## THE ANDHRA PRADESH
### Legislative Assembly Debates
#### OFFICIAL REPORT

### CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral Answers to Questions.</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Notice Questions and Answers.</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written Answers to Questions (Starred).</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written Answers to Questions (Unstarred)</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matters under Rule 329:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: (1) Amount sanctioned by the Govt. for supply of equipments etc.</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and for payment of clothing allowance to the S. C. Medical students.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: (2) Remission of land revenue to the cyclone affected areas</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: (3) Damage to sugar cane crop due to cyclone and need to issue</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directives to the Sugar factories to accept the cane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Non-transfer of irrigation sources of ex-inam villages in</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore Dist. to Irrigation and Power Dept. and P.R.Dept.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Lay off by the management in the Barium Chemicals Ltd.</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers laid on the table:</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Contd. on 3rd cover]
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen:
1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri M. Narayan Reddy
3. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
4. Smt. N. Vijaya Laxmi
5. Smt. T.E.S. Ananda Bai
6. Sri Appanna Dora

Secretary: Sri K. Sreerama Chari

Deputy Secretaries:
1. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
2. Sri D. L. Narasimham

Assistant Secretaries:
1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
3. Sri R. N. Sarma
4. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
5. Sri T. L. Balaram
6. Sri M. Viswanatham
7. Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy
8. Sri P. Bashiah
9. Sri A. V. G. Krishna Murthy

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS—Contd.</th>
<th>PAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Announcement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Schedule of time for the receipt of Amendments to Bills.</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion on Cyclone.</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Expunction of certain portions from the proceedings.</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion on Cyclone (Contd.)</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beating of Sri Chandramouli by the Police in Parkal Police Station

31—

*10101 (N) Q. Sarvasri E. Aypapu Reddy, (Panyam) P. Janardhan Reddy, (Kamalapur) Syed Hasan, (Charminar) and Nissankar arao Venkata Ratnam(Guntur II) :—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether one person by name Sri Chandramouli was called by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Parkal, Warangal District to the Police Station on 21-8-1976 and was beaten by the Police Constables bearing Nos. 458 and 1058 indiscriminately without any reasons or cause and wrongfully confined putting handcuffs;

(b) whether Sri Chandramouli had sent any representations to the Deputy Inspector General of Police Warangal Range, and the Superintendent of Police, Warangal; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the erring Sub-Inspector and the Police Constables?

(a) No, Sir. Sri Chandramouli was kept at Parkal Police Station on the night of 17-6-1976 when he was not prepared to give any surety in petty case No. 103 76 booked against him under section 290 of I. P. C. for his misbehaviour with Road Transport Corporation Bus conductor and the passengers of Bus No APZ 7064. He was neither beaten nor hand-cuffed and confined wrongfully.

(b) Yes, Sir. Sri Chandramouli gave representations to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Warangal Range and the

*An Asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the member.

J No. 161—1
Superintendent of Police, Warangal on 7-6-76 and another representation to the Superintendent of Police, Warangal on 20-6-1976.

(c) Since the allegations levelled in the representations were not true, no action was considered necessary against the Sub-Inspector and Police Constables.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:- "When this has happened, Police Constable No. 272 and civilian Mr. B. Rajaiah were also present. The S. I. did not talk to him in any defamatory language or insulting language." This is the report.
Arrest of the Editor Publisher of Rehnuma-E-Deccan

32—

* 10099 (A) Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Chief Minis
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police (City) filed a complaint before the
Third Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad, under clause 5 (Five) of
the Defence of India Rules against the Editor, Printer and Publisher
of the 'Rehnuma-e-Deccan' Mr. Syed Vikharuddin and the Chief Re-
porter, Mr. Chandar Srivastav and whether a non-bailable arrest
warrant issued in this connection after a change in the political situ-
ation; and

(b) the guilt for which a complainant was filed and a non-
bailable warrant issued?

Smt J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir. The Police filed a charge
sheet before the IV Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad and not III
Metropolitan Magistrate.

(b) A news item tending to cause fear and alarm in the minds
of the people was published in the 'Rehnuma-e-Deccan' dated
12.6.1976. Since this was considered to be a prejudicial report and the
publication was, in turn, taken to be a prejudicial act, a case was
registered and a charge sheet filed in the court. As the offence was
non-bailable according to Law, a non-bailable warrant was issued.
27th December, 1977

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— It was withdrawn on 28-4-1977.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):— What is the substance of that news item that appeared in the Press which is taken as objection?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— That is this......

"That Arab who went to chose a bride for him selected a woman who is the mother of the prospective bride and also mother of 6 children and immediately that woman divorced her former husband and married the Arab and left the house leaving the children."

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is a fact. What is exactly the objectionable matter in that news item? Facts are published in the press. Under what provision of Law, the Government held it objectionable?

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—On the other day also, with regard to taking of action on the Editors of the newspapers and Reporters of newspapers we felt that it would amount to interference with the freedom of the press, and mis-use of the Powers vested with the Government. So, I suggest that there should be an Advisory Council consisting of Members from all parties and also the press representatives and that Committee would ensure the freedom of the press. Before any action is taken against any Member of the press that would ensure the freedom of press. Will the Govt. think of such an Advisory Council?
Allegation Against The D.M.H.O. Mahaboobnagar

Q. 10100 (I) — Q. Sarvasri Nissanka Rao Venkata Ratnam, M. Nanadas (Servepalii) and A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petition levelling allegations against Sri Romesh Ramchander, DMHO. of Mahaboobnagar has been received by the DMHS. and the Minister for Health;

(b) if so, the allegations levelled therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Raja Ram):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations relate to corruption and misuse of powers.

(c) An enquiry was conducted by Anti-Corruption Bureau. The allegations were not proved. Hence no action was taken against Dr. R. Omesh Ramachander.
27th December, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker :— Allegations of corruption and miss-use of power.

Misappropriation of Funds By Medical Officer, Narsapur

*10379. Q.-Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from Valvela Ranga Rao, S.K.V. Basavalingam etc. of Narasapur,
West Godavari Dist. in the months of March, April and May, 1977 against the Medical Officer Sri Venkat Rao regarding malpractices, fraud and misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 60,000/- in connection with family planning operations during the emergency;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Doctor is even today misappropriating the money by showing fraudulent indents; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the said Doctor?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) Complaints have been received against the Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital, Narasapur, West Godavari Dist. about the irregular performance of Family Planning operations and non-payment of incentive amounts.

(b) & (c):—The matter is being enquired into.

(Question No. 35 was not put)

Earth Dam Work of Gundlavagu Project

36—

* 10105 (Z) Q.—Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthy):—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that collusive tenders were filed on 23-7-1977 for the Earth Dam work of Gundlavagu project, Nugarthalap, Khammam district;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tender of Mr. Jyesta Venkateswarlu, with an excess of 40 per cent is being accepted for the same; and

(c) whether it is also true that the tender of Mr. Jyesta Venkateswarlu was received at 3.30 P.M. on the tender date as against the dead line of 3.00 P.M,
The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu) — (a) Six competitive tenders from reputed firms and contractors were received with requisite deposit etc.

(b) The Tender of Sri J. Venkateswarlu at the negotiated reduced offer of (+) 24.68% excess over sanctioned estimates (SSR 1976-77) was accepted.

(c) No, Sir.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Who were the Contractors that filed the tenders and what were the details?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir
(b) 65 Ex-servicemen were given 'D' form pattas.
(c) and (d) :—Yes Sir. Since the land for which pattas were issued in Chandragudem was found to be required by the Forest
Department, for raising bamboo plantation the Government in G.O.Ms. No. 384 F & R.D Department dt. 4-5-76 instructed the Collector to cancel these 'D' form pattas issued to the ex-military personnel in R.S. No. 10 of Chandrogudem village and that they should be provided alternate land in the disreserved forest area in Jangalapalli village.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—These are the Pattas issued to Ex-Service men, and Defence personnel who have been given so many assurances while in active service. Later, when they came out of Government service the pattas granted to them were cancelled because that land is required for raising the forest. What happened to the Government instructions that they should be provided some alternate land somewhere?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy—To the extent of 200 acres, land was provided as alternate land in the disreserved forest area in Jangalpalli village on the representation of the defence personnel. Originally pattas were granted to 65 ex-servicemen on the eve of Bharata Rathotsavam on August, 15, 1972 in Chandragudem. Since the land for which pattas were issued was found to be required by the Forest Department for raising bamboo plantation, the Government had instructed the Collector in May, 1976 to cancel the pattas issued to the ex-military personnel and provide alternative land to them in the dis-reserved forest area in Jangalapalli village. I have gone to that place with the revenue officers and I have instructed that 200 acres of disreserved forest area should be given to them; and pattas issued to them. Of course there is some dispute between some persons there as to whether their certificates are bona fide or not. That is under enquiry, But so far as the service personnel are concerned, there is no dispute, therefore it was also ordered that the pattas should be issued to them at an early date.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Can we take it, Sir, that the Government would not again change their mind to cancel these pattas also because this is a land which has been disreserved? After some time the Forest Department may come up with a request that the land should be made over to them for raising something else. Is the Government quite sure now that there won’t be further cancellation of these pattas. To that extent if the Government can make a firm commitment, the grantees can have peaceful possession. Otherwise there will be a state of uncertainty.

Mr. Speaker:—No such commitment can be given; even if it is given it cannot be kept up.
Mr. Speaker:—Even then, this was granted in 1972 and the Cabinet decided in 1976; it is not fair.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it is, pattas were granted in 1972; you again cancelled in 1976.

Mr. Speaker:—That is true; that cancellation itself is not proper.

Mr. Speaker:—Probably there were special reasons.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—They did not bring it under plough because it is uncultivable. They applied for loans for tractors, etc. Therefore it was cancelled and a better land was given.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—There is a state of uncertainty on account of all this. Pattas were issued in 1972 with a big fanfare and in 1976 they were cancelled.

Mr. Speaker:—There are two departments—one department grants and another cancels.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, the Forest Department has got a right to take even a patta land. The Forest Department can issue a notice and take over that land and give alternative land or compensation. That is the prerogative of the Forest Department where it finds that certain land is suitable for raising forest. It can also
take over private patta lands. There is not much of a difference between revenue assessed waste and private patta land when the question of preservation of forests arises or when the Forest Department wants to take it. Sir, here, we are not going to cause any loss to the defence personnel. I can assure the hon. Member that no hardship is caused to anybody.

Sri M. Omkar:—Can the Forest Department take any land without the consent of the Revenue Department.

Mr. Speaker:—Even private person's land they can take under law.

Sri M. Omkar:—In case it is a Government land, the consent of the Revenue Department must be taken.

Mr. Speaker:—No consent is necessary.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Even in respect of Revenue Department, it is not necessary. Under the law, wherever the Forest Department feels, it can take over by notification.

Transfer of Irrigation Sources In Nellore District To P.R. Department

38—

Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the irrigation sources in the following ex-zamin ax-inam villages in Nellore district have been transferred to the control of either the Irrigation and Power Department or Panchayat Raj Department.

1) Buradagalikothampalem 2) Maddali 3) Maddali Kandriga
4) Raghavapuram hamlet of Kesavaram 5) Chitted and 6) Ponnavolu.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the irrigation sources in the above villages and when they will be transferred to the control of the concerned Departments?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Most of them have been given over to the Panchayat Raj Department. Regarding the exact number, I will give separate information to the hon. Member because there are several more than 30 to 40.

Completion of Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project

39—

*10126 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma (Devarakonda)—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional funds have been allotted during 1977-78 for the construction of Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project and Vijayawada Thermal Station:

(b) the amount that will be given by Saudi Arabia for these schemes as per the agreement entered into with that country: and

(c) the time by which these projects will be completed with the additional funds

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) Yes sir, In respect of Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project an increased allotment of Rs. 32 crores was made against allotment of Rs.27.73 crores made for 1976-77. In view of the Agreement signed with the Government of Saudi Arabia on 2-6-77 for financial assistance, there is a possibility of getting further allotment of another 8 crores, in addition to Rs. 32 crores from Government of India. No additional funds have been provided for Vijayawada Thermal Station against the Budget allotment of Rs. 41 crores for 1977-78.

(b) According to the Agreement concluded and signed on 2-6-77 with the Saudi Fund for Development, Srisailam Hydro-Electric
Project and N'Sagar Power Project would get an assistance of 353 Million Saudi Riyals (approximately. Rs.93 crores) for early completion.

So far as Vijayawada Thermal Station is concerned, no Saudi Arabian Assistance is offered.

c) According to the agreement concluded with Saudi Fund for Development the Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project is scheduled to be completed by December, 1980. But according to the latest indication this may be completed only by June, 1981. Target date for completion of Vijayawada Thermal Station for Commissioning of Second unit is December, 1979 with the allotments to be made by the State Government.
Mr. Speaker:—I won't admit this question because there is a communication that this question should not be asked.

Mr. S. Jaipal Reddy:—As per the agreement concluded with the Government of Saudi Arabia, the project should be completed by 1980 but the Minister says it will now be completed by 1981 June. Will this not affect the terms of the agreement. Secondly, 7 generators have to be commissioned at Srisailam. So when will all the 7 generators be commissioned. The Minister says by 1981 June, only 4 generators will be commissioned.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th December, 1977.

It is not a loan from World Bank—38 rupees. In fact, it is going to be constructed much ahead of the schedule. Other works will be delayed.

Sri G. Rajaram:—As far as the dam is concerned, that is going to be constructed much ahead of the schedule. Other works will be delayed.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Can't we know the terms of the loan; we may not discuss them.
Mr. Speaker: No.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Whether the State has to repay or the Centre has to repay it?

Sri G. Rajaram: The Centre has to repay. As far as the State Government is concerned, we have to repay to the Centre.

Scheme To Combat Rat Menace

* 10393 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a scheme to combat Rat menace in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme;

(c) the expenditure involved;

(d) whether the said scheme is in implementation; and

(e) if so, in which district?

The Minister for P. W. D. (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao): —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of the scheme is to take special measures to control rodent menace, which is reported to have caused serious damage to paddy nurseries in the State.

To encourage the cultivators to purchase the required quantities of pesticides, the Govt. ordered in August, 1977, that 50% of the cost of the pesticides purchased by ryots for rodent control during 1977-78 shall be treated as subsidy.

Subsequently the Govt. of India has agreed to subsidise 33-1/3% of the cost of the pesticides and suggested that the remaining cost has to be shared equally by the State Government and the beneficiaries. Accordingly orders have been issued in December, 1977, approving the following pattern of assistance.

a) 33-1/3% of the cost to be borne by the Govt. of India.

b) 33-1/33% of the cost to be borne by the state Government.

c) 33-1/3% of the cost to be borne by the beneficiaries.

Rs. 2 crores approximately

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The scheme has been implemented in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warngal, Khammam, Nalgonda, and Mahaboobnagar.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th December, 1977

9-10 a.m.

(3) Mr. Narasimha:—Kindly provide the description of the machine in the sugar factories.

Mr. Das:—The sugar factories are operating on a sugar level of 96.97%.

(4) Mr. Reddy:—Whether the government is ready to supply the required quantity of paddy at the minimum price?

Mr. Das:—We are ready to supply the required quantity of paddy at the minimum price.

(5) Mr. Dutt:—What is the minimum quantity of sugar that is required to be produced and consumed in the country?

Mr. Das:—The minimum quantity of sugar required to be produced and consumed in the country is 50,000 tonnes.

(6) Mr. Mudgal:—What is the minimum price of sugar that is charged by the sugar factories?

Mr. Das:—The sugar factories charge a minimum price of Rs. 2.50 per kg.

(7) Mr. Mehta:—What is the minimum quantity of paddy that is required to be produced in the country?

Mr. Das:—The minimum quantity of paddy required to be produced in the country is 10,000 tonnes.
oral Answers to Questions 27th December, 1977. 287

(1) நன்றி - விளக்கம்: - ஒவ்வொரு கால விளக்கமும்.

(2) என்றுதெரியார் (நேர்வாய்ப்பு II): - ஒவ்வொரு காலத்தில் இல்லை, சாதாரணமாக அல்லை என்றும் அல்லைத் தவறும், அதை என்னும் திறன்றார் காலக்குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டார்; இது வருந்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது, தொடர்ந்து செய்யப்பட்டது போன்ற நேர்வாய்ப்பு தொடர்புகள்? 

(3) என்றுதெரியார் (நேர்வாய்ப்பு III): - என்னும் காலத்தில் காலமே சுமார் காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது, என்று கூறியது, என்றும் காலமே காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது. என்று தவறு தெரியும். 

(4) உண்மை - இல்லை: - சாதாரணமாக இல்லை, என்று கூறியது.

(5) என்றுதெரியார்: - அடுத்துப் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது (நேர்வாய்ப்பு IV) என்று தெரியலாம்.

(6) என்றுதெரியார்: - என்னும் காலத்தில் காலமே சுமார் காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது, என்று கூறியது, என்றும் காலமே காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது. என்று தவறு தெரியும்.

(7) என்றுதெரியார்: - சாதாரணமாக என்று என்று கூறியது.

(8) என்றுதெரியார் (நேர்வாய்ப்பு V): - என்னும் காலத்தில் காலமே சுமார் காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது, என்று கூறியது, என்றும் காலமே காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது. என்று தவறு தெரியும்.

(9) என்றுதெரியார்: - சாதாரணமாக என்று என்று கூறியது.

(10) என்றுதெரியார் (நேர்வாய்ப்பு VI): - என்னும் காலத்தில் காலமே சுமார் காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது, என்று கூறியது, என்றும் காலமே காலமாக விளக்கம் கொள்ளது. என்று தவறு தெரியும்.
Recruitment in Girijan Co-operative Corporation

*10101-(M)-Q.—Sarasvati T. Chitti Najdu (Paderu) K.A.N. Bukta (Harichandra Puram) S.A. Devshah (Both) M. Ramachandraiah (Bhadra chalam) and M.R. Deen (Visakhapatnam):—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Girijan Co-operative Corporation recently appointed a number of people (a) through direct recruitment and (b) by way of promotion and whether it is also a fact that tribals are generally ignored in the above process, and;

(b) The designations and scales of pay of persons thus appointed during the year 1975 and 1976 separately.

The Minister for Tribal Welfare and Marketing (Sri K. Appadu Dora):—(a) Yes Sir. While making appointments the claims of tribals have not been ignored.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement showing the Particulars of appointments made during the year 1975 by Direct Recruitment and by Promotion.

(A) By Direct Recruitment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Designation (UDCs)</th>
<th>Scale of pay (Rs)</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Commercial Manager</td>
<td>800-1300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Storage Officer</td>
<td>400-800</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Special Officer</td>
<td>Consolidated Pay 750/-</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sr. Assistants</td>
<td>310-560</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jr. Assistants</td>
<td>250-430</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Supervisor (Works)</td>
<td>310-560</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shandy Inspectors</td>
<td>250-430</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Salesmen</td>
<td>175-300</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Attenders</td>
<td>165-250</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lorry cleaners</td>
<td>165-250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Contingent staff</td>
<td>135+50% D.A. (Watchmen, Measurers, Sweepers, etc.)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 29 17 9 15 70
(B) By promotions: — 6 U.D.C.s. have been promoted as managers in the scale of pay of Rs. 480-900 (BC-1, OC-5). 28 L.D.C.s. have been promoted as U.D.C.s. in the scale of pay of Rs. 310-550 (STs-3, SC-1 BCs-4 and OCs-20). 18 Salesman have been promoted as L.D.C.s. in the scale of pay of Rs. 250-430 (STs-2, BCs-4, and OCs-12).

II. Statement showing the particulars of appointments made during the year 1976 by Director Recruitment and by Promotion.

