution is being made but actually the land-less poor are not enjoying meat to the lands because only D-forms are given but they are not given the possession of the land. The Kasarans in the villages are not co-operated.
rating with them. Unless they are paid something, they cannot attend to that. That is the anomaly, with regard to land distribution.

There is no mention about the Handloom Industry. You know fully well that due to soaring prices in yarn rates, the handloom industry has gone down very much. There is plenty of stocks with the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Society and HVCO Fabrics. These stocks are not being sold because there is no power of consumption with the public and the 10% rebate is to be given. These presidents have approached the Government and said that the rebate is not given yet. There were also heavy stocks with the Master Weavers in the State. So, the Government has to see that relief work is started in all the weaving centres.

Again I have talked about the electricity. Electricity in the backward areas should be given. Under the Rural Electrification, they have allotted Rs. 11.21 crores this year. Last year 974 villages were said to have been Electrified out of which Coastal Andhra 301, Rayalaseema 248 and Telengana 425. These are only the figures. Some villages are not electrified though they are considered to be electrified. The lines will be taken up to the village. There would not be LT Lines because of want of material—the village will not be electrified. But as for the figures it is being electrified. So actually, 974 villages are not electrified. Last year they are in spillover works. They are to be electrified, this year when I approached the Department, they say all those will be taken up this year. Again 1000 villages are to be electrified this year as per the budget speech. I do not know how 1000 villages will be electrified. This year, when there is scarcity of material when there are even spillover works, the Electricity Department should take proper steps. The Government should see that these 1000 villages are also electrified. Especially Anantapur is a backward district, where rural electrification has to be extended speedily.

Regarding the Municipalities, the elementary education grants are being borne by the Municipalities. So, the Municipalities have no funds for developmental activities. It is many a time said that the grants for elementary education should be borne by the Government. But it is stated that a High Power Committee is appointed for enquiry. Only Rs. 1 crore is being given to the Municipalities. But Rs. 1 crore is nothing. There must be additional grants and the elementary education grant should be provided for Municipalities, so that they can spend some amounts for the ameliorative works.

With regard to medical aid in taluk headquarters hospitals, medical aid should be given to at least to the Municipal Taluk Headquarters Hospitals. There must be one operation theatre. All facilities must be given to Municipal Taluk Headquarters towns. This has to be first attended to. So many times it is being said that proper arrangements are to be given in the Municipal Taluk Headquarters towns but though the amounts are being every year enhanced, medical aid is not being given to the Taluk Headquarters towns. Dharmavaram is the Municipal Headquarters town having a population of 30,000. There is a meagre bed strength of 8 to 10 beds and
no other facilities are being given for our Hospital. So, I think, the Government will take proper steps to give medical aid and other equipments for our Hospital:

With these few words I take leave of you Sir:

[End of text]

Mr. Speaker in the Chair,

...
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for 1970—71. General Discussion

The situation is as follows: the estimated expenditure is 88 crores of rupees
out of which 74 crores are for the current account and the remaining 14 crores
for the capital account. The cultural department has been allocated 12 crores,
the education department 28 crores, the public works department 10 crores,
and the irrigation department 7 crores. The Central government has been
allocated 3 crores for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The situation in the other departments is as follows: the department of
agriculture has been allocated 12 crores, the department of commerce 5 crores,
the department of defence 15 crores, the department of health 10 crores,
the department of industry 7 crores, the department of information 6 crores,
the department of labour 10 crores, the department of local self-government 10
crores, the department of science and technology 7 crores, the department of
social welfare 6 crores, and the department of town planning 8 crores.

The overall situation is as follows: the estimated expenditure is 92 crores,
out of which the current account has been allocated 77 crores and the capital
account 15 crores. The Central government has been allocated 3 crores for the
welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd August, 1971. 371
for 1970—71. General Discussion

The annual financial statement reflects the overall performance of the organization. The statement includes revenues, expenses, gains, and losses for the fiscal year. The financial summary highlights the organization's financial position and operations. The statement also outlines the budget for the upcoming fiscal year, detailing revenue projections, expense allocations, and financial goals. The general discussion provides insights into the financial performance, strategies, and future plans of the organization.
372 3rd Augt, 1974.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
Fer. 1971-1972 general Discussion,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd August, 1971. 373
for 1971—72. General Discussion

The revised estimate of the Annual Financial Statement for 1971—72 shows a
significant improvement over the previous year. The financial position of the
organization has substantially improved, and the revenue from various sources
is expected to increase. The budget for 1971—72 is based on a careful analysis of
the financial situation and aims to ensure the smooth functioning of the
organization.

