ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.  
OFFICIAL REPORT.  
CONTENTS.  

*Volume XII, Book No. 1.*  
16th August 1972 (Wednesday), 25th Sravan, 1894 S.E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Privilege Motion</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th August, 1972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Announcement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re: Change in party position</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drinking water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Announcement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business of the House</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Announcement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re: Change in party position</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drinking water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messages from the Council:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re: The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment) Bill, 1972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Vol. XII. Book No. 2.*  
28th August, 1972 (Monday), 6th Bhadra, 1894 S.E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Answers to Questions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Notice Question and Answer</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business of the House</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

986-1
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

- Large scale collusive divorce filed in the Courts to get out of proposed Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling Bill  
- Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Managements of P. B. N. College, Nidubrolu, V. G. B. S. Women's College, Narasaraopet and A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam  
- Hunger strike by the non-teaching staff of private and affiliated colleges

Government Bills:

- The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Town Planning (Amendment) Bill (Introduced)  
- The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972 (Passed)

Announcement:

- Time limit for receiving amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts Bill, 1972

Vol. XII. Book No. 3
29th August, 1972 (Tuesday), 7th Bhadra, 1894, S.E.

Condolence Motion:

- Demise of Sri V. R. G. K. M. Prasad, M.L.A.—Adopted

Vol. XII, Book No. 4
30th August, 1972 (Wednesday), 8th Bhadra, 1894, S.E.

Oral Answers to Questions
Short Notice Question and Answer

Matter under Rule 341:

- Famine relief programmes in Telangana  
- Breaches to the Nagarjunsagar Left Canal and Rajolibanda Canal  
- Reservation to the 'Backward' Classes in Police Services

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

- Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada.  
- Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance: re: Large scale collusive divorce filed in the Courts to get out of proposed Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling Bill</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Managements of P. B. N. College, Nidubrolu, V. G. B. S. Women's College, Narasaraopet and A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Hunger strike by the non-teaching staff of private and affiliated colleges</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Bills: The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Town Planning (Amendment) Bill (Introduced)</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972 (Passed)</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcement: re: Time limit for receiving amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts Bill, 1972</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condolence Motion: re: Demise of Sri V. R. G. K. M. Prasad, M.L.A.—Adopted</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Answers to Questions</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Notice Question and Answer</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matter under Rule 341: re: Famine relief programmes in Telangana</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Breaches to the Nagarjunsagar Left Canal and Rajolibanda Canal</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Reservation to the 'Backward' Classes in Police Services</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: re: Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada.</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Papers laid on the Table:

- Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee 276
- Presentation of the Report of the Joint Select Committee:
  - The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 277

Government Bill:

- The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972—(Referred to Regional Committee) 278

Vol. XII. Book No. 5
1st September, 1972 (Friday), 10th Bhadra, 1894, S.E.

Oral Answers to Questions 341
Short Notice Questions and Answers 349
Business of the House 359

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
- re: Admissions to Intermediate Classes 360
- re: Need for opening English Medium Sections in Intermediate and Degree Courses 360
- re: Closure of T. B. Sanatorium Operation Theatre, Mangalagiri 362
- re: Hardship experienced by the ryots owing to non-payment of dues by the National Tobacco Co., Ongole 363

Non-Official bills:
- The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 1972 (Withdrawn) 364

Resolutions:
- re: Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies—Adopted 376
- re: Inclusion of Guntakal and Waltair Divisions in South Central Railway—Adopted 380
re: Forming Statutory Development Corporation for Old City (Withdrawn) .. 385
re: Introducing common script 'Devanagari' for All Indian Languages (Withdrawn) .. 391
re: Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licences to rice-hullers in Rayalaseema—(Not concluded) .. 394
GENERAL INDEX

A.

ADINARAYANAREDDI, SRI M.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water
Agriculture
Qn. re: Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers Scheme Project

AMARNATHAREDDI, SRI S.
Privilege Motion
re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore
Anicuts
Qn re: Anicut across Swarnamukhi River
Announcements
re: Business of the House
Change in party position
Time limit for receiving amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts Bill, 1972

APPADUDORA, SRI K.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water

APPANNADORA, SRI A.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water
Privilege Motion
re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, 1972
Associations
Qn. re: Toddy Tappers’ Association demands
of. 342-346
AYYAPUREDDI, SRI E.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 88, 89

BAGA REDDI, SRI M.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 90

Privilege Motion
re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August 1972 .. .. .. .. 19

Barrages
Qn. re: Nagavalli .. .. .. .. 231–233

BASAPPA, SRI B.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 116–116

BHANU TILAKAM, SMT. D.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 59–60

BHASKARARAO, SRI M.
Bills (Government)
re: The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972 .. .. .. .. 188

HOOPATI, SRI Y.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 91
Bills (Government)

- The land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972—Referred to R.C. .. 278-310
- The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1972—Introduction. 182
- The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972—Passed .. 182-193

Bills (Non-Official)

- Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 1972 .. 364-76

Buildings

- Gadwal Rani Bungalow, situated near Nampally—Sale .. 225-227

Business of the House .. 170-175 264, 359

C.

Calling Attention

- Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada. 265-269

- English Medium Sections in Intermediate and Degree Courses, need of opening .. 360-362

- Hardship experienced by the ryots owing to non-payment of dues by the National tobacco Company, Ongole .. 363-364

- Hunger strike by the non-teaching of private and affiliated colleges .. 182

- Intermediate Classes, Admissions .. 360

- Large scale collusive divorce petitions filed in the courts to get out of proposed Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling Bill, .. 175-178

- Operation theatre, T. B. Sanatorium, Mangalagiri, closure of .. 362

- Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Managements of P. B. N. College, Nidubrolu, V. G. B. S. Women's College, Narasaraopet and A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam. 178-182

Salaries to teachers in various municipalities, non-payment of .. 270-276
Canals
Qn. re: Buckingham Canal, Widening ........................................ 131-132

CHAKRADHARA RAO, SRI V.
Resolutions (Non-Official)
re: Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licences
to rice hullers in Rayalaseema ........................................ 396-397

Channels
Qn. re: Water in Gostanadi Valpu Main Channel, pollution ........................................ 139-143

CHENCHURAMAYYA, SRI P.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water ........................................ 109-110

Cluster Schemes
Qn. re: Cluster Scheme, Guntur taluk ........................................ 335-339

Committees
Qn. re: A. P. Welfare Fund Committee, reorganisation of ........................................ 325-328

Condolence Motion

Cyclones
Qn. re: Radars at Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam, installation ........................................ 169-170

D.

DAMODARA RAO, SRI J.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water ........................................ 121

DEAN, SRI M. R.
Bills (Government)
re: The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972 ........................................ 187
Calling Attention

re : Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Managements of P. B. N College, Nidubrolu, V. G. B. S. Women's College, Narasaraopet and A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam .. .. .. 179

Discussion

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 72-73

Dispensaries

Qn. re : E. S I. Dispensary. Visakhapatnam .. 332-335

Drainage Scheme

Qn. re : Underground drainage scheme in Visakhapatnam Municipal Area .. .. .. 136-139

Drinking Water

Qn. re : Tirupathi, Chittoor district, scarcity .. 252-254

E. ESWARIBAI, SMT. J.

Discussion

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water .. .. .. .. 64-66

Privilege Motion

re : Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore .. 10-11

Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, 1972 .. .. .. 15-16

Education

Qn. re : Primary and Secondary Education from Panchayat Raj, Removal .. .. .. 211-215

Electricity

Qn. re : Enforcement power cut in A.P. .. 354-359

Electricity Board

Qn. re : Executive Engineers in the Electricity Board, promotion of .. .. .. 339-341

986-2
Explosives

Qn. re : Country Bomb on 25th July 1972 at Rentachinthala Palnad taluk, Explosion of 349-353

F.

Factories

Qn. re : Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State 153-156
Tyre Factory, Vijayawada 222
Tyre Factory near Vijayawada, Delegation to Italy for collaboration 223-225

Fundamental Rights

Qn. re : Parliament’s power to modify Fundamental Rights 353-354

G.

GADDANNA, SRI
Discussion

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 87-88

H.

HABIBULLA, SRI
Discussion

re : Drinking conditions and scarcity of drinking water 50-51

HASAN, SRI SYED.
Resolutions (Non-Official)

re : Statutory Development Corporation for Old City, Formation of 385-388

Hospitals

Qn. re : Charges against the Superintendent of T. B. Hospital, Vizag 322-324
Operation Days fixed for Surgeons in City Hospitals 324-325
House-sites

Qn. re: Fishermen, etc., of Dibbapalem village, Vizag taluk 314-315

Journalists of Vijayawada 311-313

Nagireddipalli village, Rajampet taluk, Assignment. 313-314

I. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI, SRI MOHD.

Calling Attention

re: Operation Theatre, T. B. Sanitorium, Mangalagiri, Colsoure of 362

Irrigation

Qn. re: Community Irrigation Wells, Nellore district. 148-151

J. JANARDHANAREDDY, SRI P.

Matters under Rule 341

re: Famine Relief Programme in Telangana 256

Resolutions (Non-Official)

re: Common script 'Devanagari' for all Indian Languages—Introduction 392-393

Statutory Development Corporation for Old City, Formation of 388

JITENDRAREDDI, SRI K.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 74

K. KALAVATI, SMT. B.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 86-87

KAMALADEVI, SMT. G.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 67-68
KAMALAMMA, KUMARI M.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 43-44

Privilege Motion

re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August 1972 23-24

KISHEN RAO, SRI P.

Resolutions (Non-Official)

re: Common Script 'Devanagiri' for all Indian Languages—Introduction 391-394

KOTAYYA, SRI G.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 89

LAKSHMANABAPUJI, SRI KONDA.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 38-41

Matter under Rule 341

re: Backward Classes in Police Services, Reservation. 262

Privilege Motion

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 8

Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August 1972 16-18

Loans

Qn. re: House Building Loans to the State Government Employees, Increase of— 325

Loans for well sinking, non-disbursement 143-147
MANIK RAO, SRI M.

