Contents

Oral Answers to Questions ................................................................. 91
Short Notice Questions and Answers .................................................. 114
Announcement:
  re: Time fixed for the receipt of Amendments to Bills ......................... 119
Papers laid on the Table:
  (i) Amendments made to A. P. Public Service Commission
      Regulations 1963 .............................................................. 119
  (ii) Government Memo No. 1834-T2/75-6, Revenue, dated
       6-11-1975 ................................................................. 119
  (iii) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the A. P.
       State Warehousing Corporation ....................................... 120
Papers Placed on the Table:
  1. A. P. Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres
     and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975 and
     Copies of five Government of India notifications dated
     18-10-1975 ......................................................................... 120
  2. Godavari Barrage Project Agreement between International
     Development Association and the State of Andhra Pradesh ......... 120
Non-Official Resolutions:
  re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all
       the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha
       Class only ................................................................. 121
  (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries,
       wholesale Trade in Food Grains ........................................ 136
Appendix ......................................................................................... 147
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Seventh day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 6th February, 1976

The House met at Ten of the Clock.
(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

BAN ON BEGGING IN THE STATE

91—

*6214-EQ.—Sri Vijayasikhamani (Tirupathi):— Will the Chief
Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to
ban begging in the State:
(b) if so, when it will materialise; and
(c) if not, whether the Government will at least take steps to
ban begging in the pilgrim towns?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao) :—(a) The Government
are seized of the matter of prevention of begging in the State.

(b) and (c) After the facilities of “Rescue Homes” are made
available in the State.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—Is not banning of begging
included in the 20-point programme?

Sri T. S. G. S. R. (Vijayawada):—Will the Government
ban begging in the pilgrim towns?

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.

Oral Answers to Questions.

92

(10. (మానసి) : మన పండితకారులు బాగా వచ్చావశాం? మన కుమారులు అత్యధిక విద్యా పొందాలి? అత్యధిక విద్యా పొందాలి?

10. (మానసి) : మన పండితకారులు బాగా వచ్చావశాం? మన కుమారులు అత్యధిక విద్యా పొందాలి? అత్యధిక విద్యా పొందాలి?

10 లో మాత్రం ఎందుకు? ఎందుకు 10 లో మాత్రం 1000 లో ఎందుకు ఎందుకు?

10 లో మాత్రం ఎందుకు?

10 లో మాత్రం 1000 లో ఎందుకు?

10 లో మాత్రం ఎందుకు?

10 లో మాత్రం 1000 లో ఎందుకు?

10 లో మాత్రం ఎందుకు?

10 లో మాత్రం 1000 లో ఎందుకు?
*Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):— There are two questions. Firstly, is it a fact that the present beggar homes are not looked after properly and therefore the Government does not want to take chances for starting other beggar homes till such time the situation in the existing beggar homes improves and the Government is satisfied? Secondly what is the expenditure per head incurred by the Government?

Sri J. Vengal Rao I want separate question.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :—Begging has become a highly lucrative profession. According to statistics collected by a research team of sociologists most of these beggars are ablebodied persons. What exactly is the activity that the Government proposes to provide to these beggars when they are put in the beggar home or does the Government start a choultry and feed the idlers there.

**LAUNCHING OF PROSECUTION AGAINST SRI THAKUR HARI PRASAD**

*6205-O-Q.— Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, Md. Rajab Ali (Khammam) V. Srikrishna and M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have launched prosecution against Sri Takur. V. Hari Prasad, former Honorary Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund for alleged embezzlement and misappropriation of funds ;

(b) if so, the number of cases filed against him ;

(c) the stages at which the cases stand now ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some cases have been ordered to be withdrawn?

Sri J. Vengal Rao :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twelve Sir.

(c) (1) Ten cases are pending trial in the court of III Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad.

(2) The accused in two cases were discharged.

(d) No, Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Recently a cinema magazine was started by this gentleman known as “Cine Herald” and most of the dignitaries of our Government attended a function of Cine Herald. Is it not giving credibility to a person accused of criminal offences. Secondly we are told 9 cases are pending. If it is not possible to give details of allegations at least a summary of allegations may be given. At least the main charges in all these 9 cases may be given. How is our Government giving credibility to this gentleman?
స్రీ న. వెంకడరాత్రాంతమ్ :— Who are the abettors for this offence and who are they ?

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10-10a.m.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th February. 1976.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—I will find out, I do not know.

NADIGUDEM BANK DACOITY CASE

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—I will find out, I do not know.

NADIGUDEM BANK DACOITY CASE

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—I will find out, I do not know.
(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister presided over a public Meeting held at Nadigudem in January/February, 1974 and distributed awards to witnesses who chased and caught the accused in Nadigudem Bank dacoity case S.C.No. 32/74;

(b) whether the case was pending trial before the Asst. Sessions Judge Nalgonda on the date of distribution of the awards;

(c) when the Asst. Sessions Judge pronounced judgement in this case; and

(d) whether the Asst. Sessions Judge made any adverse comments about the distribution of awards?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) 25-11-1974.
(d) Yes, Sir.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—What are exactly the comments made?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—There was no warrant for that. The judiciary observed that this created an embarrassing situation for assessing the credibility of the evidence.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—Now this is a very serious point. A man in authority and the Chief executive of the Government is making a comment or expressing an opinion which is likely to embarrass the judiciary. How far is it proper for the Chief Minister to have attended the meeting and distributed the awards.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalwakurthy):—The answers given by the Hon’ble Chief Minister for (b) and (c) are self-contradictory.

Government has got a right to distribute these prizes.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— Government has got a right; the judge has no right to give any adverse remark.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— If so, did the Government go in appeal opposing the comment?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— There is no need; we are ignoring it.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— How can the Judge's remarks be ignored.

(There were interruptions. The Deputy Speaker called the next question to be answered).

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Sir, on a point of order.

The question I had put is not answered by the Chief Minister. I have a right to pursue the question and the Speaker is disposing of the entire proceedings without listening to the question or the answer.

Deputy Speaker:— The Chief Minister has already given the answer. I don't see any point of order.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— I walk out of the Assembly as a protest against your ruling. It is very unfair on your part, Mr. Speaker. Sir.

(Sri S. Jaipal Reddy staged a walk-out).

EXEMPTION OF INTER-STATE TOURIST VEHICLES FROM PAYMENT OF TAX

*6511 Q.— U. A. Suryanarayana Raju (Jami ):— Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to exempt inter-State tourist Vehicles from payment of tax; and

(b) if so, the number of vehicles of other States given the facility in our State?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokkarao):— (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Under the reciprocal agreement between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala 20 tourist taxi permits can be issued by each State.
10-20 a.m.


10-20 am & &* ^o^nfo :— ^3^ ts& 5"R). 'The number of vehicles of other States given the facility in our State? 20 &^&a eggs' o*ac*<)o

Q. 2. 6th February, 1976. Oral Answers to Questions. 20 STSh^c^ &^j 205 Q^&.

Q. 3. 6th February, 1976. Oral Answers to Questions. 20 3 &^j 205 Q^&.


Those belonging to other States.

