SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR FOR A. P. LOTTERIES

S No. 11=

2-X-Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy), Sarvasri V. Satyanarayana (Penugonda), B. Ratnasabha-athy (Rajimpet) A. Sreeramulu (Eluru), T. Purushotham Rao Wardnepet, M. Omkar (Narasampet), C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada), K. Rangadas (Kollapur), Md. Rajab Ali (Khammam) and N. Sreenivasulu Reddy (Gudur):—

Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether anyone has been appointed as the Director of Lotteries for Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Lotteries Act; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to organise Lotteries or Raffles on behalf of the Government?

The Minister for Home (Mr V. Krishnamurty Naidu):—(a)

No please.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

That is entirely different. The Member has asked whether a Director has been appointed and I said that so far Director has not been appointed.

J. No. 29 (201)
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How is it different, sir? It has 50 percent relevancy. They are lotteries run for the simple reason—

Mr. Speaker:—Why not put a separate question and ask for fuller information?

Mr. Soeaker:—Though it does not really relate to this question, I do not mind allowing it provided the Minister can say if he has information with him.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—Government has power to appoint a Director. So far, Government has not taken this lottery business. But Government is now considering to appoint a Director. Regarding the Welfare Fund affair, some irregularities have been committed and the former Secretary Sri Thakur Hari Prasad was arrested by the police. A case against him is pending before the City Magistrate. So it is sub judice. We cannot discuss on it any further.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—The question is whether anyone has been appointed as the Director of Lotteries for Andhra Pradesh."

Mr. Speaker:—This is altogether different from the lotteries of the Welfare fund. The lotteries conducted by the Welfare Fund are different from those that are conducted in certain other States. You want to find out whether this Government also is going to conduct lotteries.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—The question is whether anyone has been appointed as the Director of Lotteries for Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister said, 'No.'

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Just now the Minister said that some irregularities were committed. May I know at least some salient features of those irregularities?
Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—I do not have the particulars.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We are not discussing the merits or demerits of the subject matter in the court. The Minister already said that some irregularities were committed; so we want to know what are those irregularities?

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—It is entirely different. This question is regarding the appointment of Director.

Mr. Speaker:—(To the Minister) Regarding the other information, should I take it that it is not with you?

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You can say that to the House. If you say it is sub judice, you are going to a different aspect of it. You said 'irregularities'; to the extent you can give information to the House about irregularities, it does not come under 'sub judice' at all. If you say, you do not have information, it is different.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—I do not have information.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—When the Minister referred to irregularities, did he refer to them without knowing what the irregularities are.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—Sri U. B. Raghavendra Rao, I.A.S. has been appointed to enquire into the matter. He is doing it
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: He is looking into the affairs. But this question is entirely different.

Sri V. Srikrishna: His reply is relevant.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: The Minister is so obliging to the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of your trying to draw information on the other affair of Welfare Fund lotteries and you cannot have information in detail about that. You can put a separate question and I will certainly allow it. When the Minister says that he does not have information about that question, naturally that does not relate to this. I ask the Minister to give information to the extent he is having information and he can give only that much information.

Mr. Speaker: That we shall see.
The report is available. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place it on the table of the House. That is our straight question.

I want separate notice for that.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Where is the need for a separate question Sir?

Mr. Speaker—He says he does not know whether such a report is there or not.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—He says he filed charge-sheet. It must be after investigation. It was investigated by a particular officer who was appointed by the Government. They have already filed the charge-sheet on the basis of the investigation report. Our question is whether the hon. Minister be pleased to state that he is prepared to place the report on the table of the House, when the report is available. atleast. That is our question.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu: How can I give such a promise? I do not know whether such a report is there or not, and whether such a report has been submitted to the Government or not. I do not know that so far.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—He has said that the investigation is there. An officer is appointed for investigating into the matter. Even after the report is submitted to the Government by the said Officer is the hon. Minister prepared to place it on the Table of the House. After the investigation is over and after the report is submitted to the Government — after that, is he prepared to place it on the table of the House? That is our question.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—May I know, how, without any basis and without any report a charge-sheet was filed?

Please give a separate question in some other form. I will allow you to elicit information. But now at the
moment the Minister has said that he does not have the information with him.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—He can give the information tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—Tomorrow is a different thing. You are asking for information today itself.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—On this question only, he can furnish information tomorrow. Why should there be a separate question.

Mr. Speaker:—Supplementaries are allowed with a little cheery and a smiling face. I am telling not only to Smt. Eswari Bai, but I am telling to other members also. When you put supplementaries, confine to my point. By making one, two or three points, you begin to get into speech-making position. It becomes difficult for the Minister on the other side to cover all the three points at a time. I will give you ample opportunity to put supplementaries. That way, we can cover more points and I will be able to give opportunity to more members, within the limited time we have at our disposal.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—You said some irregularities were committed. Will you please state on the floor of the House what
those irregularities were? 答案是：那些不規則的事件是什麼？

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—If there is any information, give it to the House 阿克拉 dissenting members.