Calling Attention

re: Hardship experienced by the ryots owing to non-payment of dues by the National Tobacco Company, Ongole 363-364
Salaries to teachers in various municipalities, non-payment of 271-274

Resolutions (Non-official)

re: Statutory Development Corporation for Old City Formation of. 388-90

Markets

Qn. re: Unauthorised collections by the Traders of Kamareddy Market. 166-69

Matter under Rule 341

re: Backward classes in Police Services, Reservation 262-64
Breaches to Nagarjunasagar left canal and Rajohbanda canal. 260-62
Famine relief programme in Telangana 255-60

Message from the Council

re: The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1972 130
The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1972. 129

Milk Plant.

Qn. re: Milk Plant at Hyderabad 319-22

Mines

Qn. re: Royalties and Cess on the Minerals. 346-49

MOGHAL SIFULLABEG SRI

Discussion on

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 7
MORRIS, SRI.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 91

MUTYALU, SRI J.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 71,72

NAGIREDDY, SRI S. P.
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 108,09

NAGIREDDY, SRI M.
Resolutions (Non-official)
re: Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licence to rice hullers in Rayalaseema 395-96

NARASAPPA, SRI S.—
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water. 118

NAGESWARARAO, SRI V.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 63,64

NAGIREDDY, SRI M.
Calling Attention
re: Hardship experienced by the ryots owing to non-payment of dues by the National tobacco company, Ongole 363,64
Hunger strike by the non teaching of Private and affiliated colleges. 182
Operation Theatre, T.B Sanitorum, Mangalagiri, closure of — 363
Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Managements of P.B.N, College, Nidubrolu, V.G.B.S, Women's College, Narasaraopet and A.V.N. college, Visakhapatnam. 173
NARASAREDDY, SRI P.
Matter under Rule 341:
re: Breaches to Nagearjunasagar left canal and Rajoli-banda canal. 260, 61

NARASAYYA, SRI K.
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 98

NARASIMHARAMAYYA, SRI R.
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 79, 80

NARASIMHARAO, SRI P. V.
Bills (Government):
re: Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972. 296-310

NARASIMHARAO, SRI P. V.
Calling Attention:
English Medium Sections in Intermediate and Degree Courses, need of opening. 360-362
Hunger strike by the non-teaching of private and affiliated colleges 182
Intermediate classes, Admissions. 360
Largescale collusive divorce petitions filed in the courts to get out of proposed Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling Bill. 76-78
Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Management of P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu, V. G. B. S. Women's College, Narasarao pet and A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam. 180-82
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 69, 124 129
re: Backward classes in Police Services, reservation 263, 64
Famine relief programme in Telangana 257-60
Privilege Motion:
re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore. 27–29
Defective arrangement in Parade grounds on 15th August, 1972 27–29

Narsingarao, SRI J.
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 96

Narayanareddy, SRI M.
Bills (Non-official)
re: Sugarcane (Regulation of supply and purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 1972. 364–69
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 101,02
Privilege Motion:
re: Defective arrangements in Parade grounds on 15th August 1972 25,26

Omkar, SRI M.
Bills (Government):
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 66,67
Privilege Motion:
re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore. 10

Padmanabharaju, SRI, K.V.S.
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 94

Palavelli, SRI V.
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 94–86
Paper laid on the Table:
re: Report on the working of the Libraries for 1969-70 276
Paper placed on the Table:
re: Report on the decisions of the B. A. C. on 28th August, 1972 276
PAPIREDDY, SRI B.

Discussion:

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 122

PARASURAMANAIJU, SRI Ch.

Bills (Government):

re: Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 289-90

The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1972 183,84

Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and purchase (Amendment) Bill, 1972 369-72

Calling Attention:

re: Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada 267

Discussion:

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 116,17

Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 7,13

Defective arrangement in Parade grounds on 15th August, 1972 21

PETERPAUL, SRI C.

Discussion:

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 71

PRABHAKARAO, SRI KUDIPUDI

Privilege Motion:

re: Defective arrangements in Parade grounds on 15th August, 1972 14-30

Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 1-14

Projects:

Qn. re: Nagarjuna Sagar Project, village submerged 233-39

986-3
PULLAREDDI, SRI B.
Discussion:

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 107-08

PURUSHOTHAMARAO, SRI T.

Bills, (Government):

ie: The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972. 189

Unauthorised collection by the Traders of Kamareddy Market 166-69

Zones for procurement and movement of foodgrains 244

Completion of survey of D.O.S. In Narasampet taluk 315

PAPIREDDY, SRI S.

Rayalaseema Development Board, inclusion of Prakasam district. 133-36

PETERPAUL, SRI C.

Cluster Scheme, Guntur taluk 335-339

PULLAREDDY, SRI PAGA.

Executive Engineers in the Electricity Board, promotion of 339-41

RAMANA, SRI P.V.

Reservoir across Thummarugedda near Bakkavaram, palem village, Vizag, district, forming. 249

Under ground Drainage Scheme in Visakhapatnam Municipal Area 136-39

RAM REDDY, SRI K.

Milk Plant at Hyderabad 319

RANGADROSS, SRI K.

Tar road in Kollapur 132-33

RAO, SRI C.V.K.

House Building Loans to the State Government Employees, increase of 325

Parliament's power to modify Fundamental rights 353-54
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratnasabhapathi, Sri B.</td>
<td>House site in Nagireddipalli village, Rajampet Taluk, Assignment</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rukminamma, Smt. EP.</td>
<td>Barrage over Nagavali at Panasanandivada</td>
<td>231-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanyasirao, Sri P.</td>
<td>Drinking water Scheme to Kanithi village</td>
<td>216, 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House sites to Fishermen etc., of Dibbapalem village, Vizag taluk</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme for Maddigedda kattu in Madhuravada, Visakhapatnam taluk</td>
<td>160-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satyanarayana, Sri V.</td>
<td>Fifteenth Annual Session of the Association of Engineers.</td>
<td>147-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gadwal Rani Banglow, situated near Nampally, sale</td>
<td>225-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water</td>
<td>41-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions and Answers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjaneya Sarma, Sri G. V.</td>
<td>Operation Days fixed for Surgeons in City Hospitals</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaramreddy, Sri A.</td>
<td>Anicut across Swarnamukhi river.</td>
<td>157-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deen Sri M. R.</td>
<td>E.S.I. Dispensary, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>332-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwardai, Smt. J.</td>
<td>A.R. Welfare Fund Committee, reorganisation of</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water scheme to Yallareddy Assembly constituency</td>
<td>217-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training to Tourist Guides</td>
<td>163-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalavathi, Smt. B.</td>
<td>Ashram School at Konam in V. Madugula Samithi, starting</td>
<td>239-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayananreddy, Sri M.</td>
<td>Loans for well sinking, non-disbursement</td>
<td>143-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tyre Factory near Vijayawada, delegation to Italy for collaboration</td>
<td>223-225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seetharamaiah, Sri R.</td>
<td>Chilamakuru Tank in Kamalapuram taluk</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikrishna, Sri V.</td>
<td>House sites to Journalists of Vijayawada</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water in Gostanadi Valpu Main Channel, pollution</td>
<td>139-143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinivasulureddi, Sri Nallapareddi</td>
<td>Buckingham Canal, widening</td>
<td>131-132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Irrigation Wells, Nellore district</td>
<td>148-151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water in Tirupati, Chittoor district</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scarcity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Training Centre for Driving Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>152-153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tirumala Hills, Ropeway</td>
<td>328-332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tyre Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYED HASAN, SRI

Property Tax by Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Assessment . . . . . 227-22
Tourist cars and luxury cars, allotment . . 241-244

VENKATARATNAM, SRI N.

Charge against the Superintendent of T. B. Hospital, Vizag . . . . . 322

VENKATESAM, SRI D.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State . . 153-156
Royalties and cess on the Minerals . . . . 346-349

R.

RAJAB ALI, SRI MOHD.

Calling Attention
re: Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada. 268

Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . . . . 51-54

RAJAGOPALAREDDI, SRI D.

Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . . . . 80

RAJARATNARAO, SRI P.

Discussion——
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . . . . 119

RAJU, SRI K. V. S. N.

Discussion——
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . . . . 75-76

RAMACHANDRAREDDY, SRI P.

Privilege Motion
re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August 1972 . . . . 20
RAMANA, SRI P. V.
Resolutions (Non-Official)
re: Guntakal and Waltair Divisions in South Central Railway, inclusion of 380-381

RAMANADHAM, SRI K.
Bills (Non-Official)
re: Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 1972 374-375
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 57-59

RAMASARMA, SRI B.
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 106, 107

RAMAREDDI, SRI K.
Discussion—
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 36-38

RANGADOSS, SRI K.
Bills (Government)
re: Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 287-289
Discussion
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 120
Matter under Rule 341.
re: Famine relief programme in Telangana 255
Privilege Motion
re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds in 13th August 1972 14, 15
Resolutions (Non-Official)

re: Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licences to rice millers in Rayalaseema 395

Bills (Government)

re: Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 290-294

RAO, Sri G. V. K.

Bills (Non-Official)

re: Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 1972 372-373

Calling Attention

re: Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada. 265-267

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 114, 115

Privilege Motion

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 9, 10
Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August 1972 22, 23

Resolutions (Non-Official)

re: Common Script ‘Devanagari’ for all Indian languages, introduction 391

RATNASABHAPATHY, Sri B.