Q. 5. 6th February, 1976. Oral Answers to Questions. 20 3 &^j 205 Q^&.

NATIONAL PERMITS FOR LORRIES TO PLY IN ALL THE STATES

95—

*7216 Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government suggested to the State Governments to issue National Permits for lorries to ply in any State throughout the country;

(b) whether the State Government have conveyed its acceptance;

and

(c) the time by which it will come into force?


(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Actual permits may be granted during February/March, 1976.
100 6th February, 1976

Oral Answers to Question

20. (1 of 2) — 30 जनवरी से 15 फरवरी तक की 1525 एक तालिका सहित किसी भी जगह पर गैर-गैर-मान्य जानकारी को देखने के लिए नहीं है।

30. (2 of 2) — 20 जनवरी से 15 फरवरी तक की 1525 एक तालिका सहित किसी भी जगह पर गैर-गैर-मान्य जानकारी को देखने के लिए नहीं है।

10-30 a.m.

(1 of 2) — कुल जमीन की जनसंख्या वाला प्रदेश के लिए गैर-गैर-मान्य जानकारी को देखने के लिए नहीं है।

(2 of 2) — कुल जमीन की जनसंख्या के लिए गैर-गैर-मान्य जानकारी को देखने के लिए नहीं है।

(3 of 2) — कुल जमीन की जनसंख्या के लिए गैर-गैर-मान्य जानकारी को देखने के लिए नहीं है।

(4 of 2) — कुल जमीन की जनसंख्या के लिए गैर-गैर-मान्य जानकारी को देखने के लिए नहीं है।
Oral Answers to Questions.


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INCREASE OF SEATING CAPACITY IN AUTO-RICKSHAWS

96—

*6268 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the seating capacity of the auto-rickshaws from 2 to 3; and if so, when a final decision will be taken; and

(b) whether the taxis in the city will be permitted to ply as stage carriages?

Sri J. Chokka Rao:—(a) Auto-rickshaws are permitted to carry 4 persons now including the driver with effect from February, 1975.

(b) Under consideration Sir.

10-40 a.m.

Epurupalem straight cut in Chirala Drainage Circle

97—

*6206-(D) Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original estimate of Epurupalem straight cut in Chirala drainage circle:

(b) whether lowest tender was confirmed;

(c) who has been entrusted with the work;
(d) whether estimate has been revised subsequently;
(e) whether the contractor gave up the work in the middle; and
(f) whether dredger was used for this work?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu):—

(a) Original estimate of Epurupalem straight cut in Chirala drainage Circle was administratively approved for Rs. 63.85 lakhs for works and Rs. 71.57 lakhs including direct and indirect charges for the works in G.O.Ms. No. 1746, dated 31-12-1969.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The work was entrusted to the following Contractors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Reach.</th>
<th>Name of the lowest tenderer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Reach I from 0/0 KM to 2/0 KM</td>
<td>Sri L. Ankamma Choudary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Reach II from 2/0 KM to 3/4 KM</td>
<td>Sri M. Pitchaiah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Reach III from 3/4 KM to 5/0 KM</td>
<td>Sri M. Veeraiah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Reach IV from 5/0 KM to 6/8 KM</td>
<td>Sri P. Kotam Raju.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Reach V from 6/8 KM to 8/6 KM</td>
<td>Sri P. Kotam Raju.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Reach VI from 8/6 to 10/6 KM</td>
<td>M/s G.R. Reddy &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Yes, Sir. The revised estimate was administratively approved for Rs. 78.10 lakhs for works and Rs. 88.10 lakhs including direct and indirect charges in G.O. Ms. No. 1196, P.W. (Dr. 2) dated 3-12-1974.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) No dredger was used on this work. But one dragline was used in uncommitted portion of the Mile 2/1 to 3/1 of the reach III.

Oral Answers to Questions

ఈ నియమాన్ని పిలిచండి: గొడిపిగి ప్రత్యేక అనుసరణ అనుసారం ముఖ్యమైన విషయాలు లభించినప్పటి సమయంలో స్థానిక సంస్థలంద్ది ప్రస్తుతిస్తారు.  

పి. సంప్రదాయ రాష్ట్రస్థానాలు: 1969-70 సంప్రదాయ లో విలువలు కలిగిన రాష్ట్రస్థానాలు 25,80,40,50 సంఖ్యలు వంటివి 20 సంఖ్యలు నాల్గాయతుగా ప్రస్తుతిస్తాయి.  

పి పినికు సంప్రదాయ రాష్ట్రస్థానాలు: గొడిపిగి ప్రత్యేక అనుసరణ అనుసారం ప్రస్తుతిపడాదు. రాష్ట్రస్థానాల పద్ధతి అది అనుమతి చెందినది. రాష్ట్రానికి ప్రస్తుతిపడాదు. అందుకే 1970 సంప్రదాయ లో విలువ చెందింది.  

పి. దినం (పినికు): దినం రాష్ట్రస్థానాలు గొడిపి ప్రత్యేక అనుసరణ అనుసారం ప్రస్తుతిపడాదు. దినం రాష్ట్రస్థానాల పద్ధతి అది అనుమతి చెందినది. అది మరియు అది అనుమతి చెందినది.  

పి. సంప్రదాయ రాష్ట్రస్థానాలు: అన్నది పినికు ప్రత్యేక అనుసరణ అనుసారం ప్రస్తుతిపడాదు.  

పి. సంప్రదాయ రాష్ట్రస్థానాలు: అన్నది పినికు ప్రత్యేక అనుసరణ అనుసారం ప్రస్తుతిపడాదు.
6th February, 1976:

Sri A. Sriramulu.—The Minister has stated that if excess is quoted in the tenders, usually recall is made. I want to know what exactly was the excess percentage quoted in the first tender called and what is the percentage in the next tender called. Why there was any need for the Government to revise the estimates when the Contractors quoted excess?

I shall furnish that information to the Member later.
competition, we will decide.

10-50 a.m.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—If this is the way, the Minister want to answer, we need not put any supplementaries. We can simply sit over here and draw our allowances. We need not put our supplementaries if we would not get proper answers to them. The specific question is whether the lowest tender was confirmed or not.

I am not making any allegation. I am not in the habit of making allegations. Perhaps the Minister is conversant with that. There is a specific question i.e. whether the lowest tender was confirmed or not? Any Member of this house has a right to know what exactly was the lowest in the first tender and what exactly was the lowest in the second tender and whether the Government have judicially decided or not? If he answers we will be happy, otherwise we shall keep silent.

I said that if the Member want I shall pass on the information to him.

In regard to second tender called, only single tender received for reaches 3, 4 and 5. There was no response for reaches 2 and 6.
the competitive tenders were not received; the tenders were rejected and tenders were recalled duly fixing the last date and time. The response to the second tender called was two tenders received for 6th June. The response to the second tender called was two tenders received for 6th March. The response to the second tender called was two tenders received for 5th March. I shall give that information if the Member wants. I shall certainly give that information. If he wants, I will place it on the table of the House.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Let him not be annoyed. Let the Minister get the full information and let the question postponed so that we can take up the matter and discuss it fully.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—I have no objection for postponement of the question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is postponed. Now, let us go to the next question.