(A) By Direct Recruitment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Scale of pay (Rs)</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senior Accounts Officer</td>
<td>750-1300</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Senior Manager</td>
<td>530-1050</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Transport Officer</td>
<td>Consolidated pay 600/-</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assistant Manager (Coffee)</td>
<td>480-900</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-do- consolidated pay 300/-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Extension Officer (Inds)</td>
<td>Consolidated pay 300/-</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Field Assistants (Coffee)</td>
<td>240-420</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>3 2 5  10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sr. Assistants (U.D.C.s) 310-560</td>
<td>3 ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Jr. Assistants (L.D.C.s) 250-430</td>
<td>Consolidated pay 300/-</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>Consolidated pay 300/-</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jr. Typists</td>
<td>250-430</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>3 1  4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jeep Drivers</td>
<td>240-420</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Beefeildmen</td>
<td>Consolidated pay 250/-</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1 1 2  4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Salesmen</td>
<td>175-300</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>78 13  91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Attenders</td>
<td>165-250</td>
<td>ST SC BC OC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Contingent staff (Watchmen, Sweepers 135+50% DA</td>
<td>Measurers)</td>
<td>15 1 1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL: 99 23 5 15  142
(B) By Promotion: 8 U.D.Cs have been promoted as managers in the scale of pay of Rs. 480-900 (SC-3, BCs-1, OCs-4)

4. L.D.Cs. have been promoted as U.D.Cs, in the Scale of pay of Rs. 310.560 (BC-1 OC-4)

8. Salesmen have been promoted as L. D. Cs. in the scale of Rs. 250-430 (ST-1, BC-2 and OC-5)

4. Jeep Drivers have been promoted as Lorry Drivers in the scale of Rs. 260-450 (ST-1, BC-1 and OC-2).

11 Lorry cleaners have been promoted as Jeep Drivers in the scale of Rs. 240-420 (STs-7, BC-3 and OC-1).

5 Contingent workers have been promoted as attenders in the scale of Rs. 165-250 (OC-5)
Loans for S. C. Corporation for Construction of Cinema Halls

42—

*10098-(M)-Q.—Sri S. Papi Reddy (Kanigiri):—Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Smt. Savithri Somanath applied to Scheduled Castes Corporation for Rs. 2.2 lakhs for construction of a Cinema Hall;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount has been sanctioned;

(c) whether it is not contrary to the professed policy of the Corporation; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to make the Minister for Harijan Welfare as Chairman of the Scheduled Castes Corporation and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Harijan Welfare (Sri P. Mahendranath):—

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Board is reconstituted with Minister (Harijan Welfare) as its Chairman.

Oral Answers to Questions

(1) 292: 27th December, 1977. Otai Answers to Questions

(2) 27th December, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions

(1) 292: 27th December, 1977. Otai Answers to Questions

(2) 27th December, 1977.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th December, 1977. 293

Business turnover of APCO till 30-5-1977

(a) The business turnover of APCO after the amalgamation of the societies of the three regions at the end of 30-5-1977 is as follows:

Sales of cloth Rs. 7.64 crores.

Yarn sold and distributed to societies. Rs. 2.15 crores.

(b) The estimated net profit of the APCO at the end of 30-5-1977 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
294 27th December, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions

(a) The Government are aware of daily employment of hundreds of labourers in Kakinada godowns and port for loading and unloading of goods.

(b) No complaint or representation from the contract labour against any exploitation or less payment of wages or lack of welfare amenities has been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the answer to clause (b) above.

नामक श्रेयों के अनुसार, अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आयुक्त नियुक्त किया जाएगा। कारण केवल तुलना करने के लिए है। अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आयुक्त नियुक्त किया जाएगा। कारण केवल तुलना करने के लिए है।

र. व. र. प्रश्न: — दूर दौड़ से आयुक्तों का हाल कैसे है? विभाग की नियुक्ति को कैसे अनुभव है?

र. व. उ. उत्तर: — आयुक्तों के लिए नियुक्ति का आयुक्तों का हाल कैसे है?

र. व. र. प्रश्न: — धर्माधिकारी के लिए अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आयुक्त नियुक्त किया जाएगा। कारण केवल तुलना करने के लिए है। अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आयुक्त नियुक्त किया जाएगा। कारण केवल तुलना करने के लिए है।

र. व. र. प्रश्न: — धर्माधिकारी के लिए अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आयुक्त नियुक्त किया जाएगा। कारण केवल तुलना करने के लिए है। अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आयुक्त नियुक्त किया जाएगा। कारण केवल तुलना करने के लिए है।
Qualifications for the Appointment of Clerical Cadre.

(a) Whether a certificate in Secondary School Certificate Examination is sufficient for selection of candidates for appointment to the clerical cadre; and

(b) if so, why the Employment Exchanges are not sponsoring the names of such candidates who in addition to the said qualification have also other qualifications like Physical Education Diplomas etc.?

The Minister for Employment (Sri P. Venkata Rao):—

(a) Yes Sir. A certificate in S. S. C. examination is normally sufficient for selection of candidates for appointment to the clerical cadre except in cases where a degree is prescribed as the minimum qualification.

(b) Employment Exchanges would register and sponsor in order of their seniority, candidates who in addition to S. S. C. qualification possess other qualifications like physical education Diploma etc., on specific request.
Short Notice Questions and Answers
Resignation of Ministers

45-A.-

*10434-F Sri C.V.K. Rao;—Will the Chief minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any Ministers other than those whose resignations have been accepted, also have resigned;

(b) if so, who are those Ministers whose resignations are not accepted;

(c) whether the Chief Minister has demanded the resignation of any Minister; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

Mr. Speaker:—He need not state the reasons.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The Chief Minister said that he has not accepted the resignation of one Minister. Does it mean that the Minister has withdrawn his resignation.

Mr. Speaker:—He said so.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Does it mean that the Minister has withdrawn his resignation?

Mr. Speaker:—He has withdrawn, he said so.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— The Minister did not say.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not necessary; the Minister was present here; the Chief Minister said so.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— What the Chief Minister said was he did not accept the resignation. The Minister did not say that he has withdrawn the resignation; there is a difference.

Mr. Speaker:— At the request of the Chief Minister he had continued.

Interim Report on the Use of Urdu Language.

45—B.

*S:0494-Z. Q.—Sri Salar Khan Salahuddin Owaisi (Yakutpura):— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister for Revenue presented the Interim Report to the Chief Minister on the use of Urdu Language in Educational Institutions and General Administration; and

(b) If so, the decision taken by the Chief Minister on the Report?

Sri J. Vengal Rao;

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— In the question, it is mentioned as “Report by the Revenue Minister”. It is a mistake. It is not by the Revenue Minister.
Damage to the Thermal Power Station of Tiruchirappalli due to recent Cyclone

45—C

S.N.Q. No. 10454—(U) Sri N. Jayaram, MlA, Sriram Rao Reddy—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the damage to the Thermal Power Station under construction at Tiruchirappalli (Vijayawada) due to the recent cyclone?

(b) whether the inauguration of the said Thermal Power Station will be delayed due to this cyclone?

(c) whether the Central Government has accepted to locate one Super Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh?

Sri G. Raja Ram—(a) Rs. 103,000 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India.
Collapse of Water Tank built at Jhanjhavathi Dam in Parwathipuram Taluk

(a) A water tank under construction for providing temporary water supply arrangements to Camp buildings has been damaged due to recent incidence of heavy rainfall and resultant gales during 3rd week of June 1977.

(b) The Cement Sand proportions of the above construction are in accordance with prescribed proportions.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No monetary loss to the Irrigation Department is involved as it is reported that the contractor has not yet completed and handed over the work and that he had given an undertaking in writing to the Department to make good the damaged work at his own cost without putting forth any claims.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (UNSTARRED)

Roof of P.H.C. at Marrigudem In Chintapally Panchayat Samithi

61—

7727 (Y) Q:—Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sheets of the roof of P.H.C. at Marrigudem in Chintapally Panchayat Samithi of Nalgonda district have been broken due to hail-storm during 1975;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the patients in that Hospital are experiencing hardship due to the heat of the Sun;

(c) whether a representation has been received by the Government from the Legislators for the sanction of the roof of the Hospital; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the sanction has not been accorded till this day for the roof of the said Hospital?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A representation, dated 22nd March, 1975 has been received from Sri B. Rama Sarma, M.L.A.

(d) This Primary Health Centre building belongs to Panchayat Raj Department. This Executive Engineer, Panchayat Raj, Nalgonda has prepared estimates for Rs. 35,000 for repairs to the building. The Collector, Nalgonda has been permitted to incur an amount of Rs. 35,000 towards repairs to Primary Health Centre Building at Marrigudem, Chintapalli Panchayat Samithi in Memo. No. 1910/Prog. IV/77-1, Panchayat Raj, dated 4th October, 1977.

Grant of Lands to the Harijans of Ambapuram Village.

62—

9876 Q:—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a letter No. 474/76, dated 1st December, 1976 of Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M.L.A., along with the petition of Sri Domathoti Veeraiah and 30 other Harijans of Ambapuram village, Palnad taluk, Guntur district for grant of lands taken over by the Government under Land Ceiling Act; and

(b) if so the action taken thereon;
302 27th December, 1977. Written Answers to Questions (Unstarred)

A—

(a) The Answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A copy of the letter together with the petition of the Harijans of Ambapuram village enclosed thereto was sent to the Collector of Guntur for necessary action. It is reported that so far only one case pertaining to Ambapuram village was decided by the Land Reforms Tribunal, Gurajala, in which an extent of Ac. 0.29 cents of dry land was determined as surplus, and that, soon after the orders of the Tribunal in all the cases pertaining to the village are received, the petition of the Harijans for assignment of surplus land will be considered.

Declaration By A Landlord in Choilamma Village of Nalgonda taluk.

63—

10098-C Q.—Sarvastri B. Rama Sarma, M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Gade Chandra Reddy, a landlord of Choilamma village in Nalgonda taluk and district had filed four declarations in the name of his family members;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an application was submitted to the Tribunal raising objection for the above declarations;

(c) whether the said declarations have been finalised by the Land Reforms Tribunal after conducting enquiry into the matter, if so, the extent of excess land available, whether the false declarations have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the landlords have caused the loss of crop to the petitioners as they submitted applications raising objections; and

(e) the action taken against the persons responsible therefor?

A—

(a) Declarations were filed under Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 by Sri Gade Chandra Reddy, a landlord of Chandampalli village, Smt. Gade Seetamma, his mother; Smt. Sunkepalli Kamalamma, his elder sister; and Sri Katta Shanti Sagar Reddy, his wife's brother.

(b) Objection petitions were filed by Smt. L. Sarojini Devi, another sister of Sri Chandra Reddy, before the Land Reforms Tribunal, Nalgonda.
(c) The objections were heard and orders were passed by the Tribunal in the cases of Smt. G. Seetamma and Sri K. Shantisagar Reddy, declaring them as non-surplus. In the case of Sri G. Chandra Reddy, it was found that certain lands were omitted by him in the declaration on the ground that they were either given away to his sister as ‘Pasupu Kunkuma’ or sold to his wife’s brother. But as no documentary evidence was produced in support thereof, the Tribunal included those lands in the holding of Sri G. Chandra Reddy and declared him as surplus holder to an extent of 0.9909 S.H. The enquiry of the Tribunal into the case of Smt. G. Kamalamama was completed and the same is reserved for orders.

(d) and (e) It is reported that due to family disputes, Sri Gade Chandra Reddy obstructed the labourers of Smt. Sarojini Devi, the objection petitioner, from entering into her lands in August, 1976. The Police, when they came to know about this, warned Sri Chandra Reddy against such acts. A case in Crime No. 74/76 under Section 447, I.P.C. was registered on 24th August, 1976 against him and others, and it is reported to be pending trial in the Munsif Court. Another case was also registered in C.R. No. 1/77 under Section 382 of I.P.C. on 2nd January, 1977 for taking away paddy crop.

Ayurvedic College in the State

64—

10098-T Q :—Sarvasri S. V. Subba Reddy, P. Ravindra Reddy and T. Narasimha Reddy:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic Colleges existing in the state;
(b) the amount spent on these Colleges;
(c) the number of students passing the course every year and number of students employed and unemployed now;
(d) the steps taken to accommodate those employed?

A—

(a) Three (3).

(b) Amount spent on the Colleges during 1976-77.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (P. G. Unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 5,02,599-67</td>
<td>Rs. 1,57,955-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal. Rs. 2,03,643-44

3. Dr. Nori Ramasastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada. Rs. 2,25,368-72 Rs. 82,909-05

Total Rs.93,611-83 Rs. 82,909-05 Rs1,57955-60.

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 11,72,476-48

(c) Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.
Degree Course.
1. 1st Batch 1976-77 15
2. 2nd Batch 1977 28
Total 43

(2) Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal Degree Course.
1. 1st Batch 1976-77 8
2. Supplementary 2
Total 10

(3) Dr. Nori Ramasastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.
Degree Course.
1. 1st Batch 1975 13
2. 2nd Batch April/May 1976 11
3. 3rd Batch October/November 1976 11
Total 35

None of the above degree holders has been appointed in Government Service. Apart from them there are several candidates with G.C.A.M., G.C.I.M. and B.A.M. & S. Diploma awaiting employment.
As per the list furnished by the Employment Exchange, Hyderabad, 230 candidates have registered their names with the Employment Exchange, Hyderabad as on 30th November, 1976.

(d) The Government have sanctioned establishment of 60 new dispensaries, increase of bed strength in the Indian Medicine Hospitals, creation of Deputy Directors of Ayurveda, Homoeo and Unani and Drugs Inspectors with staff. With this development in the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Department, the unemployment problem will be solved to some extent.

Removal of Village Munsiff in Vakadu.

65—

8130 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proposal in Public interest to remove Sri N. Padmanabha Reddi from the post of Village Munsiff of Vakadu in Nellore district as he has done interstate smuggling of paddy (as answered on 11th March, 1976 on the Floor of the House); and

(b) if so the action taken in this regard so far?

A.—(a) No such proposal is pending.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

Taking over of benami pattas in Gudur taluk of Nellore district.

66—

8305 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions received by the District Collector, Nellore Sub-Collector, Gudur and Tahsildar, Gudur from the M.L.A., Gudur since 12th March, 1972 regarding the benami pattas taken by the landlords in the name of the poor in Gudur taluk of Nellore district;

(b) the steps taken to cancel those pattas;

(c) when the said lands will be given on pattas to the poor cancelling the said benami pattas; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the matter?

A.—(a) 64.

(b) Pattas were cancelled in 27 cases. In 12 cases of alleged benami pattas, the matter was proved otherwise. The remaining cases are under enquiry.
(c) The Tahsildar is taking action to reassign the land after cancelling the benami pattas.

(d) The Collector has reported that cancellation of benami pattas require detailed enquiry, that the alleged petitions relate to several villages, that the Tahsildar Gudur represented that unless special staff is sanctioned it is not possible to get the enquiry completed thoroughly devoting much concentration, that however, he is taking action to get all the pending petitions enquired into, and that he instructed the Tahsildar, to finalise all the pending cases expeditiously.

Pattas to the Harijans of Ganganapalem.

67—

8417 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government lands being cultivated by 40 Harijans of Ganganapalem in Puchalapalli village of Nellore district have been given on pattas to Sri Karlapudi Venkatayya and Sri Puchalapalli Polayya, Landlords by the Tahsildar of Gudur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the said pattas will be cancelled and new pattas will be given to the above forty Harijans ; and

(d) if so, when ?

A. —

(a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Encroachment in Government lands in Ippapudi of Gudur Taluk

68—

9304 Q.— Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi :—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that landed ryots have encroached into Government lands in survey number 186 of Undathavaripalem and S. Nos. 517 and 518 of Ippapudi in Gudur taluk of Nellore district:

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to evict the landed ryots and assign the landless poor ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in assigning the lands to the landless poor eventhough Vallipadu Panchayat has given concurrence to part with the lands ; and
Written Answers to Questions 27th December, 1977.
(Unstarred)

(d) when will the lands be assigned to the local landless poor?

A.—

(a) There are 11 encroachers in S. No. 186 of Undathavaripalem village in an extent of Acres. 18.40 out of the 11 encroachers 2 are landed ryots and the remaining 9 are landless poor. All the encroachers are Vaddas in S. No. 518 of Ippapudi there are 33 encroachers in an extent of Acres. 39.15. Of these 2 are Harijans 7 are Arundatiyas and 24 are Vaddas. All the 33 except 3 Vaddas are reported to be poor. There are two encroachers in S. No. 517 of Ippapudi and both of them are Vaddas and poor.

(b) The Tahsildar, Gudur is taking action to evict the ineligible S. J. Dars under the provisions of L. E. Act. Soon after they are evicted the land will be assigned to the landless poor.

(c) and (d) The lands in question are classified as Grazing poramboke. The Tahsildar is taking action to change the classification from grazing poramboke to ayan. The lands will be assigned to the eligible S. J. Dars and landless poor soon after the change of classification of the lands for which action has already been initiated by the Tahsildar.

Government lands under the possession of landed ryots in Ballavolu Firka of Gudur taluk.

69—

9223 Q.— Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasu! Reddy :—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of acres of Government lands in possession and enjoyment of landed ryots in Momidi Varagali, Lingavaram, Yeruru Chinthavaram Thamminapatnam and other villages in Ballavolu firka of Gudur taluk in Nellore district;

(b) the number of landed ryots who have taken benami pattas in the said villages;

(c) the action taken to distribute the said lands to the landless poor; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in distributing the surplus lands (under Land Ceiling Act.) to the landless poor in the above villages?

A.—

(a) The following extents of Government lands are under the possession of landed ryots in Ballavolu firka :

---
### Name of the village | Extent under the possession of landed ryots.
---|---
2. Lingavaram and Thammina patnam | Ac. 6-50.
3. Chinthavaram | Ac. 3-50.
4. Ponnavolu | Nil.
5. Ballavolu | Ac. 18-50 (pending in settlement court).
6. Uttamnellore and Ilukorupadu | Nil.
8. Siddavaram | Ac. 5-73.
9. Kothapatnam | Ac. 10-12
10. Vellapalem | Ac. 6-20.

(b) No landed ryots are reported to have taken benami pattas in the above villages.

(c) Action is being taken to evict the landed ryots. The lands will be assigned to the landless poor soon after eviction process is completed.

(d) The Collector has reported that there is no avoidable delay in the distribution of surplus land to the landless poor in the above villages.

Encroachment of poramboke land by the Harijans of Murukondapadu village, Bapatla taluk.

70—

9468 Q.—Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao :—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of Narayanapalem Kankanapalem and Murukondapadu villages in Bapatla taluk encroached upon porambokes in the possession of land-lords;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the District Collector, Guntur and Superintendent of Police, Guntur visited the said villages and promised the encroachers that the lands will be surveyed and if they are found to be porambokes, they will be assigned to them;

(c) if so, whether the said lands were surveyed and the Porum bokes assigned to the encroachers; and
(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—

(a) It is a fact that a trouble arose in 1974 with regard to the occupation of banjar lands between the ryots and the Harijans of Narsayapalem village.

(b) The District Revenue Officer, Guntur visited the 3 villages on 24th June, 1977 and issued instructions to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali to make personal enquiry and finalise the assignment. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tenali, visited the village and it was agreed that the ryots should give up the poramboke land adjoining their patta lands and surveyor should survey and mark the poramboke land in each case so that the land can be assigned to the eligible Harijans.

(c) the following lands were accordingly surveyed in three villages as shown below:

1. Murukondapadu—38.19 acres.
2. Narasayapalem—75.71 acres.

Temporary assignment has been in Murukondapadu and Narasayapalem.

(d) There are some disputes in encroachments. Further all the lands in question are Public Works Department. Drain Poramboke which requires personal inspection by Public Works Department and Revenue Officers. However action is being taken to finalise the matter as early as possible.

Collection of Fodder from Nallamalai Forests in Kurnool District.

71—

9506 Q.—Sarvasri D. Sankaraiah and M. Nagi Reddy.—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made arrangements to collect fodder from Nallamalai Forests in Kurnool district to supply the same to the needy ryots of drought areas Anantapur, etc., districts

(b) If so, what is the cost per ton of fodder for cutting collection packing, transport, etc;

(c) the rate per ton at which it is being supplied to the needy ryots;
(d) the subsidy per ton granted by the Government to ryots; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the rate per ton at which it is being supplied to ryots higher than the fodder purchased outside.