Mr Speaker:—I admit that. Even otherwise, I will try into it and see that the question comes up before you and you can ask all the information.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—When the Minister is not expected to give vague replies, and the Minister is giving evasive and vague replies, is it not the duty of us to request you that it should be clarified. Should he not know what those irregularities were? Can he place all that information before you Sir. Now when once he committed himself by saying that there were irregularities, he wants to avoid answers when we would like to know what those irregularities were. That is the crux of the matter.

Mr Speaker:—That is true. The whole thing started when a supplementary relating to Welfare Fund affairs was put. How does that relate to main question?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He has replied, and once he replied, we would like to elicit further information.

Mr Speaker:—When the Members pressed for some answer, he mentioned that. I do not think that the Minister is evading to give any answer or that he is hiding any information from the House. To the extent he had information, he has already furnished it to the House. For fuller details, as I said, there is another question which will come up before the House when you can put supplements and get all the information that you may need.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—May I request that the question be brought again tomorrow. We have got only one day more. May I therefore request that the question may be brought before the House tomorrow?

Mr Speaker:—Yes.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—In the original programme, no meeting of the House was contemplated on 8th. I do not know whether the House sits on 8th also.

Mr Speaker:—I will inform the House after the questions are over. But anyway, if for any reason, we are not sitting on 8th, I shall see, that question, is posted for tomorrow,
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Our request is that the enquiry report may be made available before that.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Suppose the enquiry is not over; how can I get it?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He is supposing certain things. Can the Minister answer on the basis of suppositions?

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—When Charge Sheet was filed, it must be based on an enquiry report. Our request is that the enquiry report may be supplied to us.

Mr. Speaker:—Why can't you wait for another twenty-four hours?

Mr. Speaker:—I can suggest to the Minister or advise the Minister or order the Minister when you convince the Chair that the supplementaries are confined to the main question. But sometimes, members go about to other aspects which are not fully related to the main question and then also if you ask for information, sometimes they may express their own difficulty, which everybody should appreciate.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I have not gone out of the question.

Mr. Speaker:—I should say, you are a little out of the ring. Therefore, the difficulty arose.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES IN THE STATE

* 3-M Q.—Sri A. Balarami Reddy (Kalahasti):—Will the hon. Minister for Handloom and Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State;

(b) if so, the places where they are proposed to be established

(c) how many of them were registered as Co-operative Societies; and

(d) whether proposals have been sent to Government of India in respect of the Societies for grant of licences?

The Minister for Handloom and Co-operative Factories (Sri G. Rajaram):—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) There are twelve proposals under the Fourth Plan:
1. Bhimadole (West Godavari District),
2. Gurazala (Juntur District),
3. Cuddapah,
4. Miryalguda (Nalgonda District),
5. Mandasa (Srikakulam District),
6. Renigunta (Chittoor District),
7. Kurnool,
8. Pochampadu Project Area (in Karimnagar District),
9. Alampur (Mahboobnagar District)
10. Vattigudupada
11. Hanuman Junction } (Krishna District).
12. Ibrahimpatnam

(c) Letters of Intent in respect of item (1) to (5) in (b) above have been received. Societies for item (1) to (5) have been registered. Item (6) to (12) will be registered after receipt of Letters of Intent by the Government of India.

(d) Proposals in respect of all these items referred to at (b) above have been recommended to Government of India. Letters of Intent in respect of items (1) to (5) have been received and Letters of Intent in respect of item (6) to (12) are awaited.

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly bear this in mind. The main questioner will always get the chance of putting the first supplementary. Now, Mr. Balarami Reddy will put the supplementary.

Sri G. Rajaram:—As soon as the applications were received they were processed and sent to the Government and on account of the persistent efforts made by the State Government at various levels of the Government of India this Government has been successful in securing letters of intent for 5 factories at the following places:

(1) Bhimadole ......

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—I am very grateful to the Government for having secured letters of intent for 5 factories. My question is whether this Government have forwarded the applications of other factories in time to the Government of India, and if they have not sent applications to the Government of India in time and as a result the applications were not considered by the Government of India, what is the explanation?

Sri G. Rajaram:—It is true that the Government of Andhra Pradesh did not send the applications in time. The moment they were received, they were scrutinised and forwarded to the Government of India. On the part of the Government of Andhra Pradesh there was absolutely no delay, and persistent efforts were made to secure the letters of intent at the earliest.
Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—The hon. Minister said that as soon as the applications were received they were sent. I do not know when they were received. It is the duty of the Government to process the applications and send them to the Government of India so that we may secure the licences. For the information of the Minister, for want of applications from our Government, we could not get the factories. Only Bhimadole got the factory and from other places there were no applications with the result that the Maharashtra Government took away 13 factories.

Sri G. Rajaram:—In respect of Bhimadole Factory alone civil works are in progress. Orders for supply of machinery have already been placed and the first consignment of machinery has started arriving. A share capital of Rs. 27.5 lakhs has been collected from the ryots and Government have released Rs 32.3 lakhs. This is the present position.

Sri G. Rajaram:—The hon. member is not correct, Sir. Out of 5 letters of intent, four have been received for Bhimadolu, Gurgaon, Cuddapah and Mandasa all of which are in Andhra area and only one for Miryalaguda which is in Telangana.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Then, is he not doing injustice to Telangana because he fought of his life for Telangana?