Exemption from the payment of Survey Fees from the Landless Poor

*S6320 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether the Government will consider to exempt the landless poor from paying survey and sub-division fee?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—No Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.
1C8 6th February, 1976. Oral Answers to Question

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—We have posted 45 Deputy Surveyors and Inspectors. Enough staff is now posted.

Locating Thermal Station Near Collieries.

Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering the desirability of the proposal to locate Thermal station near collieries in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it will materialise?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram):—(a & b): The State Government have sent proposals to the Government of India to locate two Super Thermal Stations with an installed capacity of 5 units of 210 M.W. each—one at Magnur near Bhadrachalam and another at Ramagundam. The proposal is under consideration.

Sri G. Rajaram:—I have already informed, Sir. That is 210 M.V.

The State Government is taking all the necessary steps in this regard.
SECOND PHASE OF THE MANJIRA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

100. —

* 7030-Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy;—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) when the second phase of the Manjira water scheme to supply drinking water to the twin cities will be completed; and

(b) the reasons for the long delay?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu ;—(a) The Scheme is likely to be completed by the end of 1977.

(b) (i) Release of foreign exchange by the Government of India for foreign technicians.

(ii) Power Cut; and

(iii) Initial problems which the contractors had to face in setting up the factory for manufacture of pipes,

11-00 a.m.

Rs. 3 crores for distribution of pipe lines, The Expenditure was booked at Rs, 431 lakhs, 12 72 431 lakhs.

Rs. 12 lakhs and old was released and another Rs. 3 lakhs is yet to be released by the Govt. of Iddia.

Repeated requests have been made. We have pressed the Government of India. They did not do it.
COASTAL ROAD FROM TADA TO ICHAPURAM.

*7299-Q.—Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Will the Minister for Public Work Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a coastal road from the Tada in Nellore District to Ichapuram in Srikakulam District;

(b) if so, the length of the road and the amount required for its completion; and

(c) when the work is expected to be commenced?

The Minister for Public Works Department (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 670 Miles: On a rough reckoning—estimates for the various reaches are still under preparation, the project may cost about Rs. 100 crores.

(c) The project report and estimates are likely to be ready in about six months. Commencement of the work will depend on the assessment of the sources of finance considering the magnitude of the project.

Wet Tax under ‘Srivari Samudram’ Tank in the Suburbs of Singapatnam

*6659-Q.—Sri K. Ranga Dass (Kollapur):—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government the hardships being experienced for the last ten years by the ayacutdars of nearly 3,003 acres of land for which there is wet tax under ‘Srivari Samudram’ tank in the suburbs of Singapatnam, Kollapur taluk, Mahaboobnagar district for want of feeder channel;

(b) the reasons for not taking steps to fulfil the request of ayacutdars for the construction of a feeder channel;

(c) whether it will be taken up and whether it will be completed at least during 1975-76;

(d) the reasons why this scheme is being neglected though it is meant for the area which has been recognised as backward area; and

(e) the estimated expenditure for the said feeder channel?

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri Anam Venkata Reddy):—

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) & (c) An estimate amounting to Rs. 6.57 lakhs was prepared in 12/69 for augmenting supplies to the tank by constructing an anicut and taking feeder from Mailaram stream based on the representation of the ryots. As there was no yield available as per Master Plan the Superintending Engineer was asked to conduct gaugings which are in progress to ascertain if sufficient yield is available and could be tapped without affecting the lower riparian rights. As per the flow observations so far done, the yield position is encouraging. Hence an estimate for constructing anicut across Mailaram vagu and feeder channel to Srivari-Samudram tank, Singotam village amounting to Rs. 23.5 lakhs has been prepared based on the gauging data and the estimate is under finalisation.

(d) Hence there is no question of the scheme being neglected.

(e) The estimated cost on works of the feeder channel only is Rs 15,76,900 approximately out of the total cost of the estimate of Rs. 23.5 lakhs including direct and indirect charges.
Oral Answers to Questions

103—

*6479 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are iron ore deposits at Warangal-Vanchangiri belt, Jaggayyapet and Bellary areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to utilise such deposits?

Sri Ch. Venkatarao:—(a) Iron ore deposits are reported from Warangal-Velchal area and not from Vanchagiri. Iron ores are available in Jaggayyapet and Bellary areas extending in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Geological Survey of India carried out investigation for iron ore in Jaggaiahpet, Krishna District. A total reserves of 2.5 million tonnes were at one time estimated. Now the area is practically depleted. Active mining operations are going on in Raidurg area Anantapur District, being the extension of Bellary area in Andhra Pradesh.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri D. Venkatesham:—Any detailed mineral survey has been conducted by the State Government? If so, whether the Government is prepared to give a copy of the survey report.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—(a) & (b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE TO OTHER STATES

104—

*7406 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana:—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Labour Welfare Advisory Board of Mines made a representation to the Government in the month of August, 1975 stating that the iron ore available in the state should not be exported and that it should be utilised locally;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to Nationalise the Iron ore industry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—(a) & (b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Question No. 105 is postponed on the request of the Minister and the Member has also agreed.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DECLARATION OF LANDS IN YALUR VILLAGE OF ALLAGADDA TALUK AS DOUBLE CROP WET LANDS UNDER LAND CEILING ACT

105—A

S.N.Q. 7728-C-Sarvasri S. V. Subba Reddy and Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi :—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands in Yallur of Allagadda taluk and in a number of villages in Kurnool District have been declared as a double crop wet lands for the purpose of Land Ceiling due to the reason that those lands are given KC canal water for raising the second crop during the last five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the irrigation department has refused to supply K.C. Canal water to raise second crop in those lands which have been declared as double crop wet lands for the purpose of land ceiling;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in a number of villages in Kurnool District the lands which have been declared as single crop wet lands for the purpose of land ceiling has not been supplied with water from K. C. Canal even for the first crop; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy) :—(a) It is reported that lands on which two irrigated crops have been raised in four fasli years within a continuous period of six fasli years immediately before the notified date have been treated as double crop wet lands as laid down in Sec. 3 (d) of the A.P. Land reforms Ceiling on Agriculture Holdings Act, 1973.

(b) Information is awaited in this regard but it may be stated that there is no direct connection between the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act and the question of supply of water by the Irrigation Department.

(c & d) It is reported that tail-end lands localised under Government irrigation sources as single crop wet lands are not receiving water for want of channels or other reasons. However, in view of Explanation V to Sec. 10 of the Act, though the Ceiling area is determined on the basis that such land is a wet land, the land owner in such cases will be required to surrender in the first instance only such extent of land as he would be liable to surrender had such land been treated as dry land and after the supply of water to such land, he would be required to surrender the balance extent which he is liable to surrender.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 6th February, 1976.

1. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'Don’t be afraid of the teacher. If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

2. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

3. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

4. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

5. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

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9. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

10. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

11. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

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17. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

18. Notice: — Student, student was talking to student. Student said, 'If you study hard, you will do well in the exam.'

The Legislative Assembly :— Hon'ble Members :—

22. The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. K. P. Bhaskaru) :— Any land for which water has been specifically supplied on a temporary basis for raising the second crop by diversion of water intended for eventual utilisation elsewhere. 72.5 acres would be reckoned for raising the second crop. Any land for which water has been specifically supplied on a temporary basis for raising the second crop by diversion of water intended for eventual utilisation elsewhere shall not be deemed as double crop wet lands.