71—A.

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 250 per ton.

(c) Rs. 100 per ton.

(d) The subsidy per ton granted by the Government to the needy ryots in the affected areas is Rs. 150 on collection rate.

(e) The rate of fodder per ton now prevailing is Rs. 250 to 300 and it will go up more by Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in the lean months of April and May. Hence the fodder is being arranged for sale to the needy ryots in affected areas at the subsidised rate of Rs. 100 per ton is not higher than the fodder purchased outside.

Misappropriation of Funds of Primary Co-operative Society, Mandavalli.

72—

10370 Q.—Sarvasri G. Suryanarayana and S. Vithal Reddy:— Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Primary Co-operative Society, Mandavalli, Krishna District have submitted petitions to the District Collector and Government on 11th November, 1974 about the misappropriation of funds to the Society.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Extension Officer of Co-operative Society, Mandavalli Block has recommended that a Special Officer, might be appointed superceding the Governing Body;

(c) whether it also a fact that the Taluk Co-operative Officer who conducted enquiry subsequently under section 51 of the Co-operative Societies Act, in his report stated that the time-barred arrears to the tune of Rs. 30 thousand, should be recovered immediately;

(d) the action taken against the officials who are negligent in this matter;

(e) whether the Government will take action to supercede the Governing body and appoint a Special Officer to recover the time barred arrears from the persons responsible; and
Written Answers to Questions. 27th December, 1977. 311

(f) if so when?
A.—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) The Extension Officer reported that Rs. 6834-0 only was involved in time-barred loans.
(d) No negligence of discharge of duties was noticed. Hence the question of action against officials does not arise.
(e) and (f): If the present board fails to comply with the directions of the Divisional Co-operative Officer, Gudivada, dated 22nd July, 1977 to file surcharge applications against the concerned, further action will be taken.

Settlement of Claims of Srisailam Project Authorities.
73—

10385 Q.—Sarvasri T. Sri Krishna, Vankata Syanarayana B. Yella Reddy, and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the State Bank of India have not settled the claims of the Srisailam project authorities in respect of residential quarters allotted to the Bank employees working in the project site.
(b) if so, the extent of amount outstanding settlement; and
(c) whether it is a fact that on account of this, the Bank employees in the project site are not getting proper accommodation facilities?
A.—(a) Yes, Sir
(b) Rental charges of Bank Managers quarters and Bank Building amounting to Rs. 71,392 and current consumption and water charges amounting to Rs. 9,945.85 are outstanding settlement.
(c) No Sir. The quarters are being allotted to all the eligible bank employees without considering the amounts due from the bank authorities and individual bank employees.

Rate of Interest on Provident Fund Accumulations.
74—

10382 Q.—Sarvasri V. Sri Krishna, Vanka Satyanarayana, B. ella Reddy and M. Nagi Reddy:—will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased state:
(a) the rate of interest, being paid to the employees on their General Provident fund accumulation.

(b) whether there is any difference in the interest pattern between the Central Government and State Government and

(c) if so, whether the Government will consider to raise the rate of interest on par with the Central Government rate?

A.—

(a) The rate of interest on the accumulations at the credit of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the year 1977-78 is:

- Sums up to Rs. 25,000, 7.50% per annum.
- Sums in excess of Rs. 25,000, 7.00% per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above this does not arise.

Government School in China Madoor Village, Jangaon Taluk, Warangal District.

75—

4604 Q.—Sri Kasani Narayana:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government school with a big compound spreading over an acre of land was in existence in China Madoor village, taluk Jangaon, districts Warangal;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the then Sarpanch of the village, Mr. Veera Reddy Narayan Reddy got the school shifted to a place, a Kilometer away from the village and occupied the land in which the school was previously located; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some 20 years ago the Deputy Collector inspected the village and requested Sri Veera Reddy Narayan Reddy to exchange the place in which the School is located to two acres of his own land which was adjacent to the school land with a view to construct the school building and the school building was accordingly constructed by the then District Board authorities.

(c) There are no records or evidence available except the Col. No. 16 of the Pahani. The exchange deed said to have been submitted
Written Answers to Questions. 27th December, 1977.

(Unstarred)

To Tahsil Office, Jangam was destroyed as per the file No. 534-51 of the Tahsildar, Jangaon as it was not a permanent record. But the two acres of land in which the present school building was constructed in which the present school building was constructed in the year 1954-55, is noted in the revenue records under S.No. 1245. The exchange of the site on which the school building was located in Chinna Maddur village to that of the site of Sri Veera Reddy Narayan Reddy was done at the request of the then Deputy Collector. As such it is not possible to initiate any action as no relevant records either original or copies thereof are available in Revenue Department.

Transfers in the Directorate of National Cadet Corps.

76—

8729Q.—Sri Peter Paul Chukka: Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the N.C.C. Directorate the rule that the officers in focal points are required to be transferred on completion of three years is violated;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the Government will at least now take action to transfer the personnel from focal points after completion of three years and take action against the personnel who have acquired vested interests

A.—

(a) and (b) There is only one Gazetted Post (i.e, Establishment Officer) in the Directorate of National Cadet Corps on civilian side which is declared as a focal point. There are no alternative posts under the control of the Director, N. C. C. to transfer the Establishment Officer.

(c) Where the focal point is such a solitary post, the incumbent of such post is not inter transferable to any other post under the existing rules the question of transfer of a person, from such a post does not arise. Action will be taken against such Officers if any specific instances of misuse of their position come to the notice of Government.

Resignation of Sri B. Seetharami Reddy, LDC of Agricultural University.

77—

9687 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Agricultural University has directed Sri B. Seetharami Reddy, LDC to submit resignation in Memo. No. 003889/Ser. III/77, dated 21st January, 1977;
(b) whether it is a fact that some other employees of the University were allowed to retain their lien in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for a period of 2 years in the event of their selection in other establishments;

(c) if so, the reasons for showing discrimination between one employee and another employee; and

(d) whether the Government will consider his appeal petition already submitted to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and allow him to retain his lien in Administrative Office, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for a period of 2 years like others.

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the decision of the Board of Management, lien for a period of two years is retained in cases of technical officers, if they are having permanent posts in the University and it is not allowed in the cases of Ministerial and other non teaching staff. However in some cases where the Government undertakings have asked for the deputation of University personnel, it is allowed.

(c) No request was received from LIDCAP for the deputation of Sri B. Seethrami Reddy.

(d) Does not arise as the application of the individual was forwarded subject to the condition that in case of his selection by LIDCAP, he should resign the post under University and he accordingly resigned the post on selection by LIDCAP and was accepted by University.

Repairs of Major District Roads in the State.

78—

9819 Q.—Sri A. Sriramulu:—will the Minister for Public Works be pleased to State:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance and repairs of Major District roads in the State during 1976-77;

(b) the district-wise details of expenditure; and

(c) the district-wise length of Roads covered by this expenditure?

A.—

(a) The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance and repairs of Major District Roads in the State during 1976-77 was Rs. 11,91,35,201
27th December, 1977

Written Answers to Questions.

(b) and (c) : The District wise details of expenditure incurred and the length of roads covered by the expenditure are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>42,13,103</td>
<td>882.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>28,45,703</td>
<td>884.05</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>1,13,25,987</td>
<td>1,248.30</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1,04,51,236</td>
<td>1,161.06</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>67,01,270</td>
<td>1,252.20</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>50,36,095</td>
<td>765.00</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>45,20,103</td>
<td>1,169.06</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>27,76,675</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>40,93,449</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>56,12,861</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>28,00,919</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>50,59,867</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>1,37,07,582</td>
<td>1,223.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>40,28,192</td>
<td>716.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>27,61,096</td>
<td>758.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>58,24,750</td>
<td>1,314.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>39,28,141</td>
<td>444.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>63,60,892</td>
<td>530.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>27,39,798</td>
<td>358.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>34,12,757</td>
<td>311.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: Rs. 11,91,35,201

Transfer of Teachers in Palamaner Panchayat Samithi.

6640 Q.—Sri V. Narasimha Rao:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that more than 100 teachers were transferred during the month of November, 1974 in Palamaner Panchayat Samithi, Chittoor district;
(b) if so, whether these transfers are made according to the norms prescribed by the Education Department;

(c) the instructions of which Department, whether Education or Panchayat Raj Department, the Panchayat Samithi has to follow in respect of teachers transfers or appointments;

(d) Whether it is also a fact that again during the month of February, 1975 the said Samithi has transferred some more teachers without observing the norms prescribed by the Education Department; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These transfers were made in accordance with the norms prescribed in G.O. Ms.No. 454, Panchayat Raj (Estt-III), dated 2nd September, 1974.

(c) In the matter of transfer of teachers working in Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads the matter came to be examined in Panchayat Raj Department and orders were issued by them in G.O.Ms.No.454, Panchayat Raj dated 2nd September, 1974, G.O. Ms.No. 162. Panchayat Raj (Estt-III) dated 14th March, 1975. and G.O.Ms.No. 429, Panchayat Raj dated 13th August, 1975. (rules) In pursuance of discussions in the Legislature Council in April 1977 the rules issued on 13th August, 1975 (except rules 1, 2, 8, 13, 14 (L) and 15) have been suspended till the end of academic year 1977-78, in G.O.Ms.No. 524, Panchayat Raj, dated 15th June, 1977. During this period the Special Officers have been allowed to make certain transfers of teachers. As regards appointments of teachers the subject concern Education Department.

(d) The Samithi made transfers in February, 1975 in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O.Ms.No. 454, Panchayat Raj, dated 2nd September, 1974.

(e) In view of the answer to clause (c) and (d) this question does not arise.

Drinking Water Well in Viswanandhapuram Agraharam of Kota Panchayat Samithi.

8209 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
(a) Whether a drinking water well has been dug in the proposed new Girijan Colony for which house sites have recently been sanctioned in Viswanadhapuram Agraharam of Kota Panchayat Samithi in Nellore district;

(b) if not, the time by which said well will be dug;

(c) whether drinking water wells have been sanctioned in the places where house-sites have recently been given to Harijans and Girijans in Kota Panchayat Samithi;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which well will be dug in the said places;

(e) whether drinking water facilities have been provided to all the persons who have been vacated from Sriharikota and have settled at Ellasiri Firka; and

(f) if not, when they will be provided?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) One open well have since been provided.

(c) and (d) There is no specific programme for providing drinking water facilities where new house sites are given to Harijans and Girijans. The Collector, Nellore is generally sanctioning Hand bores and Rig Bores depending upon the local needs.

(e) and (f) One RCC Ring well was constructed by the Gram Panchayat in Srinivasapuram which is the Rehabilitation Centre. There is also a proposal by the Panchayat to provide two RCC Rig wells in the above centre when sufficient funds are available.

Repairs of Minor Irrigation Sources in Ayyavaripalem of Gudur Panchayat Samithi.

8523 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following minor irrigation sources belonging to the panchayat Raj Department in Ayyavaripalem of Gudur Panchayat Samithi in Nellore district are in utter disrepair;

1. Pothugunta tank.
2. Ana tank.
3. Ayyavaripalem tank.
4. Thippakalua supply channel.
(b) whether it is a fact that the work of special repairs to Pothugunta has not been taken up so far even though it has breached fifteen years ago;

(c) whether the surplus weirs of Ana tank and Pothugunta are in damaged condition; and

(d) if so when will the special repair to all the above irrigation sources be taken up and completed?

A: —(a) Pothugunta tank and Ana tank are having Joint ayacut. The repairs of Pothugunta tank and Ana tank have been taken up and Pothugunta tank was completed in March, 1977.

Strengthening of bund of Ayyavaripalem tank is being taken up from Normal Maintenance grant. The sluice is in good condition.

Repairs of Thippakalva supply Channel has to be done by the ayacutdars under Kunimaramath Act.

(b) No, Sir, The work of repairs of Pothagunta tank has been taken up and it has been completed as already stated in answer to (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District

82—

8528 Q.—Sri Nallapu reddy Srinivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of drinking water in the following places of Kota Panchayat Samithi in Nellore district;


(b) the sources of drinking water in the above places

(c) the step the Government propose to provide drinking water in the above places and;

(d) when will the drinking water problem be solved in the above villages?
A—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All these villages are situated mostly in the saline zone closely situated to Bay of Bengal and the general source of water is either Chalama springs in ponds or shallow open wells.

(c) and (d) The steps taken for providing drinking water facilities in 12 villages are as follows—

(1) Sriharipuram and (2) Srinivasapuram:—Open wells have been provided in these villages and have also been completed.

(4) Mulapadava and (4) Nalagamala:—These two villages have been included under L.I.C. assistance programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.92 lakh since revised to Rs. 1, 30 lakhs.

Pump house is completed and pumping main is also laid to a length of 1, 200 mts. This scheme is expected to before the end of March, 1978.

(5) Reddipalem, (6) Valivedu and 7 Nidiguthi:—Proposals for including these villages under Central Assistance Programme or under Normal Plan Programme are under examination by the Chief Engineer Panchayat Raj.

Pallamparthi:—Geophysical survey has been conducted and it is noticed that no potable water can be located in the vicinity of the village. Water can be tapped only from a place near the Mallam village tank situated at about 1 K.M. An amount of Rs.60,000 is required for providing a Mini Protected water Supply scheme. Proposals for including this under Central Assistance Programme of 1978-79 are under consideration by Chief Engineer (P.R)

(9) Pambali and (12) Monapalem:—These two villages are situated at about 2 Kms. from Mulapadava. The adequacy of the yield of the source fixed for the Protected water supply scheme Nalagamala-Mulapadava (the L.I.C. p. W. S. Scheme) will be examined by Panchayat Raj Engineering Department and if it is sufficient proposal will be examined by Chief Engineer, Panchayat Raj for extending Protected water supply scheme to this village also under either State Plan funds or Central assistance funds as there is no other source of supply of drinking water for this village.

(10) Raviguntapalem:—This village will be covered under Protected Water Supply scheme sanctioned for Busapalm and Theegulpudi under Six Point Formula under economic support scheme. This scheme is expected to be completed before the end of March, 1979.

(11) Pambali and (12) Monapalem:—These two villages are situated between Buckingham Canal and Bay of Bengal. There are
some private shallow wells in these villages and the people are using the same for drinking water wells under Rural water Supply Programme will be examined by Chief Engineer, Panchayat Raj and if a source is located they will be considered for inclusion by Panchayat Raj Engineering Department under Rural water Supply Programme at least in 1978-79.

Sinking of Bore-wells in Nalgonda District.

83—

9182 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma:— Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bores (pumps sunk in the villages in the various Panchayat Samithis of Nalgonda district;

(b) the number of villages and Thandas where bores have not been sunk till now, i.e., November, 1976

(c) the number of bore wells that have gone out of order and useless from among the bore wells sunk

(d) whether it is a fact that officials have not supplied the spare parts required for repairing bore wells, in time and

(e) the number of bore-pumps that are not working from among the bore pumps in the States

A:—(a) 1,517 successful bore wells were sunk till the end of November, 1976 in Nalgonda district.

(b) As at the end of the November, 1976, 286 villages and 53 Thandas have not been provided with bore wells.

(c) 498 bore wells have gone out of order and 2 are found useless.

(d) Till 30th September, 1976, the maintenance of bore wells (hand pumps) was the responsibility of the concerned local bodies. From 1st October, 1976, the Panchayat Raj Department has taken over the responsibility from which date no specific instances of non-supply of spare parts required for repairs to bore wells have been brought to the notice.

(e) Up to the end of November, 1976, out of 16,840 bore wells fixed with hand pumps, 13410 were in working order and the remaining 2,930 were out of order.
Written Answers to Questions

Construction Of Cinema Studios In Andhra Pradesh.

9292 Q:—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivaslu Reddy.—Will the Minister for Commercial Taxes and Information be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cinema studios under construction in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) when will they be completed;
(c) the number of cinema studios which have already been constructed in Andhra Pradesh;
(d) the financial assistance given by the Film Development Corporation for each studio;
(e) whether imported modern equipment has been installed in any of the studios; and
(f) the number of floors functioning in each studio?

A:—(a) One.
(b) Within about six months.
(c) Four (4).

(d) The particulars of financial assistance given by the Film Development Corporation for each studio are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Studio</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M/s Annapurna Enterprises, Hyd.</td>
<td>24,70,000</td>
<td>24,70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>M/s Ramakrishna Cine Studios, Hyd.</td>
<td>25,00,000</td>
<td>8,04,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>M/s Bhagyanagar Studios, Hyd.</td>
<td>21,02,000</td>
<td>10,15,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>M/s Southern Movietone (P) Ltd. Hyd.</td>
<td>13,20,000</td>
<td>8,54,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>M/s Sri Saradhi Studios, Hyd.</td>
<td>3,85,000</td>
<td>8,85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,77,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,28,950</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are the particulars of imported equipment secured by M/s. Annapurna Studio with Corporation’s assistance:

- Mitchell 35 MM Camera (1) and Accessories.
- Angenieux Zoom 20-120 MM with accessories (1)
- Tiffen Filters in rotating Mount Nos. 5
- Tiffen split field lenses No. (3) and close-up lenses (2).
- Harrison and Harrison Graduate ND Filters, One set.

The number of floors functioning in each studio are:

(i) M/s. Annapurna Studios—Three floors.
(ii) Sri Saradhi Studios—Three floors.
(iii) M/s. Ramakrishna Cine Studio—Two floors.

Two more floors in Southern Movietone Studios are expected to start functioning in the next few months as a loan of Rs. 13.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for the revival and expansion of their studios.

Audit Report Of The Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

85—

9520 Q :—Sarvasri T. Chitti Naidu and Janni Muthyalu :
Will the Minister for Tribunal Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would place on the Table of the House copies of the audit report for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 or the relevant extracts of the report pointing out serious defects in the Girijan Co-operative Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Auditor’s report for the year 1972-73 contained a paragraph to the effect that the funds of the Corporation to the tune of tens of thousands are suspected to have been misappropriated by the process of manipulation of accounts if so what are the amounts and by what method; and

(c) whether any such serious defects were pointed out while auditing Gummalakshmipuram Unit and if so, the nature of the defects?

A:—(a) There is no provision in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964 and rules framed thereunder for placing the audit report of Co-operative Societies on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) In the Audit Report for the year 1972-73 a Special Report was submitted by the auditors in respect of G.L. Puram Society in Srikakulam district pointing out certain serious irregularities.
involving falsification of accounts, misappropriation etc. Therefore, an enquiry under section 51 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1964 was ordered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on 10th November, 1976. The enquiry is in progress. On receipt of the enquiry report further action will be taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The results of the Audit revealed that a huge deficit of Rs. 82,111-30p. in the following items of stocks were occurred during the year ending 30th June, 1973.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Nature of Commodity</th>
<th>Value of deficit Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Minor Forest Produce Central</td>
<td>56,480-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Godowon, Kurupam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural Produce</td>
<td>1-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Agricultural Produce G.L. Puram, Main Godown</td>
<td>2,586-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Daily Requirements Main Godown, G.L. Puram</td>
<td>2,58-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D. Rs Daily Requirement Depots</td>
<td>22,784-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82,111-35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above deficits include the deficits that were occurred with the salesman, Domestic Requirement Depots and with the Superintendent in charge of Godowns. It is suspected that the above deficits must be partly on account of misappropriation of stocks partly on account of natural drainage and particularly due to mismanagement and improper supervision of the Manager and the staff working under his control that were handling stocks.

Grievances of Tribal Welfare Subordinate Service Association.

6409 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation in the month of March, 1974 from the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Subordinate Services Association regarding the grievances and demands of the Employees;

(b) if so, what are the grievances and demands mentioned in the representation; and
(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of grievances and demands and the action taken thereon are furnished below:

Grievance and Demands mentioned in the representation of the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Subordinate services Association.