(No answer)

Sri G. Rajaram:—Collection of share capital, selection of site and clearance of the specification of machinery in respect of other factories which includes Gurajata for which letters of intent have been received, are in progress.

They are finding out a site for it.
Mr. Speaker:—I don’t think a separate question is necessary. If you want I will postpone this question for tommorrow. Please get all the information regarding the promoters, as well as the companies from where the machinery is being purchased. Also information about the site. I will take up this question tommorrow.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES
re : RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND PROPAGANDA IN Osmania University

Mr. Speaker:—Next I will take up the matter under Rule 341 raised by Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi the other day. The hon. Chief Minister may make the statement.
Matters under Rule 341 of the Assembly Rules:
re: Religious instruction and propaganda in Osmania University.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, the Institute of Human Studies is an independent socio cultural organisation meant to train post-graduates on voluntary basis for a period of 5 months. This institute is now housed in a small building given for the purpose by the Osmania University. The relics of Sri Aurobindo which were on their way to Boddepalli, Huzuraagar Taluk, Nalgonda district were kept in this premises which was given by the Osmania University to the Institute of Human Studies for its functioning. Now the relics have been moved to the other place where they were bound on 4-4-72 and it is also true that the Institute has requested for a 5 acre plot for a building from the Osmania University authorities and the authorities are considering the request. So that is the position. Sir, the University, as I head earlier said, does not come into the picture at all. It is the Institute of Human Studies that is responsible for getting the relics and keeping them here and sending them to their destination.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Is it part of the curriculum of the University?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is not a part; it is an extension of research studies because it trains post-graduates in certain faculty or in a certain discipline of learning.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—How was it located then?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The University has given land and the temporary use of its buildings to many institutions which are not part of the University. For instance, Andhra Mahila Sabha is one.
214 6th April, 1972.

Matters under Rule 341 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Birth Day celebrations of Dr. Ambedker.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There is an institution for Higher Arabic Studies and also Islamic Studies. The University has given land perhaps the use of its buildings for that. It is going on for the last 30 years.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—This Institute has something to do with religion.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—They do not have something to do with religion; they have something to do with philosophy and they have been carrying on research on Aurobindo's philosophy and perhaps some other branches of philosophy also.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The point here is the relics of one religious man have been brought here; it has something to do with religion; that is the point. How is the University giving its buildings and allowing this?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The use of the premises was given to the Institute by the University. If the Institute wants to have the relics there for 2 or 3 days or have a bhajan or a meeting, whatever it is, the University is not concerned with it.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, Smt. Eswari Bai will bring up the matter relating to Dr. Ambedkar's Birth Day Celebrations.

"I would like the Chief Minister to make a statement as to whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh can grant a public holiday on 14-4-1972 every year to celebrate the Birth Day of Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as observed by the Maharashtra Government or at least declare it as optional holiday to allow a large number of people to participate in the Birth Day Celebrations of this great patriot son of India".

He is the father of the Constitution and he is a champion of the down-trodden people.
Matters under Rule 74: of the Assembly Rules:
6th April, 1972.

ie: Birth Day Celebrations of Dr. Ambedkar.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Following the pattern of general holidays declared for Government offices during the previous years for important religious festivals covering the major religious communities in the State and three days of National significance, i.e., Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi’s Birth Day, 22 days including 3 holidays falling on Sundays have been declared as holidays for the year 1972 in addition to the holidays on Sundays and second Saturdays. The Birth Day of Dr. Ambedkar may not fall within the meaning of National significance or religious festivals and that day, i.e., the 14th April may not therefore be declared as a general holiday for Government offices. Basins on the ceiling of 20 public holidays fixed by the Government of India to be observed by the commercial banks in the State the State Government declared 20 days under the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act for the year 1972. There are three optional holidays included in the list of holidays, following the the practice obtaining in previous years for different festival days. The Birth Day of Dr. Ambedkar does not fit into this list also. The intention of the hon. Member in asking for the declaration of a holiday is to enable a large number of people to participate in the Birth Day Celebrations of this great patriotic son of India. But since only a small section of Government employees might choose to participate in the celebrations, Government may consider giving permission to such of those Government employees who wish to attend the celebrations on 14-4-72 to leave office early if any such request comes from them. No such request has so far been received by the Government.
216 6th April, 1972.  

Matters under Rule 341 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Improper sale and distribution of fertilizers.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao:—I do not know whether that is done. On such occasions they are only released; once they are released they are sold in all post offices.

Smt J. Eswari Bai:—That is not in Andhra Pradesh.

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Matters under Rule 341 of the Assembly Rules:

Improper sale and distribution of fertilisers.

6th April, 1972.

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29-3

Mr. Speaker: It revealed an average shortage of 4.6 K.Gs. in 5,500 K.Gs.