11 a.m.

The Legislative Assembly :— Hon'ble Members :—

25. The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. K. P. Bhaskaru) :— Any land for which water is raised temporarily from a well for raising the second crop shall not be reckoned as double crop wet lands.
అక్షరాలను విస్తరించి వినాయక ఛట్టము. అసలు విషయాలు కోసం ఈ అవసరం ఉంది. ఛట్టము గ్రామాలలో ఉండే వ్యాసస్పద కేంద్రం. అది బధంసానికి కనిచ్చి పడే బధంస దినం కావాలి? ఈ అక్షరాల పాటు ఈ అంబము కావాలి విశాలంగా ఉండగలా? ఈ సమాచారం అది కాశి విశాలంగా ఉండటం వలసింది?  

ఫించి అంశాలు:— ఈ అవసరం నుండి నాటి జీవితానికి ఉపయోగించాలి. జీవితానికి ఉపయోగించాలి. జీవితంపించాలి. అది కాశి విశాలంగా ఉండటం వలసింది? ఈ అవసరం తను ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిష్ఠితంగా ఉండటం వలసింది?  

ఫించి అంశాలు:— ఈ విధంగా కరెకుడి అంశం కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా కరెకుడి అంశం కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా కరెకుడి అంశం కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా కరెకుడి అంశం కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది.  

ఫించి అంశాలు:— ఈ అవసరం నుండి నాటి జీవితానికి ఉపయోగించాలి. జీవితంపించాలి. జీవితంపించాలి. అది సమగ్రంగా ఉండటం వలసింది? ఈ అవసరం తను ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిష్ఠితంగా ఉండటం వలసింది?  

ఫించి అంశాలు:— ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ కావాలి 4 సంఖ్యల్లో ఉంటుంది.
PRICE FIXED FOR MOLAGOLUKULU PADDY

105 —
S. ' Q. 7727-1 Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi;—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the prices fixed by the Government for the Molagolukulu paddy;

(b) whether any subsidy or bonus will be given to the farmers in view of the insufficient price fixed for the paddy; and

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India will come to the villages at the time of harvest and purchase paddy then and there?

The Minister for Municipal Administration deputised the Chief Minister and answered the questions (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu):—

(a) Rs. 84/- per quintal.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Food Corporation of India will purchase at the purchase centres they have opened or may open whatever paddy is offered after necessary quality check.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

"in compliance with the requirements of Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India, the amendments made to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963, under proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution and published in the following notifications issued in:—

1. G. O. Ms. No 171, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 17-3-1975.
2. G. O. Ms. No. 634, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 4-10-1975.

Government Memo No. 1834-T2/75-6, Revenue, dated 6-11-1975.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Excise, I beg to lay on the Table:

8th February, 1976. Papers place on the Table

16th annual report and accounts of the A.P. state Warehousing Corporation.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—Sir, I beg to lay on behalf of the Minister for Market, on the Table:

"a copy of the Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation for the year ended 31-3-1974 in pursuance of sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

(i) A.P. Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of District Recruitment) Order, 1975.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir I beg to place on the Table:

"A copy of the A.P. Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975 and a copy each of five Government of India notifications dated 18-10-1975 issued under the Order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper placed on the Table.

(ii) GODAVARI BARRIAGE PROJECT AGREEMENT

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table:

"a copy of the Godavari Barriage Project Agreement, between International Development Association and the State of Andhra Pradesh."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Papers placed on the table. *

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I would like to get the clarification for the Items II and III in the Agenda where it is said ‘Papers to be laid on the Table’ and ‘Papers to be placed on the Table’ What is the distinction between the two? I am not able to make out. Is there any specific difference between the two?

Mr Deputy Speaker:—These are the documents.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—So, when it is a question of the document you lay, is it not? When it is a question of something else you place it. When you are placing it you are not laying it and when you are laying it you are not placing it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is the procedure we have been following all these years.

*Printed as Appendix on Pages 147 to 156.

re: Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— What is the difference between laying and placing? My contention is laying and placing is same. But there must be something very peculiar to the Legislature.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I will discuss with you in my Chambers.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

re:(i) Abolition of Air conditioned class and First Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

*Sri Gamago (Koilkunta):— Sir, I beg to move;

"This Assembly recommends to the State Government to recommend to the Central Government to abolish Air-conditioned Class and I Class and introduce only Janatha Class in all the trains in the country, so as to facilitate equal opportunities of travel for all citizens in the country."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Resolution moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— I beg to move:

"In Non-Official Resolution (i) insert the word ‘single’ between words ‘only’ and Janatha Class."

"In Non-Official Resolution No. 1 insert the following between the words ‘Janatha Class’ and ‘in all trains’.

"with soft and more spacious seating, soft and spacious births with all modern facilities without any increase in railway fare for five years."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendments moved.
122 6th February, 1976. Non-official Resolutions re: Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

- (1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and 1 Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.
Non-official Resolutions
re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class II Class in all the trains in the country a introduction of Janashaa Class only.

Don’t be cynical. Don’t bring in your Jora’s cynicism here. Don’t be a ‘hymique’ ‘humble’ ‘humble’ ‘hymique’ ‘hymique’. Don’t be a ‘hymique’. Don’t be a ‘hymique’. Don’t be a ‘hymique’.

Janashaa Class only.
Non-official Resolutions:


re: (1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

...

Non-official Resolutions:

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

(i) Resolution:—

Subject: Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

The resolution calls for the abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all trains in the country and the introduction of Janatha Class only. It mentions the need for energy conservation and the importance of introducing this class to provide a comfortable and affordable travel option for passengers. The resolution emphasizes the need for efficient and eco-friendly transportation solutions, particularly in regions with high temperatures and humidity.

Signed:
[Signature]
[Name]
[Position]
Non-Official Resolutions: 6th February, 1976

Re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and 1 Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

12-00noon

Non-Official Resolutions:

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.
Non-Official Resolutions:

6th February, 1976,

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

(i) The Chairman (Mr. N. V. Ramana) — On this resolution, Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1961, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a scheme of converting the first class into second class on the Ennore-Chennai route. The railway officials were requested to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour, and the coach cars were to be reconstructed. The necessary material for the reconstruction of the car was also to be provided. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1962, the Ministry of Railways had again circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1963, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1964, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1965, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1966, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1967, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1968, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1969, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1970, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1971, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1972, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1973, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1974, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1975, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car. Mr. N. V. Ramana said that in the year 1976, the Ministry of Railways had circulated a similar scheme and requested the railway officials to prepare the train to run at a speed of 65 km per hour. The railway officials were given a grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for this purpose. The railway officials were also requested to provide the necessary material for the reconstruction of the car.

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

12.20 p.m.


re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

The resolution is hereby:— Accepted. Members' request (introduction of Air-conditioned Class) will be given due consideration. A letter will be written to all the stations. The Minister for Railways has asked for the following:

1. To stop the supply of Air-conditioned Class tickets for 1 day, 3 days, 5 days and 7 days.
2. To stop the supply of I Class tickets for 1 day, 3 days, 5 days and 7 days.
3. To stop the supply of both Air-conditioned Class and I Class tickets for 1 day, 3 days, 5 days and 7 days.
4. To stop the supply of all class tickets for 1 day, 3 days, 5 days and 7 days.

