ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Seventeenth day of the Second session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 8th July, 1972.
The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ADJUSTMENT OF ROYALTY COLLECTIONS TO THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

181—

5-A. Q.—Sarvasri D. Venkata Reddy, and B. Basappa (Kuppam):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayatraj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Royalty collected on mines has not been adjusted to the Gram Panchayats, so far, in the Anantapur District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the developmental works in the Panchayats have come to a standstill for want of funds; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Hayagrivachari):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken for adjustment of cess on Royalty to the respective Gram Panchayats. భూమి శాసన సథత్సంస్కరణ సాధనాలు నుండి అంగం. భూమి శాసన సథత్సంస్కరణ సాధనాలు నుండి అంగం తిరఫ్తు చేసాం. భూమి శాసన సథత్సంస్కరణ సాధనాలు నుండి అంగం తిరఫ్తు చేసాం. 1966 సంవత్సరం ప్రధాని సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ఉండాం. ఈ సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ప్రధాని సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ఉండాం. ఈ సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ప్రధాని సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ఉండాం. 1968 సంవత్సరం తిరిగి సాధనాలు ఉండాం. ఈ సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ప్రధాని సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ఉండాం. 1968 సంవత్సరం తిరిగి సాధనాలు ఉండాం. ఈ సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ప్రధాని సంఖ్య సాధనాలు ఉండాం. 1968 సంవత్సరం తిరిగి సాధనాలు ఉండాం. 1968 సంవత్సరం తిరిగి సాధనాలు ఉండాం. 1968 సంవత్సరం తిరిగి సాధనాలు ఉండాం.
Sri T. Hayagrivachari:—According to Section 9 of the Mines and Mineral Regulation and Development Act, 1957, the holder of the mining lease shall pay royalty in respect of any mineral removed by him from the leased area at the rates in force, besides the payment of dead rent and surface rent under proviso to rule 27 (1) (c) and (d) of the Minerals Concession Rules 1960. The amount so leviable will be levied and collected by the Revenue Department and adjusted to state funds. No part of this amount is payable to the Gram Panchayats.

_land cess at the rate of 18 paise per rupee is being levied on the amount of Royalty or dead rent whichever is higher in amount plus surface rent in respect of Government lands according to section 79 (1) of the Repealed District Act, 1920. The amount is levied and
collected along with Land Revenue and adjusted to the three Panchayati Raj bodies in the following ratio:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Adjustment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z. P.</td>
<td>5 Paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. S.</td>
<td>6 Paise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gr. Pt.</td>
<td>7 Paise</td>
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The adjustment is being done once in every month by the Tahsildars concerned with the assistance of the Extension Officer (Pts) of the area.

According to the provisions of Section 112 (2) (XVI) of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, the seigniorage fees collected by the Government every year from persons permitted to quarry in the village for the materials other than minerals and minor minerals shall be credited to the Gram Panchayat fund. The words minerals and minor minerals include all types of quarry material including sand and gravel. Therefore, the Panchayats are not virtually benefited by this provision.

DISTRICT SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR SRIRAKULAM DISTRICT

183—

* 4-J Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli):—With the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a District Selection Committee in Zilla Parishad of Srikakulam District;
(b) if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) if so, whether the District Selection Committee met in the last two years; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. Hayagrivachari:—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No Sir.
(d) Due to imposition of ban in recruitment to posts under Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, District Selection Committee did not meet in the last two years.

మరోటెంట రాష్ట్రం 1970 నాటికి అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం ద్వారా మరియు తమిళనాడు రాష్ట్రం కలిగిన దేశాల ఖనిజ విస్తీర్ణం విస్తరించడానికి పాలు యోగ్యమైన పనిచేసినది

తేదీ బ. డి. మంత్రిసేవ (బాంబాట్లు): దీనిపై అసలు రాష్ట్రం లోని తమిళనాడు రాష్ట్రం తూర్పున యొక్క మరో ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించాలి. ఇది చాలా ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించాలి.

తేదీ సెటటుంది (స్థానికాధిక్యం): ఈ ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలని మరో ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకాలి.

తేదీ విశేషాధిక్యం: ఈ ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలని మరో ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకాలి.

తేదీ విశేషాధిక్యం: ఈ ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలని మరో ప్రాంతాలని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకాలి.
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1972.

1. மன்னித் தொடர்: - அதையும் அக்கதை அதிகம். அதையும் இதை கட்டும் மக்கள் என்று நீங்கள். இதை இயல் என்று. கூறுதல் மறுவது இதை இல்லை. என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

2. குறுக்குச்சொல்: - அதையும் அதையும் வல்லுங்கள் என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

3. இரண்டு பல்கள் (பல்களுக்கு) : - அதையும் அதையும் வல்லுங்கள் என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். அதையும் அதையும் வல்லுங்கள் என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

4. நாகர்குடி: - எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

5. தெய்வப்: - எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

6. பிற்பந்து: - எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

7. பெரும்: - எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

8. வெங்கட்டிய: - எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள்.

9. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதி விளக்கிவிடுங்கள். எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.

10. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.

11. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.

12. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.

13. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.

14. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.

15. வெள்ளகுடி: - எது என்று எழுதியுள்ளே.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Let the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the Table of the House the other castes which come under the category 'weaker sections' other than backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

Mr. Speaker: Who are the weaker sections?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It is not correct.

Mr. Speaker:—You can write such points on which you want the Minister to reply, so that the answer will be ready. You should not expect the Minister to give all the information; sometimes it may not be readily available. If you write earlier 'these are the points which I am going to raise' the Minister will be ready with the information.
Mr. Speaker:—You will lose time by discussing this. We will discuss this separately. I will call the Leaders of Opposition and discuss it.

Mr. Speaker:—So far as the questions and answers in the House are concerned we are taking ten minutes and sometimes twelve minutes for each question. If this is the practice, I will definitely be not able to complete all the questions within one hour. You would agree, so far as ordinary questions are concerned I will allow supplementaries till the stroke of one hour, if I am not able to cover all the questions, I will only say that the answers will be placed on the Table of the House.
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1972.

Mr. Speaker:— If you put long supplementaries and you will get longer replies, naturally.

Mr. Speaker:— The number of questions per day is already reduced most of the Members will be interested in knowing the questions. Therefore, you regulate the time and let all the questions be covered within one hour.

Mr. Speaker:— If you put long supplementaries and you will get longer replies, naturally.

(Sitting of the House)

MATCHING GRANT FOR PANCHAYAT OFFICE BUILDINGS

183—

* 298 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddy (Gudur):— Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned matching grant for about eighteen panchayat office buildings in Gudur and Sullurpet Taluks of Nellore District; and

(b) whether the Government have cancelled the same subsequently?

Sri T. Hayagrivachari:—(a) During 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 32,000 was sanctioned to 16 Gram Panchayats in Nellore District for construction of Office buildings.

(b) Yes, Sir.
8th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

In the Question No. 160, the Hon. Member wants to know why the allocation of funds from 16th July, 1972, onwards was increased. Can the Minister give us the reasons for this increase?

Sir, the Minister for Planning and Finance:— I believe that the Hon. Member is referring to the increase in allocations made from the First Supplementary Budget to meet the increased demands of various departments. The reasons for this increase are:

1. The increasing demand for developmental projects.
2. The need to meet the budgetary requirements of various departments.
3. The need to provide compensation to various departments for the previous financial year.
4. The need to meet the financial requirements of various departments for the current financial year.

In the Question No. 170, the Hon. Member wants to know why the budget for the current financial year was increased. Can the Minister give us the reasons for this increase?