The following are the highlights of the revised estimate:

1. Revenue from various sources is expected to increase by 10% over the
previous year.
2. The budget for 1971—72 aims to ensure the smooth functioning of the
organization.
3. The financial position of the organization has substantially improved,
reflecting the efforts made by the management.

In conclusion, the revised estimate of the Annual Financial Statement for
1971—72 is a positive development for the organization, and it is expected to
lead to further improvements in the financial position.
3 అగ్స్టు, 1971.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
For 1971-72: General Discussion.
సంమయాలు రాశించడానికి సమయం వహించే వస్తువులు లేదా ఏమైనా ఉండాలి నాటివేలతో వాటిలో ప్రతిసాగించండి. దేశ సాధారణంగా అడగిన రాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చిన సమయానికి ప్రతిసాగించండి. సమయానికి ప్రతిసాగించే సమయానికి ప్రతిసాగించండి. దీని సమయానికి ప్రతిసాగించండి. ప్రతిసాగించండి.
For 1971-1972 general Discussion.

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...

For 1971-1972 general Discussion.

a. For 1971-1972 general Discussion.

b. For 1971-1972 general Discussion.

c. For 1971-1972 general Discussion.
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for 1971—72. General Discussion

...
380 3rd August, 1971. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) For 1971-1972 (General Discussion)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  3rd August, 1971. 381
for 1971—72. General Discussion

E. Comments and Questions.

The Ministry of Finance has included an item under "Others" for the years 1971—72. This item deserves more elaboration. The item includes a statement that the Ministry has been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that it is not possible to issue currency notes at the present rate of interest. The Ministry has also been advised that the Reserve Bank of India is unable to fund the Government of India's requirements for the year 1971—72. The Reserve Bank of India has informed the Ministry that it is not possible to fund the Government of India's requirements for the year 1971—72.

It is interesting to note that the Reserve Bank of India has informed the Ministry that it is not possible to fund the Government of India's requirements for the year 1971—72. This is because the Government of India has not been able to meet its obligations for the year 1971—72.

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382 3rd August, 1971. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
For 1971-1972 (General Discussion)

Sri A. Mathavaro: Mr. Speaker, it is my duty to warn the public not to be disillusioned by this budget by swallowing the sweet pill. Now it is a well-known fact that when the budget comes, the Finance Minister will be going on, saying that it is for public good. But we are seeing at every stage, only a handful of ruling
persons are being benefited. I had the advantage of talking to one of my friends who told me that the estimated loss on account of alcohol business is Rs. 26 Crores. Whether it is 26 crores or not, definitely it is some crores. That is a fact because from the material available with me I am constrained to believe that there is a huge loss occasioned on this account. We have had the advantage of asking a number of questions on the floor of the House. There are about 300 firms doing pharmaceutical and alcohol business in the state which are licensed to manufacture cosmetics, varnish, paints, chloroform, etc. You know, Sir. Government is now supplying huge quantities of rectified spirit to these firms at the rate of 22 paise per litre so far as pharmaceuticals are concerned. In regard to other things, they are giving at the rate of 9 paise per bulk litre so far as industries are concerned. Whether this raw material is being utilized for the purpose for which it was intended or not is a matter to be considered. Now, Sir, it is a well-known fact that the entire production of tincture is marketed in the areas where prohibition is enforced and mostly sold to dealers who have no valid drug licences. These preparations are exported to the States of Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and so on. This is an admitted fact because on the floor of the House, it was said that alcohol was caught red-handed. In the twin cities also there are about 40 pharmaceuticals. None of them is preparing or manufacturing and utilizing alcohol for the purpose for which it is supplied. These factories are not actually manufacturing the goods for which the licence is given and the rectified spirit is misused.

Now, I invite your kind attention to the oft-repeated Sir silk factory which has become famous in this context. About 525,000 Litres of rectified spirit are being supplied at the rate of 22 paise and it comes to 63,00,000 per annum. Therefore, the amount of benefit they are having? They are not using it for the purpose for which it was intended. That is why the industry is not flourishing. What is it they are doing? Sir, you know the Birlas are flagrantly violating the rules and reaping the benefit due to the carelessness on the part of the State administration. I venture to say this because it is a well-known fact.

Then there is Hyderabad; chemicals, what are they doing. In spite of police raids and seizing documents they are allowed to have
heir own way of doing things. They are being benefited. There are a few more firms—Indian chemicals and Aruna Chemicals, etc., and it is wonderful if I read a few sentences, sir. These two firms are allotted a total quantity of 48,000 bulk litres per month for manufacturing chloro-hydrate and in addition a total quantity of 150,000 litres for manufacturing tinctures and cosmetics.