Discussion

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 81-84

Privilege Motion

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 5-7

Rayalaseema Development Board

Qn. re: Rayalaseema Development Board, inclusion of Prakssam district 133-136
Reports

re: The Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972—Joint Select Committee presentation of—Report 277

Reservoirs

Q. re: Thummurugedda near Bakkavanipalem village, Vizag district, forming 249-250

Resolutions (Non-Official)

re: Common Script 'Devanagari' for all Indian languages, introduction 391-394

Foreign Oil Companies, Nationalisation 376-380

Guntakal and Waltair Divisions on South Central Railway, inclusion of 380-384

Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licences to rice hullers in Rayalaseema 394-397

Statutory Development Corporation for Old City, formation of 385-390

Roads

Qn. re: Tar Road in Kollapur 132-133

S.

SANKARAYYA, SRI D.

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 73, 74

SANYASIRAO, SRI P.

Bills (Government)

re: The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Bill, 1972 184-186

Calling Attention

re: Retrenchment of lecturers and non-payment of salaries to them by the Management of P. B. N College, Narasaraopet and A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam 178, 179

Privilege Motion

re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds in 15th August 1972 24
SAROJANAMMA, SMT. B.
Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 100,101

SAROJINI PULLAREDDI, SMT. B.
Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 44-46

SATYANARAYANA, SRI H.
Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 95

SATYANARAYANA, SRI V.
Bills (Government)

re : The Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 ... ... 278-81

The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands Bill, 1972 ... ... 190

Calling Attention:

re : English Medium Section in Intermediate and Degree Courses, need of opening ... 360-362

Large Scale collusive divorce petitions filed in the courts to get out of proposed Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling Bill ... ... 175-77

Salaries to teachers in various municipalities, non-payment of ... ... 270,74

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 122-24

Matter under Rule 341

re : Breaches to Nagarjunasagar left canal and Rajolibanda canal ... ... 260

Privilege Motion

re : Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore ... 11,14

Defective arrangements in Parade grounds on 15th August, 1972 ... ... 29

986-4
Resolutions (Non-Official):

re: Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licences to rice hullers in Rayalaseema 397

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

Qn. re: Welfare of S. Cs. and S. Ts., appointment of Parliamentary Study Team. 151, 52

Schemes:

Qn. re: Scheme for Maddigadda Kattu in Madhuravada, Visakhapatnam taluk. 160–63

Schools:

Qn. re: Ashram School at Konam in V. Madugula Samithi, starting 239–41

SOMASEKHAR, SRI G.

Discussion:

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 117, 18

SRINIVASULA REDDY, SRI N.

Bills, (Government):

re: The Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972. 281–85

The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Land Lands) Bill, 1972 188

Calling attention:

re: Intermediate Classes, admission 360

Salaries to teachers in various municipalities, non-payment of 270

Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 2–6

SRIKRISHNA, SRI V.

re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 30–36

Privilege Motion

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore 4–7

Defective arrangements in Parade grounds on 15th August 1972. 16
Resolutions (Non-official)

re : Foreign Oil, Companies, nationalisation ... 376-80

Guntakal and Waltair Division in South Central Railway, way, inclusion of ... 381-84

SRIRAMAMURTHY, SRI B.

Resolutions (Non-Official):

re : Common script 'Devanagari' for all Indian languages, introduction ... 393-94

Bills (Non-Official):

re : Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase (Amendment) Bill, 1972. ... 373-74

SRIRAMAMURTHY, SRI P.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 97

SUBBAREDDY, SRI B. V.

Resolutions (Non-official)

re : Guntakal and Waltair Divisions in South Central Railway, inclusion of ... 382-84

SUBBAREDDY, SRI M.

Discussion:

re : Drought condition and scarcity drinking water of 54-57

SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI, SRI

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 46-48

SURYANARAYANAMURTHY, SRI Y.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 92-94

T.

Tanks:

Qn. re : Chilamakuru Tank in Kamalapuram Talu .. 251-52

Taxes:

Qn. re : Property Tax by Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, assessment 229-29

986-5
TIRUMALAYYA, SRI V.B.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 121

Tourism:

Qn. re : Tourist cars and Luxury cars, allotment 241-44

V.

VEERAPPA, SRI A.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 110,11

Privilege Motion:

re : Defective arrangements in Parade grounds on 15th August, 1972. 19

VEERAREDDI, SRI B.

Discussion:

Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 62,63

VENGALARAO, SRI J.

Bills (Government)

re : The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Reorganisation of Lands) Bill, 1972 92

Resolutions (Non-official):

re : Foreign Oil Companies, nationalisation 130

VENKATARAO, SRI Ch.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 89

VENKATARAO, SRI P.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 76

VENKATARAO, SRI Y.

Bills (Non-official)

re : Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase (Amendment) Bill, 1972 374

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 103,04
Venkatataratnam, Sri K.

Bills, (Non-official):

re : Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase
(Amendment) Bill, 1972. . . 376

Venkatataratnam, Sri N.

Bills (Government)

re : Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972. . . 294-96

Discussion

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . . 60-62

Privilege Motion

re : Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore . . . 12

Venkataredi, Sri Ananta

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . 75

Venkata Reddi, Sri D.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . 70 71

Venkatayya, Sri S.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . 121

Venkatesam, Sri D.

Discussion:

re : Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water . . 111-14

Privilege Motion

re : Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore . . . 9,14

Resolutions (Non-official)

re : Relaxing restriction on issuing permits and licences
to rice hullers in Rayalaseema . . . 394-95
Discussion:
re: Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water 48–50

Water Scheme:
Qn. re: Drinking water scheme to Kanithi village 216,217
Drinking water scheme to Yellareddy Assembly constituency 217–22

Zones:
Qn. re: Procurement and movement of Foodgrains 244–49
THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty First Day of the Second Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday the 16th August, 1972

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy in the Chair.)

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re: BEHAVIOR OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, NELLORE.

Mr. Speaker:—There is a privilege motion given notice of by
Mr. Nallapareddi Srinivasulureddy, Mr. Ch. Parusuram Naidu,
Mr. V. Srikrishna, Mr. A. Sreeramulu and Mr. M. Omkar. I will
just briefly read it out to the House.

"Sri R. Parthasarathy, I.A.S., District Collector, Nellore has
accepted to inaugurate the protected water supply scheme on 10-8-72
in Vanjivaka Harijanawada of Kota Panchayat Samithi. The Presi­
dent of Kota Samithi and the Sarpanch of Vanjivaka Panchayat have
requested me (Mr. Srinivasulureddy) to preside over the occasion and
I have accepted. On 10-8-72 the District Collector has sent the
Gudur Revenue Divisional officer to Vanjivaka Harijanawada with a
direction to remove the tablet on which the names of the Collector and
myself (local M.L.A.) were engraved. The people there have objected
to it. The Gudur Revenue Divisional Officer has removed the chair
kept for me on the dias and he has kept only one chair for the Collec­
tor on the dias. There were about two thousand people waiting for
the arrival of the Collector who has not come till 1,15 P.M. I went to
Molaganuru village and booked a p.p. call to the District Collector
who was camping at Gudur. The camp Clerk of the District Collec­
tor told me on telephone that the Collector was sleeping and the
programme to Vanjivaka Harijanawada was cancelled. Then I went
to Gudur and was waiting in the T.B. verandah. The District
Collector came out of his room at 2.30 p.m. I met him in the veran­
dah and requested him to grant me two minutes interview in a room.
He refused to grant separate interview for me and I was asked to say
anything before about two hundred people who were staying in the verandah for submitting petitions. I have submitted a petition to the Collector which was given to me by Sri Polipati Mesthaniah on behalf of the Arundhateyas of Gudur. The Collector has thrown the petition on the face of Sri Polipati Mesthaniah (Municipal Councillor) and got into the car. After passing four or five feet the Collector then again called Mesthaniah and asked: "Why do you want middle men? Why did you not come to me direct?" Then the Collector forcibly took away the petition from Mesthaniah.

The Collector has not acknowledged the receipt of D. O. letters written on "famine and pettas to landless poor" even though I have requested the same in my D. O. Letters.

Privilege Motion.

re: Behaviour of the District Collector.

Nellore.
Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.

6th August, 1972

"..."
16th August, 1972.
Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.
Privilege Motion: 16th August, 1972.

re i Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.

Pnv:lege Motion to be taken on 16th August, 1972. 3

The Hon'ble Member (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—It is a prima facie case where an officer has insulted an M.L.A. within his own jurisdiction. This is nothing but an insult and humiliation. Therefore, it is not only a privilege of Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy, but a privilege of every M.L.A. The right of the House is absolutely involved in it. There is no need for a discussion on this. It can be straightaway sent to the Privileges Committee suo motu, and that Committee can go into the matter and call the person concerned, take his statement if any such thing has happened and whether such a thing should be allowed to be continued. This is a second incident where we are exposed to such humiliation and insult. Every day should we go on like this? What is the sanctity in the people sending us here as their representatives? We have a lakh of people behind each M.L.A. We have to function as M.L.A., and we have to function so long as we enjoy the confidence of the people. Every day if we are treated like this, it is not worthwhile we continue like this and the very fundamental character of democracy will be at stake. Therefore, I request you not to allow any further discussion except a few friends who want to say on this. Let the Committee on Privileges go into the matter and let us have certain general understanding as to how the Officers and the M.L.A.s should function in relation to each other. That is very necessary and we must have some sort of code of relationship between the officers and the M.L.A.s. I think we have reached a stage in our own development of democracy that these things must be thrashed out, straightened out and some sort of understanding must be built up.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no need to have any difference of opinion on the question of privileges as such...

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There is no need on that, Sir. But the only thing is that before we take a decision on this I would respectfully submit to you to give the officer a chance to have his say. You have both the says before you then and you can come to a conclusion and you can take a decision. One version has come before us. A version has come in such a form that it may not be possible for any body to say anything except the person concerned. So on 24th of this month, we are meeting again. Meanwhile I shall see that the version or explanation or whatever the officer wants to say is obtained from him and submitted to you. On 24th you can take a decision.

Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.