The resolution is hereby:— Accepted. Members' request (introduction of Air-conditioned Class) will be given due consideration. A letter will be written to all the stations.
132 6th February, 1976

Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

\[\text{Telugu text}\]

\[\text{English translation}\]

1. \text{Resolution (Item 1)}: 

2. \text{Resolution (Item 2)}: 

3. \text{Resolution (Item 3)}: 

\[\text{Telugu text}\]
Non-Official Resolutions:


re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

5 lakhs would be, 50 lakhs would be more. I think so. If we expect

5.33 cts, 50 cts of the

5.33 cts, 50 cts. I trust that everyone is satisfied. I am satisfied.

5.33 cts, 50 cts. But I would like to add that this is a small

5.33 cts, 50 cts. I think that everyone is satisfied.

5.33 cts, 50 cts. I trust that everyone is satisfied. I am satisfied.

5.33 cts, 50 cts. But I would like to add that this is a small

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5.33 cts, 50 cts. I think that everyone is satisfied.

Non-Official Resolutions:

to: (1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

134

12.40 p.m. 

...

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I shall now put the Amendments Non-Official Resolution No. 1 to vote.

The question is:

"In Non-Official Resolution No. 1 insert the word "single" between the words "only" and Janatha Class".

The Amendment was negatived.

The question is:

"In Non-official Resolution No. 1 insert the following between the words Janatha Class” and “in all the trains”:

“with soft and more spacious seating, soft and spacious berths with all modern facilities without any increase in railway fare for five years;”

The Amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
136 6th February, 1976. Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains.

“This Assembly recommends to the State Government to recommend to the Central Government to abolish Air conditioned Class and I Class and introduce only Janatha Class in all the trains in the country so as to facilitate equal opportunities of travel for all citizens in the country.”

The Non-Official Resolution was negatived.

(ii) NATIONALISATION OF SUGAR, JUTE AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, AND WHOLE-SALE TRADE IN FOOD-GRAINS.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“This House recommends to the Government that sugar, jute and textile industries, and whole sale trade in food-grains may immediately be nationalised.”

Mr. Deputy speaker:—Resolution moved.

There are two amendments given notice of by Sri C.V.K. Rao. I request the Member to move his amendments.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

“In Non-Official Resolution No.3 insert the words” all other means of production” between the words “food grains” and “may”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In Non-official Resolution No.3 add the following at the end so that exploitation of man by man be abolished.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

[Text in Telugu and English]
Non-Official Resolutions.

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

(1) The Resolution:

(2) A resolution regarding the nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

(3) The Resolution:

(4) A resolution regarding the nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

(5) The Resolution:

(6) A resolution regarding the nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

(7) The Resolution:

(8) A resolution regarding the nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

(9) The Resolution:

(10) A resolution regarding the nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains.

12-50 p.m.

Statement:

Sir, Resolutions:—(a) on the Report of the Committee appointed to study the problems connected with the nationalisation of the Jute Industry. The Committee was appointed in January 1976. Its report, which was discussed, dealt with the problems of nationalisation, the impact of nationalisation on the economy, and the role of the private sector. The resolution supported the nationalisation of the Jute Industry and called for its effective implementation. It also urged the government to provide adequate resources and support to the nationalised Jute Industry. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

(b) on the Report of the Committee appointed to study the problems connected with the nationalisation of the Textile Industry. The Committee was appointed in January 1976. Its report, which was discussed, dealt with the problems of nationalisation, the impact of nationalisation on the economy, and the role of the private sector. The resolution supported the nationalisation of the Textile Industry and called for its effective implementation. It also urged the government to provide adequate resources and support to the nationalised Textile Industry. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

(c) on the Report of the Committee appointed to study the problems connected with the nationalisation of the wholesale Trade in food grains. The Committee was appointed in January 1976. Its report, which was discussed, dealt with the problems of nationalisation, the impact of nationalisation on the economy, and the role of the private sector. The resolution supported the nationalisation of the wholesale Trade in food grains and called for its effective implementation. It also urged the government to provide adequate resources and support to the nationalised wholesale Trade in food grains. The resolution was adopted unanimously.
Non-Official Resolutions:

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

1. The question: The Union Government had decided to nationalise certain industries and to control wholesale trade in food grains. The resolution asks if this decision was justified.

2. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a step towards economic planning.

3. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a means to control prices.

4. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to increase the government's revenue.

5. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a step towards social justice.

6. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a move towards political consolidation.

7. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to address the problems of small farmers.

8. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a step towards industrialisation.

9. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a means to control inflation.

10. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to modernise the industries.

11. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a move towards internationalisation.

12. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to address the problems of the working class.

13. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a step towards environmental protection.

14. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a means to address the problems of rural areas.

15. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to address the problems of urban areas.

16. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a step towards technological advancement.

17. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a means to address the problems of the middle class.

18. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to address the problems of the poor.

19. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a step towards educational reform.

20. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a means to address the problems of the unemployed.

21. The question: The resolution asks if the nationalisation was a way to address the problems of the retired.

**Non-Official Resolutions.**

**(ii) Nationalization of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and Wholesaler's trade in food grains.**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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**Other Resolutions:**

- 300 Rs.
- 400 Rs.
- 15 Rs.
- 15 Rs.
- 15 Rs.
- 15 Rs.
- 24 Rs.
- 24 Rs.
- 60, 70
- 48
- 45
- 21

**Note:**

- The resolution was adopted.
- The resolution was modified.
- The resolution was withdrawn.
- The resolution was referred to a committee.
- The resolution was postponed.
Non-Official Resolutions