I will give you one more illustration. There is one Liberty Pharma Industries and this is being run by a gentleman from Coimbatore now settled in Hyderabad about 4 years back. This concern is raided by Special Commercial Tax officer (Evasions) who detected the suppression of turnover to the tune of Rs. 27 lakhs. They assessed tax of Rs. 4 lakhs. He is not an income-tax assessee; he is not a commercial tax assessee. Who has distributed the amounts amongst whom? This is a matter which should be gone into.
3rd August, 1971

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971–72. General Discussion

అయితే ఎంపిక సాధారణ కామానికి వాస్తవానికి ఈయవాసి సాధారణీకరణ పనిచేసింది. ఏతోడాకు లేదు ఈ పనిచేసిన ఫింక్టియన్ అవసరం. తరువాత కుంచి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన ఎంపికానికి ప్రత్యేకానికి తెలియజేసిన 

ఉపాధ్యాయభూతం ఎంపికల పనిచేసినది. కానీ మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు మూడు సంవత్సరాల పరిచారం లేదు 

ఎంపిక పనిచేసిన ఎంపిక లేదు ఎంపిక పనిచేసిన ఎంపిక లేదు ఎంపిక పనిచేసిన ఎంపిక లేదు 

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పనిచేసిన
3rd August, 1971. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
For 1971-1972 (General Discussion.)

I am not able to understand the psychology of the Government. Is the Government applying its mind at all?

What is happening is the ryots are literally suffering on account of this. Follow up action should be there.
you are going to have another revolution because of the fact that you are allowing corrupt administration like this.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd August, 1971. 389
or 1971—72. General Discussion

5 కాయలు నుంచి పంచాయతీ ఆధారాన్ని లభించింది. ఈ పంచాయతీ లభించిన పంచాయతీ లభించిన కాయలు లభించింది. ముంత మినుపట్న మాండి పంచాయతీ 15 కాయలు నుంచి లభించింది. ఈ పంచాయతీ ను
నిర్దిష్టంగా అందంలో ఉన్నాడు. మరియు అది
పంచాయతీ వారికి అందంలో ఉన్నాడు. చిన్నాల విస్తృతి నుంచి ప్రతి పరిమాణం కేలా ఉంది?
మరియు ఆ పరిమాణాన్ని

ఎందుకు పంచాయతీ శాసనాలు కనిపించడానికి కనుక అధికారికంగా ఉండాలి. అంటే మరియు

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆ పరిమాణాలు కూడా ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి. మరియు ఆ పరిమాణాలు

ఎంచుకోవడం లేదా ఎంచుకోవడం లేదా ఎంచుకోవడం లేదా ఎంచుకోవడం లేదా ఎంచుకోవడం లేదా

ప్రత్యేకంగా పంచాయతీ శాసనాలు కనిపించడానికి కనుక అధికారికంగా ఉండాలి.
3rd August, 1971. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
For 1971-1972 (General Discussion.)

[Document content in Telugu script]
మొట్టము తెలియిన రోజు పరిస్థితి ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా వినియోగదారులు విస్తృతంగా నిర్ణయిస్తుంటారు కాని 25 రోజు ఆటాలు తయారుచేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు కారణంగా లభించాయి. అంటే వారి నిర్ణయాలను వివిధాంశాల తొలగిస్తారు. ఇంకా వారి నిర్ణయాలు నాణికి సమాధానం కొద్దించడానికి ఆవిరి నిర్ణయాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా వాటికి ప్రత్యేకంగా తొడించబడితే, దీని ప్రభావం దిద్దుకుంటుంది. ఈంట విషయాలు ఉంటే కైలాస్ విషయాలు ఉంటే దీనివల్ల వాడించడానికి వాడుకుండా గాడతో సమాధానం చేసేది. 25 రోజు ఆటాలు తయారుచేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు కారణంగా లభించాయి.

10.1 రోజు సంబంధించి ఉండి, రోజు చివరి, సమాధానానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా తరకరుచేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు మొదలుపచ్చు. 30 రోజు ఈ సాధనాను, వివిధ పరిస్థితులకు సమాధానానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా తరకరుచేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు మొదలుపచ్చు.

10.1.5 రోజు సంబంధించి ఉండి, దీని మొదలుపచ్చు, బయట రోజు విషయాలు ఉంటే, దీని మొదలుపచ్చు, వివిధ పరిస్థితులకు చేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు మొదలుపచ్చు. 30 రోజు ఈ సాధనాను, వివిధ పరిస్థితులకు చేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు మొదలుపచ్చు.
3rd August, 1971. Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

1:30PM. The House then adjourned to meet again of Four of the clock.