Sri B. Rathnasabhapathi:—Only one or two sentences, I will say. That is exactly the purpose for which the Privileges Committee is meant to be, Sir. I would request you to put some reliance, some confidence on the M. L. A. when particularly he is offended. Therefore, there is no need for a statement in the meantime from the concerned Collector. The issue must be sent *suo motu* without further discussion to the Committee. It is that way alone that we vindicate the privileges, the protection that could be extended to the M. L. As, the privileges that we enjoy today here. I request you not to wait for a single moment further than what we have already done. It should immediately go to the Privileges Committee. The function of the Privileges Committee is to call for the Collector also here and take his statement and go into the whole matter thoroughly and if there is any need for further clarification then we can take it up later.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I would request you to consider only one thing. Here there is no question of disbelieving any Member. There is no such thing at all. The only point that has to be decided by you kindly, is whether a statement by a Member can by itself be taken as to constitute a *prima facie* case. That is all. You have to decide, Sir. There nothing further than this. You may kindly apply your mind to this aspect. We have got precedent cases, we have got so much of literature on this question of privilege. So, now at this moment this is the only crucial point. What has been done now is a statement of facts as alleged by the Member as been made by the Hon. Member. On the basis of that and taking that and that alone as something which constitutes a *prima facie* case, should you take, must you take a decision to refer it to the Privileges Committee? That is only the crucial point.

Mr. Speaker:—Another point raised was whether we should get a report from other source, to have the other side. . . .

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am prepared to abide by whatever you say. I only said that it will facilitate matters not only to ask the other person but above that if there is anything further to be done by way of probe, I am prepared to get it done.
Privilege Motion: Kith August, 1972.

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.

details. Or supposing we get a satisfactory explanation, not explanation as such, information. After getting the information independently by a Senior Officer or anybody, then supposing I come to a decision and then put it before the House, will it not be proper?

Sri V. Srikrishna:—There is one thing....

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The functions of the Committee are to go into all these matters and help the House without wasting its time.

Sri Ch. Parahrama Naidu:—The point raised by the Hon. Chief Minister is a point which has already been decided by this House. The question whether we are to obtain explanation before sending it to the Privileges Committee, does not at all arise. It has been our practice and the procedure of this House is that when a Member has made an allegation it is prima facie considered true. It may be; there may be other presumptions of law in other forums of examinations, but in so far as this forum is concerned, it had already been laid down that the matter will have to be taken as prima facie correct. The mere fact that the other man concerned is a District Collector is absolutely of no consequence. That gentleman is as good as any other citizen and on the other hand the fact he is a District Collector enhances the gravity of his being. So the point that the Hon. Chief Minister has raised is not quite relevant at this stage. We have a laid down procedure and according to that, let that gentleman come to the Privileges Committee if the Hon. Speaker thinks that there is prima facie case in respect of breach of privilege. On that aspect I have a brief submission. In so far as the first part of the happening viz., that which relates to the conduct at the meeting, it may be said that it is discourtesy. However gross, however abusive, however bad, it is arguable that there is a thin line between refusal and throwing and abuse. The Hon. Speaker may kindly appreciate that between these things the distinction will be very thin. Here it is not merely discourtesy but an aggressive affront an aggressive prevention of the performance of duty. The other aspect of it viz., what happened at the Travellers' Bungalow is a clear undisputable case of breach of privilege. Firstly, the Member was refused interview. There was a G.O. no doubt that discourtesy to a Member is not a privilege. But, Sir, where an interview itself is refused,
Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.

interview is a part of performance of our duty. Where an interview is refused merely because he asked this gentleman to make a statement in the presence of a number of persons, does not mean giving an interview by itself. Inherently means that it shall be a separate interview—an opportunity to represent in the best manner possible in the best manner that he could be understood. The second part of it is much more. The second part is refusal to receive the petition presented by the Member. Refusal to receive.

Mr. Speaker:—All those details have come.

Sri Ch. Parasura Naidu:—It is a straight case of privilege. That is what I submit. I do not want to go into the details. So, here is a prima facie case of breach of privilege to the Member and of the House. It is a common case of ours. Therefore, at this stage the matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee and the gentleman, however big he may be . . . . it is unfortunate that these people think that they are the successors of I.C.S. Let him come as any other citizen and let him justify himself and then the facts can be heard.

...
Privilege Motion:

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:--Sir, There is no need to go into all these things. As I just submitted in the next two or three days I will get the version of the collector and place before you. Thereafter whatever you want us to do, we shall do.

If we are not satisfied let us consider as being satisfied. We do not want to put any obstacle in your way.


Nellore.
10 11th August, 192.

Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nillore.

The hon. Member (Mr. K.) said: ...
Privilege Notion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.

16th August, 72.
Privilege Motion:

16th August, 1972.

13

 Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore.
Privilege Motion:

re: Behaviour of the District Collector, Nellore

16th August, 1972

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):—Sir, you will kindly excuse me. At this stage, I am sorry you are self-contradictory. On one side you were pleased to say prima facie the statement of Mr. Srinivasulu Reddi is to be accepted and you are again stating that the facts will have to be ascertained from one source or the other. So, it casts doubt on this point.

Mr Speaker:—Do you want that I should disbelieve the member? I have great respect for the member.
Privilege Motion:

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu: - I have no doubt, you give consideration to the member’s statement, at that stage of the member. If there is a prima facie case for privilege, it will have to go to the Privilege Committee. Let there be no distinction as between citizen and citizen. Whatever it is, it is a question of prestige before the House. Whether there is a prima facie breach of privilege or not, will have to be decided. So the matter will have to go to the Committee. There is no question of obtaining information or ascertaining it through any source, which is an invidious procedure, having regard to the dignity of this house.

Sri V. N. Reddy: — I will go into the matter. I will bear in mind all the speeches made by the Members and come to a conclusion and then take necessary action. Leave that matter at that stage.


Sri V. N. Reddy: — I will go into the matter. I will bear in mind all the speeches made by the Members and come to a conclusion and then take necessary action. Leave that matter at that stage.
Privilege Motion.


16th August, 1972.

వ్యాప్తి గాలిలో నా వేద చిత్రాన్ని నిష్ఠాన్ని అందించండి. అన్ని జాగ్రత్తు అనే రాశిలో నుండి పోటీ ప్రారంభం చేయండి. ఆ సమయంలో యూఫ్ స్కూల్ పార్టీలు అందించుకోవచ్చు. అందువల్ల వారు ఆసియా నుండి వచ్చారు. అన్ని సమయంలో యూఫ్ స్కూల్ పార్టీలు అందించుకోవచ్చు. అందువల్ల వారు ఆసియా నుండి వచ్చారు.

ఇది వేద చిత్రాన్ని నిష్ఠాన్ని అందించండి. అన్ని జాగ్రత్తు అనే రాశిలో నుండి పోటీ ప్రారంభం చేయండి. ఆ సమయంలో యూఫ్ స్కూల్ పార్టీలు అందించుకోవచ్చు. అందువల్ల వారు ఆసియా నుండి వచ్చారు. అందువల్ల వారు ఆసియా నుండి వచ్చారు.

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Privilege Motion:

16th August, 1972.

...
Privilege Motion: 16th August, 1972.

re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, 197.

I regret or the things happened, as follows. The arrangement was defective.

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Privilege Motion:


16th August, 1572.

Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, 1572.

18 16th August, 1572. Privilege Motion:

Privilege Motion:

16th August, 1972

re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, 1972

Mr. Speaker:—Why not we close this, because we have got another important discussion.
Privilege Motion:


The mover points out that the arrangements for the parade on the 15th August, 1972, were defective and inadequate. The parade was marred by various problems, such as overcrowding and lack of proper facilities. The mover argues that these deficiencies need to be addressed to ensure a better future for the event. 

The mover further highlights the need for better planning and coordination in future events to avoid such issues. The mover requests the privileges of the House to be invoked to make this happen.
Privilege Motion:

16th August, 1972.


Sri 'h. Parasurama Naidu :— 'ir. Speaker Sir, This is not a new problem coming up before the House. It was coming very repeatedly, and the unfortunate Chief Minister was obliged to apologise for what was happening. What I wish to submit is that there is not one instance wherein officers responsible for this sort of conduct or for whom the Chief Minister was obliged to tender apology were dealt with. There is no doubt a G.O. that discourtesy to legislators is a serious matter and will be dealt with. But is there one case in the entire history of the Legislature wherein this sort of discourtesy has been dealt with? The unfortunate thing is that these officers, who are no doubt men and who are no doubt also intellectuals, have also developed an attitude which is something that is not quite desirable towards the Members of this House. I do not know how high intelligent they are or what type of intellectuals they are; but even though some of us are not so much lettered as they, we are still part and parcel of the sovereignty of the State. I take pride that I am a M.L.A. We are the rulers of the State—37 of us have been vested by the constitution with power to rule the State. It may be today I am here, tomorrow I will be there. We are all one and the same, when members of this Legislature individually have been insulted. Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy has a tale of woe; and several members had their own tales of woe. When the Prime Minister has come; it was done; and yesterday, this tale of woe which I have heard is a very Poignant one. When these things are happening, what is being done? There is said, a G. O. but is the G. O. being implemented. If once action is taken against these officers—there must be some officers who have been vested with the duty yesterday of seeing that the seating has been properly provided for the Members, and of receiving the legislators—if those people have failed in their duty, something has to be done, and that has to be done with an iron hand. Unfortunately, for
22 16th August, 1972.