6th February 1976

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Madam Chairman, I have given some amendments to this particular resolution. The object of my amendment is that when we mean that all the important industries which are in the hands of private profiteers should come under public control. The word ‘nationalisation’ means that it should come under public control. I want that it should be a full blown business. It should not be a half-way House. If it is a half-way House, we will be keeping the system as it is where they will be owners. If the object of the resolution is that the exploiters, profitees should be eliminated, it should come forth in its rute meaning. I have given an amendment for that purpose. The means of production to-day are in the hands of exploiters. The exploiters are running them and destroying them for their own purpose. So the means of production should not be intended for a few and it is intended for the majority, for all the people. Therefore, the goods that are prepared and through the services that are rendered and the needs that are satisfied, should go direct to people who are manufacturing them should own them, the people must enjoy them. That should be the genuine
social system. The social system wherein we eliminate the exploiter is a just social system and it is called socialism. My friend has brought, about that the sugar, jute and textile industries should be nationalised. That means when you offer a rupee there you can curtail mediator. Therefore we are going to help the common man. You cannot help the common man in that way. As long as the system itself is based on exploited it serves no purpose, the system itself is based on profiteering. When the middle-man gets the profit the purpose could not be served. Therefore I am not pressing profess communism or Marxism. By nationalisation we are bringing this kind of thing, that is the reason why Smt. Indira Gandhi brought forth 20 Point programme. She brought the 20 Point programme to roll out some reforms with the object that the starving man should be given a meal. My friend who brought this resolution is already supporting the 20 Point programme. He agrees with the Prime Minister and the Congress Party but at the same time as though they have got some thing else, some other formula, some other vedam and ‘bhashyam’, they are bringing forth this one. I have given a challenge to them, my friends on that angle. Now they want to say that they have got a formula, a formula that means 20 Point formula and therefore here is nationalisation and a dialogue has been started and poor Mr. Vengal Rao has fallen in to their trap. He entered into the dialogue as though he can appease them. If you mean that the social system must be improved, stand for it. It must be a total revolution. Here the friends on that side actually criticise me. The means of production i.e. we get our articles by the service of the man. We can have abundance of things, but they must reach the common man. We have developed science, technology to a great extent and out thinking also has got to be changed in the present times. But we are not able to reap the benefits because there are artificial bundles in the way. We have got to remove them. You cannot have an admixture of capitalism and socialism. Either you go the socialistic way or the capitalistic way. The socialistic way is the only solution. It is not just a theory or a propaganda. The means of the man has to be satisfied. Whatever the stage in which the society exists, the needs of the man can be satisfied. The means of production i.e. the resources should come under the complete say of a Governing Body whoever that may be. I cannot ask Mr. Vengal Rao and his ministry to implement that kind of system but at the same time nothing can stand in the way of realising it, and then create such conditions where our people can arrive at a stage where in the social revolution, economic revolution would come about. With that object in view Madam, I am suggesting that the means of production of the factories, mines and all the wealth producing institutions and projects cannot be kept in the hands of a few individuals. That cannot be kept
in the hands of men who exploit them for their own private profit. Under these circumstances they must be owned by the society. A Government of the people can be a Government which does not consist of exploiters. All the production can be owned by such a social system which can satisfy the needs of the common man. That of course is the ultimate course. That is the course which has to come about one day. The British exploiters had quit the place. We must at the moment realise it. That should be the correct thinking and direct thinking. Taking an opportunity of these things, I want to force my colleagues his frame of mind. If anybody has brought this resolution I don't think it would get an importance. That is due to my friends on my right side they were somehow able to get this resolution as well. Their entire object is that some reformation should be brought about.

Now the entire governmental machinery to-day as it exists is a peculiar machinery. The line is very narrow. Therefore you have to understand the class system in which we are living. We are living in a very peculiar social system. Unless this social system is followed nothing can be done. The people should be educated and unless you create revolutionary conditions we can achieve the objective, otherwise finally it might revert back into the hands of the exploiters. That way the sugar, jute, textile industry can be duped. Therefore what is the type of social system? What is the type of political system and the Governmental machinery under which we are existing? The British Labour party found that nationalisation was a failure. Therefore it is a private ownership. The entire system is based on the exploitation of man by man. Therefore in order to eliminate the exploitation of man by man, in order to put the economic condition in a foolproof manner, in order to make the people enjoy the fruits of labour, the entire means production should be nationalised. I am not able to deal entirely the whole philosophy underlaying my amendment. I have only given in a brief to draw the attention of my colleagues of this House. If you dupe by saying it is socialism, I don't know what to say. We will be duped only for a very short time. Therefore we should not resort to that thing. In the name nationalisation they are only duping the people. For my part, I cannot a party to such a thing. Exploitation of man by man must be educated. That involves very great
144  6th February, 1976,  
Non-Official Resolution:  
re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains.

scientific and political analysis. I am not going into that thing. With that object I have brought about this amendment. Thank you very much.

1-10 p.m.  
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I object it. These people are transgressing.  

Mr. Chairman:—I don’t allow this kind of behaviour by Hon. Members. I have to interfere. You have to maintain the order of the House.

1-20 p.m.  
Theory is grey but life is ever-green.

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains.

Either all or nothing. Either aU or nothing. If the masses see something like this in the forests of the ground, they will hold it as a victory. If the masses do not see such a thing, they will hold it as a defeat. Either aU or nothing.

The masses will see something like this in the forests of the ground. If the masses see something like this in the forests of the ground, they will hold it as a victory. If the masses do not see such a thing, they will hold it as a defeat. Either aU or nothing.
Mr. Chairman:— Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 A.M. on Monday the 9th February, 1976.

1-30 p.m. (The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 A.M. on 9th February, 1976.)
APPENDIX

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Copy of Project Agreement (Godavari Barrage Project) between International Development Association and the State of Andhra Pradesh as promised by the Chief Minister while answering a supplemental question to L.A.Q.No. 6193 (Starred) on 18-3-1975.

AGREEMENT, dated March 7, 1975, between International Development Association (hereinafter called the Association, and the State of Andhra Pradesh acting by its Governor hereinafter called Andhra Pradesh.

Whereas by the Development Credit Agreement of even date here- with between India by its President hereinafter called the Borrower and the Association has agreed to make available to the Borrower an amount in various currencies equivalent of forty-five million dollars, 45,000,000 on the terms and conditions set forth in the Development Credit Agreement, but only on condition that Andhra Pradesh agree to undertake such obligations towards the Association as herein after set forth.

Whereas Andhra Pradesh, in consideration of the Association's entering into the Development Credit Agreement with the Borrower, has agreed to undertake the obligations hereinafter set forth.

Now therefore the parties hereto hereby agree as follows.

ARTICLE

Definitions

Section 1.01. Wherever used in this Agreement, unless the con- text shall otherwise require, the several terms defined in the Development Credit Agreement and in the General Conditions has so defined, have the respective meanings therein set forth.

ARTICLE

Execution of the Project

Section 2.01. Andhra Pradesh shall carry out Parts A and B of the Project described to the Development Credit Agreement with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with appropriate administrative, financial and engineering practices, and shall provide, or cause to be provided, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the purpose.

Section 2.02. In carrying out Part A of the Project, Andhra Pradesh shall employ contractors satisfactory to the Association upon terms and conditions satisfactory to the Association.
Section 2.03. Except as the Association shall otherwise agree, contracts for the purchase or goods or for the carrying out of works or service other than consultants services for the project to be financed out of the proceeds of the Credit, shall be awarded in accordance with the provision of Schedule 1 to this agreement.

Section 2.04. Andhra Pradesh undertakes to insure, or make adequate provision for the insurance of, the imported goods to be financed out of the proceeds of the Credit, made available to it by the Borrower against hazards incident to the acquisition, transportation and delivery thereof to the place of use or installation, and for such insurance any indemnity shall be payable in a currency freely usable by Andhra Pradesh to replace or repair such goods.

(b) Except as the Association may otherwise agree, Andhra Pradesh shall cause all goods and services financed out of the proceeds of the Credit made available to it by the Borrower to be used exclusively for the Project until its completion.

Section 2.05. (a) Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association promptly upon their preparation, the plans specifications, reports contract documents and constructions and procurement Schedules for Parts A and B of, the Project, and any material modifications there of or additions there of, in such detail as the Association shall reasonably request.

(b) Andhra Pradesh: (i) Shall maintain records adequate to record the progress of Parts A and B of the Project including the cost thereof, and to identify the goods and services financed out of the proceeds of the Credit made available to it by the Borrower, and to disclose the use thereof in the Project; (ii) shall enable the Association's representatives to visit the facilities and construction sites included in the Project, and to examine the goods financed out of such proceeds and any relevant records and documents; and (iii) shall furnish to the Association all such information as the Association shall reasonably request concerning Parts A and B of the Project, the expenditure of the proceeds of the Credit so made available to it and the goods and services financed out of such proceeds.