4-00 pm. (The House re-assembled of Four of the clock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- There are two items on the agenda; they are (i) Discussion on drought conditions in the State, and (ii) Discussion on rise of prices of food grains, etc. Time allotted is two hours for each. If the Members agree, we will have discussion on the two items together and the Ministers concerned will reply one after another.

Some Members:- Yes.

Discussion on (i) Drought conditions in the State.

(ii) Rise in prices of Food grains.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd Aught, 1971

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.


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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

The recent drought conditions have severely affected the agricultural sector. This has led to a significant rise in the prices of food grains. The government has taken several measures to address this situation, including subsidizing the prices of essential commodities. However, the situation remains critical, and there is an urgent need for more effective strategies to mitigate the impact of drought on the farming community.

The recent increase in prices has put a strain on the household budgets, especially for those living in rural areas. It is essential to ensure that these measures are implemented efficiently to reach the intended beneficiaries. The government should also explore alternative sources of food grains to ensure a stable supply and to prevent further price hikes.

In conclusion, the current situation highlights the importance of proactive measures to address the challenges posed by drought and its impact on food security. The government and stakeholders must work together to develop sustainable solutions that can withstand the effects of future droughts and ensure the well-being of the farming community.
3% third August, 1971. Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.
Discussion on Drought conditions  
and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

The situation regarding water in the villages is alarming. The rains
are not adequate, which has resulted in crop failures. The
people are facing difficulties in getting drinking water. The
Government has taken several measures to mitigate the
situation. The prices of food grains have shown an increase in
the market. The Government is providing subsidies to the
farmers to help them overcome the difficulties.

The government has also set up a committee to
investigate the situation. The committee has
recommended several measures to overcome the
crisis. The Government is implementing these
measures to ensure the availability of food grains
to the people.

The year 1971 saw a series of severe drought conditions that affected various regions, leading to a significant rise in the prices of food grains. The drought conditions were widespread, impacting agricultural production and leading to increased prices of food grains. This situation necessitated urgent measures to ensure food security for the population affected by the drought.

The government and various organizations took steps to address the situation, including the procurement of additional stocks of food grains, the distribution of emergency food rations, and the implementation of relief measures to support those most affected by the drought. The government also emphasized the importance of diversifying crop patterns to mitigate the effects of future droughts.

Addressing the root causes of drought is crucial to prevent future occurrences. This includes improving irrigation systems, promoting drought-resistant crops, and enhancing water management practices. Investing in these areas can help mitigate the impact of droughts on food security in the future.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

...
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

In the statement given in the morning, it is stated: “The condition of standing crops such as paddy, ragi, tobacco, sugarcane, bazaar, groundnut, jawar, etc., is satisfactory and no damage to any of the standing crops is reported.”

But in the statement furnished to us in the evening, it has been stated:

Groundnut crop is withering in Cheeprupalli and Narsannapeta taluks and is affected with Red caterpillar in Tekkali taluk. Originally crop is affected in Parvathipuram taluk. In general, standing dry crops other than groundnut may only yield 50% of the normal outturn, while groundnut may yield far less than normal.”
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

The present situation clearly indicates that the situation is severe. The government has taken several measures to overcome the drought conditions. The government has announced various relief measures to help the affected people. The prices of food grains have risen significantly due to the drought. The government is trying its best to control the prices and ensure the availability of food grains for the people.

The authorities are working closely with the farmers to increase the production of crops. The government has also provided financial assistance to the farmers to help them cope with the adverse conditions.

In conclusion, the government is taking all necessary steps to overcome the current situation. The people are encouraged to remain patient and cooperate with the government in this regard.
Discussion on Drought conditions. 3rd August, 1971

and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

Discussion on Drought conditions. 3rd August, 1971

and Rise in Prices of Food grains.
494 3rd August, 1971. Discuss on Drought conditions and Rice Prices of food grains.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: I must make matters clear with regard to these two reports. One is upto 15th July. The other one is the latest.

The second one is the latest. As regards the report dated 2nd January, it is based on 1st March and 2nd March reports. As regards the second report dated 15th July.

It is clear that the report dated 15th July is based on the report of 2nd January and 1st March, which is dated 20th March. The report of 2nd January is based on the report of 1st March, which is dated 20th March. The report of 1st March is based on the report of 20th March. The report of 20th March is based on the report of 2nd January. The report of 2nd January is based on the report of 1st March.
Discussed the drought conditions and rise in prices of food grains.