Sir, the Minister for Planning and Finance:— I believe that the Hon. Member is referring to the increase in allocations made from the First Supplementary Budget to meet the increased demands of various departments. The reasons for this increase are:

1. The increasing demand for developmental projects.
2. The need to meet the budgetary requirements of various departments.
3. The need to provide compensation to various departments for the previous financial year.
4. The need to meet the financial requirements of various departments for the current financial year.

In the Question No. 171, the Hon. Member wants to know why the budget for the current financial year was increased. Can the Minister give us the reasons for this increase?

Sir, the Minister for Planning and Finance:— I believe that the Hon. Member is referring to the increase in allocations made from the First Supplementary Budget to meet the increased demands of various departments. The reasons for this increase are:

1. The increasing demand for developmental projects.
2. The need to meet the budgetary requirements of various departments.
3. The need to provide compensation to various departments for the previous financial year.
4. The need to meet the financial requirements of various departments for the current financial year.

This is a pertinent point. What are the reasons for cancellation? The Minister must be prepared to give the answer.

Sir, the Minister for Planning and Finance:— I believe that the Hon. Member is referring to the increase in allocations made from the First Supplementary Budget to meet the increased demands of various departments. The reasons for this increase are:

1. The increasing demand for developmental projects.
2. The need to meet the budgetary requirements of various departments.
3. The need to provide compensation to various departments for the previous financial year.
4. The need to meet the financial requirements of various departments for the current financial year.
SEPARATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

184—

* 183 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to setup a separate financial Corporation for the Backward Classes to help them setup Small Scale Cottage Industries as recommended by the Backward Classes Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that direction?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) & (b)

Not, yet, Sir. The Director of Industries has been requested to formulate proposals for consideration of the Government and his report is awaited.
185—

* 185 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad has been authorised to set up a factory for the manufacture of T. V. Sets in the Small Scale Industrial Sector;

(b) if so, the number of sets authorised for production; and

(c) the present progress of production?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) 5,000 T. V. Sets have been authorised for production per annum.

(c) Production has not yet started.

Sri B. Hoopar:—Yes Sir. Production has not yet started.
Ground Water Survey in Rayalaseema

208. Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the Hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to conduct Ground water survey in Rayalaseema area as part of Famine Eradication programme;
(b) if so, when is it likely to be taken up;
(c) whether our Government has sought any Central aid for the purpose; and
(d) if so, the quantum of aid sought?

The Minister for Handlooms and Sugar Factories deputised the Minister for Municipal Administration and answered the questions (Sri G. Rajaram) :- (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) Does not arise.

The 1/3rd of the wells that are existing in the State are in Chittoor District. The other taluks including Chittoor are covered by normal development loaning schemes. The other taluks including Chittoor are covered by normal development loaning schemes.
URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

187—

*935 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda);—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) what are the other Urban Community Development Projects in the State besides one in Hyderabad for the Welfare of Youth and Children;

(b) whether UNICEF has been providing funds for the Project;

(c) whether the Project Officer of the Municipal Corporation is sending a study team of representatives from 30 social organisations to Delhi, Srinagar, Kathmandu and some other cities in the North for a period of one month; and

(d) what is the estimated expenditure for the tour?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) No other Community Development Projects are existing in the State except the one attached to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The study team has already undertaken a tour from 7-5-1972 to 10-6-1972.

(d) The estimated expenditure of the tour was Rs. 2,700 of which the grant from the Project was only Rs. 2,000 and the remaining expenditure was born by the participants themselves.

A. R. Dugga:—(a) (b) (c) (d)

A. G. Nagesh:—(a) (b) (c) (d)

A. B. C. D.:—(a) (b) (c) (d)

This is a programme of self-help and community education to improve their lot. It is a co-ordinating Agency between the people and the Government and other social service organisations like the Rotary, Lions Club and Junior Chamber etc.

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166 8th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Balwadis 10; Sewing Centres 11; Adult Literacy Centres 15; Typewriting Centres 3; Shorthand Centre 1; Music and Dance Classes 2; Osmania Matric Coaching Centre 1; Auto Rikshaw Driving Training Centre 1; Dolly-making Centre 1; Two eye camps with Lions Club collaboration 1366 persons examined for sight and 536 persons given free spectacles; Rotarynagar with 23 houses costing Rs. 63,090 on self-help with help from Rotary and Municipal Administration; the Medical Dept. to supply free drugs to sick persons in miserable condition; comprehensive medical and health care in slums in collaboration with Osmania Medical College. The Budget for this is Rs. 80,090.

SCHEMES TO UTILISE THE WATER OF PALAR RIVER IN KUPPAM TALUK

2 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the guages have been fixed on the Palar River in Kuppam Taluk, Chittoor District;

(b) the quantum of water available in the said river;

(c) whether any investigation, has been conducted on the said river regarding the schemes that can be taken up to utilise the water; and

(d) whether there are any proposals before the Government to arrest the water flowing waste into the Madras State?

The Minister for Irrigation deputised the Minister for Medium Irrigation and answered the question (Sri P. Narsa Reddy):—

(a) Guages have been fixed.

(b) 3771-82 MCF during 1969 Monsoon and 1583-57 MCF during 1970 Monsoon. The yield of the river at 75% dependability can be worked out only after guage data are available for a number of years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following schemes are under investigation:

1. Reservoir across Kallivanka near Bisanatham village;
2. Anicut across Palar river and excavation of a channel to feed Thummalacheruvu of Ganesapuram;
3. Reservoir across Duyyalavanka near Nagulakunta;
4. Tank across a vanka near Nayanur H/o No. 119, Kungud.
CralAnswe:s to Questions. 8th July, 1972. 167

1. Mr. P. Narsa Reddy:—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation & Law be pleased to state:

But these are the schemes under the Palar basin. It is not necessary that we should have anicuts on the River, but apart from them there are other schemes which are under investigation i.e. formation of Reservoir near Bisanti Village etc. This is all under Palar scheme, not as the hon. member hopes some cuts through which water can be taken.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—The Rayalaseema Development Board on 28th and 29th October 1971 have recommended for relaxation of these rules and the Collector has been requested to see the possibility of increasing the ayacut, along with the engineers. He has given a tentative reply that 24,334 acres could be brought under cultivation in this Palar. This is a very mute point. The Engineers are not complacent about this ayacut. Therefore a special order has been given to the Chief Engineer Medium and Minor Irrigation to submit a report as to in what basins these schemes could be taken up, whether the water is not possible to be utilised. Government issued instructions that by 25-7-72 the report must be submitted to the Government.

DAM ON PALAR RIVER AT PERLAKONDA IN KUPPAM TALUK

189—

*S3 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation & Law be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is not a fact that Survey has been conducted to construct a Dam on Palar River at Perakonda in Kuppam Taluk, Chittoor District in the composite Madras State; and

(b) if so, whether a lift-Irrigation Scheme will be started on the said River by constructing an Anicut at Perakonda?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—(a) The Government are not aware that such survey has been conducted by the composite Madras State.

(b) The suggestion of the Member was examined and considered not feasible due to site conditions.

They inspected the site along with the hon. member. That is what my information goes. The existing ground features and their relevant position of the river lying at a lower contour 20'0 approximately at the site under reference and the ayacut under the tank starting from Buggulapalli tank is lying at a contour of 25'0. In addition to this there is a continuous feedwell lying at a higher contour of 25'0 approximately on the western side. Thus the difference between the river bed and the ayacut is 25'. Hence water has to be pumped to a height of 20' to cross the whole range with an enormous cost in addition to the expenditure on the construction of the pump to store water. That is why this scheme has not been found feasible.

**Construction of Ramapada Sagar Project**

190—

335 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) (put by Sri V. Sri Krishna):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct Ramapada Sagar Project;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) when will the work be started?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—(a), (b) & (c) The question of taking up the Ramapada Sagar Project on Godavari near Palavaram will be considered at the appropriate time, after the Godavari Water Dispute tribunal gives its award regarding the allocation of Godavari Water.
Mr. Speaker:—I will take up questions 193, 194 and 195 together.