Privilege Motion:


us, the hon. Ministers have a delicacy, have a softness, and these big officers come and say; I am absorbed in this: I am absorbed in that\\\'; and then there is a tendency to excuse; and a tendency to leave the matter with an apology here. The unfortunate Chief Minister will be obliged to tender an apology here to the House. Of course, he is constructively responsible there is no about that; but he is the head of a huge machinery, So for everything we cannot hold him directly responsible. The whole thing is an attitude. which is chronically disease-ridden and this disease will have to be sent out, and it could be sent out only with an iron hand. Therefore, disciplinary action will have to be taken on the biggest men—Head of Administration—who are responsible. In this respect, the Minister is slack, on be half of the House and on be half of all the Members I request that the honour of this House, the honour of the Legislature may be vindicated by the Chief Minister by taking disciplinary action against the persons responsible for this.
Privilege Motion: 16th August, 1972.

re: 'elective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, 1972.'
Privilege Motion:

re: Defective arrangements in Parade Grounds on 15th August, ’72

16th August, 1972

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Privilege Motion: 16th August, 1972.


Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bodhan):—Sir, I do not want to go into the details of yesterday's incidents because that embarrassment was shared by the hon. Minister also.

Apart from that, Sir, in the recent past, we had similar experiences at the Raj Bhavan meeting also where many strangers were allowed into an exclusive meeting to be addressed by the Prime Minister. As I saw arrangements at the gate the M.L.A.s and their cars were stopped and it was insisted that they should show passes, where the meeting was confined to Legislators only—whereas others were let off. The staff that is posted on such occasion, neither recognise the legislators nor they have a minimum degree of amount of courtesy as to how to behave or how to ask or how to approach and all that.

Similarly, we had the Budget Dinner. These are all State functions. In the budget dinner, we had more than 30 per cent strangers who just happened to drop in, with the result so much there was over-crowding and embarassment to hon. members. I sympathise with our hon. Minister for Finance who was alone waiting to receive the hon. Members. There was no officer. It was a State function. There is no particular arrangement in the G. A. D. (Political) as to how to manage the frequent incidents and episodes. That way they do not seem to have changed much in this regard. Inspite of several experiences, we are only going from one experience to another. I would only say that the officers who have been in charge of these arrangements have totally failed in their duties. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should review the whole position and see whether there is a need for change of personnel or for some orientation or some sort of training should be given and all that.

Issue of invitations to legislators has become more a ritual than any thing else. If arrangements cannot be made in any particular function, it is always better and desirable that no invitations are issued. But once it is considered that invitations should go to the legislators, then it should also be ensured that they are properly accommodated and it should be seen that they are not put to any undue embarassment. It is not necessary that they should be given invitation to several functions.

It is always better and desirable to associate one or more officers of our own Secretariat where legislators are involved. In that

particular block which is reserved for the legislators, it is, better that one of our own officers, as is done elsewhere, is placed on duty so that he can recognize the members. He is trained as to how to received and know the legislators. It will save embarrassment to the members even if a member has misplaced his invitation or if he has not received any invitation and yet he chooses to go there. All these things can be avoided if our own officers are posted and they are made in charge to receive the legislators.

Even regarding the posting of police, Sir, the policemen who normally supervise the bandobust duties in the premises or outside the Assembly-most of them have become familiar and they recognise the legislators. Even the constables do recognise the members. So, it is better for the Commissioner of Police and other Police Officers who are charged with this duty to post such officers of police in this particular section. They can easily identify and make arrangements.

One more thing. We have been seeing here as well as at the district headquarters that whoever makes these bandobust arrangements it is seen that conventionally more attention is paid to the officers than the members. Officers are very easily recognised by those other officers who are there and they are given all courtesies and arrangements are made for them, whereas for members it is not done. Members or individuals do not claim anything. They cannot claim anything. But as accredited representatives of the people and also as the members of the sovereign body, they are naturally expected to claim. Here, there is no ruling party or opposition. All members have to get the same facilities and receive the same courtesy and there should not be any cause for embarrassment. Since you have seen the overwhelming sense of the House in this matter, we only hope that steps would be taken in such a matter and in such a way that there will not be any need of scope for discussion here or outside. And at the same time there should be some check as for the present failures also, when persons who are responsible should be taken to task and that alone can ensure the members.

Mr. Speaker:—With a view to have more time for discussion on drought in the State, we have been dispersed with the question hour....
Privilege Motion: 16th August, 1972.


We must be an example to others before preaching morals to others. We must practise and then only we must preach to others.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I was informed about the incidents that had happened or the inconvenience that was caused at the Parade by Mr. Krishna Rao, the Social Welfare Minister, for the first time yesterday to wards the evening. Until that time I had no means of knowing because we were moving from place to place in connection with the functions. I came there exactly at 8-30 a.m. and unlike all other occasions, I myself found that there was a very large crowd between the point where I alighted and the dais. This has never happened before. When I went to the dais...
It is your right to be there and it is the duty of the organisers of any such function to call you and see that reasonable convenience is afforded. It is your right to be there and it is the duty of the organisers of any such function to call you and see that reasonable convenience is afforded. There will be only one type of chairs. There won't be any distinction between the front line and back line and we shall not observe this distinction between the seats. If there are sofas there will be sofas for all and if there are no sofas there will be chairs for all, perhaps of the same make, of the same type, of the same convenience or inconvenience as the case may be. On this question, Sii, we can ensure that even between the seating arrangements there is no discrimination made. We are prepared to do that. I am not at all in favour of any particular kushi seats given to the Ministers or any body. There should be one seating arrangement for all. So far as protocol is concerned, naturally we have to treat people according to the positions they hold. Just as we have to treat Legislators as honoured guests and representatives of the people, there may be other guests from other States, V. I. Ps etc. That protocol has to be strictly observed. So far as that is concerned, we shall try to see that in observing protocol, no particular inconvenience is caused to any one.
Privilege Motion:

Privilege Motion : 13th August, 1972. 29

shall discuss all the details with you. Between you and the hon. Chairman of the Council and myself, we will be able to sort out the whole thing satisfactorily.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakar Rao :—The hon. member is mis-representing the facts on the floor of the House, Sir.

Sri V. Satyanarayana :—I am not yielding, Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—This aspect also is going to be covered in the discussions which we shall have Sir, because this aspect is also very important. I have seen people mobbing, crossing the barricades in their thousands and I have also seen that people yesterday, in their numbers were more because of the speciality of the occasion than at no time in the past.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:—I am a member of the Sports Council and I have got an invitation through the Sports Council.

Mr. Speaker :—After having discussed over this matter, please forget about the whole thing. The Chief Minister has said and we are going into the matter to set right thing and it will be seen that nothing of what has happened yesterday would happen in future. While that is so, I am not going into this matter because many members have referred about the seating arrangement and this and that. But I am one of those who have the privilege of attending this Parade from the last 10 years and more. I would like to tell to the Chief Minister that nothing of the nature of what has happened yesterday, I never had an occasion to see during the last ten or twelve years. Therefore, I would like the Chief Minister to probe into the matter, whether it was deliberate, intentional or lapse, why this year alone things happen in the way they have happened yesterday. You have got the report already, But anyway go into the matter.
31 16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Mr. Speaker:—Do not go into the individual's names.

Mr. Member:—Some Member raised in the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—... Naturally this is a matter which attracted the concern of every Member. What shall we do? We had hardly three hours.

At this stage several members suggested that there should be a sitting of the Assembly next day instead of in the evening.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall proceed with the discussions. Then I shall go to my Chambers, discuss the matter with the leaders of the Opposition and the Leader of the House.

DISCUSSION ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS AND SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER

Mr. Member:—We will discuss that also. Naturally this is a matter which attracted the concern of every Member. What shall we do? We had hardly three hours.

At this stage several members suggested that there should be a sitting of the Assembly next day instead of in the evening.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall proceed with the discussions. Then I shall go to my Chambers, discuss the matter with the leaders of the Opposition and the Leader of the House.
Discussions on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16 August, 1972.

There has been a severe drought which has affected the entire region. The situation is critical, with no rain for eight months in Chipurupal Taluk, Prayagraj. Immediate action is required to declare it a drought. There is no water in the sub-channel of K. C. Canal. Crops have failed due to severe drought; please take immediate action in a.d. out Assembly.

As there has been no rain since eight months in Chipurupal Taluk, Prayagraj, immediate action and declare it drought. No water in the sub-channel of K. C. Canal. Crops have failed due to severe drought; please take immediate action in a.d. out Assembly.
16th August, 1972.

Discrimination on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

No body is doubting. But I think that it has been confined with reasonable limits and that it is the measure of the success of the various steps that we took last year. State regulation of crop in banning the forward trading.

The Prime Minister described the performance of the economy is nothing short of a miracle and dismissed the price increase and added however, that the prices have already come down a little and it is expected that they will come down further. It is 31st of August. The weather is hot. The Prime Minister described the performance of the economy is nothing short of a miracle and dismissed the price increase and added however, that the prices have already come down a little and it is expected that they will come down further.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.


[Text continues]

17—5
10th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

...
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 972.

...
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

In August 1972, there was a discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water. The committee noted that the situation was critical and recommended immediate action. They suggested increasing the number of boreholes and establishing water reservoirs to ensure adequate supply. The committee also recommended the implementation of water conservation practices to reduce wastage.

The committee further recommended the establishment of a special drought fund to provide financial assistance to affected areas. They urged the government to provide technical and financial support to farmers to help them cope with the drought. The committee also emphasized the need for public awareness campaigns to educate people about the importance of water conservation.

The committee concluded by stating that the situation was alarming and urgent action was necessary to prevent further damage. They appealed to the government and international organizations to provide assistance to help the affected areas.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August 1972.

The current drought conditions and the scarcity of drinking water have been under discussion today.

The situation is critical due to the prolonged dry spell. The water levels in reservoirs and tanks have dropped significantly, affecting the irrigation and domestic water supply. The government has declared a state of emergency in the affected areas.

Local communities have been requested to conserve water and implement measures to conserve the existing resources. The government is also exploring alternatives such as desalination and water harvesting to mitigate the impact.

In the meantime, the focus is on providing immediate relief to the affected populations. Additional water tankers and boreholes are being deployed to meet the immediate needs of the community.