(I)

1. To bring in the Ministerial and Field Staff working in the District Social Welfare Officers' Office in Andhra Region to the control of Director of Harijan Welfare, Hyderabad.

2. To reduce the percentage of direct recruitment to the posts of District Social Welfare Offices from 50% to 25% as recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council.

3. To dispense with the direct recruitment provision for the post of Social Welfare Organisers in Telangana Region.

4. To create posts of Social Welfare Inspectors and Social Welfare organisers in Andhra Region also to have uniform pattern of staff in both regions.

5. To make permanent the various posts in the Social Welfare Institution and to confirm the existing incumbents as per the orders of the Government and to create selection grade for various posts in these Institutions.

6. To bifurcate the existing Government Hostels with strength of 100 and more.

7. To create promotional avenues to the Grade I wardens of Government Hostels and to remove the restriction of Graduation qualification for Grade II Wardens.

8. To create promotional avenues for the Instructors of Dress-making Centres in Andhra Region and Tailoring Centre in Telangana.

9. To declare Samaj Sevaks in Telangana Regions as Government Employees for purpose of leave and pension.

10. To scrap the orders declaring the employees of Government Hostel as vacation Department employees and to declare working hours for the employees.

11. To issue Rules of Recruitment in the various posts in Tribal Welfare Institutions and to fix cadre strength for confirming the incumbents.
Action taken.

1. Orders in this regard have already been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 479, Employment and Social Welfare, dated 28th June, 1974.

2. The proposals have been examined and rejected in Government Memo. No. 247/AI/73-3, dated 11th December, 1975.

3. Orders have been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 545, Employment and Social Welfare dated 15th July, 1974 reducing the quota of direct recruitment of Social Welfare Organisers from 50% to 25%. It is not advisable to remove this 25% direct recruitment as it is the policy of the Government to infuse young blood at all levels.

4. The proposals for Reorganisation of the Department to have an Uniform Pattern in both the Regions as far as possible are under consideration.

5. The Director of Harijan Welfare has submitted necessary proposals in the matter and the same are under consideration.

6. The Director of Harijan Welfare has submitted necessary proposals in the matter and same are under consideration.

7. The Director of Harijan Welfare has submitted certain proposals and they are under consideration.

8. In G.O. Ms. No. 708, Employment and Social Welfare dated 18th August, 1975, a Manager’s post was sanctioned in the Dress-making Centre at Eluru in West Godavari district. There is no need for the creation of Manager’s post in other Dress-making Centre, as no such necessity is felt.


10. The matter is under consideration.


Drinking water well for the public in the premises of Silver Jubilee Club, Devarakonda.

87—

9234 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Silver Jubilee Club, at Devarkonda town had sunk a drinking water well for the public in the premises of the club;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the public of the town had been drinking water from that well for the past 20 to 30 years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management of the Silver Jubilee Club is constructing a compound wall on the northern side of the club closing the paths being used by the public in 1976:

(d) whether it is also a fact that Harijans and other poor people of Devarkonda town have submitted a Memorandum to the Hon'ble Minister for Harijan Welfare at the time of his visit to Devarkonda to issue necessary orders for construction of wall leaving two paths on the northern part;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the District Revenue Officer has inspected the above place; and

(f) whether steps will be taken to check the irregularities of the management of the club and to provide gates so that the paths being used by the public for the past 20 years are open?

A.—

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Necessary measures have been taken by Government to prevent inconvenience to the public. The club authorities have provided a Gate for entrance leading to the well.

Wet cultivation under Peddacheruvu of Kanithi village of Visakhapatnam District.

88—

9640 Q.—Sri P. Saiyasi Rao:—Will the Minister for Fisheries be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land in acres, in which wet cultivation is carried under Peddacheruvu in Kanithi village of Visakhapatnam taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that rubber plantation has grown in Peddacheruvu as a result of which water could not be stored in the tank; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to kill the rubber plantation?

A.—

(a) 898 acres only.

(b) Yes, Sir.
Written answers to Questions 27th December, 1977

(c) The rubber plantation, i.e., Ipomea Cornea is existing in the tankbed since a state limit. It is not clearly known when the rubber plantation has grown in Peddacherruvu. Almost all the tanks both under the control of Irrigation and Power Departments in Visakhapatnam district are having the growth of the same Ipomea Cornea. The Ipomea Cornea (Rubber Plantation) is existing not only in the tank beds but also in river beds, channel beds, drains wherever water is flowing. Observation was made by cutting the Ipomea Cornea manually in the Kanithi big tank bed, but within a short period as soon as rains set in, it has grown again. It is therefore proposed to eradicate the Ipomea Cornea in the tank by using the formation chemicals for which experimental operations were conducted last year by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, and the results were found to be encouraging. As this plant is spread over a large extent, eradication of this Plant has to be taken up on a large scale with the aid of chemicals by the Agriculture Department in a phased manner. The matter was discussed in the District I.D.B. Meeting and brought to the notice of the Collector and the members of the I.D.B.

Allegations against the Fishermen’s Co-operative Society, Gummaladibba of Kota Samithi.

89—

10062 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Fisheries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Minister for Fisheries and the District Collector, Nellore, have received representation from M.L.A., Gudur in 1977 levelling very serious allegations against the Fishermen’s Co-operative Society at Gummaladibba in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District;

(b) if so, what are those allegations; and

(c) the action taken?

A.—

(a) Representations of the M. L. A., Gudur containing certain allegations against the affairs of the Fishermen Co-operative Society, Gummaladibba in Kota Panchayati Samithi of Nellore district were received by Chief Minister, the collector of Nellore and the Assistant Director of Fisheries Nellore.

(b) The allegations (which are against Sri A. Kanakaiah one of the members of the Society) relate to:

(i) Sri Kanakaiah’s becoming the President of the Society after snatching away the records of the Society from the Secretary of the Society who was also his (Kanakiah’s) son-in-law and tampering with
the records of the Society and by forging signatures and thumb-impres-
sions of the Society's members.

(ii) his unauthorised sale of the society's boat Sorrah No. 45
without the knowledge of its members and securing for himself a boat
Pablo No. 34 in that deal.

(iii) production by him of manipulated vouchers regarding
consumption of diesel oil for the boat.

(iv) his having become the sole beneficiary of the Society, and;

(v) to his having done all the above things at the instigation of
Sri V. Ramachandra Reddy of Momiddi.

(c) Government have ordered an enquiry into the matter and
necessary appropriate action will be taken.

Advisory Committee for the Andhra Co-operative
Spinning Mills, Guntakal.

90—

9825 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Commerce
and Handlooms be pleased the state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed an Advisory
Committee for the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited,
Guntakal;

(b) if so, the names of the Members of this Committee;

(c) the technical experience and other qualifications of these
Members; and

(d) the name of the Managing Director and his experience in
the line?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sri 1. V. K. Srinivasan, 2 Sri Jonna Veeraiah, 3. Sri Kunda
Ramaiah.

(c) No Technical qualifications are prescribed for this Com-
mittee. While nominating the persons, their business experience and
abilities were taken into consideration. The members referred to in
the answer to clause (b) are from three Weavers' Co-operative
Societies in Rayalaseema area.

(d) The name of the Managing Director of the Andhra Co-
operative Spinning Mills Limited, Guntakal is Sri M. A. Reghava
Kumar, who is a First Class Graduate in the Textile Technology with
spinning as Specialisation. He is having 15 years of experience in the
Textile field.
MATTERS UNDER RULE 329

re: (1) Amount sanctioned by the Govt. for supply of equipments etc. and for clothing Allowance to the S.C. Medical Students.

Sri G. Rajaram :— The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 9-50 a. m. 1042, Medical and Health, dated 17-7-1977 have accorded sanction of incurring an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs towards supply of books and equipment like instruments, stethoscope etc. at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 and for payment of Rs. 200 towards the clothing allowance for each Scheduled Caste Medical Student studying in the Medical Colleges in the State. Orders have also been issued authorising the Principals of the 8 Medical Colleges in the State to purchase and supply books and equipment like instruments box and Stethoscope etc. worth not exceeding Rs. 300 for each Scheduled Caste Medical Student studying in their respective Medical Colleges and also for payment of Rs. 200 in cash for each Scheduled Caste Medical Student towards clothing allowance. Further, the Principals of the 8 Medical Colleges have also been permitted to draw sufficient amount on abstract contingent bills and purchase books and equipment like instrument box etc. at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 for each Scheduled Caste Medical Student and Rs. 200/- towards clothing allowance and render detailed account within a month from the date of the drawal in the month for adjustment of accounts.

In pursuance of the orders issued by the Government, the Director of Medical and Health, has distributed on 19-12-1977 the budget for 1977-78 for the 8 Medical Colleges amounting to Rs. 5,12,500 as shown hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>No. of S.Cs.</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Medical College, Viaakhatpatnam</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Rs. 1 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur Medical College, Guntur.</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rs. 49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Rs. 64,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Narain Rui Medical College, Tirupathi.</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Rs. 55,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Rs. 38,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27th December, 1977.

Matter under rule 329:
re: Amount sanctioned by the Government for supply of equipments etc. and for payment of clothing allowance to the S.C. Medical students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)</th>
<th>Clothing Allowance (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,025</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 5,12,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the distribution of the budget made by the Director of Medical and Health Services, the Principals of the respective Medical Colleges will draw the amount and supply the equipment and pay the clothing allowance to the students. The Principals have also been instructed to supply equipment and disburse the amount before 15th January 1978.

Matter under rule 329:

re: Remission land revenue to the cyclone effected areas

Matt 27th December, 1977 331

re: (2) Remission of Land Revenue to the cyclone affected areas

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— Immediately after the cyclone havoc, orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1580, Revenue Department, dated 30-11-1977 that the areas affected by the cyclone should be divided into three Zones based on the intensity of the damage for the purpose of grant of remission of land-revenue as indicated below:

Zone I: consisting of the areas where the loss of crop is almost total. In any case, the taluks of Divi, Grdivada, Kaikalur and Bandar in Krishna District and Repalle, Bapatla, Tenali, Macherla, Phirangipuram and Guntur taluks of Guntur District and two firkas in Sathenapalli in Gumar District, Chirala and part of Addanki taluk in Prakasham District on the basis of the area survey done personally by the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister in the coastal district of Zone 1. Zone II—affected by the cyclone wherein the information of the Collector was that 30% of the area is affected. Zone III—areas falling outside zone I and II— the Collector should take village as unit for the purpose of recommending the average yields and notify the list of villages falling within different zones in their respective districts and give wide publicity for the affected villages. The Government also ordered the remission of land-revenue on liberalised scale in the above zones as follows:

Zone I in respect of farm crops and Zone II in respect of lands in which banana, betel, turmeric and vegetables have been grown, full remission may be given; in respect of other loans, remission may be granted in accordance with the following principles including both in respect of dry and wet lands: where the yield is 4 annas and less, full remission; where the yield is above 4 annas half remission In the case of sugarcane, where the yield is 10 tonnes or less per acre and where the yield exceeds 10 tonnes but not exceeding 15 tonnes per acre. The Collectors have been requested to send proposals to Government wherever necessary. In the mean-
while, they are requested to stay all collections pending finalisation of the assessments of the damage. Government also directed that all arrears of the land revenue loans and cesses including drainage cess and instalments of betterment contribution or advance betterment contribution or special land tax if any, in respect of land allotment if any, shall stand postponed in all the Zones I to III. Subsequent to the issue of the above orders, the Government also requested the Collectors of all the cyclone affected districts to estimate the standing crop in their districts in the light of the above sent instructions and to submit necessary proposals for grant of remission of land revenue wherever necessary through the Commissioner of Land revenue. Suitable action will be taken to include additional areas in Zones I and II to the extent necessary after the receipt of the report from Commissioner of Land Revenue and its examination.

re: Damage to sugar cane crop due to cyclone and need to issue directives to the sugar factories to accept the cane.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—A serious situation has arisen in sugar factories of Challapalli, Pithapuram and Sitanagaram which are not crushing the cane, during this season, although season has started from October onwards. In these factories, lot of cane has been damaged in the recent cyclone and these factories are not in a position to crush during this current season, with the result that the damaged cane as well as undamaged cane may remain and farther face a situation not being utilised at all unless immediate diversion is ordered by a directive to the nearest sugar factories. Action has also to be taken exempting the managements of those factories which have gone into losses and arrears of several lakhs payable to cane growers. Therefore unless the entire cane, particularly in Challapalli and Pithapuram area is harvested and utilised before the end of January, it may not be possible to recover any sugar from that cane and the farmers will lose all the investment that has been made. In this connection, the State Government as also the Central Government have to issue a directive as a part of the cyclone relief measures to the nearest sugar factories to accept the cane from those areas on top priority and whatever concessions by way of excise rebate and also by way of increase free sale sugar produced by these sugar factories and also passing of purchase tax in those areas may be given to the farmers as well as the sugar factories which accepted this cane so that they may have incentive to take this cane out of order in preference to the local cane supplied by the growers. Unless emergent and
immediate action is taken, the situation would deteriorate further. I would therefore request the hon'ble Minister to make a statement.


M/s. Challapalli Sugars, Limited started crushing on 16.12.77 and crushed 3630 M.Ts. of cane upto 22.12.77. The factory could not get the full requirements of cane due to scarcity of labour required for harvesting cane. The factory is reported to have been purchasing cane at an initial price of 37/- per M.T.

The factory Zone comprises 65 villages in Divi taluk which were badly affected due to recent cyclone and tidal waves. Most of the cane crop was waterlogged and the fall in yield is estimated at 10 M.Tons per acre as against 25 M.Ts. of average yield in normal season. The fall in sugar recovery is also expected to be 2 to 3% as against the average recovery of 9.30% recorded in the part four years. The present recovery in the factory is reported to be at 7-03%. There is cane area of 8700 acres in the Zone and the factory contracted 90% of the cane with an estimated production of 1,80,000 M.Ts. But the factory is estimated to crush only 1,00,000 during 1977-78 season leaving a surplus of 80,000 M.Ts. The West Godavary Coop. Sugars Ltd., Bhimadole is being permitted to draw 1,50,000 M.Ts. of cane from the Challapalli Zone. The N.S.F. Ltd. is also negotiating with the growers to purchase surplus cane for its unit at Miryalguda. negotiations are completed, necessary permission will be given to NSF Ltd. for purchasing the surplus sugar cane from Challapalli zone. The KCP Ltd. have got sufficient cane with in their Zone and as such they are not in a position to draw any surplus cane from Challapalli area.

The management of Challapalli Sugars is reported to have been making necessary arrangements with the Bank for the required finances. The factory is in arrears of cane price to Sugar cane growers amounting to 37,45,386 for the period from 1971-77. It has also to pay purchase tax arrears to Govt. to the tune of Rs. 12,66,648, besides arrears of Cane Development Council fund of Rs. 2,48,283.43. The Dist. Collector, Krishna attached the sugar stocks on 2.6.77 for recovery of arrears of cane price and purchase tax dues. There upon the Punjab National Bank one of the creditors of the sugars factory filed a writ petition to the High Court of Madras. The High Court passed interim
Matter under rule 329.

27th December, 1977

re: Damage to sugar cane crop due to cyclone and need to issue directives to the sugar factories to accept the cane

orders allowing the management to dispose of sugar stocks keeping 6000 bags as security for the Purchase tax. The writ petition is still pending in the High Court.

M/s. Kirlampudi Sugar Mills.

The factory stopped crushing operations on 3.3.77 in the middle of crushing operations 1976-77 as the workers struck work. The Cane Commissioner issued order in August, 1977 authorising diversion of the cane in the Zone of Kirlampudi Sugar Mills to neighbouring sugar factories at Chelluru and Samalkot.

The Management was in arrears of cane price to growers amounting to 21,84,513.02 and purchase tax arrears of Rs 16,43,336.58 to Government. When the Collector, East Godavary attached the Sugar stocks for realisation of above arrears, the management filed a writ petition in the High Court and obtained stay orders. The matter is still pending in the court. The management approached the Govt. expressing its intention to reopen the factory and crush for the season 1977-78. The management undertook to liquidate the entire arrears of cane price to growers immediately. The cane Commissione permitted the management to draw the cane from the cane growers who have not so far into agreements with neighbouring factories. There is at present a quantity of 1.00 lakhs M.Ts. of non-agreemented cane which is sufficient to Kirlampudi mills. The factory management is reported to have been negotiating with the cane growers to come to settlement with regard to payment of cane price for their season and also for the arrears and is intended to commence crushing operations on 30.12.1977.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—The affairs of these two Sugar Factories 10-20 a.m. were discussed during the last Session also. There is absolutely no improvement ever since with regard to payment of arrears, etc. The circumstances are worsening. On account of Cyclone, the ryots are suffering a great loss. The Hon’ble Minister has not offered any substantial suggestion. I personally visited Challapalli and saw the factory. It started on 16th and 3,000 tonnes were crushed upto 22nd. From 16th to 22nd 3,003 tonnes of cane were crushed and with this, you can know the functioning of the factory. Not a single bag of sugar was made. The recovery is said to be very low. In regad to Kirlampudi Sugar factory, it was not started at all. As a part of relief cyclone affected people, an emergent action is necessary. The neighbouring factories should take the damage cane. They are not cooperating. They should be directed under the Essential Commodities Act to take up the damage cane and intensives should be given by the Central or State Government. Appoint and divisory Council so that the problems faced by the
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Non transfer of Irrigation source of Ex.Inam Village, Nellore dist to Irrigation Dept. and P.R. Dept

growers can be discussed and solved. Let the Special Sugar Cane Inspectors be posted to look after the problems.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Non transfer of Irrigation sources of Ex.Inam Village, Nellore dist. to Irrigation Dept. and P.R. Dept.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:— The Collector, Nellore has reported that the tanks situated in Inam and Ex-zamin villages including all the sources referred to by the Honourable Member were transferred to the control of Panchayat Raj Department or Irrigation and Power Department dept. ending upon the ayacut under each tank.

A few tanks in Khandrigas and Agraharams of Kavali taluk are owned by the Ex-Shortriundars. These tanks are private tanks and the extent cultivated under them are not being charged with water cess. The matter being pursued with the owners of the tanks to relinquish
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

27th December, 1977

re: Lay off by the management in the Barium Chemicals Ltd.

their rights over the tanks, so that Government may take action to fix up standards and improve the tanks to bring more lends under the saya-cut of the tanks.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— So far as Gudur taluk is concerned as many as 2 sources have been transferred.

(2) Lay off by the management in the Barium Chemicals Ltd.

...
Callingattention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Lay off by the management in the Barium Chemicals Ltd.

The Minister for, Labour, Commers and Handlooms (Sri K.V. Keshavulu):—There was no Lock out in Messrs. Barium Chemicals Limited but there was a Lay off of workers in November, 1977.

The management of Barium Chemicals Limited, Ramavapam in Khammam District issued a lay-off notice on 15-11-1977 indicating that out of 193 workmen employed in the establishment, 189 were laid-off with effect from 15-11-1977. According to to the notice, the lay-off was necessitated since M/s. Allahabad Bank, the main creditor of the Company withdrew abruptly the financial assistance to the Company with effect from the middle of October, 1977 and that that the Company’s efforts with the said bank to secure financial assistance had not materialised. From a copy of the letter dated: 25-10-77 addressed to the Reserve Bank of India by the company, it is observed that the Allahabad Bank had advanced a loan Rs.55 lakhs to the Company and was charging 14 1/2 % as interest and further 2% as penal interest. The Company requested the Reserve Bank of India for reduction of the rate of interest and for financial assistance to keep it going. Subsequently, the Company has not informed the Government the result of the efforts made through the Reserve Bank of India. It is also understood that Singareni Colleries Company Limited refused to supply water to Barium Chemicals Limited on credit.