CONNECTING GODAVARI WATERS WITH KRISHNA

191—

*536 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) (Put by Sri V. Sri Krishna):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to increase the irrigation facilities by connecting the Godavari waters with Krishna; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in that direction?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

CONCRETE LINING OF POCHAMPADU PROJECT MAIN CANAL

192—

*631 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Put by Sri V. Sri Krishna):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concrete lining of the Pochampadu Project main canal has been taken-up under the World Bank aid,

(b) if so, what is the length of the canal:

(c) the estimated cost of the work: and

(d) when the work will be completed?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) 71 miles.
(c) Rs. 7.50 crores.
(d) Expected to be completed by June, 1973,
NATIONALISATION OF BUS TRANSPORT

193—

*329 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Nallapareddy Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in which the bus Transport has been nationalised so far in the Andhra Pradesh State;

(b) the names of Districts in which Bus Transport will be nationalised during 1972-73;

(c) the time that will be required to bring the entire State under Nationalisation?

The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy: — (a)

1. Hyderabad
2. Mahaboobnagar
3. Nalgonda
4. Khammam
5. Warangal
6. Karimnagar
7. Medak
8. Nizamabad
9. Adilabad
10. Krishna
11. Guntur
12. West Godavari
13. The areas of Prakasam District which were formerly in Guntur District.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has published 111 schemes covering 127 routes in the Districts of Ananthapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore. These schemes are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The time cannot be fixed as it depends on the availability of funds.

FINANCIAL AID FROM CENTRE FOR NATIONALISATION OF BUS SERVICES

104—

*1074 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalisation of passenger bus services was held up for lack of funds or due to pressure by the interested parties;

(b) whether the Union Government which is committed to the policy of Nationalisation has been approached for financial aid for this specific purpose; and
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1972.

(c) if so, when did it happen?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—(a) The nationalisation of bus services could not be carried out at a rapid pace owing to paucity of funds with the R.T.C.

(b) & (c) The Government is giving the matching contribution to the Road Transport Corporations whenever the State Governments make a contribution as loan capital. The Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport was addressed in May, 1972 regarding the financing of the State Road Transport Undertakings. Efforts have also been made to include State Transport Undertakings as “Priority Industry” for purpose of lending by Commercial Banks and other financial institutions.

NATIONALISATION OF BUS SERVICES IN RAYALASEEMA

195—

15 Q.—Sarvasri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri) B. Rāṇasabhapathy and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road Transport Corporation is contemplating nationalisation of bus routes in Rayalaseema Districts in the near future; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 1st April, 1972 schemes under section 68-C of the Motor Vehicles Act in respect of one hundred and twenty four (124) routes excluding Nellore.

(b) The above schemes are pending consideration of the Government under section 68-D of the Motor Vehicles Act.
Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—Proceedings under this particular Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act are of quasi judicial nature. I have to hear the objections of both the parties concerned—the R.T.C. as well as private operators also. It has to undergo certain legal process and particularly they will have to be given 60 days time, inform them and hear both the parties and finally decide on the merits of the case, the funds of the R.T.C. keeping in view public interest and all those things. Now they are under consideration of the Government.

You are aware that we had the unfortunate Telangana agitation also during that period. We had heavy losses. Apart from that we had cyclones in Andhra area the same year also we had 34.45 lakhs losses in the R.T.C. alone. Right from 1958 we can see...

We have to give some time to the parties and hear them and then decide; certain legal difficulties are there. We are not going back on nationalisation. Government is committed to nationalise the passenger transport in the entire State.

So far that is not done actually; they should be given proper notice.
Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—We are going to invest about Rs. 3 lakhs. We are now short of chassis. We are prepared to invest money subject to availability of materials and other infrastructure for the purpose.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—We are going to invest about Rs. 3 lakhs. We are now short of chassis. We are prepared to invest money subject to availability of materials and other infrastructure for the purpose.

S. No. 195-A—
S.N.Q.No. 1518-N.—Sarvasri P. Govardhan Reddy, Kaza Ramanadham & K. Ramreddy:—Will the hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Aero-Plane purchased by the State Government:

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
PURCHASE OF AERO-PLANE BY STATE GOVERNMENT

S. No. 195-A—
S.N.Q.No. 1518-N.—Sarvasri P. Govardhan Reddy, Kaza Ramanadham & K. Ramreddy:—Will the hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Aero-Plane purchased by the State Government:
(b) how many times it was used so far;
(c) what is the annual expenditure; and
(d) what is the economy achieved by Government having a plane?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B. V. Subba Reddy):—(a) The plane was purchased by the Government on 1-1-1970 and the same was taken possession of on 27-4-1970.

(b) 28 times.
(c) During: 1970-71 : Rs. 1,17,830.43
1971-72 : Rs. 68,568.72
1972-73 : Rs. 39,581.62
(So far)

(d) The plane is intended to ensure speedy movement for V.I.Ps and highly placed Govt. officials in connection with inspection tours in the State to the places where regular Air services do not exist. The main aim of purchase of the plane was to ensure mobility, at short notice and in times of need, rather than economy.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy :—This year it has been used 16 times. By whom it was used—the particulars are not here. The total number of time used is 28.

Mr. Speaker :—The dates on which the plane was used I have got. The persons who used—I don't have that information.

25 9-71 .. 1 hour 40 minutes. Begumpet-Madras
1 hour 50 minutes. Madras-Begumpet.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy :—
1971: 7-11-1971 1 hour 20 minutes Hyderabad to Rajahmundry.
11-11-1971 Rajahmundry to Hyderabad.
10-11-1971  1 hour 30 minutes  Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam.
11-11-1971  1 hour. Visakhapatnam to Warangal,
30 minutes, Warangal to Hyderabad.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I have given the figure. Members are thoroughly mistaken that one crore has been spent. From the Coramandel it was purchased for Rs. 7 lakhs in 1970.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—What is the type of aircraft, Sir, and how many persons can travel?

Sri B.V. Subba Reddy:—This is what is called Beachcraft aircraft and six persons can travel including the air pilot.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Yearly how much you are spending?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Approximately it comes to Rs. 50,000.
Sri B. V. Subba Reddy: —What the member wants is in the answer itself. It is intended to use for the V. I. Ps. and the expenditure is borne by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: —And highly placed Government Officials.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: —We wanted to know who are the members that can travel in the particular aircraft? We wanted to know for whom it is stated as V. I. Ps and who are these highly placed Government Officials? What is meant by that? Does it mean the Director or the Secretary?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy: —So far as V. I. Ps. are concerned, people discharging their responsibilities and duties; people holding high positions in Government. If the Legislators are also wanted to be considered as V. I. Ps. we will consider about it, Sir, in due course.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: —That does not arise. What is the point in classifying like that? If anybody wants will he be classified?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy: —Whether we consider them as Very important persons, we shall consider about it.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy(Bodhan):—Whether any study was made on the comparative operational advantage and cost between the old, new and modern helicopters?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —I would like to say that the decision to purchase this plan was taken some time about three years ago. All these matters were gone into. We had a long discussion whether we should go in for the Helicopter or this plane. Finally it was decided, after examining all these aspects, and this plane was purchased.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —Was it a first-hand one or a second-hand one?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —Second-hand one.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: —Rs. 7 lakhs were spent in one year and Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been spent now. About 1/7th is the expenditure.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —I do not have the details now. The Deputy Chief Minister will give. But I remember that in the first instance when the trial flights were taken, some repair became necessary and therefore, the first year the expenditure was more than
a lakh of rupees. That includes the cost of the repair also. Oper­
tional expenditure cannot be more because the flights were very few
in that year.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—So, it is the condemned one.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—I can certify that it is in a very
good condition and if Mr. C. V. K. Rao wants to fly, by a special
G.O. we will do that.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy :—The cost was Rs. 4.7 lakhs and the
cost of the Spare parts was Rs. 2.5 lakhs, the total being Rs. 7 lakhs.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Not only that Sir, there are cer­
tain air-strips already in our State but they are not at all in good con­
dition because they have never been used for years any years. Number of
runways were constructed during the time of war. For instance, Tade­
palligudem runway is one of the longest runways I have ever seen but
it is in a very bad state which requires repairs. We have requested all
the Collectors to take special interest in it by making use of the
engineers and technical know-how. We requested them to get them
repaired. The Director-General of Civil Aviation was here three
days ago. He met me and I pointed out this fact to him and he has
promised to see that all the air-strips under his control are immedi­
ately repaired and they really wanted to maintain them, now that
there is a likelihood of their being used, he has promised that he will
see that they are brought under good condition. Those which are
under the Military authorities and not under the Civil Aviation
authorities will have to be taken up with the Military Authorities
either to take them over by the State Government or see that they
are repaired.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao :—This is meant for the State Govern­
ment and those who are to use it not to be used as taxies.
8th July, 1972.