Section 2.06. Andhra Pradesh shall, at the request of the Association; (i) exchange views with the Association with regard to the progress of the Project the Performance of its obligations under this Agreement and other matters relating to the purposes of the Credit; and (ii) furnish to the Association all such information as the Association shall reasonably request in respect of the Project.

(b) Andhra Pradesh shall promptly inform the Association of any condition which interferes or threatens to interfere with, the
progress of Parts A and B of the Project the accomplishment of the purposes of the Credit, or the performance by Andhra Pradesh of its obligations under this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Management and operation of Project Facilities

Section 3.01 (a) Andhra Pradesh shall cause all works and facilities included in the Project or necessary to the proper and efficient operation thereof to be operated, maintained and repaired in accordance with sound engineering practice and standards and shall provide, or cause to be provided, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for that purpose.

(b) Without limiting the generality of the preceding paragraph, Andhra Pradesh shall, under arrangements satisfactory to the Association, cause the barrage constructed under the Project to be periodically inspected, not less frequently than once every five years, in accordance with sound engineering practices in order to determine whether there are any deficiencies or potential deficiencies in the condition of such and adequacy of maintenance or methods of operation of such structures and earthwork which may endanger the safety of such structures and earthworks.

Section 3.02. Andhra Pradesh shall at all times during the execution of the Project stockpile such materials, and maintain such equipment, at the site of the existing weir, as shall be necessary to make emergency repairs to such weir.

ARTICLE IV

Financial Covenants

Section 4.01. Andhra Pradesh shall maintain records adequate to reflect in accordance with consistently maintained appropriate accounting practices the operations and financial condition of PWD with respect to Part A and the Command Area Development Department of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Part B of the Project.

Section 4.02. Andhra Pradesh shall; (i) have the accounts and financial statements (balance sheets, statements of income and expenses and related statements) of PWD with respect to Part A and the Command Area Development Department of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Part B of the Project for each fiscal year audited, in accordance with sound auditing principles consistently applied, by the Accountant General of Andhra Pradesh; (ii) furnish to the Association as soon as available, but in any case not later than six months after the end of each such year, (A) certified copies of the said financial statements for such year as so audited and (B) the report of such audit by said auditors, of such scope and in such detail as the Association such other information concerning the accounts and financial
statements of PWD with respect to Part A and the Command Area Development Department of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Part B of the Project and the audit thereof as the Association shall from time to time reasonably request.

Section 4.03. Andhra Pradesh undertakes to make such arrangements as shall be necessary to levy and collect from beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under Part A of the Project all investment costs of the Project including interest of not less than 5% per annum thereon over a period of not more than fifteen years.

ARTICLE V
_effective Date Termination;
Cancellation and Suspension.

Section 5.01. This Agreement shall come into force and effect on the date upon which the Development Credit Agreement becomes effective.

Section 5.02. (a) This Agreement and all obligations of the Association and of Andhra Pradesh thereunder shall terminate on the earlier of the following two dates:

(i) the date on which the Development Credit Agreement shall terminate in accordance with its; or

(ii) a date fifteen years after the date of this Agreement.

(b) If the Development Credit Agreement terminates in accordance with its terms before the date specified in paragraph (a) (ii) of this Section, the Association shall promptly notify Andhra Pradesh of this event.

Section 5.03. All the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding any suspension or partial cancellation under the Development Credit Agreement.

ARTICLE VI
Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 6.01. Any notice or required or permitted to be given or made under this Agreement and any agreement between the parties contemplated by this Agreement shall be in writing. Such notice or request shall be deemed to have been duly given or made when it shall be delivered by hand or by mail, telegram, cable, telex or radio gram to the party to which it is required or permitted to be given to made at such party's address hereinafter specified or at such other address as such party shall have designated by notice to the party giving such notice or making such request. The addresses so specified are:
Section 6.02. Any action required or permitted to be taken, and any documents required or permitted to be executed, under this Agreement on behalf of Andhra Pradesh may be taken or executed by the secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in P. W. D. or such other person or persons as he shall designate in writing.

Section 6.03. Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association sufficient evidence of the authority and the authenticated specimen signature of the person or persons who will, on behalf of Andhra Pradesh, take any action or execute any documents required or permitted to be taken or executed by Andhra Pradesh pursuant to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Section 6.04. This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original, and all collectively but one instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, acting through their representatives thereunto duly authorized, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their respective names in the District of Columbia, United States of America, as of the day and year first above written.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
M.L. WEINER,
Regional Vice-President, South Asia
THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
T.N. KAUL,
Authorized Representative
A. General Procedures:

1. Except as provided in Part A.3 hereof, contracts for civil works, equipment and materials shall be let under procedures consistent with those set forth in the “Guide lines for Procurement under World Bank Loans and IDA Credits” published by the Bank in April 1972, as revised in October 1972 (hereinafter called the Guidelines) on the basis of international competitive bidding.

2. Bidders for the equipment included in Part A of the Project shall be prequalified as described in Part 2.2 of the Guidelines and bidders for the works included in the said Part A shall be considered for award only if qualified in accordance with the requirements for prequalification described in the said Part 2.2 of the Guidelines.

3. Materials and equipment estimated to cost less than the equivalent of 50,000 shall be procured through the normal procedures of Andhra Pradesh, provided that the aggregate cost of the such items shall not exceed the equivalent of 860,000.

B. Evaluation and Comparison of Bids for the Manufacture and Erection of Gates; Preference for Domestic Manufactures:

1. For the purpose of evaluation and comparison of bids for the manufacture and erection of the gates: (1) bidders shall be required to state in their bid the c.i.f. (port of entry) price for imported goods, or the ex-factory price for domestically-manufactured goods; (ii) customs duties and other import taxes on imported goods, and sales and similar taxes on domestically-supplied goods, shall be excluded; and (iii) the cost to Andhra Pradesh of inland freight and other expenditures incidental to the delivery of goods to the place of their use or installation shall be included.

2. Goods manufactured in India may be granted a margin of preference in accordance with, and subject to, the following provisions:

(a) All bidding documents for the procurement of goods shall clearly indicate any preference which will be granted, the information required to establish the eligibility of a bid for such preference and the following methods and stages that will be followed in the evaluation and comparison of bids.

(b) After evaluation, responsive bids will be classified in one of the following three groups:

(1) Group A: Bids offering goods manufactured in India if the bidder shall have established to the satisfaction of the Borrower and the Association that the manufacturing cost of such goods includes a
value added in India equal to at least 20% of the ex-factory bid price of such goods.

(2) Groups B: All other bids offering goods manufactured in India.

(3) Groups C: Bids offering any other goods.

(c) All evaluated bids in each group shall be first compared among themselves, excluding any customs duties and other import taxes on goods to be imported and any sales or similar taxes on goods to be supplied domestically, to determine the lowest evaluate bid of each group shall then be compared with each other, and if, as a result of this comparison, a bid from group A or B is the lowest, it shall be selected for the award.