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

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Discusson Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

National Food policy based on compulsary procurement from the big landlords, from the monopoly trade by the Government to the elimination of private sector. It is due to the supply of foodgrains from the public sector. The increase in foodgrain prices is due to the increase in the cost of production and transportation. The government has to ensure a stable supply of foodgrains to the people. The government has to take measures to control the rise in foodgrain prices. The government should take steps to reduce the cost of production and transportation of foodgrains. The government should take steps to ensure a stable supply of foodgrains to the people. The government should take steps to control the rise in foodgrain prices.
3rd August, 1971

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains
**Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.**

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

...
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

The month of June is an important month for assessing the impact of drought conditions on food grain prices. Due to below-normal rainfall during the month of June, the prices of food grains have increased significantly. The嘉兴市 县域食用粮价格 略有上涨，显示出天气条件对作物生长的影响。今年6月的降雨量低于平均水平，这对作物的生长和产量产生了不利影响。因此，粮食价格有所上涨。
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains:

The Chairman explained the situation. He mentioned that the rainfall was very low, leading to a scarcity of food grains. Despite the efforts made to procure grains, the prices were still rising. The Chairman pointed out that the State Trading Corporation had distributed 800 thousand tons of food grains. The Corporation had also arranged for the import of food grains from Madras Region to meet the local demand. The Chairman also mentioned the State Tobacco Corporation's efforts to procure and distribute food grains. The Chairman noted that the Fair price shops were providing food grains at a subsidized rate of 1.10 rupees per kilogram. The Chairman suggested that the Central Government should consider the collection of loans and the abolition of tax on land revenue. He also suggested postponing the declaration of crop 1960. The Chairman emphasized the need for a definite plan of action to ensure food grain availability.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Feed grains.

3rd August, 1971

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grams.

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Discussion on Drought conditions. 3rd August, 1971.

and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

Drought conditions. Drought conditions have been prevalent over a large area. The rainfall has been unusually low in many places. The crops have suffered extensively. The prices of food grains have gone up sharply. The prices of rice, for example, have doubled in many places. The government has taken steps to ensure a stable supply of food grains. The situation is expected to improve in the near future.

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

No hope of taking up transplantation in time in this season.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

The year 1970-1971 was one of the worst drought years in recent history. The year started with a normal rainfall, but gradually the rainfall declined and by the end of the year, the rainfall was below normal. The crops were severely affected by the drought and the harvest was lower than the previous year. The prices of food grains rose sharply due to the shortage of supply. The government took several measures to control the prices and stabilize the market.

The government announced a drought relief package, which included the provision of relief grains to the affected farmers. The government also provided financial assistance to the farmers to compensate for the loss due to the drought. The government also took steps to increase the production of food grains by providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.

The Central and the State Governments also took steps to import food grains from other countries to meet the demand.

The government also took steps to control the black market and hoarding of food grains. The government imposed strict regulations on the sale and purchase of food grains.

The government also took steps to increase the production of food grains by providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rice Prices of Food grains.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation follows in English]

[Text in English]

[Translation completes]
Discusses on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971
3rd August, 1971

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

The situation at the moment is that the rainfall in the past 6 months is less than the
normal by 30%. This has resulted in the following:

1. Reduced production of food grains.
2. Increased prices of food grains.
3. Limited availability of food grains.

Steps taken to overcome the crisis:

1. Importing food grains from foreign countries.
2. Encouraging the cultivation of alternative crops.
3. Implementing price control measures.
4. Providing financial assistance to farmers.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food-grains:

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food-grains:

3rd August, 1971

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food-grains:

3rd August, 1971

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food-grains:

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426 3rd August, 1971. Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

Drought conditions in the last few weeks have caused severe impact on food grains and prices. The government has taken several measures to stabilize prices and ensure food security. However, the situation remains challenging due to the ongoing drought conditions. The government has urged farmers to continue with their efforts to overcome the crisis.

In the current context, it is crucial to focus on sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate the effects of drought. The importance of water conservation and efficient irrigation techniques cannot be overstated. The government is working closely with farmers to implement these measures and ensure a stable food supply.

Despite the challenges, there is a positive outlook for the future. With adequate rainfall and effective management strategies, the country can overcome the current crisis and ensure a better future for its citizens.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise of Prices of Food grains.

423 3rd August, 1971

and Reservoir of Painagadi

One of the main objectives of the Government of Khedra

In the current drought situation, the reservoirs have

been declared dry. The situation is very serious, and

the Government is taking all necessary steps to

address the problem. The reservoirs will be

flooded as soon as possible to store water for

agriculture and domestic needs. The Government

is also working on water conservation measures

to prevent similar situations in the future.

The Government has taken several steps to

reduce the impact of drought on the people,

including providing relief packages and

providing irrigation facilities. The

Government is working closely with

agricultural experts to ensure

adequate food production.

In conclusion, the Government

remains committed to

overcoming the current

drought situation and

preparing for future

challenges.


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drought situation and

preparing for future

challenges.
Discussion on Drought Conditions and Rice in Prices of Food Grains.