Short Notice Questions and Answers-

(a) the original estimate for the execution of the work of the construction of the Gundlakamma aqueduct on Nagarjunasagar right canal;

(b) whether any excess amount was agreed upon in the agreement concluded;

(c) who are the contractors to whom the work was entrusted and

(d) whether the work was split up into parts after the original estimate was prepared?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—(a) Rs. 82.00 lakhs.

(b) The work was let out to the lowest tenderer at 45.32% excess over the estimated value.

(c) M/s. Gayathri Engineering Company.

(d) No, sir.

We had put on a Special Cell Sir, to look into it. The reasons shown are (i) that out of 7 tenders that were received this was the lowest for Rs. 1 crore and 8 lakhs; (ii) the tenderer did not agree to reduce the rate any further in view of the difficult nature of the work; (iii) the estimate was prepared based on 1969-70 rates of Vijayawada Circle i.e., on Schedule 4, Schedule of Rates of all Circles and also deleting 15 percent of upland allowance in view of the increase in cost of labour and materials and revision of certain items in Schedule particulars in the taluks of Vinukonda, Malakapur, where this work was situated. The Government has issued orders in August, 1969 freezing the Schedule of Rates of all Circles and also deleting 15 percent of upland allowance in view of the increase in cost of labour and materials and revision of certain items in Schedule particulars in the taluks of Vinukonda, Malakapur, where this work was situated. The Government has issued orders in December, 1971 permitting restoration of 15 percent upland allowance and increase of rates as the above proposal was under the consideration of the Government. Therefore the Government was advised to accept this tender at this high rate of 45 per cent.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—In this particular case, I have asked the Secretary, P. W. D. to go into the matter minutely because this has been raised by Financial Adviser in Technical Cell and also by the concerned Chief Engineer. As our Hon'ble Member suggests, I am also not satisfied; so, I have asked the Secretary, P. W. D. to go into the matter in detail. It is not possible to go adhoc inspecting and enquiring into all such works in State unless there is suspicion.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I surely have such matters enquired into whenever such complaints are given by the Hon'ble Members.

Mr. Speaker:—Now the Minister for Irrigation to give information under Rule 341. raised yesterday by C. V. K. Rao.
8th July, 1972.

Matter under Rule 341: Flood water level in Godavari at Bhadradri and Dhaveleswaram,

180 8th July, 1972. Matter under rule 341; Flood water level in Godavari at Bhadradri and Dhaveleswaram,

So far as Dowleswaram is concerned at 6.00 a.m. on 7-7-72, it was +9.8 ft. The first warning was issued when the level of water over anicut was +8 and second warning will be issued at +10. At this level, navigation on the river is stopped. After the Hon'ble Member has given this notice, yesterday we have issued instructions to the conservancy staff and Collectors to see that no damage is done either to life or property and to take adequate measures.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is July. In the month of July, it is not usual for the Godavary floods to commence. Normally, the month of August is considered to be a danger month for flood and so it appears to be quite a dangerous situation and what is the reading in the floods and has the Government taken any effective precautionary measures?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I have already informed the readings, Sir.

We have issued instructions to our engineers.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

8th July, 1972.

re: Collection of one paise more per litre by the petrol and gasoline dealers in the twin cities since April, 1972.

The Minister for Finance (Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao Deputising the Minister for Home, Sri V. Krishna Murty Naidu):—The Hyderabad and Secunderabad Petrol Dealers Association has decided to charge two paise more per litre from 1-4-1972 with a view
8th July, 1972. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance;

re: Collection of one paise more per litre by the petrol and gasoline dealers in the twin cities since April, 1972.

to cover their service charges. The retail price in Hyderabad and Secunderabad is Rs. 1.50 per litre. They felt it is not sufficient to cover their service charges. Since no specific complaint was received at any of the Police Stations in the City limits, no action could be taken in this regard.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, Honourable Minister made a very brief statement showing his more helplessness about the gravity of the situation. It is admitted that these dealers in the two cities have collected unlawfully or unauthorisedly these one or two paise more from the consumers over and above the cost price that is now charged in the districts and taluks. One can understand if a paise more is collected in taluk or in a rural area. But in the capital, in the Twin Cities, this has been done. Perhaps here, the Minister merely stated that for their service collection has been made. May I submit that this has been made in pursuance of a decision taken by the dealers in the Twin Cities towards the collection of funds for their Association. Whether the State Government would allow such an unauthorised collection by way of donation and subscription, it amounts to a forced subscription from the consumers using petrol towards the association funds. Whatever may be the law, if the State Government would allow this kind of malpractice, this kind of fraud to be played on the consumers on the ground of helplessness under the existing law or any other authority, from to-day onwards some other traders would start collecting such unwarranted subscriptions since they now know that the State Government is helpless. In view of the fact, I would ask the Honourable Minister whether any effort, after receiving this notice, has been made through the Police Commissioner in the City to send for the Managers of these O I Companies, who are here in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Branch Managers, Area Managers of Essol, Burmah Shell, Indian Oil Company and others to know how this has happened and what action the Companies have already taken in the first instance, I want to know. The Indian Oil Companies are the public undertakings in the Central Sector. I want to know whether the dealers dealing with the Indian Oil Company or operating separately are contacted or they have also fallen in this illegal collection and whether any effort has been in this regard taken by the State Government. If not, the reasons may be stated. The amount of collection from April onwards i.e., during the last three to four months can easily be found out from the records. It may be presumed that more than Rs. 1000 a day is collected in the City towards the fund of these dealers and it would go to several lakhs in a year. Whether the State Government take steps to recover this amount and use it for charitable purposes and take also action against the concerned to meet this crisis.

(i) धार्मिक आयोग — एकप्रजा संघ स्वातंत्र्य 15-4-72 के सम्मेलन के पूर्व भाषण. अंगुरी, नंदन, शिरम, धीरेंद्र तथा अन्य लोगों के सम्मेलन अनुभव के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के सम्मेलन के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाने के लिए किया जाता है।
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

8th July, 1972.

Re: Collection of one paise more per litre by the petrol and gasoline dealers in the twin cities since April, 1972.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—There is a subsisting agreement between the dealers of the companies with regard to sale of petrol and gasoline. Whether the Government has made any effort to see that agreement whether this kind of charge is covered by that subsisting agreement, if not they can all be prosecuted for forgery and cheating under 420 I.P.C. I want to suggest that the Government also must...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Hardships experienced by the lorry owners of Andhra Pradesh for not allowing the lorries from A.P. entering Tamil Nadu State to take loading capacity of 15 tons while the same loading capacity is allowed in the state and also in the Tamil Nadu State.

realise that every day of delay is resulting in unwanted gain of Rs. 1,000 or more to the dealers and corresponding loss to the consumers. So there is scope of taking action. Secondly suggest that the Indian Oil Company should be contacted and also the Central Government because it is a controlled commodity under the Central Act. The matter should be taken up immediately as a supplementary measure with the Central Government while taking and reserving action by the State Government under the agreement with the Company, Sir.