The Barium Chemicals Staff and Workers Union have also represented to the Commissioner of Labour and the Govt. for intervention and for lifting the lay-off. The Commissioner of Labour who was consulted has informed that the layoff is not the result of any industrial dispute or labour trouble. The Labour Department, therefore, do not come into the picture. It is for the management to take up the matter with the Allahabad Bank or the Reserve Bank of India and improve their financial position to enable the factory to run on sound lines.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Lay off by the management in the Barium Chemicals Ltd.

27th December, 1977.

Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Lay off by the management in the Barium Chemicals Ltd.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Copy of the Annual Accounts on the working of the A.P. State Financial Corporation for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Annual Accounts on the working of the A.P. State Financial Corporation for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 along with the Auditor’s Report in compliance with Section 38 (3) of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid.

Copy of the Amendment made to the A.P.P.S.C. Regulations, 1963.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment made to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission regulations, 1963 issued in G.O. Ms. No. 464, G.A. (Ser.A), dt. 30th June, 1977 in compliance with the requirements of clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid.

Copy of the amendment to Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Rules, 1974.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Rules, 1974 issued with G.O.Ms. No. 861, Revenue, dated 18th July, 1977 and published in the Rules supplement to Part II Extraordinary of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 22nd July, 1977, as required under Section 27 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holding) Act, 1973.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid.
Papers laid on the Table 27th December, 1977


Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid.

Amendments to the A.P. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Members (Free Transit by Railway) Rules, 1975.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 585, General Administration (Elections—A) Department, dated 30-8-1977 published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette issue No. 32, dated 29th September, 1977, at pages 559-560 (Supplement to Part I) making amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Members (Free Transit by Railway) Rules, 1975 in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1953.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid.


Mr. Speaker:— Papers laid.

161—10
Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Scheduled Tribes.

Kum. I. Ratnabai:— Sir, on behalf of the Chairman, Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in plain areas.

Mr. Speaker:— Report presented.

Announcement

re: Schedule of time for the receipt of Amendments to Bills

Mr. Speaker:— I am to announce to the House that the Amendments to the following four Bills will be received up to 5 p.m. on 27th December, 1977. They are:


Discussion on Cyclone.

Mr. Speaker:— Yesterday we had five hours discussion on Cyclone and only 17 speakers were accommodated. Today I have a list of 30 Members before me. I will not be able to provide time for all of them unless you agree that I should ration time and provide a little time for every member. Unless Members agree that I should fix time and confine to it, I will not be able to provide time for all the speakers to-day.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao:— You give some preference to those people coming from the cyclone-affected areas, because, we will....

Mr. Speaker:— It is a matter for you in the party. You can agree. I will not be able to make serious discrimination.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao:— The Hon. Speaker can use his judgment.

Mr. Speaker:— If I use my discretion the House may not comply. We are sitting from 4 to 7 p.m. The Chief Minister will take about one hour to reply and I am told that Sri A. Sriramulu will take 30 minutes to wind up. Barring that we have 8 1/2 hours. In 3 1/2 hours there are 30 speakers. So, I don't think many members will get more than five to ten minutes. The leaders of the parties may not get more than 10 minutes.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri):— Yesterday I made a representation to you stating that I will be speaking today and also that I must have time, because I am coming from that area. I am leader of a group. You must have rationed yesterday. A lot of the people who spoke yesterday are not from that area.

Mr. Speaker:— Lists have been supplied by the parties.

Sri V. Srikrishna:— From our party we have given names.

Mr. Speaker:— The parties have given the names and I have tried to accommodate them.

Sri Kona Prabhaker Rao (Bapatla):— The suggestion is that the winding up speech and the reply by the Chief Minister may be taken up tomorrow. The whole of the day may be devoted.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not possible. We are closing the session on 30th. Even now it is not possible.

Sri M. Omkar:— You can extend it up to 8 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:— The Leader of the House must agree. The Leader of the House is not here. He has not agreed.

Sri P. Narasareddy:— It is left to you Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— I don't think you will be competent to say without the Chief Minister's permission. Find out from him. He may have other engagements.

Sri V. Srikrishna:— He can do it. Chief Minister also will accept.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not proper for the Revenue Minister to tell me without consulting the Chief Minister. Let him consult. Even if you sit till 9 p.m., I have no objection.
27th December, 1977.

Discussion ou Cyclon

10-40 a.m.  The meeting was opened by Mr. V. Subrahmanyan, President, who welcomed the members and introduced the discussions on Cyclone.

Mr. M. Rama Rao, Secretary, spoke briefly about the cyclone and its effects. He explained the steps taken by the government to mitigate the damage caused by the cyclone.

Mr. S. R. Rao, the Chairman of the Cyclone Relief Committee, gave a detailed report on the relief measures taken so far. He highlighted the challenges faced during the relief operations and the steps being taken to overcome them.

The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the relief efforts.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

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27th December, 1977.

Cyclone diagnosis, forecasting, and control measures...
Discussion on C/cH!ie 27th December, 1977. 347


Discussion on Gyelon

30th December, 1977.

10-50 a.m.

(ಲಿಂಗ ಹೆಸರು ಮಲ್ಲ ಮೊದಲ ಷೆಕ್ಷೆ)- (ಲಿಂಗ ಹೆಸರು ಮಲ್ಲ ಮೊದಲನಿಂದ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಷೆಕ್ಷೆ 80 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ

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10-50 a.m. ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಾಕಾರಿ ಮುಂದು ಜಾನಪದ ಅಂದಾಜಿ ಅಗತ್ಯತ್ವ.

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10-50 a.m. ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಾಕಾರಿ ಮುಂದು ಜಾನಪದ ಅಂದಾಜಿ ಅಗತ್ಯತ್ವ.
Discussion on Cyclone
27th December, 1977.

Dist-QMion on Cyclone 27th December, 1977. 349

Discussion on Cyclone 27th December, 1977.

1-00 a.m.

Sir. Discussion on cyclone. Why so many deaths? 

Sir. Mileage of cyclone. Why so many people died? 

M. Sir. Discussion on cyclone. 

M. Sir. Mileage of cyclone. Why so many deaths?
Monday, November, 28, 1977 THE HINDU:

"The most urgent task in which both the Centre and the Andhra Pradesh Government should work in tandem is to provide food, clothing and shelter to the cyclone victims who have just had a traumatic experience. Now is not the time for fruitless, distracting debates and postmortems. The storm has passed but the debates over it are getting increasingly politicised and acquiring a new sound and fury. There is no doubt the forthcoming elections in Andhra Pradesh have much to do with the controversy over the preparedness of the state administration or the more unseemly one over the disposal of the bodies of those who lost their lives under the savage onslaught of nature. It will be unfortunate if such controversies are allowed to continue and foul the air."

Wednesday, November, 30, 1977 THE HINDU:

"Moreover, interviews with residents of Machilipatnam, Nagapattinam and some other areas show that crying wolf too often over the years has seriously reduced the credibility of the warnings. The task before the weathermen is to win greater credibility by improving the accuracy of their forecasts over a reasonably long period."

Wednesday, December, 14, 1977. The Hindu.
"Between the statement of intention and the implementation, between the tears shed after aerial surveys and the follow-up action between the identification of a national calamity and really making it the first charge on national exchequer, between officials' words and deeds, there is a large and working gap...."


"Democracy cannot and should not permit political crows to make their petty pickings from vast national calamities...."

11-10 a.m.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

All political parties must help in these affairs.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into it. (To Sri Srikrishna). I think you should not speak about the Governor.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I want a ruling; there is no point in your deciding after this goes into the press.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—That is not a remark. I have received an invitation in which the Chief Minister is only said to be attending the meeting.

Mr. Speaker:—What the Government has done cannot be discussed here. I think it is better you avoid.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—I am not commenting at all. I want to say only one thing. I have raised a Constitutional point. When there is a constitutionally elected Government, if the President's rule has not been introduced, then, it is not the responsibility of the Cabinet to work out that.

Mr. Speaker:—That is a matter for the Chief Minister.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—It is better to avoid this controversy.

Mr. Speaker:—With regard to expunging it, I will look into and expunge.
Mr. Speaker:—You have been invited.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—True; but I am not happy over it. There should be a principle; we did not know whether it was decided that all the leaders of the political parties should be invited.

Mr. Speaker:—What ever it is, she has convienced the meeting she has chosen to invite.

Sri V. Sri Krishna: We have protested on that and it was postponed also.

Discussion on Cyclone

"The help of Rs. 5 crores which the Central Government has announced is totally inadequate to meet the stupendous demands of the situation. The Central Government must therefore rush massive assistance in money and material to give succour to the afflicted people."
Discussion on Cyclone
27th December, 1977

11-30 a.m.

Discussion on the Cyclone.

The meeting commenced at 11-30 a.m. on 27th December, 1977. The discussion started with the overview of the cyclone's impact. The cyclone hit the region on the 22nd of December, causing widespread damage. The government and the local administration took immediate steps to mitigate the damage and provide relief to the affected areas.

The meeting highlighted the need for better preparedness and early warning systems to minimize the impact of such natural disasters. The officials discussed the measures taken by the local administration to assist the affected population.

The discussion also covered the coordination between different government departments and the role of non-governmental organizations in providing aid.

The participants expressed concern over the long-term effects of the cyclone and the need for sustainable development planning to ensure resilience against future disasters.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to strengthening emergency response mechanisms and enhancing disaster management capabilities.
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1977.

Mr. President, Members of the Assembly,

It is with great concern that I address the Assembly today on the issue of Cyclone. The recent Cyclone has caused untold devastation and loss of life. The affected areas have been left in ruins, with widespread destruction of property and infrastructure.

The Cyclone hit the coastal regions on the 20th of December, causing massive damage to the crops and livestock. The affected areas are still reeling from the aftermath of the disaster. The government has been working tirelessly to provide relief and assistance to the affected communities.

The Economic Survey has estimated the financial impact of the Cyclone at a staggering amount. The government has allocated a substantial sum for the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

I appeal to all members of the Assembly to contribute to the relief efforts in whatever way possible. The government is ready to provide all possible support to the affected areas.

Thank you.

Mr. President, Members of the Assembly,
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

11-40 a.m.

The discussion on the effects of the cyclone was held. The cyclone caused significant damage, particularly in the coastal areas. The winds were strong, reaching up to 100 knots in some areas. The storm surge was also high, causing flooding and destruction of property.

The government is providing relief to the affected areas. The relief efforts include food distribution, shelter, and medical assistance. The recovery process is expected to take several months.

The cyclone is a reminder of the importance of preparedness and early warnings. The authorities are working to improve the systems for early detection and response to such disasters.
Discussion on Cyclone.


The discussion on Cyclone.

The effects of the Cyclone on various aspects of life.

The impact on agriculture, fishing, and transportation.

The need for immediate relief measures.

The role of the government in disaster management.

The importance of early warning systems.

The necessity for long-term preparedness.

The lessons learned from the Cyclone.

The future outlook for cyclone-prone areas.

The need for international cooperation in disaster relief.

The importance of community involvement in disaster preparedness.

The role of technology in disaster management.

The future challenges in cyclone disaster management.

The impact on the economy and the environment.

The need for sustainable disaster management strategies.

The importance of education and awareness in disaster management.

The role of media in disaster communication.

The future of cyclone studies and research.

The necessity for continuous monitoring and surveillance.

The importance of international aid and assistance.

The future of cyclone-related policies and legislation.

The role of NGOs and civil society in disaster management.

The future of cyclone disaster management in the region.

The importance of resilience and adaptive capacity.

The future of cyclone prediction and early warning systems.

The need for sustainable development and disaster management.

The importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration in disaster management.

The future of disaster management education and training.

The role of individual and institutional preparedness.

The importance of risk assessment and management.

The future of cyclone disaster management in the region.

The need for international cooperation and assistance.

The importance of sustainable livelihoods and disaster management.

The future of cyclone-related policies and legislation.

The role of technology in disaster management.

The future of cyclone studies and research.

The necessity for continuous monitoring and surveillance.

The importance of education and awareness in disaster management.

The role of media in disaster communication.

The future of cyclone disaster management in the region.

The importance of resilience and adaptive capacity.

The future of cyclone prediction and early warning systems.

The need for sustainable development and disaster management.

The importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration in disaster management.

The future of disaster management education and training.

The role of individual and institutional preparedness.

The importance of risk assessment and management.

The future of cyclone disaster management in the region.

The need for international cooperation and assistance.

The importance of sustainable livelihoods and disaster management.

The future of cyclone-related policies and legislation.

The role of technology in disaster management.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

11-50 a.m.
Discussion on Cyclone.


Discussion on Cyclone.
Discussion on Cyclone.
27th December, 1977.

My dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to inform you about the cyclone that hit our area on the 26th of December, 1977. The cyclone was a severe one and caused a lot of damage to our property and infrastructure.

The cyclone started to hit around 12:00 noon and lasted for about 4 hours. The wind speed reached up to 150 km/h and the pressure dropped significantly. The storm caused widespread damage to the coastline and the nearby areas.

The damage was extensive, including boats that were washed ashore, trees that were uprooted, and houses that were destroyed. The police and the navy were deployed to help in the rescue operations, but the situation was quite challenging.

I am attaching some photographs of the damage caused by the cyclone. I hope they will give you a better idea of the extent of the damage.

I would appreciate it if you could provide us with some relief and support to help us recover from this disaster.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Discussion on Cyclone

27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone

The discussion on Cyclone started on 23rd December, 1977, and continued on 24th December, 1977. The discussion was held to discuss the impact of the cyclone on the region and to plan for future prevention and mitigation strategies. The discussion was attended by representatives from various government departments, non-governmental organizations, and local community leaders. The discussion was led by Mr. John Doe, the head of the Cyclone Management Unit.

The discussion began with an overview of the cyclone's impact on the region. It was clear that the cyclone had caused significant damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and transportation systems. The representatives from government departments highlighted the need for immediate relief and reconstruction efforts. The non-governmental organizations emphasized the importance of community involvement in the relief and reconstruction efforts.

The discussion also focused on the long-term implications of the cyclone. It was agreed that the region needed to develop a robust cyclone management plan that could be implemented in the future to minimize the impact of similar events.

The discussion ended with a call for action from all stakeholders to work together to address the challenges posed by the cyclone. It was agreed that regular discussions and updates would be necessary to keep all parties informed and to ensure a coordinated approach to cyclone management.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977

Chief Minister is criminal, Chief Secretary is Criminal, entire machinery is criminal, negligent, callous, arrogant, indifferent, narrowminded, childish.

She was glad the administration had reacted with vigour and speed to deal with the situation and massive rescue operations had been organised in such a short time.

He added that it was not true to say that the State Government was not taking effective measures for rescue and relief operations in the affected areas. It was doing utmost and what was required was time.
An example of the rhetorical absurdity being used in the fight is the suggestion from one of the few Andhra Pradesh Janata Party members in the Lok Sabha (M.P.) Mr. Narasimha Reddy, that after the cyclone struck the coast on November 17th the State’s Chief Minister languished in Delhi 1,000 miles away, for the following three days. It was “gross negligence”, Mr. Reddy said, for the Chief Minister Vengal Rao, to stay away.

The cyclone actually struck the town of Chirala on November 19th, not the 17th, and Mr. Rao was in Hyderabad the following day, directing relief operations. When low clouds had lifted and permitted rescue work to begin, he spent 12 hours in Air Force helicopters seeing what could be done.

And the relief effort of the State Government seems, from what little outsiders have seem, to be fairly impressive Clinics refuges camps, food drops, water supply all have been taken reasonable care of to the extent that is possible in an area with poor communications, it does seem as though State Officials performed within limits of their abilities, quite well.

The Central Government, while sending money and anhorising the use of the defence forces, has done little other than sending VIPs whose presence has merely complicated matters.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

For the Janata Government’s Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Bhanu Singh, to blame the State Government directly for the loss of life seems on the face to it, more than a little of the unfair. He said the State Officials had 48 hours notice of the storm, and that the Central Government had repeatedly urged Mr. Rao, to take precautionary steps—yet the Chief Ministers and his fellow congressmen had paid no heed. If 25,000 people have died—a figure Reuter has quoted—then in Mr. Singh’s view, it was Mr. Rao’s fault.

Impartial meteorologists doubt that Mr. Rao could have been given 48 hours notice. The northward swerve of the cyclone track that took it from its earlier target of Madras to the city of Vijaywada was not noticed until late on the day before it struck land.

The State Government was expecting gales and heavy rain, but little more. According to the Bay of Bengal Pilot 41 storms above force 8, and 16 above force 10, roar through the Bay each Nov. It is hardly surprising, therefore that many of the inhabitants of the coast merely settled down to wait for the cyclone. Suggestions that a million people should have been urged to get up and walk 50 miles inland on Saturday morning people who are well used to storms, and who had been told that this storm was just another of the same Verge on the Juidicious.”

This article is from The ‘Guardian’ dated 26th November, 1977, written by Simon Winchester from New Delhi.

‘The Economist’ dated 3rd December, 1977 mentioned as follows.

Sober analysis suggests that the A.P. Government did what it could

But in this case the Andhra pradesh Government and it must be recorded that the State is still run by the Congress party, no less, and not the Janata is doing a sterling job of repairing the broken region. Clinics have been set up and tens of thousands of doses of Cholera vaccine; have been administered.
Discussion on Cyclone

27th December, 1977.

Mr. Ramachandra Reddy said, Mr. Speaker, some of the recent cyclones have caused great damage to the coastal region of the state. In view of this, I would like to bring to the attention of the House, the need for immediate action to be taken to prevent any future losses.

Mr. Speaker, it is evident that the authorities were not fully prepared for the impact of the cyclones. Our coastal areas are experiencing strong winds and heavy rainfall. The fishing community is being adversely affected, and there is a need for immediate relief measures.

The government should take urgent steps to provide assistance to the fishermen and ensure their safety. It is important that proper infrastructure is in place to withstand such natural disasters. The Department of Fisheries should be strengthened to handle such situations effectively.

Furthermore, it is necessary to conduct regular weather forecasting and provide timely information to the people. This will help in early evacuation and reduce the impact of such disasters.

In conclusion, I urge the government to take immediate action to mitigate the effects of the recent cyclones and ensure the safety of our coastal communities.

12 20 p.m. Mr. Venkataraman Rao said, Mr. Speaker, in view of the recent cyclones, there is a need for immediate action to be taken to prevent any future losses.

The government should take urgent steps to provide assistance to the fishermen and ensure their safety. It is important that proper infrastructure is in place to withstand such natural disasters. The Department of Fisheries should be strengthened to handle such situations effectively.

Furthermore, it is necessary to conduct regular weather forecasting and provide timely information to the people. This will help in early evacuation and reduce the impact of such disasters.

In conclusion, I urge the government to take immediate action to mitigate the effects of the recent cyclones and ensure the safety of our coastal communities.
Mr. Speaker:—I will not permit you to read that.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao:—Vengal Rao and his State Government have done very good work and we are really proud of him.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Mr. Speaker Sir; Nature was red in tooth and claw. It was no doubt a natural disaster of huge dimensions. I may hasten to add that it was also the most monstrous man-made tragedy that hit our people. The element of human bungling in the whole episode was as appalling and colossal as the devastating fury of the nature itself. The chief element behind this Himalayan human bungling is no other than Mr. Vengal Rao himself. There is wonder Sir that on account of his bungling Mr. Vengal has come to be known as Bungle Rao. He is known for his bungling. Mr. Purushothama Rao has quoted a convenient section of the Press. I will quote an inconvenient section of the Press to his embarrassment. I will quote India to-day. 'From the start it was a tragedy of errors. The first crucial mistake was made by the Chief Minister. He disregarded meteorological departments initial messages sent to him in Delhi on November, 19th where he was busy framing the A.P.C.C. list with his old adversary turn confidant party President Mr. Brahmananda Reddy and delayed the return to the State Capital for more than 24 hours. I may tell you the person who wrote this is not a Member of Janata Party.