1. It was discovered on 21-12-71 that the registered stock was 9,11,542 quintals, but only 1,780 tons were available for supply. This stock was reported on 16-1-72 as 29,440 K.Gs. On 24-12-71 the stock was reported as 27,760 K.Gs. On 21-12-71 the stock was reported as 21,000 K.Gs. On 18,000 K.Gs. were sold in 3 months.

Mr. Speaker: It revealed an average shortage of 4.6 K.Gs. in 5,500 K.Gs.
Matters under Rule 34. of the
Assembly Rules:
19: Improper sale and distribution
of fertilisers.

5th April, 1972. 219
Matters under Rule 341 of the Assembly Rules:

re: Improper sale and distribution of fertilisers.

\(\text{220 6th April, 1972.}\)

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\(\text{It is a matter for serious investigation. Is the Government prepared to do it?}\)

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re: Release of Water from the Thungabhadra Dam to the delta areas in Krishna district.

STATEMENT

re: Release of Water from the Thungabhadra Dam to the delta areas in Krishna District.

Sir, I would like to welcome the decision of the Mysore Government to release the water from the Thungabhadra reservoir to save the withering crops in the Krishna delta. I am grateful to the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi for her intervention in the matter and Dr. K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation, for his good office and the Mysore Government for reconsidering their earlier decision.
222 6th April, 1972.

POINT OF INFORMATION

re:— Administrative Reports.

Mr. Speaker:— You can do that.

Mr. Speaker:— Before the House rises you will get it.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not here for today. It may come tomorrow. I do not know; you remind me later.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re:— Letters to the Editor Published in Zamin Ryot.

Mr. Speaker:— I would like to deal with the Privilege Motion given by Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy. I can make a statement today itself, if you permit me, a little later before the House rises.
Privilege Motion:  
re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot."

6th April, 1972.  

The Hon. Speaker: Mr. President:

It is my privilege and honor to bring before the House the following motion: Re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot."

The letter to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot," which appeared in the May-June issue of the magazine, has caused a good deal of concern. It is our duty to ensure that the magazine, which is a platform for the expression of views and ideas, is not used to spread false and misleading information. The letter in question has raised several serious concerns, and it is necessary to address these concerns in a timely manner.

The letter, which has been brought to our attention, is written by a member of the public who has raised concerns about the magazine's editorial policies. The letter is a call for the magazine to put an end to the practice of publishing letters that are not based on facts and are intended to mislead and confuse the public.

We, as members of this House, have a responsibility to ensure that the magazine follows ethical and moral standards in its publications. It is our duty to protect the interests of the public and ensure that the magazine is a credible and reliable source of information.

In view of the above, I move that the magazine be directed to remove the letter in question from its archives and to take steps to prevent similar incidents in the future.

The Hon. Speaker: Mr. President, the motion is moved and seconded.

The Hon. Speaker: The debate is now open.
Privilege Motion

re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot".

6th April, 1972.

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Privilege Motion:

re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot".

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re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot".
Privilege Motion:
re: Letter to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot"

226 6th April, 1972.
Privilege Motion: re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot".

Mr. Speaker:—I have used it so that he will throw more light to enlighten me.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):— It is true that there is freedom of Press and expression. It is also equally true that we have been endowed here with certain duty to performing certain functions with certain protection and privileges. The hon'ble Member had tried to bring to the notice of this House certain acts said to be bad. He has a right to bring to the notice of the House that the gentleman concerned had expressed himself not only in vulgar language, not only in vituperative terms but also in a manner as to impede the functioning of the hon'ble Member in the House in respect of the duties cast upon him.

So, to the extent the language used amounts to affecting the capacity of the member to function freely to do his duty. To that extent it is a breach of privilege. Then I consider that the statements with regard to the members standing in queue—voters, voters for Rajya Sabha are none other than the Assembly Members. There is no question of vagueness or uncertainty about it; and with reference to which election the writing has taken place; that was also clear because some of the candidates participating in it were named. Here we have two certainties namely candidates participating and the persons who are voters. Therefore that writing relates definitely to the Rajya Sabha election that is going to be held on 8th and it was stated clearly that for money consideration the members of this House are about to move and so it is also casting an uncalled for aspersion a most inexcusable aspersion on the Members of this House and that also affects the functioning of the Members of this House. So it comes definitely under privilege Sir.

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Privilege Motion:

re: Letters to the Editor published in "Zamin Ryot".

It is as clear as crystal white. The Editor is saying that anyone can write whatever they want. It is a privilege to publish letters, but it is not a right to express opinions. The Editor is saying that letters should be respectful and not defamatory.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: Is the hon. Member referring to the Opposition Members? Because he is specially saying "anyone can publish whatever they want." A member is a Member whether he sits this side or that side; a privilege is a privilege whether it affects this Member or that Member. I want that particular member to understand the entire significance of that. There is a member of the ruling party, may be there by virtue of its strength; the opposition may be there by virtue of its principles. When, once the rights of Members are concerned, it is a right of every one concerned.
Calling attention to matters of urgent 
public importance: 
re: Non-availability of ammonium sulphate 
in market at control rate.