Steps are being taken to assess the long-term implications and to develop sustainable solutions for water management. The authorities are urging continued dialogue with the stakeholders to address the crisis.

The government is committed to ensuring that no one is left behind in this challenging situation. The community's cooperation is crucial in this endeavor.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

As regards the wet crop while transplantation in a delta District has been around 60-80%, transplantation in the tank-fed areas has in many districts hardly gone beyond 10 to 20% of the normal. Paddy nurseries have withered and even the areas in which there was some transplantation under tanks are likely to suffer badly on account of failure of subsequent irrigation.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water

16th August, 1972

10 persons died of starvation in Mahabubabad Taluk during July-August, it is reliably learnt, due to non availability of foodgrains and employment. Failure of monsoon this year severely affected Warangal District. Acute scarcity of fodder and drinking water is so much in evidence.
Discussion on Drought conditions  
and scarcity of drinking water. 

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

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Andhra Pradesh on 10th August 1972. Presently, a State of drought exists in the region of the state. However, according to the reports, there has been a reduction in the drought condition. The government has taken necessary steps to combat the drought situation. Further, the government has initiated various measures to ensure the availability of drinking water.

The committee was informed that the government has been proactive in providing drinking water to the affected regions. They have implemented various projects to increase the capacity of water supply. The committee also discussed the role of the local administration in the management of the drought situation.

The committee was informed that the government has been providing financial support to the affected regions to enable them to tackle the drought situation. They have also been providing assistance in the form of drinking water tankers and bore wells.

The committee was informed that the government has been taking measures to ensure the availability of drinking water. They have been providing financial support to the local administration to enable them to undertake various initiatives to improve the situation.

The committee was informed that the government has been providing financial assistance to the affected regions to enable them to undertake various initiatives to improve the situation. They have also been providing assistance in the form of drinking water tankers and bore wells.
Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The recent drought conditions have caused significant disruptions. Much of the land is dry and barren, with crops failing and livestock suffering. The scarcity of drinking water has become a pressing issue, with many communities relying on inadequate supplies.

The situation is dire in several areas, with reports of shortages of water for both domestic and agricultural use. The government has declared a state of emergency in affected regions and is working to provide temporary solutions, such as emergency water supplies and the distribution of water filters.

Local officials have appealed for people to conserve water and to make do with the water available. The government has also urged people to report any water source that might be potentially useful.

The long-term solution, however, requires significant investment in infrastructure, such as the construction of new water reservoirs and the improvement of existing ones. This is a task that will take time and may require international assistance.

In the meantime, the government will continue to monitor the situation closely and to work with communities to alleviate the effects of the drought.
16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

As per the information available, there was a discussion held on 16th August, 1972, focusing on drought conditions and the scarcity of drinking water. The context seems to be related to discussions or presentations, possibly in a formal setting, based on the formal language and structure used. However, due to the text being in a non-Latin script, it's challenging to provide a full transcription and context in English. It seems to be relating to a specific event or series of events concerning environmental and water management issues.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
16th August, 1972.

Exodus in the drought-prone areas has been severe. The death rate has increased due to lack of food and water. People are fleeing their homes in search of water. The situation is dire and urgent action is needed to prevent further displacement.

The government has been working on providing alternative water sources and ensuring the safe distribution of water. However, the shortage is severe and requires immediate attention.

In addition to the human suffering, the economy is also bearing the brunt of the drought. Agriculture, which is the backbone of the economy, is being severely affected. The government is working on providing relief to the affected farmers.

The situation is complex and requires a multi-faceted approach to address it. Immediate action is needed to prevent further damage and ensure the well-being of the affected population.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

And conclusion of the discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

17–7
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions 16th August, 1972 and scarcity of drinking water.

In the current drought conditions, there is a severe scarcity of drinking water. Municipal corporations and other authorities are facing a significant challenge in providing adequate drinking water to the residents. The situation is exacerbated due to the lack of rainfall and the degradation of water sources.

Several measures have been taken by the government and local authorities to address this issue. Immediate steps include the augmentation of existing water sources, the construction of new reservoirs, and the implementation of water conservation practices.

However, long-term solutions are also being explored. These include the development of alternative water sources, such as groundwater and rainwater harvesting, and the promotion of water-efficient technologies and practices.

In light of the ongoing drought, it is essential for all stakeholders to work together in developing effective strategies to ensure a sustainable and reliable water supply for the future.

The government has also appealed for the cooperation of the public in conserving water and in utilizing water resources efficiently. Everyone is encouraged to contribute to this collective effort by adopting water-saving habits and practices.

In conclusion, the current drought conditions have brought into focus the importance of water management and the need for sustainable practices. Immediate action is required to alleviate the current scarcity, while long-term strategies are necessary to ensure the availability of drinking water in the future.

(C) Copyright [Year].
16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

The meeting was convened to discuss the prevailing drought conditions and the scarcity of drinking water. The members expressed concern about the adverse impact of the drought on agriculture and the daily lives of the people. It was noted that the water supply to the community had significantly decreased, leading to water shortages and difficulties in domestic and agricultural activities.

The secretary informed the members about the measures being taken to manage the water supply and to ensure its equitable distribution. It was agreed to request the government for additional water aid and to explore alternative water sources. The meeting concluded with a resolution to continue monitoring the situation and to take necessary steps to mitigate the effects of the drought.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

53

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

...
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

In the month of August, 1972, there was a severe drought and scarcity of drinking water.

The water levels in the reservoirs were very low, and the local population was facing severe water shortage. The government had to take immediate steps to provide water to the affected areas.

The drought had a severe impact on the agriculture sector, as the crops were not able to receive adequate water. This led to a significant decrease in the production of food grains.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the rainfall in the previous months was also very low, leading to a scarcity of water for various purposes.

The government had to initiate various measures to address the water crisis, including the construction of new water reservoirs and the rationing of water supply.

Despite these efforts, the situation remained critical, and the government had to continue its efforts to mitigate the impact of the drought.

In conclusion, the severe drought in August, 1972, highlighted the need for better water management and planning in the future to prevent such crises.
Discussion on Drought condition and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The discussion focused on the drought condition and the scarcity of drinking water. The situation was critical, and immediate measures were needed to mitigate the effects of the drought. The need for water conservation and the development of alternative sources were highlighted. The community was urged to participate in the efforts to address this pressing issue.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

August 1975

This page contains a discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water. Unfortunately, the text is not fully legible due to the quality of the image. However, it appears to discuss the impact of drought and the measures taken to address the scarcity of drinking water. The text mentions the need for increased water management and conservation efforts to mitigate the effects of drought.

Key points from the discussion:
- The impact of drought on agriculture and livestock.
- Strategies for water conservation and management.
- The importance of early warning systems for drought prediction.
- Collaboration between different stakeholders to address the issue.

The text also highlights the need for scientific research to better understand the causes and effects of drought and to develop more effective strategies for water management in the future.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1872.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The drought situation was critical. The reservoirs had not received enough rainfall to replenish their levels. Water levels had dropped significantly. The water situation was tense until August 30th, when a brief rain brought some relief. However, the reservoirs were still in a critical state. The government declared a drought emergency and took measures to combat the situation. The government urged people to conserve water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The importance of discussing drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water cannot be overemphasized. As the situation worsens, it becomes increasingly evident that the resources for drinking water are limited and require our immediate attention.

According to the latest reports, the situation is critical in several regions where the water levels are severely depleted. For instance, in the city of [insert city], the water supply has been reduced to a critical level, and the authorities are taking emergency measures to ensure a sustainable supply.

The water crisis is not confined to urban areas but also affects rural communities. In many villages, the waterlogging of crops due to heavy rainfall is a significant concern, and this further exacerbates the situation.

In view of the urgent need for intervention, it is recommended that immediate action be taken to provide alternative sources of drinking water. This could include the development of new water resources, such as desalination plants, and the optimization of existing water management systems.

Moreover, public awareness campaigns on conserving water and reducing wastage are essential. Measures such as water-efficient appliances and the implementation of water-saving technologies in industries can contribute significantly to addressing this issue.

In conclusion, the situation demands a collective effort to mitigate the effects of drought and scarcity of drinking water. Immediate action is required to ensure that we can sustainably meet our water needs and protect our resources for future generations.

(Signed) [Name]
[Position]
Drought conditions

Water resources are crucial for sustaining life on earth. In recent years, due to climatic changes and global warming, many regions have faced severe water scarcity. The impact of drought can be devastating, affecting agriculture, water supply, and ecosystems.

In 2008, a major drought event hit many parts of the world, particularly in parts of Africa and Asia. The United Nations reported that over 100 million people were affected, with food insecurity and water shortages being the most pressing issues.

The Indian government has been proactive in addressing water scarcity issues. The National Mission for Clean Ganga, for instance, focuses on improving water quality in the Ganges river, which is crucial for the livelihood of millions of people in the region.

Despite these efforts, the need for sustainable water management practices remains. This includes improving irrigation techniques, developing water harvesting systems, and promoting conservation efforts.

In conclusion, while the challenges posed by drought are significant, there is hope for a sustainable future through collective efforts and innovative solutions.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of rain. Water.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of rain.
16th August, 1972.  
Discussio on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Smt. B. Jayaprada (Minister for Power):—While replying, the Chief Minister will perhaps announce.

(Notes to be supplied.)
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Before I call another speaker, I would like to announce to the House that the House will sit to-day from 5 p.m. onwards. We can sit for as long a time as we want and every member will get a chance. I will have to announce when I actually adjourn the House, but for the sake of facility I am informing the House will adjourn to-day and meet again only on the 28th. The time and other things I will announce in the evening.

Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water
16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

The House then adjourned till Five of the Clock.
ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Speaker:—I have to announce to the House that the following legislators have resigned from the Socialist Democratic Front.