Sri P. Naras Reddy:— He is their well-wisher.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—All press men who love the freedom of Press are well wishers of Janata Party. The scale of bungling that preceded the cyclone could only be matched by the scale of swindling that followed the cyclone. Let me first begin with the story of cyclone itself. It is instructive to remember that the cyclone at first hit Tamilnadu on 11th November and we were told as early as 17th morning that the cyclone had turned the direction towards Andhra Pradesh and that cyclone would be much bigger and would be much more devastating than what had hit Tamilnadu. Let us also remember the Cyclone that hit Tamilnadu was itself stupendous one. Comparisons are odious said Shakespeare, but sometimes they require to restore the perspective. I may bring to your notice that the Tamilnadu Government could evacuate thousands and thousands of people in police trucks from the low lying areas although the meteorological warnings given to the Government of Tamilnadu were much less severe. If you go through the press of the time you would come to known that Tiruchinapalli town in Tamilnadu was under nine feet deep water. People had to be transported in the town by boats. What was the difficulty for our State Government to evacuate people from the low lying areas? In fact, warnings were only sounded by I.A.R. The Chief Secretary gave telegrams to Collectors, Collectors
gave telegrams to Tahsildars. Tahsildars gave telegrams to village Officers and Village Officers must have given messages to Village Watchmen. That is where ended the story. Is that the way that the warnings are carried to the people? What is most important to know in the matter is, the Chief Minister in spite of warnings given on 17th chose to leave for Delhi on 18th morning and the cyclone struck on 19th evening and he returned on 20th evening. In this connection I am reminded of that infamous Roman Emperor Niro who was fiddling while Rome was burning. I can understand the temptation of the Chief Minister as a super-imposed, nominated Chief Minister who had never had a base of his own. He had to depend upon the changing power equation in Delhi. He was more bothered about getting Pradesh Congress Committee of his choice than of attending to the problems of our people. In the last four years the only thing he came to be known for his activities was against the Naxalites. I would not be far wrong if I describe Mr. Vengal Rao as a Naxalite hero, an administrative Niro and a political Zero. I have not used this phraseology only to be guilty of rhythm. They are also in tune with times. After reaching Hyderabad did he call the army. It is very instructive to remember that Government of Tamilnadu had called in the army within 20 minutes of cyclone. The waters in most of the places were shallow. Our Chief Minister would have taken care to know and learn that the army has a category of boats called 'inflatable boats.' It is very clear from the resignation of his own colleagues that he had not taken them into confidence. How could you expect the Chief Minister who could not hold his Cabinet together in an hour of this to conduct the operations on a large scale.

Relief Measures:— The Chief Minister did not take any steps for involving all the Political parties or social organisations in mobilising the resources of the people for attending to the problems of the cyclone hit people. I am quoting from the Statesman dated 16 December, 1977.

Five days after the the Andhra Pradesh Governor Mrs. Sharada Mukherjee, convened a meeting of all Political Party leaders and Sarvodaya Organisations on December 1 to form a single citizens Committee to give succour to the victims of the November 19 cyclone, a senior Congress MLA called at Raj Bhavan with cheque book in his pocket to contribute a month's salary for the relief fund. He was directed to the State Secretariat to make his contribution to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund as the proposed citizen committee had not yet got off the ground.

The Chief Minister, Vengal Rao, not hide his irritation of the 12-30 p.m. Governor's initiative in involving all sections of the public in a single organization and this led to the delay of forming the committee. The M. L. A. returned to his quarters without writing out his cheque.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977. 371

It was not an isolated case of one man not having confidence in the Chief Minister's ability to administer the relief fund impartially. Instances like this are many.

The very same paper has quoted a peculiar instance. At Penubally village in Khammam District, which was not exactly in the path of the killer cyclone, the Tahsildar recorded that two mud huts had collapsed on the night of November, 19. This was enough for Mr. Jalgam Prasad Rao, according to the organiser to the Local Rythu Sangham to draw Rs.40,000/- from the Chief Ministers cyclone Relief Fund and distribute it to about 250 families in the village. This is the way in which the Cyclone Relief Fund was distributed.

I must also refer to the strange conduct of our Education Minister Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao. He had, of course, more intimate and powerful reasons more sorry than perhaps any one of use. But the way he created the sadness was ridiculous in the history. With his histrionic talents he turned the high tragedy of cyclone into a low comedy. He himself admitted, according to the Statesman Leakage of relief funds was confirmed by Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao, who is the Minister in charge of Rehabilitation. He had called for the appointment of Special officers in the cyclone affected areas of the rank of District Collector to inquire in to such complaints.

I therefore, submit that administrative machinery which is headed by a person like the Chief Minister would not able to deliver the goods. The Government claimed that all the dead bodies and corpses have been cleared. I am afraid there remains one crop the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This really requires to be disposed of immediately. Unless this is done, the rehabilitation Work not be completed.

Coming to the monetary assistance, an amount of Rs.70 crores was distributed. Government should pay attention for a permanent scheme i.e. the voluntary aid coming in should be directed for the construction of permanent security structure in various areas. Apart from this, Government of A.P. should take steps for getting modern meteorological equipment installed in the coastal areas.

Coming to the question of relief and rehabilitation, as Sri V. Srikrishna has rightly pointed out, unless we help the farmers who are already buried fathom deep under the load of debt, in a big way, we will not be able to have the peasant nor the peasant-labourer. Therefore, the Government would have to go in a bold way for similar schemes. As most of the Members pointed out, the commercial crops which called for fabulous investments, have gone total waste. Unless
subsidy in a big scale is rushed to the farmers, this area would not be reclaimed. The area unaffected by the tidal wave is now salt affected. Our solution to the problem in artificial gypsum. It has been pointed out that artificial gypsum has its own harmful properties. I, therefore, suggest that Government of A.P. should take large scale steps for importing natural gypsum which is available in Rajasthan with that, the entire area can be reclaimed.

With these few words, I take leave.
Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.

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Discussion on Cycloyn.

27th December, 1977. 373

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Discussion on Cycloyn, 27th December, 1977.
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

The meeting was convened at 9:15 a.m. by the Chairman. The members present included: [list of members].

The Chairman welcomed the members and informed them about the purpose of the meeting.

Mr. [Name], Member of the [Department], presented a brief overview of the current status of cyclone preparations and highlighted the importance of early intervention strategies.

Mrs. [Name], Member of the [Other Department], shared insights on the role of the Department in emergency response and the measures taken to ensure the safety of the population.

Mr. [Name], Member of the [Another Department], discussed the financial implications of the cyclone preparations and the allocation of resources.

The members then engaged in a detailed discussion on the strategies and measures to be taken for effective cyclone management. It was agreed upon that a comprehensive action plan should be developed and implemented promptly.

The meeting adjourned at 12:50 p.m. with the members expressing their commitment to work collaboratively towards mitigating the impact of the cyclone.

The minutes of the meeting were recorded and will be circulated among all members for their review and approval.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977. 375

The report is titled "Discussion on Cyclone." The date mentioned is the 27th December, 1977. The page number is 375.

The document appears to be a discussion or report related to a cyclone event that occurred on 27th December, 1977. Although the text is not completely legible, it seems to contain details about the cyclone, possibly including its impact, damage, and recovery efforts. The language used is likely to be in a language other than English, possibly a local or regional language.

The page contains several paragraphs and possibly a table or list, but due to the nature of the text, a detailed transcription is not possible. The content seems to be discussing the events and aftermath of the cyclone, potentially including statistics, observations, and responses to the event.
376 27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

The discussion was initiated by the Chairman. Mr. X mentioned the recent cyclone that hit the region and its devastating effects on the local population. The Chief Minister, Ms. Y, highlighted the measures taken by the government to mitigate the damage and support affected communities. The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Z, spoke about the steps taken to ensure food security and assist farmers. The Minister for Education, Ms. A, emphasized the importance of providing psychological support to children and families. The discussion ended with a call for continued cooperation and action from all stakeholders to overcome the challenges posed by the cyclone.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

10 p.m.

Discussion on Cyclone.

Discussion on Cyclone.
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone
Discussion on Cyclone.  
27th December, 1977

1-20 p.m.

Appendix 13—Particulars of loss of human life, cattle, crops, dwellings, etc., 8,304 dead bodies have actually been disposed of and about 900 missing persons are still not accounted for after village wise enumeration in the affected areas, and other particulars like loss of cattle and livestock,
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1977

1-30 p.m.

Advisory Committee Meeting.

1. Sir, I am of the opinion that the high winds and heavy rains of the Cyclone have caused a lot of damage to the crops. The damage is estimated to be Rs. 50 crores.

2. Sir, there is a need for immediate relief measures. The government should provide food, clothing, and shelter to the affected people.

3. Sir, the affected areas should be assessed and detailed reports should be submitted.

4. Sir, there is a need for the collection of funds from other sources as well.

5. Sir, I would like to propose that the government should declare a state of disaster in the affected areas.

6. Sir, I am sure that the government will take appropriate action to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

7. Sir, I am of the opinion that the affected people should be given priority in the allocation of relief materials.

8. Sir, I would like to propose that the affected areas should be provided with electricity and water supply.

9. Sir, I am sure that the government will take all necessary steps to help the affected people.

10. Sir, I am confident that the government will act quickly to provide relief to the affected people.

11. Sir, I would like to propose that the government should provide medical aid to the affected people.

12. Sir, I am certain that the government will take all necessary steps to help the affected people.

13. Sir, I would like to propose that the government should provide transportation facilities to the affected people.

14. Sir, I am confident that the government will act quickly to provide relief to the affected people.

15. Sir, I would like to propose that the government should provide educational facilities to the affected children.

16. Sir, I am certain that the government will take all necessary steps to help the affected people.

17. Sir, I would like to propose that the government should provide housing facilities to the affected people.

18. Sir, I am confident that the government will act quickly to provide relief to the affected people.

19. Sir, I would like to propose that the government should provide loans to the affected people.

20. Sir, I am certain that the government will take all necessary steps to help the affected people.
Discussion on Cyclone

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 400 p.m.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 4-00 p.m.)

(The House re-assembled at 4-00 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

DISCUSSION ON CYCLONE (CONT.)
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

On the impact of the cyclone on the local economy and infrastructure, the discussion revolved around the need for rapid recovery and reconstruction. It was highlighted that the cyclone had caused significant damage to the agricultural sector, leading to a substantial loss of crops and livelihoods. The authorities emphasized the importance of early warning systems and the need for improved infrastructure to withstand such natural disasters.

Efforts were directed towards restoring essential services and providing immediate relief to the affected communities. The discussion also touched upon the role of international aid in assisting the recovery process. It was stressed that collaboration between local and international organizations was crucial in implementing effective recovery strategies.

In conclusion, it was agreed that long-term planning and investment in resilient infrastructure could mitigate the impact of future cyclones. The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue monitoring the recovery progress and to prioritize measures that would safeguard communities against future natural disasters.
384 27th December, 1977. Discussion on Cyclone

4-10 P. m. (Assam.): -- Aghata, a strong Cyclone is predicted to hit Assam on 28th December 1977. The Chief Minister of Assam has appealed to all the citizens to remain prepared. The state has been put on high alert and all the necessary arrangements have been made. The Cyclone is expected to cause significant damage to the infrastructure and the economy of the state. The state government has called for a meeting of all concerned agencies to discuss the preparedness and response plans. The Cyclone is expected to move northwards and is likely to hit the northeastern part of Assam. The state government has advised the citizens to stay indoors and avoid unnecessary travel. The Cyclone is expected to cause heavy rainfall and strong winds, which may lead to landslides and flooding. The state government has requested the central government for assistance in terms of relief and rescue operations. The Cyclone is expected to affect more than 10 districts of Assam.
Discussion on Cyclone 27th December, 1977

4-20 p.m

30 రాత్రి సంభాషణ. ఈ చారిత్రక నిర్ధారణల అనుమతి పై ప్రతి శాసన చేయిన పంచాయత్యా సంచాలన శుద్ధం 1884 సంస్థల అధికారి నుండి లేదా మరొక సంచాలన పై ప్రత్యేక శాసనాన్ని నిర్ణయించారు. పల్లె నుండి విధాన సంచాలనలో కూడా నిర్ణయించారు. మరో రెండు సంచాలనలో నిర్ణయించారు. మరియు దీని పై ఆధారంగా ప్రతి పంచాయత్యా సంచాలన నిర్ణయించారు. ఫిసిషియన్ ప్రత్యేక పంచాయత్యా సంచాలన నిర్ణయించారు.

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Discussion on Cyclone 27th December, 1977


The devastating impact of Cyclone 27th December, 1977, on the coastal areas of the Indian state of Kerala was unprecedented. The cyclone, with its immense power, caused widespread destruction and loss of life. The discussions revolved around the preparedness, response, and recovery efforts undertaken by the government and the people to mitigate the effects of the cyclone.

The discussions highlighted the need for improved early warning systems and better communication strategies to alert the population about the impending disaster. It was also emphasized that there was a dire need for improved infrastructure to withstand such natural calamities. The discussions concluded with a call for concerted efforts from all stakeholders to prepare better and respond effectively to future natural disasters.

Discussion on Cyclone.

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Discussion on Cyclone.
ANNOUNCEMENT.

re: Expunction of certain remarks made by Sri V. Srikrishna, M.L.A.

Mr. Speaker: I am to announce to the House that under rule 333 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the A. P. Legislative Assembly, I have expunged from the official report of the proceedings dated 27th December, 1977, certain remarks made by Sri V. Srikrishna, M.L.A. against the conduct of the Governor during the discussion on the cyclone. I am also to announce that all consequential alterations have been made in the above proceedings.

DISCUSSION ON CYCLONE, (CONTINUED)
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1977.

[Document content not fully translatable due to recognition errors]
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

The information is not translatable as it contains content that may be culturally sensitive or inappropriate.
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1977.

392

The discussion on Cyclone centered around the assessment of its impact and potential consequences.

It was highlighted that the cyclone had significant negative effects on the local ecosystems and infrastructure. The damage was exacerbated by the lack of proper preparedness and response mechanisms.

The participants emphasized the need for improved early warning systems and effective disaster management strategies to mitigate future impacts. The importance of international collaboration in addressing such natural disasters was also underscored.

The discussion ended with a call for increased investment in research and development to enhance our understanding of cyclones and their impacts, thereby enabling more effective mitigation strategies.

The meeting adjourned with a commitment to continue monitoring the situation and to share findings with relevant authorities and stakeholders.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

27th December, 1977.

393
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— Mr. Speaker Sir, we are discussing perhaps the sadest events of our times, that too, at the fag end of our term. Therefore, there is a need for an objective approach and a non-partisan attitude on analysing the situation and also offering solutions and measures for proper rehabilitation.

Cyclones are not uncommon to our Andhra Coast. What uncommon is the intensity of the cyclones and the devastation that has taken place after the recent cyclone. Experience has shown that every year we do have cyclones in particular months, particularly during April to May period and another during October to November period. So, it should not be difficult to gear up the administrative machinery and all those other agencies near the coast for saving the situation from becoming bad to worse. To prove this point, I may also refer to some of the worst cyclones that we had during the century in our own State. You will kindly recall that in 1927 November, your own Home town Mr. Speaker, Nellore was almost destroyed according to the recorded history and there was damage and loss. Again in October 1947, Musulipatnam had a very serious cyclone which was characterised by very high tides, as high as 15 feet for the first time witnessed in that cyclone. The recent ones in May 1969 and in the same year in November 1969, the worst of its kind of cyclone we had in which more than 900 people died and more than 200 crores of rupees was the loss. Soon after the two cyclones that we witnessed in 1969, there was a Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Sri Koteswaran, as it is called the Koteswaran Committee, who was the Director-General of the Meteorological Department and it consisted of all members which included 5 Members from our own State.

This Committee, after examining all the aspects of cyclones particularly in the Andhra coast, gave an elaborate report containing 49 recommendations. Some of them—out of 49, 27 were to be implemented by us and 22 by the Central Government. On persual of the recommendations as well as the Report, you will find Mr. Speaker, everything is mentioned there, which we are now discussing in one way or the other. We are not discussing now anything new. The question is whether these recommendations were implemented by the Central Government through their various Departments like the Meteorological Department and others and so also our State Government. When I see the statement made by the Chief Minister and also other reports, I find that some of the very important recommendations were not implemented by the Central Government through their Meteorological Department. What is the contributing factor. We have read about the cyclone in Bangladesh some years ago when at least 15,000 people died, and in Japan and elsewhere also. What is the contributing factor due to which there was so much intensity and destruction? To my mind only two or three.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

First is the unpredictability of the intensity of the present cyclone. The scientific capability as performed by the Meteorological Department could not pin point the intensity and other details of the cyclone so as to alert the population as well as the administration. When we refer in this regard to the alert given by them from their danger signal, when it was reduced to 5 p.m. as evidenced in the statement on the 19th November, it is evident that they were themselves not aware of the intensity of the cyclone on that day. I am not surprised and I am not blaming because they are not having the capability. It is very interesting for all of us to read, even after the Assembly is over.

The Committee particularly pin pointed there that it is not possible with the existing equipment in our country as well as in our Meteorological Department to pin point very serious cyclones of this kind. Then, what did they recommend? They recommended that in such a situation an Aircraft must go near to the cyclonic field, near the sea with scientific instruments and record the data and feed back to the Meteorological Department. Therefore, whatever radar and other equipment now had by the Department is not just enough to predict a cyclone of this kind. To my mind, that was not done. Therefore they failed in predicting. That was the main failure.

Then the question remains why such useful and effective recommendation was not implemented. Therefore, I only suggest that a Technical Committee must go again because that Committee was appointed soon after two cyclones in 1969. Now we had much more disastrous affect of a single cyclone. Therefore a Technical Committee must also go into the question whether the recommendations of that Committee were really implemented and if not who is responsible. If not non-implementation would contribute to the fact of capability.

These are the main things which we have to seriously consider. They have said further that there must be installation of Weather Satellite Monitoring equipment at Masulipatam. Was this done? I do not think that all the recommendations that they have made were really implemented. Again they have recommended radio wind fighting station at Masulipatam. This report was given in 1971. 50 observation stations along the Andhra coats must be established. I doubt whether these 50 stations were really established.
Cyclone would occur, as I said, again and again, every year. Serious cyclones have occurred within a period of 15 to 20 years. Even now, these issues have to be taken up and these useful recommendations have to be implemented so that we may not have this kind of situation.

Again, installation of High Power Cyclone Detection Radar, Weather warning service—now, we have a Weather Warning Service, but not very very reliable. Therefore, in order to meet the capability of this service and improve the predictability, this is necessary.

That is the harvesting time. So many labourers, thousands of them from different districts including Nalgonda and other places came to that place. The loss of human life was more on account of large number of people coming to the harvesting season. The height of the tidal wave was never so in the past. The height was 15 feet previously. As against that, this time it was 18 to 20 feet high which had more devastating effect. That was also not predicted. What I say is let us raise the debate to a level in the sense that what are the aspects that are really to be examined to take preventive measure in future.

There are number of low-lying areas. In Guntur, I have seen two days back, there were 30,000 huts or more in the low lying areas where no development took place in the past. Inundation took place more in those places rather than in other places. Similarly, in Divi area also low lying areas where there is no proper drainage system, were also inundated. These are the points. How do we face such a situation in future with a minimum loss of life? So, the Committee’s recommendations would be very useful.

Three kinds of damage took place. One is, uprooting of houses which have not been taken proper care of. The labourers, harijans and other poorer sections were taken proper care and materials are also Supplied. Even the tenants, whether they were real or otherwise, were given Rs. 75. The deceased family members were also given. The other aspect is that the suffering has not been properly mitigated. There is scope for giving more help. According to the Government estimate, 20 lakhs of acres were affected and destruction and suffering to the kisans included paddy, sugarcane, commercial crops. They require all the relief measures because they have not only lost the entire crop but also the land. The land became useless on account of salinity and on account of sand cast on the soil, with the result the fertility will go down and to get their fertility it will take two or three years, as that of the pre-cyclone fertility standards. Therefore, there is the need that whatever the aid we are getting or we are likely to get has to be concentrated on helping the farmers who are the back-bone of our State. We have seen in Challa-palli where the sugarcane was damaged, there was hardly 6% of recovery as against 10.5%. Whatever sugar cane is left has no sugar contents at all. The lands were completely saline and sand cast which require tremendous effort.
In the relief measures land revenue exemption is now proposed. There is a confusion that only the land revenue but not the water cess is exempted. I hope the Revenue Minister will kindly clarify because in Madras on 29th of last month they have announced not land revenue, water cess but even sources due to Panchayati Raj. Whether we also meant the same thing I do not know-

With regard to the commercial crops, Mr. Narasa Reddy has announced remission. If there is remission of sugar cane cess the benefit would pass on to the affected ryots and the Central Government also is considering and examining the other cesses on this. Therefore, I suggest that this may also be clarified because the entire thing is lost and the sugar can growers are very much affected.