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu:— Sir, we are speaking subject to the 
guidance of the hon Speaker. Where our speeches have gone in any 
way wrong hon. Speaker is checking us. But, how is it at this gentle­ 
man is casting aspersion against our way of functioning as if we are 
violating the rules and law and doing everything irregular? It is 
really casting an aspersion on the efficiency of the hon. Speaker him­ 
self.

Mr. Speaker:—I will give my decision tomorrow.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGE NT 
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Non-availability of ammonium sulphate in market at control rate.
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6th April, 1972. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
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6th April, 1972

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6th April, 1972.  Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

_re_: Non-availability of ammonium sulphate in market at control rate.

Sir,  I have the honor to draw your attention to matters of urgent public importance:

(i)  Non-availability of ammonium sulphate in market at control rate.

Mr. Speaker, sir, it is only due to your kindness and the kindness of the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture that this issue has come to the fore. The Hon'ble Minister is aware of the critical situation due to the non-availability of ammonium sulphate in the market at control rate. The farmers are faced with the problem of their crops not being treated with the necessary fertilizer.

(ii)  The Hon'ble Minister is aware that the farmers are using the black market to obtain the fertilizer at a higher price. The Hon'ble Minister has assured that action will be taken against those who are involved in this illegal activity.

May I have your attention on this matter? I beg to move.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Non-availability of ammonium sulphate in market at control rate.

6th April, 1972.

Non-availability of ammonium sulphate in market at control rate.
6th April, 1972. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF YARN.

The Foreign Trade Minister Sri L. N. Misra gave an assurance that within 3 weeks the Centre would take a decision on yarn-pricing policy, in consultation with the Tariff Commission and arrange to buy the stock of unsold handloom and power-loom products in U. P. The Minister for Handlooms (Sri G. Rajaram) said it is true that yarn prices have been recording an upward trend from January 1972 onwards. This is reported to be mainly due to demand for yarn in Bangladesh and closure of some of the Mills in Coimbatore. However, for the last one week yarn prices have been dropping since the mills in Coimbatore have again gone into production. With the improvement in supply position the prices are bound to touch normal levels.

A comparative statement giving details of yarn prices prior to December, 1971 rates prevailing in January and February, 1972 and the present prevailing rates is furnished hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count of yarn</th>
<th>Prices during Nov. &amp; Dec. 71 (per bundle 10 lbs.)</th>
<th>Prices during Jan. &amp; Feb. 72 (per bundle 10 lbs.)</th>
<th>Present prevailing rate (per bundle 10 lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20s.</td>
<td>Rs. 85</td>
<td>Rs. 42 to 45</td>
<td>Rs. 43 to 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30s.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40s.</td>
<td>Rs. 45</td>
<td>Rs. 55</td>
<td>Rs. 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60s.</td>
<td>Rs. 68</td>
<td>Rs. 65</td>
<td>Rs. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80s.</td>
<td>Rs. 80</td>
<td>Rs. 75</td>
<td>Rs. 96 to 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100s.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Rs. 100 to 110</td>
<td>Rs. 115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Increase in the prices of yarn.

The increase in the yarn prices subsequent to 1970 was mainly due to the shortage in cotton supply, when Government had to make arrangements for the import of large quantities of cotton and even staple fibre to feed the mills. From the second half year of 1971, though the cotton supply position was comfortable, yarn prices did not come down for various reasons such as increase in the cost of production, increased demand for yarn etc.

It is reported that the Director of Handlooms and Textiles has addressed the Textile Commissioner to allot adequate quantities of yarn to the State under the Cotton Yarn Pool Scheme, for supply at the rates fixed by the Textile Commissioner. The rates fixed for Pool Yarn are given below:

- 20 s. Rs. 39.63 per bundle.
- 30 s. Rs. 44.44 per bundle.
- 40 s. Rs. 52.13 per bundle.

The allotment of yarn under Pool Scheme to the State is expected shortly.

Yarn is not immediately convertible into cloth. Several processes are involved in the production of cloth. It would normally take 15 days for yarn to be converted into cloth. Yarn prices have gone up mainly in the months of January and February 1972. Cloth produced with yarn purchased at rates prevailing prior to January 1972 is already available in the market. The Handloom Weavers or the Master Weavers or the Weavers Co-operative Societies are reported to have purchased certain quantities of yarn at the rates obtaining in December 1971 and produced cloth. They might have purchased yarn at the higher prices in the first 2 months of 1972 but the cloth produced may not have reached the market in adequate quantities exhibiting an increase in the price of cloth. It is also not possible to correlate prices of cloth and prices of yarn over short spans of time. But the prices of cloth have been on the rise over a period of time say one year as a consequence of the increase in price of yarn.

As regards Art Silk yarn, it is true that the rates have gone up very high in the last one year. Yarn of 3% bundle which was selling at Rs.45 is now being sold at Rs. 70.

The State Government are considering the proposal for formation of a Regional Committee for Andhra Pradesh to distribute Art Silk Yarn to actual users in the State. The Textile Commissioner has been addressed in the matter. Meanwhile a reply has been received from the Central Committee for distribution of Art Silk Yarn, Bombay, by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles that it has been decided to hand over allocation of Viscose Rayon Yarn for distribution to actual users from January/March 1973 quarter onwards. The State Director of Handlooms and Textiles is taking necessary steps in this regard.
6th April, 1972.