Sri A. Bhaghavantha Rao:—So far, there is no material available to show that there is subsisting contract between the companies and the dealers. So far as the action is concerned, we are at it. We will definitely inform the Government of India.

re: Hardships experienced by the lorry owners of Andhra Pradesh for not allowing the lorries from Andhra Pradesh entering Tamilnadu state to take loading capacity of 15 tons while the same loading capacity is allowed in the State and also in the Tamil Nadu State.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Hardships experienced by the Lorry owners of Andhra Pradesh for not allowing the Lorries from A. P. enroute Tamil Nadu State to take loading capacity of 15 tons while the same wading capacity is allowed in the State and also in the Tamil Nadu State.

The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy):—The maximum permitted laden weight of Goods Vehicles on roads in Andhra and Telangana areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh is as follows:

Andhra Area of Andhra Pradesh State:

(i) On roads other than National Highways
   12 Metric tons

(ii) On National Highways
    No restriction (i.e.) permitted Laden Weight will be equal to registered Laden Weight of the Vehicle.

Telangana Area:

On all roads
    No restriction (i.e.) permitted Laden Weight will be equal to Registered Laden Weight.

The above mentioned load restrictions are applicable to all vehicles that ply on the roads irrespective of the fact whether they are Andhra based vehicles or other State based vehicles.

The load restrictions of 12 tons in the Andhra Pradesh State have been imposed depending on the road crust, the sub-soil and the local conditions of the roads. These restrictions cannot be removed unless the road conditions in the Andhra Pradesh State improve.

Prior to 8-6-1970, Public Carriers and Private carriers plying in Tamil Nadu State were allowed only a gross laden weight of 12 tons on all roads in the Tamil Nadu State. On and from 8-5-1970, the Government of Tamil Nadu increased the gross laden weight upto 15 tons or equivalent to the Registered laden Weight whichever is less on all National Highways, State Highways and all the Major District Roads of the Government.

The lorry Owners’ Associations represented that this concession of increase in permitted laden weight is not allowed to the vehicles of Andhra Pradesh State when they ply in Tamil Nadu State.

The matter was taken up with the Government of Tamil Nadu State on 14-7-1971. It was agreed that the local conditions regarding speed, load, dimensions and prohibited roads in the reciprocating state will be observed by the permit-holder and the Driver.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the state.

Since the Government of Tamilnadu are allowing 15 tons load to all Goods Vehicles in their State, there should not be any difficulty for them to permit the Andhra based Goods Vehicles to carry the permitted load in their State, according to the terms of the agreement. This matter will be taken up with the Government of Tamil Nadu again for implementation of the terms of the Agreement. In the month of August, the Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Transport are visiting Tamilnadu and I am sure that Tamilnadu Government will agree to this.

Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy:—During my last visit to Madras I have taken up the matter with the concerned Minister and he has also agreed, but there are some formalities to be completed by the concerned State Secretaries and the Transport Commissioners. I am really hopeful that the Government will definitely consider this demand.

re: FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CHECK THE RISING PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN THE STATE
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the state.
8th July, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the state.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, The problem of prices is indeed a very serious problem, agitating the entire nation. I very much wonder, whether the State Government has got adequate power, whether it is aware of this complex problem of prices. This 'problem of prices' will have to be looked from an objective angle. This depends on various economic levers. They are mainly and solely controlled by Government of India. This is largely due to circulation of unaccounted money to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores, and evasion of taxes of six crores per annum; more and more supply of paper money in the form of deficit financing and paper currency. These are all the matters connected with the fiscal policy of Government of India.

I am sure it is not possible to discuss exhaustively this question of prices, which is affecting millions and millions of people of this country. It is not possible to discuss this complicated question through a 'call attention motion'. I, therefore, request, Mr. Speaker, to kindly permit a two hours discussion, so that this House can thoroughly discuss this vexations question, and try to pass an unanimous resolution to bring pressure on the Government of India for re-shaping the economic policies, and also to change the direction of price control, and to re-shape the price-mechanism in this country.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the state.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Only those members who have given notice of the Call-attention motion will be permitted to speak.

Sri Syed Hasan:—It is a matter of vital importance. Why not give chance to others also to speak.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is a suggestion from Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy for allotting some time. That, I am considering. Now, the Minister for Civil Supplies.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Where is the Chief Minister? He should be present when some important subjects are taken up. This is about man's living and if he is here he could also give his assurance to the House for effective steps being taken. If he is in his chambers, you may call him, Sir. He is leader of the Ruling Party and as such his
190 8th July, 1972.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent
public importance:
* re: Failure of the Government to check the
rising prices of essential commodities in
the State
pronouncements would be weighty, much more weighty than those
of the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The Minister concerned is here. You
will hear him. If you are not satisfied, we will ask the Chief
Minister to further clarify, if it is necessary.

(At this stage several members stood up)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will allow all of you. Let the Minis­
ter make a statement. Then you can raise all objections. He is
prepared to answer.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
8th July, 1972.

Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the State:

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Who has asked for that? I have not asked for nationalisation. I have not put forth any plea that the whole thing should be nationalised and then think of control of prices?

Sri C. Subbarayudu:—Though not you, Mr. Sri Krishna and others referred to it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You supply them at a cheap rate. The Minister is side-tracking the whole issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We are capable and you are capable. Even if he sidetracks you are capable of bringing him to the track.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the State.

Let him tell us whatever he likes. You have a chance to ask clarifications, etc., later.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He says ‘you have given notice of this motion’. We are prepared to give suggestions. Let him implement them. Let us have that assurance.

Sri C. Subbarayudu:—When Mr. C.V.K. Rao was speaking, I had the patience to hear him without interrupting him. If he does not have the patience to hear me and give me an opportunity to reply, what is it I can do?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Not only today. Even after 25 years of Independence, seeing this degenerated condition...

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no point in entering into a dispute or discussion on this. You have got ample chance of asking questions after the Minister makes a statement.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let him not refer to points not raised by me.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—What I have said is that the wholesale foodgrains trade should be nationalised—should be taken over by the Government.

Sri C. Subbarayudu:—I am confining to foodgrains, not to other articles.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—This is with regard to various essential commodities, not only foodgrains.

We have made a beginning but we have not completely taken charge of the foodgrains business.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the State.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the State.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
8th July, 1972.

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential Commodities in the State.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to check the rising prices of essential Commodities in the State.

The Hon'ble Member:—Madam, the Essential Commodities (Control) Act, 1955, has been in force since 1955. The prices of essential commodities in the State have been skyrocketing since then. Last year, the Government introduced a price control measure but it was not effective. The prices have continued to rise. The government should take immediate steps to control the prices of essential commodities. 

This year, the prices of essential commodities have risen by 20%. The government should take urgent action to control the prices. 

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Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Shortage of wagons for the export of lime and other products at Gudur Railway Station.

The undersigned respectfully draw attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Shortage of wagons for the export of lime and other products at Gudur Railway Station.
8th July, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Shortage of wagons for the export of lime and others products at Gudur Railway Station.

The Minister for Marketing (Sri D. Muniswamy):—The area under limes is estimated at 6,590 acres with an estimated production of 65,000 Metric Tonnes in Nellore district. The Assistant Director of Marketing, Chittoor has reported that stocks of limes are not held up at Gudur Station at present and Wagon supply position is normal. According to the availability of room in the parcel van limes are exported. The normal quota at Railway Station Gudur is reported to be 10 tonnes per day. Difficulty of availability of space in parcel van was occasionally felt whenever there is rush of arrivals at the Railway Station for export to the markets like Culcutta and Bombay on account of firm demand.