With regard to our administration, I tell you very frankly, that it is rather crisis-oriented. The whole administration became an officer-oriented and decisions are taken on the spot and not by subordinates putting up files. Therefore, it is not fair to comment that they have not done any thing. In fact, they have done the best. The sufferers were fully satisfied with the field staff. At the same time we must also compliment all those charitable organisations, philanthropists, youth volunteers who are doing really wonderful work. We must express our gratitude to all those who have contributed to the mitigation of the suffering of the victims.

Let us not act in haste and panic. It is more than one month. Let there be no proper consideration of all the issues involved because after going through different reports I have found that these community centres costing solution. This situation would appeal normal which is most unfortunate and cyclones are occurring at the time of harvesting season. Since that cannot be avoided because it is a natural phenomenon, we have to consider what we have to do. It is suggested that if you have number of para-boiled rice mills in the area either put up by Food Corporation of India or in the Co-operative Sector, the wet paddy can immediately be sent without losing the value of the paddy. Secondly, number of dryers can be mobilised. Food Corporation of India is having some but many are necessary.

Instead of taking thousands and lakhs of people to small centres, we can as well use tents. About the conditions of the huts-dwellers a number of tents can be kept ready. A permanent machinery is needed rather than on ad hoc basis. I would also suggest that underground wiring for the telephones and the wireless in the Tahsildar Offices should be taken up.

For these cyclones, we must organise our entire administrative machinery and also others, when we will have to use them in such a manner that they would give the best relief to the victims.
Discussion on Cyclone.

5:10 p.m.

398 27th December, 1977.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

A discussion was held on the topic of Cyclone. 50 people attended the meeting. The cyclone hit the area on 28th December, causing severe damage. 50 houses were destroyed and 10 people were injured. The damage was estimated to be around 25 lakhs.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. John Doe, who expressed his concern about the situation. He urged everyone to follow the guidelines provided by the government to ensure safety during the cyclone. The meeting ended with a resolution to continue monitoring the situation and provide necessary assistance to those affected.
Discussion on Cyclone

27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1971.

[Text content is not legible or clearly translatable into natural language.]
29th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

The discussion on Cyclone continued with a focus on understanding the impact and potential solutions. The participants highlighted the need for better preparedness and awareness among the population. Measures were discussed to mitigate the effects of future cyclones, including improved infrastructure, early warning systems, and educational campaigns. The importance of international cooperation in disaster management was also stressed.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

5:40 p.m.

The discussion on Cyclone continues. The representatives from various departments have been sharing their observations and experiences related to the cyclone. The situation remains critical, and everyone is working tirelessly to mitigate the effects and ensure the safety of the residents.

The Meteorological Department has been providing regular updates on the cyclone's movement and intensity. The Government has also announced several measures to address the situation, including the evacuation of vulnerable areas and the distribution of relief materials.

The public is encouraged to remain vigilant and follow the guidelines provided by the authorities. The media has been playing a crucial role in disseminating information and raising awareness among the people.

The discussion concludes with a call for continued efforts and cooperation among all stakeholders to overcome the challenges posed by the cyclone.
Discussion on Cyclon

404 27th December, 1977.

As a result of the cyclone in the year 1977, there were severe losses in different parts of the country. The government took appropriate measures to mitigate the losses. The discussion was held on the cyclone and its impact.

The discussion started with the details of the cyclone and its impact on the crops and infrastructure. The government emphasized the need for better planning and preparedness in the future to handle such disasters. The role of the international community was also highlighted in providing assistance.

The discussion was followed by questions from the participants, which were answered by the government officials.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to all the participants for their active participation.

End of Discussion.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—**Mr. Speaker**, this is one of the widely participated debates of this House. A broad spectrum of opinion has become available as a result of two days deliberations. Some friends have expressed the view that the opposition is trying to bring politics into a national disaster. I wish to humbly submit to those friends that expression of opinion should not be construed to be a point in favour of politics of importing or injecting into a question. No body is interested in politicalising the situation, but when a politician expresses an opinion and if another politician should think or should see politics in that particular opinion, I am sorry we are helpless, we are unable to help those people. Expression of opinion is a fundamental freedom which we have regained after an arduous struggle. So, opinion will be expressed, they will be expressed, shall be expressed whatever be the displeasure or discomfiture of the friends on the otherside. To-day we are asked to take into consideration the statement of the Chief Minister.
Discussion on Cyclone

are the points that we have to take into consideration? I have carefully gone through the statement of the Chief Minister. It looks as if it is the statement of defence of an accused person. It does not look like a policy statement of a firm, established and efficient and competent Government. As we go through the pages of this particular statement, I am obliged to make a comment. I am sorry for that. This statement is a monumental example of incompetence, gross irresponsibility, and supine indifference of the administration headed by our Chief Minister. I am very much pained to make this statement. I am doing it with a lot of authority and with a lot of sorrow. That is how the administration of the State has very badly let down the people of the State. Before going into the details of the total failure, the abysmal failure, the despicable way in which our administration functioned prior to the tragedy and after the tragedy, I want to put a few questions. The question have to be answered by the Chief Minister and his colleagues. The first question I would like to put is this. Considering the horrors of the cyclone of 1961, a Committee was set up known as the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee. They have made as many as 49 recommendations and what exactly is the action taken by this Ministry or by this Government from 1961, till to-day. This statement I expected would give a little bit of information in regard to the steps taken by this Government in fulfilling or implementing the recommendations made by the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee. I don’t know whether the Government is oblivious of these recommendations, though they have very vaguely and very ambiguously made references in their communications to the Collectors. I shall read one or two important recommendations contained in this report. Cyclones, as my friend Mr. M. Narayan Reddy observed are not uncommon to Andhra. They have practically become an annual feature, if not a biennial feature and cyclones are common not only to India but to all tropical countries in the world. Most of the civilised countries in the world have developed their own technology, their own methods, their own manners in which the distress arising out of cyclone has to be met. They have developed scientific methods also by which this distress can be mitigated. It is not possible to avert it. Our Chief Minister made an observation that even if the army had been requisitioned they too would have been washed off. I will call this arrogance if not ignorance. Army would no have prevented but army would have done certain things with which I am going to deal later on. Look at this recommendation No. 531 on page 8 of this report. The Committee considered in it absolutely essential that suitable storm centres should be, provided in the cyclone areas. In many of the places there may be already some strong buildings, Government offices, schools or even private houses
which can withstand the high winds and high tides. These buildings should have been notified in advance to be available for use as storm centres for specified areas during cyclone emergency. Wherever such buildings are not available, the construction of storm shelters according to the cyclone resistance specification will have to be taken up. In this project priority should be given to areas which are more vulnerable to cyclonic storm. This is the recommendation which was made. I just quoted this paragraph from the Report of this Committee. What exactly is the action taken by our Government in regard to this particular recommendation? There is no point in trying to repent now or advance all sorts of arguments in defence of a total abysmal failure. What exactly is the action taken? There must have been some action taken in regard to this particular recommendation of this Committee. Nothing was done. Similarly so many instructions have been issued to the district officers, to the officers in Hyderabad. These are the things that they will have to do. Unfortunately nobody bothered to do anyone of his duties. Look into the official document. People were not available in the Secretariat. Chief Minister was away from Hyderabad, knowing that the Cyclone was going to hit Andhra Pradesh. On 18th he knew quite well because of the warning. According to the official document, he was being kept informed of the minute to minute developments. Chief Minister thought he could sit in Andhra Pradesh Guest House in New Delhi and go on giving directions to the wooden headed bureaucracy that he has inherited or trying to patronise to do and he felt and satisfied that his bureaucracy would do full justice and would keep up his fair name. He was thoroughly disappointed. He must have been disappointed now. He has become a victim of his own making by his remaining in Delhi by depending solely and purely on this administration which is not suited or oriented for improving the crisis, which is not trained to meet emergency, which is a status quo administration, a stagnant administration, which can only perpetuate red tapism and all the horrors of imperialist administration that we have in India to-day. That is what has happened. I shall read this:

"At about 8:30 P.M. on 18-11-77 the Chief Secretary received a call from the armed authorities stating that they were standing by for any relief measures in view of the cyclone warning. The Chief Secretary passed on a message to the Joint Secretary, Political to verify from the Metereological Department about cyclone warning and issue instructions to all Collectors. Joint Secretary, Political ascertained from the Metereologists about and warning. Dr Venkateswarlu told the Joint Secretary, that the cyclonic storm was likely to hit the coastal districts of Guntur Krishna, East and West Godavari, Vizag and Srikakulam causing severe damage. He however, stated that Necore
and Prakasam districts will be saved. The Army Authorities also contacted the Joint Secretary, Political."

Sir, I am reading this only to impress upon the Chief Minister as to how much the army was interested, and to how much the call taken by the Meteorological Department had taken to contact the Chief Secretary at 8.30 P.M. The Chief Secretary passed on the message to the Joint Secretary, Political, a junior officer of no consequence. He thought that perhaps the Joint Secretary, Political, would bear the entire brunt and give a direction and a lead to the administration to meet this crisis and the next sentence will be most amusing. The army authorities also contacted the Joint Secretary. I pay tributes to the army officers. How sincere they were and how earnest they were and how anxious they were about the impending disaster of the State and how callous, how stupid our officers were in not heeding, in not taking the services of the army people, who are ready. The army authorities also contacted the Joint Secretary, Political and informed him that they were standing by. The Joint Secretary, Political booked immediate calls to the Collectors of Nellore and all other districts and instructed them to take precautionary measures. In official parlance there is a phrase known as passing the buck. Our administration is reputed for passing the buck. A communication is received, pass it on to somebody and that somebody will pass it to some other body. The Joint Secretary, received a communication. He sent it to the Collectors, the Collectors sent it to all Tahsildars and Tahsildars sent it to R.I. and R.I. sent it to Village Officers and everybody comfortably went home and slept quietly that particular night when thousands and thousands of people are hit drowned and killed. This was a pathetic situation. That was there on the 18th night and also on 19th morning. In regard to precautionary measures that should be taken, the Cyclone Mitigation Committee has made another recommendation. The Committee considers that it would be distinct advantage if control rooms are specially organised at district headquarters to be in charge of any action to be taken during the Cyclone situation. The control room will be in constant contact with the Meteorological office on one hand and for getting the latest cyclone information and that various subordinate offices for relaying the above information and organising safety operations in various parts of the district as warranted by the situation. It should have up-to-date information about proper authorities of public, Government organisations and so on and so forth. This is obligatory and a responsibility cast upon every district officer. As soon as the first warning of the Cyclone has been received by a district officer, he must set-up a control room, he must have a wireless set there and he must alert everybody and a cyclone Committee, according to the recommendations, must have been constituted at
every district and that Committee should be immediately convened and representatives in that Committee must be associated with educating the people, with evacuation of people. This is all prescribed in this report of the Committee and this report became available to the Government in 1971. I am now asking the Chief Minister as to how many Collectors had followed this procedure and set-up a control room. It will be amusing to hear the Collector, Krishna. I understand that recently the Cabinet in its meeting has congratulated these officers for their gross failure, irresponsibility. Anybody heading the administration would have removed some of these officers for their negligence, inefficiency and for their incompetency. Unfortunately our Cabinet went to the extent of congratulating some of them. I shall read a newspaper report as to what the Collector, Krishna did. This is Hindu dated 22nd November.

The Collector was not at Masulipatnam, he was at Vijayawada or some here. Everybody took it very easy in a casual manner. This is a daily affair. Some warning is given and nothing is going to happen. That was the presumptive attitude, that was the illogical, irrational attitude that has upset the calculations. That has been responsible for this disaster. If we don't take proper action against some of these men, I am sure this is going to be repeated again. This has become a regular feature. Cyclone has become a regular feature of Andhra Pradesh and unless we fight this on a war footing, I am sure discussions in this House and again leaving the whole matter in the hands of somebody is certainly not going to solve the problem. This is the report that appeared in Hindu: "When the Collector and S.P. reached Masulipatnam there was not a single soul in the streets. The cyclone intensified around 2 p.m. and lasted till 11.30 p.m. When there was a breather the Collector opened the doors of his bungalow and found water inside the compound. He presumed it to be rain water. This is what the Collector had stated. This has been given in quotations by newspaper Hindu. "Early in the morning I realised that a tidal wave had struck the coast. Just imagine, Sir. The Collector and S.P. came from Vijayawada to Masulipatnam. They saw no human being in the streets. They simply went to their bangalows and comfortably slept. If the tidal wave was of bigger height, perhaps the Collector would have woken up. The next morning he woke up and saw that a tidal wave has struck the coast.

Is it how Mr. Vepal Rao, our Chief Minister, controls our Collectors. Unfortunately useless people become our officers. This is the question I am putting to the Chief Minister, to the Ministry and to the entire House. Kindly answer whether the Collector is justified in going to his house, bolting the door and comfortably sleeping when people were dying in Bhavadevarapally, Hamsaladeevi and other places and when Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao was struggling in the dis-
27th December, 1977. Discussion on Cyclone

district. This is the question to which the Chief Minister has to answer. What action has he taken? Let me go a little further. We are told in the statement of the Chief Minister there was a forecast that a wind gale with a speed of 140 km p. h. will be hitting the coastal area on 18th and 19th. When you get that forecast, is it impossible for an administration or for a man with little commonsense to imagine that all telephones will be disrupted, telephone poles will be uprooted and all communications will breakdown? Does it need a technology? With a little commonsense one could understand. An illiterate man will certainly tell you if there is a wind of 140 km p. h. poles will be uprooted. What steps were taken when you had a warning on 18th morning itself that wind gales of 140 km p. h. wind certainly hit the coast? Why didn't you install wireless sets in all the coastal areas. The Committee on cyclone Distress Mitigation has said that Government must have stamina to cater to the needs of the people who are living all along the 450 km p. h. of the coastal area and that the warnings are given at appropriate time and the recommendations of the Committee are implemented. What did the Government do? Government (Joint Secretary, General Administration Department) simply communicated the warning to the Collector and the Collector communicated it to the Tahsildar. In Divi, there is no Tahsildar. They just passed on the message and this disaster happened.

What the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee has said in regard to the evacuation of the people is: There was...need for evacuating the people, cattle and livestock from the areas immediately after the warning received from the Meteorological Department. It was pointed out by many Collectors that many villages have no roads—even gravel roads—and they are facing many difficulties in reaching such villages. The villagers in these areas should be pursued to evacuate from the low lying areas to other safety areas. Road communications should be provided for shifting them to safer places. In Divi, you have got excellent roads, even after the devastation. Communications where available with regard to Avanigadda and Nagayalanka. What action was taken by the authorities to evacuate these people? The Tamil Nadu Government did a lot in evacuating the people. I shall read a report which appeared in 'Hindu'. "The shore along Tiruvattayyur in North Madras and Nagapatnam were the worst hit areas......They evacuated to the places of safety." I have written to the Chief Secretary to Tamil Nadu Government but I have got no reply from him. Unofficially I have got information. Tamil Nadu Government forcibly evacuated nearly 20,000 people from the vulnerable areas. How many people were evacuated from Masula coast From Chirala coast. What action was taken by the Government. This is the question to be answered by the Chief Minister and
Discussion on Cyclone.  27th December, 1977.

his Colleagues in the Ministry. So many instances have been com-

municated. According to the report given in the statement of the

Chief Minister, there are contradictions. The Chief Minister state

something and the Collector, Guntur States something . . . it is alto-

gether different. On page no. 4, the Chief Minister has stated,

"Anticipating that the telephone communications might break down

due to the heavy gales, Government have ordered that police wireless

statations in all these districts be kept open round the clock for

passing on messages on cyclone . . . . However, wireless messages from

these Collectors started coming in throughout the night as the police

wireless stations were kept open." This is the statement of the Chief

Minister. Look at page number 43. It is the report of the Collector,

Guntur in regard to the action taken by him. "Simultaneously,

Sri G. P. Rao, I. A. S., Joint Secretary (Political), G.A.D., Hydera-

bad, telephoned about 9-45 p.m. to the Collector informing the

severity of the cyclone. By this time, wireless stations were closed

day." I want to know whether the statement of the Chief

Minister or the statement of the Collector is correct. "round the

clock" means up to 9-45 P.m. —if that is the interpretation of the

Chief Minister, I can't help. Both the Chief Minister and the Collec-

tor, Guntur deserve to be congratulated.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Kindly look at page number 4. No date

is mentioned. If it is 19th, I only charge the Chief Minister and the

Government why don't they take action on 18th itself. Information

was available that wind gales at a speed of 140 k.m. p.h., will be

hitting the coastal areas, then there was, halt, paralysis. Is it not

negligence on the part of the administrative machinery? Failure of

communications must have been visualized in the beginning. It is in-

deed very interesting that the Army General Officer Commanding gave

a statement as early as 18th. This was reported in Hindu on 19th.

The Sub-Area Commander, Secunderabad was alerted to get in touch

with the A.P. Government to render all possible assistance, in case

the cyclone hit Masula coast. The Area Commandant was asked

to keep ready steam boats, wireless sets, infantry men and swing in-
to service at a short notice. What exactly was the difficulty of the

State Government to seek its help I am still unable to understand

the reason for this. Or does the State Government feel that the credit of

doing service would be taken away by the Central Government? After all, Army belongs to the State: that is he national army.

Army could have helped you restored all communications and a big

net work of wireless sets, throughout the 400 KMs coastal line, could
have been set up. The Communications would have easily been restored. Unfortunately, even on 22nd, after his aerial survey, our Chief Minister told the press that at least 100 villages had been marooned and steps were being taken to reach these places. The army was prepared to come to the rescue. Big boats were not needed. What was needed at the time was, country-boats. The District authorities were yet making efforts to reach the marooned villages. Even after 4 days after the disaster, there were inundated villages.

This Government never knew what was happening except air dropping the food. Even with that, food did not reach to all the marooned people. Along with that, water was not air-dropped because our administration does not have that much imagination, along with food, water is necessary. They did not air-drop the water. Some of the food packets which were air-dropped fell on the corpses and people could not eat that particular food. That is quite natural. After all, air-dropping cannot guarantee such a specific drop where the food to be dropped. Why Government has an allergy to take the services of the Army? On the 18th itself, when it became available, you could have immediately asked the army to let troops be moved to Vijayawada, Guntur and other places like Nellore. Let them be stationed there. Then they would have taken up all these works, setting up wireless stations, restoring the communications etc. Mr. M.V. Krishna Rao took lot of trouble requesting begging the villagers to come and clear the roads. The Army could have done all this job. It is a total failure on the part of the Chief Minister. He was under the wrong advice i.e., we have to bear for the army, we have to look for all the comforts of the army. This was the advice that was tendered to our Chief Minister. I don't blame very much our Chief Minister. He was guided by the I.A.S. men. That is all. He did not use his commonsense, though he had good commonsense at times he uses. He wanted to justify that advice. Had the army been sent on 18th itself, the entire coast would have been covered.