Calling a tension to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Increase in the prices of yarn.

Matters pertaining to the 6th of April, 1972, 100 rupees 60 cents per 100 kg of yarn, 60 rupees 00 cents per 100 kg of yarn. The government has decided to increase the prices of yarn.

The price of yarn has been increased from 60 rupees 00 cents to 80 rupees 00 cents per 100 kg. The increase in the price of yarn is due to various factors such as the cost of raw materials, transportation, and labor. The government has taken this decision to ensure the sustainability of the industry and to maintain the quality of the yarn.

The increase in the price of yarn will affect the prices of various products that are made from yarn, such as textiles, garments, and other consumer goods. The government has assured that the quality of yarn will remain the same even after the increase in price.

The government has also assured that the producers of yarn will receive the increased price for their products. The producers are expected to pass on the increased price to the consumers in the form of higher prices for their products.

The government has further assured that the increased price of yarn will not lead to inflation in the economy. The government has taken this decision to ensure the stability of the economy and to maintain the purchasing power of the citizens.

In conclusion, the government has increased the price of yarn to ensure the sustainability of the industry and to maintain the quality of the yarn. The government has assured that the consumers will be able to pass on the increased price to the producers, and the producers will pass on the increased price to the consumers, thereby maintaining the stability of the economy.

(Signed) [Signature]

[Official Name]

[Title]

[Government Department]
6th April, 1972

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT FOR THE ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES RULES 1964

1. The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy):
   I relay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, copies of the notifications issued under G.O.Ms. No 11 0, Home (Tr. I) dated 26-8-71 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEC. 9 (1) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT, 1968

2. I also lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Tax Act, 1963, a copy of the notification issued in the following G.Os. under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G.O.Ms.No.</th>
<th>Date of publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.O.Rt. No. 3271, Home, dated. 19-11-71</td>
<td>30-12-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.O.Kt. No. 3272, Home, dated. 19-11-71</td>
<td>2-12-71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. I further lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the A P.M.V.T. Act, 1964, a copy of the notification issued in the following G.Os. under sub-section (1) of Section (9) of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G.O.Ms.No. and date.</th>
<th>Date of publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.O.Ms. No. 28 dt. 6-1-72</td>
<td>17-2 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 &quot; 6-1-72</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 &quot; 6-1-72</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 &quot; 12-1-72</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 &quot; 12-1-72</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. I also lay on the table under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, copies of the notification issued under the following G Os. containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964:

| G.O.Ms.No. and date. | |
|----------------------| |
| G.O. Ms. No. 1647 dt. 9-11-71 | |
| 1874 " 15-11-71 | |
| 1955 " 23-12-71 | |
| 1998 " 30-12-71 | |

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid.

DISCUSSION ON

(1) Drought conditions in the State.

(2) Scarcity of drinking Water in the state.

Mr. Speaker:—Now we will take up the discussion on drought conditions in the State and the discussion on the scarcity of drinking water. Though they are separately put, I think the House will agree to take both the subjects together and discuss and when the reply is given, the reply for the first, i.e. drought conditions, will be from the
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

hon. Chi-f Minister and regarding scarcity of drinking water, the reply will be from the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State

6th April, 19??

1. Drought conditions in the State

2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State

6th April 1972.

The meeting was convened by the Hon'ble President of the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation for the kind words spoken about me by the Hon'ble President.

I am honored to address the House on two important issues facing our state:

1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State

Mr. Speaker, the recent drought conditions have led to severe water shortages across the state. The lack of rainfall has affected agriculture, livestock, and domestic water supplies. The government has been working on several fronts to mitigate the impact of the drought, including the construction of new reservoirs and the implementation of water conservation measures.

Mr. Speaker, the scarcity of drinking water is a growing concern in our state. With the increasing population and urbanization, the demand for water continues to rise. The state government has initiated several projects to increase water availability, such as the drilling of new wells and the expansion of existing water supply systems.

I urge the government to continue its efforts to address these critical issues. It is essential that we work together to ensure a sustainable water supply for all.

Thank you.
1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State

మానసిక విషయం చెప్పడాన్ని కనుకునేందుకు అవసరం ఉంది. చాలా సమయం ఇప్పుడు దుష్టమాయం మరణింది లాంటి కారణం ఉండి మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం?

3. భాగం

మానసిక విషయం చెప్పడాన్ని కనుకునేందుకు అవసరం ఉంది. చాలా సమయం ఇప్పుడు దుష్టమాయం మరణింది లాంటి కారణం ఉండి మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం?

17 సంవత్సరంలో 17 సంవత్సరంలో 17 సంవత్సరంలో 17 సంవత్సరంలో 17 సంవత్సరంలో మానసిక విషయం చెప్పడాన్ని కనుకునేందుకు అవసరం ఉంది. చాలా సమయం ఇప్పుడు దుష్టమాయం మరణింది లాంటి కారణం ఉండి మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం? మరొక కారణం ఉండాలి అవసరం?
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
6th April, 1972.

Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State

They are in distress. The situation is alarming. The situation is very serious. People are suffering. The situation is very critical. People are in distress. People are very much distressed. The situation is very critical. People are suffering. The situation is very serious.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State

Sir, all the above mentioned facilities can be made by this single Polavaram Barage. Thank you.
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of Drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of Drinking Water in the State.

6th April, 1972.

Outside the Plan the Central Government should give something as fund for the State Government.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking water in the State.

Discussion:

Drought conditions in the State:

The state is facing severe drought conditions due to prolonged dry spells and inadequate rainfall. The impact of this drought is being felt across various sectors, including agriculture, livestock, and infrastructure. The livestock population is declining, and many farmers are struggling to sustain their families.

Scarcity of drinking water in the State:

The state is experiencing a critical shortage of drinking water, with many communities reporting water scarcity. The lack of adequate water resources is affecting the health and well-being of the population, especially in rural areas. The government is taking steps to improve water supply systems and encourage water conservation practices.

In conclusion, the state's water crisis is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention and effective measures to ensure sustainable water management and supply.
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
1. Drought condition in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
6th April, 1972.

1. Drought conditions in the State.

2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking water in the State.
258 6th April, 1972.

Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

1. Drought conditions in the State.

2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking water in the State.

The intention of the Government is to continue the relief programme up to end of June, 1972.
260 6th April, 1912.

Discussion on:

1. Scarcity of Drinking Water in the State.

2. Drought conditions in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

6th April, 1972. 261
Discussion on
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

In the context of these two critical issues, it is evident that the state is facing significant challenges. The lack of adequate rainfall has led to a critical water shortage, affecting both agriculture and domestic needs. The scarcity of drinking water is a major concern, especially in rural areas where access to clean water is limited.

preventative measures and strategies need to be implemented urgently. The government and stakeholders must come together to address these issues through effective planning and resource allocation. The use of technology, such as drought-resistant crops and water conservation techniques, can be explored to mitigate the impact of drought.

In conclusion, addressing the challenges of drought and water scarcity requires a collaborative effort from all sectors. By taking proactive measures and investing in sustainable solutions, we can ensure a more resilient and water-secure future for the state.
1. Drought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking water in the State.

...
1. Drought conditions in the State.

2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:

1. Wrought conditions in the State
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

The discussion on the 6th April, 1975, was held to discuss the current conditions in the State, specifically focusing on the scarcity of drinking water. The discussion highlighted the challenges faced by the State due to the shortage of water, which is a crucial issue for the residents. The participants shared their concerns and suggestions to address the water scarcity problem, emphasizing the need for effective measures to ensure a consistent supply of drinking water for the population.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

266 6th April. 1972

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is the Panchayathi Raj Minister who is looking after the drinking water also. He is so very much here.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — What happened to the Chief Minister? In the name of the Chief Minister we are discussing drought relief. This Chief Minister considered us as serfs or slaves. I want to ask Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in all humility, has he no responsibility? We have been discussing for hours and he is playing with the lives of the people and he is treating us with contempt. I request you Sir to call him into the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — All through you are saying...
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

(At this Stage the Chief Minister entered the House)

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Please do not put us into unnecessary worry. I am asking the Chief Minister through you Sir, let us not be put into unnecessary worry. Be in the seat till this is over.
258 6th April, 1972 Discussion on
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

Sri D. Venkatesam :—When the Chief Minister feels that this is more inconvenient to attend both the Houses of Legislature, why should not the timings be changed, Sir?

Sri D. Venkatesam :—Our submission is that this is a very serious problem. Chronically affected areas are there; foodgrains problem is there; drinking water problem is there. The kronik affects areas, foodgrains problem, drinking water problem is there. This is the most serious matter throughout the State.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Every problem is a serious problem...

Sri D. Venkatesam :—As a matter of fact, the paramount problem. This is the most serious matter throughout the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

6th April, 1972.

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

Relief works, measures for living drinking water supply, grant of distress saccav loans, subsidies for the purpose of purchase of seeds, deepening of irrigation wells, etc. have been taken up resulting in some success in the State.
Discussion on:

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

272 6th April, 1972.