The arrivals during the months of April to June, 1972 are estimated at 100 to 200 Metric tonnes per month, and in fact the arrivals at Gudur Railway Station are reported to be less than the arrivals during the corresponding period of last year on account of drought conditions which prevailed during the current year.

Limes being perishable, are moved by parcel train. No indent for wagons are pending with Railway authorities at Gudur Railway Station at present.

The Assistant Director of Marketing, Chittoor has also reported that all possible efforts have been made with the local Railway authorities to see that adequate space is provided in parcel train for timly despatch of consignments of limes at Railway Station Gudur.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

Demand No. XXX - Interest on Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes. Rs. 11,55,56,000
Demand No. XXXI - Irrigation. Rs. 22,14,22,900
Demand No. XLIII - Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes. Rs. 12,43,89,000
Demand No. XLIX - Capital outlay on Irrigation. Rs. 26,80,94,000

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The paper are laid on the Table. It is not necessary that he should explain.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. 11th June, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
   Voting of Demands for Grants.

   2.0 8th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
   Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972. 201
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The undersigned, the Treasurer of S.., do hereby present the following Financial Statement for the year ending 31st July, 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The undersigned, the Treasurer of S.., do hereby present the following Financial Statement for the year ending 31st July, 1972-73:
8th July, 1972.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1972-73:  
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1972–73:

Annu! Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. ANNUAL BUDGET:

The annual budget for 1972-73 is presented as follows:

- **Revenues:**
  - Tax Revenue: Rs. 120
  - Non-Tax Revenue: Rs. 28

- **Expenditures:**
  - General Administration: Rs. 30
  - Development: Rs. 26

The budget for 1972-73 has been formulated to ensure the smooth functioning of all departments and to address the needs of the people.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st July, 1972
for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants:

59. Demands (20th):

\[\text{Text in Telugu}\]
208 8th July, 1972.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1972-73):
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The meeting was opened with the prayer by Mr. J. V. Reddy, Minister for Works. The Deputy Speaker, Mr. G. V. R. Thejaswi, took the chair and the meeting was conducted by him.

Mr. V. Rangarajulu, Minister for Finance, presented the revised budget for the financial year 1972-73. The revised budget was discussed thoroughly and amendments were made by the members. The amendments were moved by Mr. V. Rangarajulu and seconded by Mr. G. V. R. Thejaswi. The amendments were unanimously accepted.

The revised budget was then passed by the members with the following amendments:

1. An increase of Rs. 250 crores in the estimate for education.
2. An increase of Rs. 300 crores in the estimate for health.
3. An increase of Rs. 200 crores in the estimate for agriculture.
4. An increase of Rs. 50 crores in the estimate for electricity.

The revised budget was then adopted by the members.

The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

2nd July, 1972

8th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demand: for Grants.
Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—Madam Chairman, I am very glad to find that the Government has demanded a grant of more than Rs 60 crores under various heads of Irrigation. In supporting this demand, I want to make a few suggestions.
I want to bring to the notice of the Government about the Najarunj-sagar Project 1st canal. This canal was first meant to carry 9,11,000 cusecs of water and on public representation the canal was extended to carry 13,000 cusecs of water. Therefore, unless the canal is taken to Mile 146 or 117 areas in Nizvid, Tiruvan and Nandigama taluks of Krishna district cannot be brought under irrigation. If we proceed at this rate it may take another 6 or 7 years. Unless the Government provides Rs 20.0 crores for completing this canal work, we will not be able to complete the total aya of 2 million acres. At present about half to one million acres are being cultivated now. Therefore, the provision in the budget must be increased to at least Rs. 15 crores from Rs. 7.0 crores. At last it must be doubled. Then only we will be able to gain benefits earlier and avoid those losses on account of efflu of time.

The next important project is Polavaram project. Some of my friends have already spoken about the necessity of this project. The hon. Member said that unless the river water dispute is settled, we will not be able to do anything. It is not so. The water in the Godavari is plenty and about 94 per cent is going to waste. There cannot be much dispute about the availability of water for this Polavaram project. This Project is different from Ramasagar Project. At Polavaram, it is enough if we build a barrage costing Rs. 100 0 crores with the left canal going to East Godavari and Vishakhapatnam districts and the right canal benefiting Krishna and West Godavari districts. If this barrage with the two canals is constructed, we can bring about 7 lakhs of acres of land under cultivation. Incidentally, this will provide perennial water to Visakhapatnam industrial town where a Steel plant and other industries are coming up. Probably Visakhapatnam is going to be one of the most important industrial centres in the country. The present arrangement of taking water by a small canal may be sufficient for one or two years only. As a permanent measure, Polavaram Barrage is the only solution. Ultimately this Polavaram project will become part and parcel of the All India River grid which is going to be taken up soon. This All India River Grid is expected to cost Rs. 1200 to 1500 crores. Foreign experts have come and examined the feasibility and they said that it is a feasible project.

Therefore, Polavaram project must be taken up at all costs. As one hon. Friend has pointed out, if money is not available now we have to seek some other way starting a corporation say Polavaram Project Corporation for which public may be asked to contribute by way of shares. Besides, various kinds of aid can also be got from international agencies. I suggest to the Government to sponsor this independent Corporation for Polavaram project and see whether we cannot progress under this new system of building projects, instead of depending on Government alone. With these few words, I conclude.
212 8th July, 1972.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73: 
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—Madam Chairman, I am very glad to find that the Government has demanded a grant of more than Rs. 60 crores under various heads of Irrigation. In supporting this demand I want to make a few suggestions.
I want to bring to the notice of the Government about the Najarjuni-sagar Project lift canal. This canal was first meant to carry only 11,000 cu. ft. of water and on public representations the canal was extended to carry 15,000 cu. ft. of water. Therefore, unless the canal is taken to Mile 146 or 147 areas in Nuzvid, Tiruvannamalai and Nandigama taluks of Krishna district cannot be brought under irrigation. If we proceed at this rate it may take another 6 or 7 years. Unless the Government provides Rs. 20.0 crores for completing this canal work, we will not be able to complete the total amount of 2 million acres. At present, about half one million acres are being cultivated now. Therefore, the provision in the budget must be increased to at least Rs. 15 crores from Rs. 7.0 crores. At least it must be doubled. Then only we will be able to gain benefits earlier and avoid the losses on account of efflux of time.

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8th July, 1974.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for Year 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Hon'ble Governor, Shri... proposed an annual financial budget for the year 1972-73. The budget was considered in detail by the Legislative Assembly. The main highlights of the budget are as follows:

- Revenue expenditure: Rs. 62.5 crores.
- Capital expenditure: Rs. 7.5 crores.
- Revenue surplus: Rs. 3.0 crores.
- Capital surplus: Rs. 2.0 crores.

The budget was passed with amendments. The amendments included an increase in the education grant by Rs. 1.0 crores and an increase in the health grant by Rs. 0.5 crores.

The budget was approved by the Legislative Assembly on 18th July, 1974, by a vote of 139 to 1.

Society of Development Co-operators (SDC) was formed on 40th January, 1974, with an initial capital of Rs. 50 crores. The SDC aims to promote co-operative societies for the development of rural areas.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
8th July, 1972.  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Budget for 1972-73 includes the following provisions:

1. [Details of financial provisions related to voting of demands for grants.]

2. [Further details or specific provisions mentioned in the document.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
8th July, 1975.  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting for 1972-73.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting for 1972-73.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sr. No. 8. Regular (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 9. Budget (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 10. Excess Budget (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 11. Extraordinary (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.


Sr. No. 13. Reserve (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.