3rd August, 1971

A discussion on the effects of drought conditions in 1968 and 1969 on rice prices and availability of food grains. The situation in 1968 appeared to be relatively better compared to 1969.

The drought of 1968 had affected the rice production in the country significantly. The average yield per hectare was lower than the previous year.

The government had taken several measures to mitigate the effects of drought, including the release of stock from the rice buffer stock and the provision of assistance to the affected farmers. However, the shortage of rice in the market continued for some time after the drought season.

The prices of rice increased due to the shortage, and the government had to intervene to stabilize the market. The minimum support price (MSP) was revised to ensure fair remuneration to the farmers.

The situation improved gradually as the monsoon season began and the rice cultivation season started.

The government continued to monitor the market and take necessary actions to ensure food security for the country.
Discuss on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.


Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

There is no scarcity of drinking water except in Madanapalli, voyalapad, Srikalabasti and Bangaripalem taluka. Fooder position is satisfactory, adequate employment for labur is also available. Foodgrains are available. However, there has been increase of prices of goodgrains etc.

Seasonal conditions on the whole normal. As the rainy season is ahed, the position even in Srikalabasti taluk is likely to improve in the later months.
And Rise Prices of Food grains.

Kalahasthi taluk is considered to be the richest taluk in Chittoor District. It is known to be the wealthiest taluk in the district, and it is not a matter of public importance. Dyecors. will declare a public disaster if a season's conditions are normal. Famine will declare a public disaster if a season's conditions are normal. Famine will declare a public disaster if a season's conditions are normal. Famine will declare a public disaster if a season's conditions are normal. Famine will declare a public disaster if a season's conditions are normal.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

There was a considerable shortage of food grains in the country due to unfavourable weather conditions. The drought situation was particularly severe in certain regions. The situation was exacerbated by the fact that the harvest in the previous year was also poor. This had led to a rise in the prices of food grains. In some cases, the prices had increased by more than 50%. As a result, the government had declared an emergency in certain affected areas.

In order to control the situation, the government had taken several measures. These included the control of imports, the restriction of exports, and the rationing of food grains. The government also announced a series of relief measures, such as the distribution of food grains to the poor and the provision of loans to farmers at low interest rates.

Despite these efforts, the situation remained critical. The government had to import large quantities of food grains to meet the demand. However, this had further increased the prices, causing hardship to the common people.

To address this crisis, the government had to take immediate and decisive action. It was imperative to ensure the stability of the food grain market and to prevent further rise in prices. The government had to take all necessary steps to ensure the availability of food grains at reasonable prices, and to prevent hoarding and black marketing.

The government had to work closely with the farmers to ensure that their crops were harvested on time and that they received fair prices for their produce. It was also necessary to strengthen the infrastructure for storage and transportation of food grains, in order to meet the demand in different parts of the country.

In conclusion, the government had to take urgent and effective measures to control the situation and to ensure the availability of food grains at reasonable prices. It was essential to work closely with the farmers and to strengthen the infrastructure for the storage and transportation of food grains. The government had to take all necessary steps to ensure that the people did not suffer from the effects of the drought and the rise in prices of food grains.

Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise Prices of Food grains.

The Government of India has decided to classify the current drought conditions as severe in 30,000 villages and as moderate in another 30,000. The affected areas include Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and other parts of the country. The state governments have been informed to take immediate steps to provide relief to the affected farmers. The government has also directed theFood Corporation of India (FCI) to increase the procurement of food grains from the states affected by drought.

The FCI has been asked to procure rice at Rs. 30 per quintal and wheat at Rs. 25 per quintal. The procurement prices will be increased to Rs. 35 per quintal for rice and Rs. 30 per quintal for wheat in the next three months. The state governments have been requested to ensure that the relief measures are implemented effectively.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

3rd August, 1971

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Discussing on Drought conditions and Rice Prices of Food grains.

విశ్లేషించిన మేనింగు, వాతావరణానికి తొలుముగా కంటూ ఉండింది బుగ్గులను కలిగి మహామాయం మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించింది. మీదకు మే. 1956 లో బాలింగ్ నష్టానికి ప్రత్యేకించడానికి మేరకు నష్టం తోగానింది. కార్యాలయం తీసుకునే నష్టం ప్రత్యేకించారు. మన్నను వాతావరణానికి మాత్రమే బాగా వాటిని ప్రతిసాగించారు. మన్నను కలిగి మాత్రమే బాగా వాటిని ప్రతిసాగించారు. కార్యాలయం తీసుకునే నష్టం ప్రతిసాగించారు. ఏ రెండు సంవత్సరాల పైన మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు. మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు. ఏ రెండు సంవత్సరాల పైన మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు.