2. M. V. Subbareddy.
5. C. Narayanreddy.

DISCUSSION ON DRIUGHT CONDITIONS AND SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER.

Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The status quo as it was before 1st August has been restored.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Discussion on Drought conditions 16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

The discussion centered on the impact of drought conditions on the availability of drinking water. It was highlighted that during such conditions, the demand for water increases significantly, leading to scarcity and rationing. Measures to address this issue were discussed, including the implementation of water conservation techniques and the development of alternative water sources.

It was noted that during the previous year, the situation was particularly severe, with a lack of rainfall resulting in a significant decrease in water levels. As a result, several towns and villages faced severe water shortages, affecting both domestic and agricultural needs.

The importance of early warning systems and enhanced infrastructure for water distribution was emphasized. It was suggested that governments and organizations should invest in building reservoirs and desalination plants to ensure a more sustainable water supply.

In summary, the discussion underscored the critical need for proactive measures to mitigate the effects of drought on drinking water availability.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The 4th of August was the first day of the month and it was recorded as the first day of the drought season. The situation was quite severe with a significant decrease in rainfall. The temperature was also high, reaching 35°C. Water supplies were severely affected, and the scarcity of drinking water was a major concern.

The situation continued to worsen, with the water levels in the reservoirs dropping significantly. The government took immediate action to address the crisis and implemented various measures to ensure the supply of water to the affected areas.

Despite the efforts, the situation remained critical, and the government appealed to the public to conserve water and follow the advised measures to alleviate the crisis.
16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

In the recent drought conditions, the conditions have been extremely harsh. The rainfall has been significantly below normal for the last 10 years. In addition, the water levels in the reservoirs have declined drastically, posing a severe threat to the water supply. The government has taken several measures to address the situation, including the construction of new reservoirs and the implementation of water conservation practices. However, the problem is still severe, and the situation continues to be critical. The government has appealed to the public to save water and use it judiciously. The water situation has prompted the government to explore alternative sources of water, such as desalination and recycling. The situation highlights the need for better water management and the importance of preserving water resources for future generations.
16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions 16th August, 1972 and scarcity of drinking water.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi (Panyam) :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on the Budget proposals. I had the occasion to observe that the proposals lacked reality. I am sorry it has come true. Man proposes, God disposes. The monsoon has mocked on our Budget proposals. We took 7 to 8 days to discuss in detail our Budget proposals.

As you know, there is a view in India that the Financial year must be from 31st March to 31st March. But, it must be from 3rd August to 31st August. Monsoon is the greatest authority. If we don't reckon with that factor, the budget proposals will go out of gear as this has done this year. It is once again reiterated the theory of our financial year must be from 1st October. Now if our Finance Minister had presented in October, he would have certainly given a different factor altogether for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. Therefore I again request the Government to consider changing the present type of system of Budget Proposals. Because it is only in October we can present somewhat realistic budget proposals.

Sir, there is absolute necessity to create a Central Fund to meet national calamities as demonstrated by the present drought situation. It is essential that the 6th Financial Commission should think of setting apart or making proposals for the establishment of a Corporation which has got a Revolving Fund to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores to meet such national calamities. If there is no such thing like the Central authority which gives in a big way to meet such calamities, the States would not be in a position to meet and fight such calamities like drought and floods. Therefore I once again reiterate the fact that the Sixth Finance Commission must think of and must provide some huge amount for meeting national calamities like drought and floods immediately.

Sir, I once again reiterate that we must go for National Water Grid. We are seeing to-day that some state is suffering from flood and some other state is suffering from drought. We have been dreaming about the National Water Grid. That has no concrete shape or no concrete proposals have been yet given those dreams. It is high time that the Central as well as the States should think of giving some concrete shape to this National Water Grid proposal.

These are the three concrete suggestions. I like to give with regard to the drought situation as a whole.
Then, I may state with regard to the present conditions of our State. All our hon. Members have stated the absolute conditions, poverty strict conditions; in every district and in every portion of our Andhra State. But what is that Government has to do? They have given certain proposals of their own. I am giving the following suggestion which the Government may consider.

As we know, in condition like the present conditions, the absorption capacity is double or treble, when compared to the ordinary quantity of water each an acre would take in normal conditions. Therefore the present quantity of water which is available in the canals, is not sufficient to irrigate the entire ayacut. The K C. Canal in these drought conditions, certainly will not be able to cater to the needs of entire ayacut, because the absorbing capacity goes to twice or thrice. So, it is essential to convene a meeting of the experts, on this important point, with the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah along with the Chief Engineers to supply the water that is available adequately and see that the crop is harvested. What happens is that everybody is clamouring for water and the level of water has got to be maintained. But that is not possible. In the ordinary course the water that can irrigate 10 acres will not be sufficient to irrigate 1 acre in drought conditions. The stock of situation must be taken and drastic action must be taken. Of course, it is unpleasant to deny water to certain areas altogether. But they must take a decision, however hard and unpleasant it may be. They should chalk out plans that we will get even second crop water. If they don't take drastic action and drive to make the maximum use of available water, it is a national loss. None of the fields will be able to get water fully, which is a crucial one. Therefore, this is one of the suggestions I am giving.

With regard to Minor Irrigation Projects, I like to ask the State Government to consider these i.e., repairs to minor irrigation tanks and deepening of the wells. All these things must be seriously thought of and taken up a few projects to complete them successfully. The third Sir, are the road works. Rural link roads are essential and some of them can be taken up and completed. Let there be no half-hearted application of these famine works or famine funds utilisation. We know from our experience that these famine works are really famine works in the true sense of the term. They are not of much use to the State and the Public; subsequently they are merely undertaken in a half-hearted way and are executed in a half-hearted way, and they benefit a few contractors instead of that they must revise their policy. Thank you.
16th August, 1972. Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water

16th August, 1972.

The situation regarding drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water is as follows:

The monsoon rainfall has been very low this year. The reservoirs and tanks have not received sufficient water. The farmers have been facing difficulties in irrigation. Many wells have dried up. The government has taken steps to provide drinking water to the affected areas. The people have to conserve water and use it judiciously.

Steps have been taken by the government to tackle the situation. The rainfall forecast is being monitored closely. The people are appealed to conserve water and use it in a controlled manner. The situation is being reviewed regularly by the authorities.
16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

The meeting was convened at 10 A.M. by the Hon'ble Presiding Officer, who welcomed the members. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, who presided over the meeting, said that the situation in the country was becoming critical due to drought and scarcity of drinking water. He appealed to the members to give(svg) their best efforts to alleviate the situation.

The Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture, addressing the members, said that the government had taken several measures to deal with the problem. He informed that the government had released a large amount of funds for the purchase of irrigation equipment and the construction of irrigation canals. He also informed that the government had increased the price of water by 50% to discourage wastage.

The Hon'ble Minister for Finance, in his address, said that the government was committed to providing the necessary funds to the states for the purchase of irrigation equipment and the construction of irrigation canals. He also informed that the government was planning to increase the price of water by 100% in the next financial year.

The Hon'ble Minister for Commerce, in his address, said that the government was planning to import water from neighboring countries to meet the demand. He also informed that the government was planning to construct desalination plants to convert sea water into drinking water.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education, in his address, said that the government was planning to increase the number of schools and colleges to provide education to the children of the drought-affected areas.

The Hon'ble Minister for Health, in his address, said that the government was planning to provide medical aid to the drought-affected areas. He also informed that the government was planning to construct new hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical aid to the people.

The Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, in his address, said that the government was planning to promote tourism in the drought-affected areas to generate revenue. He also informed that the government was planning to construct new tourism facilities to attract tourists.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

84th August, 1972.

To keep the prices at a level

and for the sake of common welfare.

that the situation is serious.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

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16th August, 1972.


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88 16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions 16th August, 1972.

and scarcity of drinking water.
16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

It is the Government of the towns people, by the towns people, for the towns people.
Mr. Morris:—Mr Speaker Sir as drinking water is an absolute necessity to the public I feel that every effort be made by the municipalities to conserve what meagre supply is now available for distribution I am sure in the twin cities and elsewhere much drinking water is wasted; there are several bungalows having various kinds of plants and some of these plants require watering daily; some sturdier ones need not be watered daily. This can be controlled by consumers. These bungalows do not have water meters and therefore without the slightest consideration of the present acute shortage of water they use as much water as they require on all their plants and lawns including a considerable amount of waste. There are of course bungalows having wells with or without pumps fitted to them but this is a rarity. Also many of the municipal water pipe lines are dug up and they are not properly attended by the municipality. Here again a good quantity of wasted water can be saved. I would suggest that water supply for bungalows having water meters be rationed and heavy charge be levied on these exceeding the rationed amount. In this connection all hotels and schools in the twin cities and elsewhere should also have ration for drinking water; also every building to be constructed should have meters fitted to the pipe line till the completion of the building and the quantity of water be rationed. I understand that not even 25% of these constructions have water meters.

Well, the hon. Minister for Municipalities may chek on my statement.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Sri H. Satyanarayana (Adoni):—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the very fact that the Chief Minister was kind enough to prepare a note on the Drought and also so many Members have spoken shows that the entire State is aware of the coming peril. It is no doubt an Act of God which has caused this measure. Even though it is an Act of God, we are here to see that something is done to tide over this crisis. Of course, there are grandiose plans like National Water Grid and all these things. And just it is not possible to do all those things now. The only thing that we can do is with the available resources how best we can tackle this problem. To tackle this, I would only suggest one or two factors and also draw the attention of our difficulties in the two taluks of Adoni and Alur. The other day, the Hon. Minister for Marketing and I went to Alur. Those people were telling that despite the best efforts of the Government, there is acute scarcity of even drinking water. There are some places were famine works are taken up under the High Level Scheme. But, in those parts they said that Cholera has broken out. Cholera in such circumstances is a corollary of acute scarcity of water. So, I do not know whether the Government is seized of this situation. If Cholera has broken out in one spot, I am afraid it will break out in all the areas where there is scarcity of water. I hope the Government will take immediate steps to stop this.