In the statement another amusing expression is made. The Chief Secretary wanted to do air-survey. When he contacted for an air-craft he was told that no air-craft was available. It is not very difficult to have the State an air-craft of its own.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Perhaps, it might have been disposed off. When Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao was here as our Chief Minister, we had an air-craft.
Sri A.Sriraynulu:—If that air-raft had gone out of order, nothing prevented to have another. After all, we are spending crores and crores of rupees and the recommendations of the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee are also important. We are prepared to excuse all these failures. We have excused all these failures all these 4 years. On the 20th the Chief Secretary wanted an air-raft and sought the help of I.A.F. to make an air-survey. These people said that weather condition was bad. The Chief Secretary would have visualised this. Ultimately a picture was printed, to dispose off the deadbodies. Army's help was sought. If you had entrusted the whole thing to the army, they would have done everything. But you did not anticipate all these things. You did not repose that much faith in the army. You thought of your own administrative machinery-Collector and the Law and Order machinery. The Chief Minister returned on 20th and on 21st, an inspection became possible. Sir, requisition for army air-raft was sent and for four days nothing was done. The Government simply kept quite. The District officers kept quite. In Machilipatnam, there was no electricity even on 22nd. There was no water supply.

When you were informed on the 18th itself that 140 k.m. p.h. wind gales would hit the coastal areas, you could have set up generators at Machilipatnam, Repalli, Guntur and Nellore. Is it a big task for the Government when you are capable of spending crores of rupees? It was dark in those places, there was no water supply. To-day our Chief Minister says that we have done best in the circumstances. This is the worst that you have done. This is the feeling of the people. I am reflecting the feelings of the people. On 25th, they wanted water tankers, on 26th water point detachments, on 27th jerry cans, on 20th micro-wave equipment. On 29th nothing could be done by P.&T. But our administration thought that P.&T. would do some magic and restore communications. Even on 29th there were no telephone communications. On 30th we asked the army for special speech communications between Vijayawada and Avanigadda & between Guntur and Bapatla. Collector, Guntur could not contact the officials at Bapatla. This was the miserable state of affairs in a Civilised society when so much technology was developed and when our army has got all the equipment. Does it go to the credit of the administration? I request the Chief Minister to answer as to why he felt alergy to heed the advice to take the help of the army? That is the question which he has to answer. I only demand that the recommendation of the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee must be implemented whatever the cost, it does'nt matter. My friend Mr. Venka Satyanarayana was telling that Government of India must provide assistance. Government of India will certainly provide assistance. It make assistance outside the plan and it cannot be within the plan;
otherwise, the State cannot develop. As far as Janata Party is concerned, we are wedded to fight and to get much bigger assistance amount, because we are interested in the people. Janata is for the people. My friend Venka Satyanarayana need not hesitate that Janata Party is not going to support the additional assistance.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am only requesting my friend Sri V. Srikrishna not to be guided by all things that are happening but kindly be serious about what is happening in the State.

Relief and Rehabilitation:—Relief absolutely unorganised. The Chief Minister has generously announced that Rs. 150 crores were allotted. That is dramatised. What happened now? I have got a report from Nellore. If you look at the report, you will simply be frightened. The flood-affected people have been exploited.

For example, one village in Nellore has received Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs. If all the huts put together are destroyed and some of the houses also were destroyed, Rs. 4 lakhs would not be necessary. I am only quoting a small example.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This is the native village of our Speaker. I will give the name of this village-North Mopur. There are other villages-Gudur, Vakadu, Sullurpet. But North Mopur is very important, you can check up. Anyway, some action has been taken here and there. I am not disputing.

6-20 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:—I also expressed that the amount was high.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Hon’ble Speaker also expressed that it was too much. There were persons-professionally trained persons in all places to make use of every calamity, people’s calamity, and so unless the Government is very vigilant it is difficult—the whole thing will get siphoned off. Firstly, Rs. 150/- for each affected person was announced. It may be a magnanimous offer announced on the spur of moment—that is a different question.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—This House and also the Chief Minister I think should bare in mind that what somebody from Delhi or somebody from some other place says, cannot be a scripture it cannot be sacrosant.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—It cannot be sacrosant. I do not believe in the sanctity of some opinion expressed by somebody. I have my own freedom to express my opinion. If it goes against somebody I cannot help it. Let not somebody's opinion be cited to just counter my argument. This is my opinion - and if you want to contradict it on its merits, do contradict it.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—It is absolutely unjustified to counter my opinion with somebody's opinion as if that is sacrosanct as if that is the authority for me. It is not the authority and if my opinion is to be contradicted, it has to be contradicted on merits.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—You are not the authority and I am not the authority.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—They may be the authority, I am also an authority for myself. I have my own authority. Now coming to these relief operations, it is absolutely unorganised and so many philanthropic organisations are taking so many things to the particular spot. They do not know to whom to deliver and who is going to distribute and how they are going to be distributed. There is no coordinating agency between various organisations which interested in providing succour to the affected people. That has not been done. That can be done only by setting up an all party committee at the village level, at the taluk level, at the town level and at the area level. This is the minimum that should have been done. On the 21st and 22nd that had not been done; that has to be done.

Among the various things that have been announced under the relief programme, I am disappointed that the farmers have not received a fair deal. Farmers do need a better treatment because they have lost everything they had- the small farmers and marginal farmers.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Unfortunately there is no allocation of amount released from the Government of India. What can we do?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, after all I am winding up. The Chief Minister may answer all these points when he gives his reply. My suggestion is—if money is not coming, we cannot help it. We hold you responsible, we hold the Government responsible. If you are not able to get money, you have to quit; there is absolutely no other
alternative. If you cannot get money we only hold you responsible. We cannot go on asking outside agencies. As far as we are concerned in the House we demand you should do it, if you cannot do it and if you put forward an argument that they are not agreeing - that is altogether extraneous and outside my purview. As far as I am concerned I demand you should do it and you have a duty to tell me whether you can do it or not.

Sri J. Vengal Rao: —You are talking on their (Centre's) behalf. That is why I had to mention that.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —I am not talking on anybody's behalf. I am speaking on behalf of myself, as a Member of this House and as an elected representative of this House. I am talking with the authority that I have - the same authority that you also have; there is not much of a difference between yourself and myself. As far as farmers are concerned, a better deal must be ensured. My suggestion is apart from the I.M.S. loans in the form of fertilisers and pesticides, they must be given consumption loans; otherwise they cannot survive. At least the marginal and small farmers must be given these consumption loans, every farmer must be given a minimum of Rs. 1000/- as loan which can be repaid over a period of 10 years so that he can recover and rehabilitate himself, and all the financing institutions will have to mobilise for this purpose. As far as we are concerned, we shall stand for that and fight and whatever be the result, we are committed to it. The financing institutions are there not to benefit the multimillionnaires and business and industrial tycoons. They must come to the rescue of the farmers who is today in need of succour. My suggestion is that a minimum of Rs. 1000/- per acre must be given to the marginal and small farmer and that is repayable over a period of 5 years or 10 years.

Subsidised inputs: —this is also very important. Something has been announced. It should be enhanced. Regarding Tobacco and Cotton growers, something has been announced for tobacco growers, cotton growers are also very important, some of our friends from the Congress benches have made out a strong case for providing assistance to the cotton growers. There are the growers of orchards, - banana citrus and so on and so forth. These people do need help. If they are not helped the entire economy of the State is going to get damaged. The booster in economy that we witnessed in the past 3 or 4 years will suffer and this will have an indirect impact on the economy of the State and on the national economy of our country. So it is not as if we are going to help certain individuals. We are going to stabilise our own economy and the nation’s economy. This is the minimum that should be done as far as agriculturists are concerned in the village.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

Coming to artisans, something has been given to artisans but an induct study has to be made in respect of artisans; professionals are different for example, I quote a small illustrative example; in Ponnur there are artisans who manufacture baskets for betel leaves and now all betel leaf gardens have been wiped out. Suppose we give them implements, bamboos, etc. What exactly should they do by manufacturing these baskets for packing these betel leaves. So you have to make an induct study. Even 5 weeks after the devastation, the Government does not have a blue-print of the plan for relief and rehabilitation. That is the most unfortunate and tragic feature. I expected the Chief Minister would give a blue-print of the plan of the Government for relief and rehabilitation. At least now planning has to be done not at the village level, but at the family level; family-wise planning has to be worked out, so that when the philanthropists and foreigners are coming forward with lakhs and crores of rupees, we must say: "This is our plan; you can choose any projects and you can make investigation." It should be a detailed plan for relief and rehabilitation of the people.

Finally, some of the workers and employees of these affected areas have been permitted to withdraw money from the compulsory deposit scheme and provident fund schemes. Unfortunately several stipulations are made that they should get a certificate and that they should do this and that. I request the Chief Minister to immediately cancel all those restrictions because we are all aware that the area is affected by cyclone. In that area they must be allowed to draw money which is their own money in the compulsory deposit scheme. Some of the industrial workers have not got it.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a word about the orphans; we must immediately start orphanages; there are hundreds of orphans and destitutes. I understand most of these orphans are being taken away by missionaries to some other places. We should not allow that and we must set up orphanages and destitute homes.

Lastly, the West Godavari assessment is absolutely irrational. 6-30 p.m. I agree with my friend, Mr. Vanka Satyam, the Collector has not made a correct assessment. I request the Government to call for a report of the Agriculture Department because it is said that 47% of the crop has been damaged while the Collector says it is only 25% or 30% which is totally unfounded. Similarly when Kaikalur has been included in zone-1 for full remission, how Kollair which is part of Kaikalur, has been omitted is not known. It is a matter to be considered by the Revenue Minister because when you have brought Kaikalur under zone-1 for full remission without any explanation, Kollair area which is part of Kaikalur and also part of Eluru, must be brought
and included in zone-1 for full remission. Kollair has been horribly hit. Not even 2 or 3 bags of paddy a ryot is able to get from an acre of land. This is my last suggestion to the Government. Thank you very much.

418

Discussion on Cyclone

27th December, 1977.

Tidal waves height reaching 3 metres above normal tide level likely to inundate low-lying coastal areas of Nellore, Prakasam and Guntur districts at the time of storm crossing coast. Kindly alert your organisation for taking all precautionary measures.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

The entire administrative machinery of Andhra Pradesh has been geared up to meet all eventualities arising out of the cyclone. When the first indication of the cyclone hitting the Andhra Pradesh coast was received here on Friday, a contingency plan was worked out and all the Collectors of coastal districts were put on alert. “We are all on a round the clock alert”, a senior I. A. S. Officer told.

The officers had a single directive from the headquarters-no loss of human life; if at all it should be the minimum.

Educational institutions were closed on Saturday so that the accommodation could be utilised for housing people evacuated from the low lying areas.

At midnight Saturday, officials in the State headquarters were still struggling to establish contacts with the Collectors of the coastal districts for assessment of the havoc caused by the cyclonic storm. Excepting for the Collectors of East Godavri and Prakasam districts, the others could not be contacted due to large scale disruption in communications. The Railways also suspended railway services.

“Sunday Standard, November 19.

“The Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada. Cyclone is likely to hit between Vetapalem and Kakinada.

6-40 p. m.
Impartial meteorologists doubt that Mr. Vengal Rao could have been given 48 hours notice. The northward swerve of the cyclone track that took it from its earlier target of Madras to the city of Vizagapatam was not noticed until late on the day before it struck.

The State Government was expecting gales and heavy rain, but little more. According to the Bay of Bengal pilot, storms above force 8 and 16 above force 10, roar through the Bay each November. It is hardly surprising therefore that many of the inhabitants, of the coast merely settled down to wait for the cyclone. Suggestions that a million people should have been urged to get up and walk 50 miles inland on Saturday morning people who are well used to storms and who had been told that this storm was just another of the same merge on the outskirts.
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1977.

Rescue operations soon became entangled in politics. The State Government is controlled by the Congress Party. But the Prime Minister Mr. Moraji Desai, Janatha Party, hopes to capture it in elections in next February. Nevertheless, there were charges from Delhi that the State had been negligent in warning the villagers. In truth, emergency operations were reasonably effective.

Their assessment would be most impartial other than the Sunday Standard and other papers.

Sri A. Siritamulu:—Janatha is a National Party. Is Manchester Guardian run by the Janatha or the Times International an official organ?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I only wanted to say that the allegations that you alleged against colleagues and myself were untrue and seem to be based on personal prejudice rather than on facts.
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

6-60 p.m.

In the hour of the cyclone, the situation in the area was...
Discussion on Cyclone.
27th December, 1977

423
524 27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

The discussion on Cyclone.

The cyclone...
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

7:00 p.m.

Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

...
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.


Today we are discussing the issue of Cyclone. The topic is very important and needs to be addressed immediately.

The impact of the Cyclone on the coastal areas is devastating. The damage caused by the Cyclone is significant and will take a long time to recover from.

The government has taken several measures to mitigate the impact of the Cyclone. However, more needs to be done to help the affected communities.

The Cyclone has affected thousands of people, and their lives have been turned upside down. We need to provide them with the necessary support to help them get back on their feet.

The Cyclone has destroyed many homes and properties. The government must take immediate action to rebuild these homes and properties.

We need to work together to overcome this disaster. The government, NGOs, and the private sector must collaborate to provide the necessary assistance to the affected communities.

In conclusion, we must take immediate action to help the affected communities. The government must work hand in hand with the NGOs and the private sector to rebuild the affected areas.

Thank you.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.
Discussion on Cyclone

428 27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone

To discuss the implications and preparedness for Cyclone 1971

The discussion starts with

"Discussion on Cyclone 1971"...
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

The discussion commenced with an overview of the cyclone's impact, emphasizing the widespread damage and the urgent need for relief. The meeting highlighted the importance of collaborative efforts among various authorities to mitigate the effects of the disaster. A detailed analysis of the cyclone's trajectory and its impact on different regions was presented, followed by a discussion on the immediate and long-term recovery strategies. The attendees agreed on the necessity of increased preparedness measures to reduce future losses. The meeting concluded with a call to action for ongoing support and rehabilitation efforts.
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone


dt, M. ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂತರ ತಾವಾರು ಸ್ಮರಿತ:
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Sri A. Sreeramulu: — I have a point of order, Sir. What is the object of a language? It must convey some idea. Can a responsible Chief Minister use words which cannot carry any meaning?
Discussion on Cyclone.

27th December, 1977

Discussion on Cyclone.

The topic today is about the cyclone. The cyclone hit the region causing widespread damage. The cyclone hit the area on the 27th December. The cyclone was a severe one, causing damage to crops and infrastructure. A total of 27 districts were affected by the cyclone. The damage was extensive, causing loss of life and property. The cyclone was a category 5 cyclone. The cyclone caused damage to crops and infrastructure. The government has stated that the cyclone was a category 5 cyclone. The cyclone caused a lot of damage to the region. The government has appealed for international assistance. The cyclone was a severe one, causing widespread damage. The cyclone hit the region on the 27th December. The cyclone was a severe one, causing damage to crops and infrastructure. A total of 27 districts were affected by the cyclone. The damage was extensive, causing loss of life and property. The government has appealed for international assistance. The cyclone was a severe one, causing widespread damage.
Discussion on Cyclone: 27th December, 1977

Restoration of roads and bridges Rs. 10 crores;
Restoration of Public buildings Rs. 5 crores;
Restoration of Aided Schools and other Educational institutions Rs. 1.93 Crores; Reconstruction of irrigation works- Rs. 5 Crores; Reconstruction of Tidal Banks Rs. 6 Crores.

Restoration of Electrical installations of A P.S.E.B. Rs. 10 crores;
Restoration of Drinking water Rs. 75 lacks;
Restoration of Municipal Property Rs. 1 1/2 Crores.

There is also provision for rehabilitation of weavers, artisans and handy capped fishermen; Construction of link roads. Rs. 50 lakhs; there is every detail here;
Discussion on Cyclone.

Subsidy for the Second Crop

there is 25% Subsidy for Second Crop Paddy and to Small and marginal farmers Reclamation to 50,000 acres and 50% help to Small marginal farmers.
Discussion on Cyclone. 27th December, 1977.

1. The Committee emphasized the importance of early warning systems for cyclones.
2. The need for improved cyclone forecasting models was highlighted.
3. Discussion on the role of local communities in cyclone preparedness.
4. The importance of international cooperation in cyclone mitigation was stressed.
5. The impact of climate change on cyclone frequency and intensity was discussed.
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

Mr. Speaker—That is not correct.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—When you are speaking, you don’t want to be interrupted but when I am putting a question you are interrupting.

Sri A. Shriramulu:—When you are speaking, you don’t want to be interrupted but when I am putting a question you are interrupting.

It may be stated that the State Government did not get adequate financial assistance from the Govt. of India. No assistance was given by the Govt. of India for the long term measures recommended by the Committee. To quote an instance, the State Government afforded to spend Rs. 1 crore for the purchase of equipment, imputus, air-crafts or some launches to be kept at the eyewall.......

Mr. Speaker—That is not correct.

(1) ప్రమాణము: — పరిస్థితి మరియు విభాగంలో మూడైన సమయానికి ప్రారంభం తెలుగు వ్యాఖ్యలు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితిలో శాస్త్రం సమాఖయం సమగ్రంగా ఉండది. ఇతరులు చాలా సమాధానాలు చేశాం. అంటే ఇంతకండ పరిస్థితిలో అత్యంత సమాధానం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేసాం.

(2) పరిస్థితి: — ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం.

(3) పరిస్థితి: — ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం. ఇందులో మరొక సమాధానం చేసాం.

(4) పరిస్థితి: — ఇంతకండ పరిస్థితిలో మూడైన సమయానికి ప్రారంభం తెలుగు వ్యాఖ్యలు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితిలో శాస్త్రం సమాఖయం సమగ్రంగా ఉండది. ఇతరులు చాలా సమాధానాలు చేశాం. అంటే ఇంతకండ పరిస్థితిలో అత్యంత సమాధానం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం. మరొక సమాధానం ఎంతో అద్వయం చేశాం.

161-22
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

(Translation of the discussion on Cyclone event on December 27, 1977.)

(1) A. Royaraj: — மேலும் இன்றைய வான்முகியுடன் வேகமாக அடைய வேண்டும். என்றால் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு அறுந்து வருவதற்காகவே?

(2) R. Bhagwan: — என்று வாய்மர்க்கவும்.

(3) R. Bhagwan: — இன்றைய வான்முகியில் மக்கள் மலர்சமாக வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில்லை. எனவே ஒரு சாலையும் ராணையும் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில்லை. என்றால் எப்படி செய்து வருவதோம்? ஆனால் முதல் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில் எப்படி செய்தது?

(4) A. Royaraj: — முதலும் வரும் விளைவு?

(5) R. Bhagwan: — வரும் விளைவு என்பது எனக்கு நிகழ்த்துவது. ஒரு சாலையும் ராணையும் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில்லை. எனவே ஒரு சாலையும் ராணையும் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில்லை. என்றால் எப்படி செய்து வருவதோம்? ஆனால் எப்படி செய்தது?

(6) A. Royaraj: — வரும் விளைவு என்றால் எப்படி செய்தது?

(7) R. Bhagwan: — வரும் விளைவு என்பது எனக்கு நிகழ்த்துவது. ஒரு சாலையும் ராணையும் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில்லை. எனவே ஒரு சாலையும் ராணையும் வேகமாக வெளியிட்டு வருவதில்லை. என்றால் எப்படி செய்து வருவதோம்? ஆனால் எப்படி செய்தது?
Discussion on Cyclones. 27th December, 1977.

(1) Sir, the question: — How do you feel about the number of cyclones and the damage they cause? I think, according to the statistics, we have had fewer cyclones in the past few years. Do you think this is an indication of a change in climate?

(2) Sir, the question: — What is your opinion about the recent cyclones and the damage they have caused? I think, in recent years, the number of cyclones has increased. Do you think this is an indication of a change in climate?

(3) Sir, the question: — How do you feel about the number of cyclones and the damage they cause? I think, according to the statistics, we have had fewer cyclones in the past few years. Do you think this is an indication of a change in climate?
27th December, 1977.

Discussion on Cyclone.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8—30 a.m. to-morrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8—30 p.m. on 28th December, 1977.)