Sr. No. 15. Balance (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 16. Revenue (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 17. Capital (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 18. Reserve (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 19. Total (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 20. Balance (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 21. Revenue (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 22. Capital (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 23. Reserve (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 24. Total (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.

Sr. No. 25. Balance (Rs.): — Rs. — 200.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

207.60 ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యలు 72-73 సంవత్సరాలు రాగుతుంది. ఈ ప్రాతిభాసము గణించే విధానం సంఖ్యలు ప్రాతిభాసం చేసే విధానం.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972. 219
Voting of Demands for Grants.
220 8th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants:

In my annual budget speech I had indicated that the Mysore-Kaveri water dispute was a matter of grave concern. I had also mentioned that the Government was taking all possible steps to resolve the dispute. However, I understand that the Centre has taken no steps to resolve the dispute. I am concerned that the Centre has not taken any steps to resolve the dispute.

In this connection I would like to ask why the Irrigation Minister has not mentioned anything in his note relating to the river water dispute and the talk that the Chief Minister had with the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Irrigation and Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra. It is not known why Nagarjunasagar has not been taken over by the Centre as a national project. Why is it that our Chief Minister is not pursuing it with the Central Government and Prime Minister?

I would like to know why Nagarjunasagar has not been taken over by the Centre as a national project. Why is it that our Chief Minister is not pursuing it with the Central Government and Prime Minister?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
8th July, 1972.  221

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I rise to support the Demand presented by our Irrigation Minister. At the outset I would like to congratulate the Hon’ble Minister for two things—that they have done very efficiently. One is the issue of a G. O. on May 17th with regard to the transfer and posting of various Engineers. They have prescribed, Sir, good guidelines. I hope all these guidelines will be strictly implemented and also see that such G. Os. are issued with regard to other departments. They have discontinued the practice of incharge Engineers of various cadres and made them full charge that was long over-due. I would now only offer my comments on the objectives of the Irrigation Ministry.

One is Secretariat set up and the Departmental coordination needs a radical change. As you know that the Chief Engineer used to be Ex Officio Secretary ever since F. W. D. was constituted in 1849. This was arranged in Madras and it was continued only due to the advent of Indian Engineers in high places and the British I.C.S. Officers did not like. But again we reverted back to this old practice during the time of Sri L. Venkata Krishnaih who was then Chief Engineer General and again when Mr. G. A. Narasimha Rao was made Additional secretary. This has already been in Maharashtra and Gujerat. It is necessary for two reasons. One is the technical advice is available to the Minister in the day to day functioning. The second is that the estimates and schemes finalised by the Chief Engineer should not be subjected to scrutiny at a lower level. Therefore the Chief Engineer General should be made the Departmental Secretary.

With regard to our objectives, the actual objective for irrigation that has now been fixed during the next 25 years is minimum 50% of the irrigated area out of the total cropping area. We now much less than a crore under irrigation inspite of our projects. For our State which is predominantly agricultural, it should be necessary that we should keep these objectives during the next years and how we achieve this and what schemes and plans are necessary. For this action has to be taken just now and here to achieve this target within 25 years, otherwise we would be lagging behind the national objective.
As regards drought affected areas, as observed by the Irrigation Minister that in our State, 7 districts have been found to be drought affected areas. A crore and one-fourth of the population is now living in that. Normally 25% of the entire crop area of these areas should be brought under irrigation either by construction of projects or by utilising the ground water or repairing or maintaining the medium and minor irrigation sources. Therefore, with regard to the 7 districts we must see that this 25% as the minimum we achieve as the irrigated area in the entire area.

We have a very good Research Lab which is second in the country or third at the time of establishment in the entire country known as A. P. Engineering Research Labs. These labs are not being made full use of by the Department. These labs were transferred to the Irrigation Department in 1953 to meet the needs of Nagarjunasagar. Research and other testing were made. Before 1953 these labs were catering to the needs of all the Departments including the Road and Building, Public Health, Municipalities and the Irrigation Department. After the transfer in 1959 to the Nagarjunasagar requirements and after they have finished the needs it was again transferred to the Chief Engineer General thereby finding the scope and jurisdiction entirely to the Irrigation Department. Naturally the research labs are capable of doing very good work in all the Departments. In order to utilise the services of these labs what is now necessary is that it should again be transferred to the P.W.D. Secretariat so that the Secretariat at the Government level will have the direct control and these labs will be made to attend to the needs of all the departments. Now the other Departments are reluctant to project their demands or requirements to the labs because it is under the Irrigation Department.

We must also upgrade the status of the Engineers who are working there. You can have a Chief Engineer who is in charge of the labs and create two institutions.

One thing is that a training institution attached to these Labs, like that of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat may be set up for conducting refresher courses for those engineers who are already in service for a period of 5 to 10 years. Refresher course for a month or two is absolutely necessary to enable our engineers who are in the field to know the latest civil engineering technique and practices. Otherwise, they will merely become administrative officers without the requisite latest know-how to implement the estimates and schemes that are formulated at a higher level. Secondly, we must also have the institute as it now adopted in other States. With regard to the training of freshers during their probation periods, as soon as the B.E. Graduates are posted or appointed, they should be trained in this institute for a few months to know the irrigational practices in our State and also other allied matters elsewhere. This can also help the research work by our Ph.D., Scholars, when we have already opened M.A., Engineering, in our own University.
Now I would like to refer to the cost of project, since the cost of the project has increased so much, and that the project are constructed at a social cost, one generation is made to pay for the next ten generations but which is not paid to the present generation. As long back as in 1888 it was envisaged by the Mysore Government to collect betterment levy and that practice we have now indicated. But there is no seriousness or sincerity of the purpose in collecting betterment levy. Now the Irrigation Commission held the Planning Commission held and the Taxation Enquiry Commission held that a minimum 50% of the cost of the project should be collected from betterment levy. Though we have a provision in the betterment levy, saying that the increase in the value from the date of Notification of the construction of a project to the date of completion of the project, we can collect, we are not collecting. Rs. 200 crores or even more are being spent on Nagarjuna Sagar Project. If we take adequate betterment cess from 23 lakhs of acres or so, we will be able to meet 50% of the cost that was spent on this Project. This is therefore the point, the Government cannot afford to ignore in view of the very precarious resources position and the outstanding loans that are to be paid to the Exchequer, which is more than Rs. 850 crores. So, a firm and bold decision has to be taken by the Government, which was not done in the past. A very urgent review is called for on the subject, even in regard to irrigation. Several millions are required even for the maintenance and keep-up. We are not revising the Cess rates. At least the cess should be equivalent to that of running and maintenance cost of the irrigation project. Otherwise, a particular section of the society will be forced to pay for the maintenance of these projects. It is also necessary that the Government should review with regard to the irrigation Cess or so.

Regarding Codes, we have very obsolete Irrigation Codes and Rules which do not confer enough powers on the engineers. Again the same Revenue practice is continued even for the prosecution even for complaining before the Court. That should be vested with the Engineers. Now they are being made merely to complain before the Revenue Officers. It is not fair. Engineers must be vested with full powers as a prosecuting officer, so that they can directly lay the reports wherever any irrigation source is damaged or endangered by the offenders. So the Act is to be amended to clothe the Irrigation Officers with the necessary power to enable them to function effectively and safeguard the irrigation sources. The two different Acts in Telangana and Andhra be reconceived by a composite and integrated Act.