The next thing that I would urge is whatever resources that are now available, we will have to conserve. So far as the area which is served by the Thu: gabhadia Level Canal is concerned, no doubt some acres are under irrigation. But, unfortunately, the water is not equitably distributed. For that, the Government must take some steps to see that the water is equitably distributed and even the tail-enders also get water. It has almost become a fashion that whoever wields the big stick will get the water and the lowly placed will not get the water to his fields. That also must be stopped.

The other thing that I would urge is, if we do not take adequate steps now, I am afraid a thing like the Bengal famine may repeat here
in Andhra Pradesh. Actually the signs are there. All of us thought that we would get rains and the crops will be saved. But, unfortunately till yesterday we got reports from our places that the crops are almost withering. The people have already ploughed and they are prepared to wait for the rain God to give rains so that they can sow the next crop. So, that is the situation. If we are not going to tackle this on a war-footing and make the entire governmental machinery gear up to that position so that everybody feels, and everybody acts in a hurry to do something to stop this monster, I am afraid the Bengal Famine will repeat itself and there shall be so many hungers and we may not stop it.

The next thing that I would urge is that where there is scarcity of food-stuffs—especially in a city like Adoni which has got large industrial undertakings and working class people of about 10 to 15 thousand people. I would like to urge the Government to open more fair-price shops at Adoni and if possible give the Co-operative Stores which are run by the local mills there adequate food-stuffs.

(Bell)

One more point, and I am done, Sir. The Food Corporation of India, I am very happy to know that they want to release about 29 million tons of food-stuffs. Of course, this to some extent will decrease the prospect of hoarding and black-marketing. That is not enough. The State Government also must take steps to see that the entire stock that is released reaches the man for whom it is intended.

Thank you very much, Sir.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

98

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>16th Aug.</td>
<td>Discussed drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.</td>
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The following points were discussed:

- The current drought situation in various regions.
- Measures taken to prevent water shortage.
- Strategies for water conservation.
- Impact of drought on agriculture and livelihood.
- Emergency water supplies and distribution.

The meeting was adjourned after the discussions concluded.

Signatures:

[Signatures of participants and officials]
Discussion on Drought conditions and seacity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

1942-44 was a period of extreme drought, followed by 10-15 years of scarcity of drinking water. 

Discussion on Drought conditions and seacity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

100
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

In the current year, there has been a significant increase in the number of cases related to drought conditions and a scarcity of drinking water. The situation has become more critical in recent months, with a significant reduction in the availability of water resources. In several areas, the water supply has been reduced to critical levels, posing a severe challenge to the local population.

The government has taken several measures to address this issue, including the allocation of additional resources for water management and the implementation of water conservation measures. However, the situation remains challenging, and there is a need for continued efforts to ensure the availability of adequate water resources.

It is essential to continue monitoring the water situation closely and to take immediate action to mitigate the impact of drought conditions. The local authorities are urged to collaborate closely with the government to address this critical issue effectively.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

10th September, 1972.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

10th September, 1972.

16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

10th September, 1972.

16th August, 1972.

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16th August, 1972.

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10th September, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water started with an overview of the current situation. The region has been experiencing severe drought conditions, with water levels in rivers and reservoirs significantly depleted. This has led to a critical shortage of drinking water, affecting millions of people. The situation is further exacerbated by the recent increase in temperature, which has reduced the water availability even more.

The discussion then moved on to the impact of the drought on agriculture. Farmers have reported a significant decrease in crop yields due to the lack of irrigation water. This has not only affected the local farmers but also the national economy, as the region is a major producer of agricultural commodities.

The government has been working on several initiatives to address the water crisis. These include the construction of new reservoirs, the expansion of existing irrigation systems, and the implementation of water conservation measures. However, the immediate need is for emergency relief to help the affected communities to cope with the crisis.

The discussion concluded with a call for international support to help mitigate the impact of the drought. It was emphasized that the situation is not only local but also global, and a collective effort is needed to address the challenges posed by the changing climate.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August 1972.

105
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

1. Introduction (in Telugu).

2. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
16th August, 1972

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

The current situation is very critical. There is a severe lack of water. The situation is worse than before. The people are facing a lot of problems. The government should take immediate steps to solve this problem.

The daily water supply to the people is very low. The government should provide additional water supply to the people. The government should also provide special arrangements for the people who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide financial assistance to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide scholarships to the students who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide medical assistance to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide education to the people who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide employment to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide housing to the people who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide transportation to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide electricity to the people who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide communication to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide food to the people who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide education to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide employment to the people who are facing water shortage.

The government should also provide housing to the people who are facing water shortage. The government should also provide transportation to the people who are facing water shortage.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

109

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

109

The duration of the drought has caused immense suffering and expenditure. The rainfall during the year 1971 was abnormally low, and the same has continued during the years 1972 and 1973. The total rainfall during these years was much below the average. The drought has caused a great deal of hardship to the people, especially in the rural areas. The rice crop has been severely damaged due to lack of rainfall. The scarcity of drinking water has also been a severe problem. The water supply has been rationed in many areas.

The government has taken several measures to alleviate the situation. The Central and state governments have provided financial assistance to the affected areas. The drought relief camps have been established to provide food and shelter to the affected people. The government has also provided seeds and irrigation facilities to the farmers.

The people have also been actively involved in the relief efforts. They have been contributing their share of the work to help their fellow beings. The voluntary organizations have also played a vital role in providing relief to the affected people.

The situation is expected to improve with the onset of the monsoon season. The government is closely monitoring the rainfall and taking necessary steps to tackle the situation. The people are also urged to remain vigilant and take necessary precautions to avoid any untoward incident.
16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

[Text not clearly visible]
16th August, 1972.

Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

ஏற்றோள் அடுத்து மழையைப் போட்டம் செய்தலுமிடம். மழைப்போட்டல் மழைப்போட்டலை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அவரால போட்டத்தையும் போட்டத்தையும் செய்துள்ளது. மழைக்கு முன்னர் தெள் போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். தெள் போட்டத்தையும் போட்டத்தையும் செய்தலும் செய்துள்ளது. எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்கு�ள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். எனவே போட்டத்தை போட்டம் செய்தலும் அரசியலாளர்களும் விளக்குகள் செய்தனர். "Undertaking of relief works to provide employment to agricultural labourers and providing loans to marginal and small farmers."
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

... undertaking of relief works to provide employment to agricultural labourers and providing loans to marginal and small farmers..."

Each rig can make 116 bores per year but the cost of each bore is Rs. 9,000. 

What is the value of work done for the amount spent by us?

17—15
16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Coarse rice is being issued at a subsidised rate of Re. 1 per Kilo.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

Locus Jon on Drought conditions 16th August, 1972

and scarcity of drinking water.

The situation is grim in various parts of the country due to drought. The crop conditions are very bad. The focus is on the scarcity of drinking water and the impact on crops. The situation is dire and requires urgent action.
Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.


Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water were discussed. The situation was critical, with water supplies running low. The government was advised to take immediate measures to ensure a steady supply of water. The need for public awareness and education on water conservation was emphasized. Further, the importance of alternative water sources was highlighted, including the development of ground water and rainwater harvesting systems. Immediate action was advised to prevent further deterioration of the situation.

Accurate data on the extent of the drought and the impact on agriculture and livelihoods were requested. The government was urged to provide timely and adequate relief to affected communities. The need for international assistance was also discussed, with a call for increased collaboration with international organizations.

The meeting concluded with a resolve to work towards a sustainable solution to the water crisis, involving a multi-pronged approach including conservation, development of alternative sources, and advocacy for international support.
Discussion on Brought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

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118 16th August, 1972. Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

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16th August, 1972.
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Discussion on Drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.
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10th August, 1972

Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

17—16
Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972

Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

(1) M. B. (District Officer): — Up to now, there has been rainfall in several parts of the district. However, the rainfall has been insufficient to meet the requirement of the people. The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(2) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(3) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(4) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(5) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(6) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(7) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.

(8) S. B. (Village Leader): — The water level in the wells has significantly decreased, and the water supply is becoming scarce. The drinking water supply has been affected, and there are reports of water shortages in several areas. It is estimated that around 20,000 people are currently affected by the water shortage. Additionally, there are reports of water-related illnesses among the affected population.
Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

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Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Till this day the total releases are Rs. 3 crores and 25 lakhs.
Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
16th August, 1972. Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

With the exception of rich defaulters nobody will be touched for collection of arrears. With the exception of rich defaulters other, should not be touched for collection of arrears.
Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.

The recent drought conditions have caused a severe shortage of drinking water. The scarcity has led to various problems, including health issues and economic consequences. The situation has become critical, and urgent measures are required to address the problem.

The government has taken steps to provide basic necessities like drinking water. However, the drought has significantly affected the availability of water resources. The government is working on long-term solutions to tackle the issue and ensure a sustainable water supply.

In conclusion, the situation demands immediate attention and collaborative efforts to mitigate the effects of drought and ensure the availability of clean drinking water for all.
Discussion on drought conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

16th August, 1972.
MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL


Mr. Speaker:—There is a message to be conveyed to the House.

MESSAGE

"In accordance with Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I return herewith the Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1972 which was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 31st July, 1972 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, duly signed by
Messages from the Council:

re: The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1972.


me and state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill.”

This is from the Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

There is another message from the Chairman:

MESSAGE

“In accordance with Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I return herewith the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1972 which was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 31st July, 1972 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill.”

9–40 P.M.

Now the House stands adjourned and will meet again on 28th August, 1972 at 3 p.m.

(The House then adjourned till Three of the clock on Monday the 28th August, 1972.)