ఇతర ప్రతిష్ఠల్లో, ఎందుకు వాతావరణానికి మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు?

తను మన్నను వాతావరణానికి మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు. ఏ రెండు సంవత్సరాల పైన మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు. ఏ రెండు సంవత్సరాల పైన మిశ్రమత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించారు.
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Sri G. Sivaiah (Ptyard): We have to say about the drought seasonal conditions and food prices in Andhra Pradesh. There are two things. This is a good season where we should expect good rains to raise the crops. I have an opportunity to go to Srikakulam recently. Even in Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam and East Godavary and Vijayawada people were expressing that they are not getting rains during the season which they ought to get. Not only that, even in Rayalseema or almost all in the 33 districts rains have not started in the way in which it ought to be. There is a case according to the people in general that they have not planted crops. If we are going to have rains in the later period, they may not help in doing the agriculture because they may not raise immediately crops.
the rains. So this fear is there. I only say that the Government should get ready to meet any eventualities or any danger that is expected to the State regarding this fear.

What is our machinery to meet the needs of the people at the time of famine or drought or any such thing. During these days, most unfortunately, we are facing critical days because instead of talking about good rains, we are talking about the drought conditions in our State. Therefore, I submit as to how the Government is going to make it up. I do not know. But however they must get ready to meet all the necessities of the public in the coming days.

As far as the food prices are concerned, it is steadily growing. As far as the rates are concerned, they are selling their grain at the rates fixed by the Government, this way or that way. By the time it reaches the consumer, it is almost double. So, the defect lies with the middle men and how the Government is going to meet this situation? It is up to them to decide. We have suggested many things during number of debates and they must take those suggestions to meet this.

I submit that this Government should not depend upon the Revenue Department to get the reports. They are not giving actual reports. They are trying to suppress the facts because they just see what is happening during that period. They do not have the machinery, most unfortunately, to see how it is going to happen in future. Perhaps they are pressurised due to various reasons. These Collectors and Tehsildars are giving certain reports. Therefore, some have expressed.

I do not know what is happening Sir. In that way they are feeling. Therefore, this Government should take necessary steps not only in stocking the food grains but they must have the distributing agency in all the areas. Where the drought conditions are there in all the areas, where normal conditions are existing—only in Rayalaseema and Srikakulam but also in other areas, even in delta areas where there are no delta land they must study these things.

We have seen the statement of the Finance Minister in the Budget that they are going to give the people socialism. Now if the Government fails to protect the interests of the people, the people will teach them a lesson in the coming elections. Sir, I warn the Government that they must get ready to meet the needs of the people failing which this Government will be taught a lesson in 1972 elections.
Discussion on Drought conditions and Rise in Prices of Food grains.

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Discussion on Drought conditions:

1. M. Narayana (Hod): As we all know, the recent drought conditions are extremely serious. The severe drought has caused a large increase in crop losses. The situation is dire and there is an urgent need to take immediate action to mitigate the effects of the drought. We must ensure that adequate rainfall is received to alleviate the situation. The government should take all necessary steps to support the affected farmers. It is essential that we work together to overcome this crisis.

2. S. Ramachandra (M.P.): It is evident that the recent drought has had a significant impact on the livelihoods of many people. The government must take swift action to provide relief to those affected by the drought. We need to ensure that the necessary resources are available to support those in need. The government should also invest in long-term measures to prevent such situations from occurring in the future.

3. M. Venkateswarlu (Hod): The recent drought has highlighted the importance of sustainable agriculture practices. We must focus on developing and implementing methods that can withstand future drought conditions. The government should provide financial incentives to encourage farmers to adopt these practices. Additionally, we need to invest in research to develop drought-resistant crops.

4. V. Ramakrishna Reddy (M.P.): The recent drought has had a severe impact on the economy. The government must take immediate action to support the affected industries. We need to ensure that the necessary resources are available to help these industries recover. The government should also work towards developing more resilient economic systems that can withstand future shocks.

5. M. Narayana Reddy (Hod): The recent drought has also highlighted the need for better water management systems. We must ensure that we have adequate infrastructure to manage water resources effectively. The government should invest in developing water management systems that can provide sustainable water resources. Additionally, we need to work towards creating awareness among the public about the importance of water conservation.

6. V. Ramakrishna Reddy (M.P.): The recent drought has also had a significant impact on the environment. We must ensure that we take immediate action to mitigate the effects of the drought on the environment. The government should provide financial incentives to encourage farmers to adopt environmentally friendly practices. Additionally, we need to work towards developing more sustainable agricultural practices that can help protect the environment.