Regarding Ayacut Development programmes, pattern is very good in Nagarjunasagar. There is a better co-ordination. At the State level, District level and Taluk level there are Committees for that purpose. In 1965 Ayacut Development Commissioner was appointed. The same practice and pattern is not being applied with regard to Pochampad Project. It is not enough to construct huge projects with great outlay but what is more important in a project, is the utilisation of the water within a very short time.
is only possible by quicker localisation and quicker ayacut development. There is absolutely no co-ordination between the various departments with regard to ayacut development in Pochampad Project. Therefore I suggest that this matter requires urgent consideration. Two G. Os. were issued with respect to Nagarjunasagar, Ministers used to visit, Collectors used to visit, Board Member. Secretary to P.W.D. used to visit and other high officers used to visit. They did it on war footing under a crash programme. I appreciate and complement them for that. But similar effort is not to be seen with regard to Pochampad Project. This is being delayed and the ayacut development is further delayed. Therefore the benefits that are to accrue to the beneficiaries under the project, are not available. So whatever money we are spending would be useless and this matter requires a review and a separate G. O. has to be issued. For the Ayacut development at State Level, District Level and Taluk Level, committees have to be constituted.

Vigilence Commission for the works department is necessary as is done in Maharastra. We have general Vigilence Commission. A cell is to be established separately for Work Department. All the kinds of Irrigation Departments plus R & B plus the Public Health and Tanchayat Raj Works which are spending crores and crores should be brought under its control. We are unable to control the waste and other mischief by the General Vigilence Department. So a Vigilence Commission or a Committee consisting of Engineers and others should be constituted to see these checks and balances that is, whether the amounts are spent correctly and where there are any lapses, they are immediately punished with the technical advice that is available to the Vigilence Commission.

Unfortunately for the last several years, survey work is very much neglected. The best engineers are never posted, because the best engineers have a greater patronage from the above and they some how see that they get postings in a regular division, where there is no survey work or original work. What is important to economise the project is to maintain estimate and survey. It is necessary that the most brilliant and competent engineers are posted in Survey Division and for that purpose it is necessary that compulsory service in Survey Division is not only necessary but should be enforced strictly. The Government should see that the basic work of survey and investigation is made. Ultimately the cost of the scheme does not exceed at all.

We can also avoid lot of criticism here and outside by reviewing the letting of huge contract policy by the Government. As I suggested earlier, that any work costing more than Rs. 15 lakhs should not be given to an individual contractor as a Government Policy. It is necessary for two reasons. The individual contractors, when we are imposing so many kinds of cerlings, would not mobilise the resources and work unless they take huge amounts of advance from the Government. So it is not a healthy practice to give to the individual contractor works worth Rs. 50 lakhs. It should be

taken up departmentally, so that surplus personnel of engineers can be employed to do it, whether it is in the Nagarjunasagar or elsewhere. The second thing is that an All India Tender can be published so that we can invite the Corporations and Limited Construction Companies with lot of experience machinery and equipment and technical know-how.

In view of the limited time I don’t want to offer now any comments on Nizamsagar Project, which is deeply concerned. Why it is not included in the present Budget and all that I don’t want to say now, I reserve my comments for that purpose on another occasion, when I get more time. Thank you.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

25th July 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following demands were considered:

- Demand No. 1: For the purchase of new equipment for the laboratory.
- Demand No. 2: For the construction of a new building.
- Demand No. 3: For the repair of existing buildings.
- Demand No. 4: For the purchase of new vehicles.
- Demand No. 5: For the installation of new machinery.

The total amount for all the demands was Rs. 800,000. After consideration, the following decisions were made:

- Demand No. 1 was approved with an allocation of Rs. 200,000.
- Demand No. 2 was approved with an allocation of Rs. 300,000.
- Demand No. 3 was approved with an allocation of Rs. 100,000.
- Demand No. 4 was approved with an allocation of Rs. 200,000.
- Demand No. 5 was approved with an allocation of Rs. 100,000.

The total amount allocated for all the demands was Rs. 800,000, as stated in the budget.

The meeting adjourned.

[Signature]

Secretary

[Stamp]
8th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (ప్రతిమత) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Second Session (వనరువు) : - The 10th and 11th demands for grants
for the financial year 1972-73 were taken up for discussion. After
debates, the demands were approved unanimously. The
voting was conducted in the usual manner.

The Session Adjourned (విష్ణువు) : The second
session of the financial year 1972-73 was adjourned.

E. V. K. Subba Reddy
Chief Political Secretary.

E. V. K. Subba Reddy
Chief Political Secretary.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

8th July, 1972.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
8th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants

There is no use of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1972-73.

1. The sum of Rs. 10 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

2. The sum of Rs. 2 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

3. The sum of Rs. 4 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

4. The sum of Rs. 70 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

5. The sum of Rs. 80 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

6. The sum of Rs. 50 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

7. The sum of Rs. 10 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

8. The sum of Rs. 20 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

9. The sum of Rs. 30 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

10. The sum of Rs. 40 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

11. The sum of Rs. 50 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

12. The sum of Rs. 60 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

13. The sum of Rs. 70 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

14. The sum of Rs. 80 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

15. The sum of Rs. 90 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

16. The sum of Rs. 100 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

17. The sum of Rs. 110 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

18. The sum of Rs. 120 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

19. The sum of Rs. 130 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.

20. The sum of Rs. 140 lacs for the purposes specified in the demands presented by the Government departments for the year 1972-73 be allotted.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I understand it will take more than six months or an year for giving an award in respect of Krishna waters. Since the case has not yet begun in respect of Godavari waters before the same Tribunal, this is likely to take two or three years for final award which may delay the Pochampabad Project. In view of this delay may I suggest to the hon. Member that the resolution of the problem may be made outside the Tribunal with the good offices of our Prime Minister—I do not think it is impossible. Just as other Inter-State problems are being settled, the matter may be taken outside the Tribunal so that the entire controversy might be settled within a month or so.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972
for 1972-73.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

M. Deputy Speaker:—Please do not make a speech now.
Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I am not making a speech, Sir.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am sorry I cannot allow.

S. B. S. Venkata Siva Prasad:—Now, the Hon. Member of Parliament from Visakhapatnam, Dr. Chandra Shekhar, will be speaking.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

**3. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-78.**

For 1972-78, the annual financial statement was presented. The budget included the voting of demands for grants, with a total of Rs. 3,500 lakhs. One of the projects under investigation was the Nagarjunasagar Project, with an allocation of Rs. 14.27 lakhs. Coastal Andhra Telangana received Rs. 245.31 lakhs.

**4. Investigation of Major Projects.**

For investigation of major projects, Rs. 4.69 lakhs were allocated. The Nagarjunasagar Project received Rs. 14.27 lakhs, and Coastal Andhra Telangana received Rs. 245.31 lakhs. If we were to go with a begging bowl, it would not be in the spirit of things.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

we will have to pump in water. 690 $839g irrg Loj ^"^3^9 83, ^5^ © ^so^ ^3^6, 3^5^ © ^so^ ^3^6, 5^0^ © ^so^ ^3^6. We imv^met the representatives, a aiTgaa ^&o^ 3*3& &&^t^. We are ready for that.

we are ready for
that. We are also giving assistance to work charged establishment. We are prepared to give it provided they come forward. My own impression is—I am not casting any aspersion on any body. That is the report we got. If hon. members can help us in seeing that engineers themselves take upon them to get the work done, we will be more happy to give works.

That is the report we got. If hon. members can help us in seeing that engineers themselves take upon them to get the work done, we will be more happy to give works. This is a matter to be gone into. I will go into it very minutely; there is any thing to be done, we will take up the matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,14,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100.

To criticise Government for allotting meagre allotment of Rs. 7 crores to Nagarjuna Sagar Project.

The cut motion was negatived.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I shall now put the Demands to vote:

The Question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,55,55,000 under Demand No. XXX—Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,44,92,900 under Demand No XXXI—Irrigation"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,43,89,000 under Demand No. XLVIII—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,80,91,700 under Demand No. XLIX—Capital Outlay on Irrigation."

The motions were adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 A. M. on Monday, the 10th July, 1972.

(The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the clock on Monday the 10th July, 1972)