Shri Sultanan Chohan, Advocate (حافظ) - جناب اسیکر صاحب شہریار آباد

بنی بانی اور گذا کی صورت حال انتظام بیٹھنے اور دون بند خراب دوڑ جاری ہے

نامور طور پر برائے شہریہ بانی کے ایک ایک بند کیلئے لوگ ترس رہے ہیں - حکومت

کوئی بیسون کے وعہد کریں آرہے ہے کہ بانی کی قلت کو دور کی جا آئے یہ لیکن انتظام

افوس کے ساتھ ہے کہ کئی بڑے ہے کہ آج تک کوئی انتظام نہیں کیا گیا - تین تین دوار

وکھیات جہانگیرِ وہاں جو بائر بے نال آج تک کوئی نکلا گیا ہے - میں جیسے جمہور بہ

لکھ اکیب گھریہ میں تولون کے کئی کشیں لینا چاہتے ہیں اسکے لے بانی کو انتظام

آج تک نہیں کیا گیا گنتی سہول میں جہان جنورپور میں رہنے والے ہیں وہاں پر

بائی کے سربارے کے لیے بدلنے پر آپس میں کسی دوڑ میں صرف ایک سربارے ایک ہمہور

بائی آتا ہے جہان تین دوار کی ہزار ایک ہیں - یہ بانی نہ تو بیس نکیا کی دویسما

وہ اور نے دیکھا ضروریت کی ہے کہ وہاں ہو سکتا ہے اسکے لئے کئی منتقل ہوئیں

کوئی لیکن آج تک اسکا کوئی خطرنا خواہ نہیں نکالا اور پر اسکے کوئے کہ ہمہ

پورا ہے کہ جب بھی میری مائی کی کیفیت ہے تو ہمہ ہاتا ہے کہ بانی کی قلت نہیں۔

یہ بیہا هوتا ہے کہ جب بانی کی قلت نہیں تو آپ سب ہے ہیں اسکا کی قلت باقرار

کی انظم کی ہے۔ آپ اسپر کریون والی قیم ہے۔ مہم ہے کہ گھر کی اسکا کی ساری

جو پر ہداس ہیں ایک بانی کی بانی اسکا خود کی ہے - گوریا کے گھر کے ہمہ کے

ماں ہیں او ہانگ کی اسکا اکثر ہیں۔ ایک بانی کی دو ہیں او دو ہاں ہیں ہاں

انکھاوہا رکھیا کے لئے آپ بانی کی بانی دو ہیں۔ نبیہ پہلو آپ لئے آپ بانی کی

لکھ کی اسکا لئے آپ بانی دو ہیں۔ جب بھی تبدیلی ودی ہو غربت و غربت

غربت ہی کا نظر وہ ہے - بانی کی بانی آپ بانی قفاہم نہیں کریں اور اس سے طرف جہاں

کیہا کے بانی دیکا ہے - آگر بانی کی حقیقت میں فلت نہ تھوڑا بانی کو گھرم کے اندر

جہاں ہی وہاں نہ درکر بھی بانی سے بہت بھی بانی کی بانی اور درختی ہے ہیں کیہا کے

کیہا بانی قفاہم کیہا ہے - اس طرح سے جین میسنٹر بور کی کوئی بانی ایسی ہیں کیہا

چلے گئے جب وہاں لی بانی کاکی خطرنا خواہ انتظام نہیں کیہا گیا - تو وہاں ہیں

بانی کا انتظام کیسے ہے - اگر بانی نہیں تو آپ بانی والی کہندیا تاکس اور

ذہنی ہے - بانی قفاہم کیہا ہے لیکن وہاں پر ہی بانی قفاہم نہیں کیہا گیا بانی

ہیں بنی سکا

کوئی خطرنا خواہ نہیں بامز نہیں ہوا - میں جاہاں ہوئے کہ اس اب منا اور خراب

ہال
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

6th April, 1972.

Discussion:

1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on:
1. Drought conditions in the State.
2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.
Discussion on: 6th April, 1922.

1. Drought conditions in the State.

2. Scarcity of drinking Water in the State.

Entire Rayalaseema 88%, the deficit region-wise or in coastal Andhra 90%, Rayalaseema 88%, etc. There is acute drinking water scarcity in the entire villages. That is my personal submission to the Government. We have started relief measures, major and minor irrigation works and road works etc. When continuously there are taluks which are chronically drought affected, forcible collections are being made in almost all the taluks of the State. We must see that the works are continued and completed, otherwise there is no use of taking works simply at intervals and stopping the works also. The Central Study Team is expected to visit the State.
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again in the next few days... and coming to the heart-burning problem, that is, the foodgrains in the open market.

The sugar rates in twin cities is Rs. 1.99, whereas the maximum price in the districts is Rs. 2-15 N.P. per Kg. The open market price of sugar is ranging between Rs. 2-50 N.P. to Rs. 2-90 N.P.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now there are a number of speakers who are yet to speak, as such if the members want to co-operate with me I will extend the House till 2 O' Clock and you know the reply will only be on tomorrow. The reply will be given tomorrow.
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Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This is entirely non-official, and I am afraid I cannot accept it.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—No, no, impossible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Shall I ask the Chief Minister to reply to the debate?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—He is referring to some other point on which he is feeling very sore for the whole session Sir. I think I had better forestall any further soreness on his part. Unless Sri C. V. K. Rao wants to go away.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It is an aspersion. Let him withdraw. I am paid till 2 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—So shall we continue?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes, till 2 p.m.
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The state is experiencing severe drought conditions which have been ongoing for several months. The water supply systems are struggling to meet the demand for drinking water, and the situation is expected to worsen in the coming months. The state government has taken several measures to address the water shortage, including implementing strict water conservation measures and exploring alternative water sources. However, the situation remains critical, and the state is appealing for international aid to help alleviate the crisis.
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Subject to these observations, if you want to have it day after tomorrow I have no objection.

(The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 7th April, 1972.)