In conclusion, the recent drought has had a severe impact on the livelihoods of many people and the economy. We must take immediate action to support those affected by the drought. The government should also focus on developing long-term measures to prevent such situations from occurring in the future.
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In the current year (1971), the condition of drought is severe in many parts of the country. The farmers in the drought-affected areas are facing great difficulties. The prices of foodgrains have also gone up significantly. The government has taken some measures to control the situation. It has declared drought as a calamity in several states. The affected farmers are to be compensated for their losses. The government has also increased the procurement targets for foodgrains. It is a fact that the drought has affected the production of foodgrains in many areas. The government is taking all possible measures to mitigate the effects of drought.
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Sri C.V.K. Rao: Wont you give me a chance to speak? Please oblige to give me five minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - During budget, I am very sorry.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - I am going to persist that thing. There must be some right and there must be some rhyme. I am very sorry to state that in this State where brought conditions and famine conditions are prevailing, no opportunity is being given. A member is not permitted to speak, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - You spoke just now, is it not?

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - Is it a presiding Member to speak like that? Is it the way? I am saying, in the whole country, do you mean, are we slaves? Is it the decency?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - There is nothing like that.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - Not to be shouted by Andhra Government.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddi: - Don't enter into prohibited grounds.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - I know pretty well. I was not permitted by the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker also does not permit me. Even in the morning he did not permit me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - That is not the method. You cannot persist or insist.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - I must defy wholeheartedly. I have to defy when a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly is denied. Don't I deserve five minutes? I don't want ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - Because you are insisting I am not allowing you. You will have all the opportunities, but not now.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - What is to be done? Be a man of heart and sacrifice this. A person who is one of the 287 members is being shut down. Why not others?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - Why should I? I am not partial to you.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: - What is the minister going to speak. I had insisted and it is a fundamental right on the floor of the house.

(Many interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - Consult the House.
Sri C. V. K. Rao: It is unnecessary. I would put it to you in all humility. Why should I get such treatment only 5 minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I told you already. You are talking about others who are not in the picture.

Sri D. Venkatesam: Under what rule he is...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This is not the method.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I am not such a slave to change.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have requested you to speak on the Budget.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I know that. Nothing is going to be lost if you give me five minutes. Perhaps I would be setting a bad example. It is because you are insisting me that I cannot.

Sri K. Brahmada Reddi: You ask Mr. C. V. K. Rao to occupy the chair, that will solve the problem.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: Such a day comes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Don't be loose tempered. After the Ministers had replied, if you have any clarification, you ask. That is what I can give.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: The first concession I can get, Sir,

Sri G. Sivaiah: It applies to us also, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: If you apply, you would not like

Mr. C. V. K. Rao.

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Soil conservation is one of the most important things in upland areas and backward areas. It is a well-known fact that the wrong use of land leads to reduced yield. The land becomes barren and the produce decreases. Therefore, it is necessary to conserve land. Conservation practices include afforestation, soil protection, and the use of fertilizers. We are watching it with care. Agricultural labourer is disturbed in some areas.
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Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices. Our Central Government is always ready, not as before, to provide food grains at lower prices.

They are more considerable and sympathetic than we ever expected. We are thankful to the Central Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I second that proposal. Let the Chief Minister speak. If the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House wants to speak, I shall forgo my chance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I do not think he has made that intimation.
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Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:- "He said that I object it. I protest. So it seems to me that you are not sincere. I am not an expert in this matter. However, I have been following the debates regularly.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:- I never intended. I do not wish to insinuate anybody. If anybody understands like that I cannot help. It is not a question of our understanding I protest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- He said he has not intended anything.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:- It is his language. He said that word. It is not a question of our understanding I protest.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:- I said 'sincere'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- He said he does wish to insinuate anybody. Let the matter end there:

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:- U.c.h. by that insinuation? Even if it is?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:- The matter is over now. Let it end there.
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He is now saying, he has not intended anything, and that he does not wish to insinuate anybody.

He is now saying, he has not intended anything, and that he does not wish to insinuate anybody.
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Addressing the issue of drought conditions and the rise in prices of food grains, the discussion emphasizes the need for immediate action. The recent drought in various regions has severely affected crops, leading to a shortage of food grains. This has resulted in a significant increase in prices, posing a major concern for the population. The government and agricultural experts are working on strategies to mitigate the situation, focusing on irrigation, crop diversification, and flood control measures. In the long run, investing in research and development for drought-resistant crops is crucial to ensure food security.
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The situation is very critical. The drought is unprecedented. The crops are destroyed. The farmers are facing a crisis. The food grains are in short supply. The prices are rising. The people are suffering. The government is taking steps to control the situation. The international community is providing aid. The situation is being monitored closely.


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(The House then adjourned to meet again at Half-past Eight of the clock on Wednesday, the 4th August, 1971.)