(d) If, as a result of the comparison under paragraph (c) above the lowest bid is a bid from group C, all group C bids shall be further compared with the lowest evaluated bid from group A after adding to the c. i. f. bid price of the imported goods offered in each group C bid, for the purpose of this further comparison only, an amount equal to (i) the amount of customs duties and other important taxes which a non-exempt importer would have to pay for the importation of the goods offered in such group C bid, or (ii) 15% of the c. i. f. bid price of such goods if said customs duties and taxes exceed 15% of such price. If the group A bid in such further comparison is the lowest, it shall be selected for the award; if not, the lowest evaluated bid from group C shall be selected.

C. Evaluation and Comparison of Bids for Civil Works; preferences for Domestic Contractors.

1. With respect to any contract for civil works included under category (1) of the table set forth in Schedule 1 of the Development Credit Agreement, Andhra pradesh may grant a margin of preference of 7½% to domestic contractors, in accordance with, and subject to the following provisions:

(a) Contractors shall be required to qualify as provided in part A of this Schedule and applicants for qualification applying also for such preference shall be asked to provide, as part of the information for qualification, such information, including details of ownership, as shall be required to determine whether, according to the classification established by the Borrower and accepted by the Association, a particular firm or group of firm qualifies for a domestic preference. The bidding documents shall clearly indicate the preference and method that will be followed in the evaluation and comparison of bids to give effect to so such preference.
(b) After bids have been received and reviewed by Andhra Pradesh, responsive bids will be classified into the following groups:

(i) bids offered by domestic contractors eligible for preference; and

(ii) bids offered by other contractors. For the purpose of evaluation and comparison of bids an amount equal to 7 of the bid amount shall be added to bids received under group (ii) above.

D. Procurement Without Contracting

Construction work on the Project until June 30, 1975, as well as works for the dismantling of the crest of the existing weir at the Project site following installation of the gates on the Project barrage shall be executed through force account.

E. Review of Procurement Decisions by the Association

1. Review of prequalification of bidders for equipment contracts. Andhra Pradesh shall, before qualification is invited, inform the Association in detail of the procedure to be followed and shall introduce such modifications in said procedure as the Association shall reasonably request. The list of prequalified bidders together with a statement of their qualifications and of the reasons for the exclusion of any applicant for prequalification shall be furnished by Andhra Pradesh to the Association for its comments before the applicants are notified, and Andhra Pradesh shall make such additions to, deletions from, modifications in, the said list as the Association shall reasonably request.

2. Review of invitation to bid and of proposed awards and final contracts:

(a) With respect to all contracts for equipment estimated to cost the equivalent of $ 50,000 or more:

(i) before bids are invited, Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association, for its comments, the text of the invitations to bid and the specifications and other bidding documents, together with a description of the advertising procedures to be followed for the biding, and shall make such modifications in the said documents or procedures as the Association shall reasonably request. Any further modification to the bidding documents shall require the Association’s concurrence before it is issued to the Prospective bidders;

(ii) promptly after bids have been received, Andhra Pradesh shall inform the Association of the names of the bidders and the respective amounts of the bids; and

(iii) after bids have been received and evaluated, Andhra Pradesh shall, before a final decision on the award is made, inform the
Appendix. 6th February, 1976. 155

Association of the name of the bidder to which it intends to award the contract and the reasons for the intended award shall furnish to the Association, in sufficient time for its review, a detailed report on the evaluation and comparison of the bids received, together with the recommendation for award such other information as the Association shall reasonably request. The Association shall, if it determines that the intended award would inconsistent with the Guidelines of this Schedule, promptly inform Borrower and Andhra Pradesh and state the reasons for such determination.

(b) With respect to all contracts for civil works estimated to cost the equivalent of $50,000 or more:

(i) before bids are invited Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association, for its comments, the text of the invitations to bid and the specification and other bidding documents including the requirements for qualifications and eligibility for the preference under part C.1, together with a description of the advertising procedures to be followed for the bidding, and shall make such modification in the said documents or procedures as the Association shall reasonably request. Any further modification to the bidding documents shall require the Association’s concurrence before it is issued to the prospective bidders;

(ii) promptly after the bids have been received, Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association the list of all bidders, a statement of their qualifications, and, where applicable, of their eligibility, for domestic preference under part C.1. above and the reasons for the exclusion of any applicant for qualification and for such eligibility, for the Association’s comments and Andhra Pradesh shall make such additions to, deletions from or modification in the said list as the Association shall reasonably request; and

(iii) Andhra Pradesh shall evaluate the bids from qualified bidders and, before a final decision on the award is made inform the Association of the name of the bidders to which intends to award the contract and the reasons for the intended award and shall furnish to the Association in sufficient time for its review, a detailed report on the evaluation and comparison of the bids received, together with the recommendation for award and such other information as the Association shall reasonably request. The Association shall, if it determines that the intended award would inconsistent with the Guidelines or this schedule promptly inform the Borrower and Andhra Pradesh and state the reasons for such determination.

(c) With respect to each contract governed by (a) or (b) above:
(i) The terms and conditions of the contract shall not, without the Association's concurrence, materially differ from those on which bids were invited.

(ii) Two conformed copies of the contract shall be furnished to the Association promptly after its execution and prior to the submission to the Association of the first application for withdrawal of funds from the Credit Account in respect of such contract.

3. With respect to each contract to be financed out of the proceeds of the Credit and not governed by the preceding paragraph, Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association, promptly after its execution and prior to the submission to the Association of the first application for withdrawal of funds from the Credit Account in respect of such contract, two conformed copies of such contract, together with the analysis of bids, recommendations for award and such other information as the Association shall reasonably request. The Association shall, if it determines that the award of the contract was not consistent with the Guidelines or this Schedule, promptly inform Andhra Pradesh and the Borrower and state the reasons for such determination.
THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions...
Short Notice Questions and Answers...
Announcement:
   re: Time fixed for the receipt of Amendment to Bills...
Papers laid on the Table:
   (i) Amendments made to A. P. Public Service Commission Regulations 1963...
   (ii) Government Memo No. 1834-T2/75-6, Revenue, dated 6-11-1975...
   (iii) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the A. P. State Warehousing Corporation...
Papers Placed on the Table:
   1. A. P. Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975 and Copies of five Government of India notifications dated 18-10-1975...
   2. Godavari Barrage Project Agreement between International Development Association and the State of Andhra Pradesh...
Non-Official Resolutions:
   re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only...
   (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, wholesale Trade in Food Grains...
Appendix...

PAGE
91
114
119
119
120
120
120
121
136
147

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1977
THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Seventh day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 6th February, 1976
The House met at Ten of the Clock.
(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

BAN ON BEGGING IN THE STATE

91—*6214-EQ.—Sri Vijayasikhamani (Tirupathi):— Will the Chief
Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to
ban begging in the State:
(b) if so, when it will materialise; and
(c) if not, whether the Government will at least take steps to
ban begging in the pilgrim towns?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao) :—(a) The Government
are seized of the matter of prevention of begging in the State.
(b) and (c) After the facilities of “Rescue Homes” are made
available in the State.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—Is not banning of begging
included in the 20-point programme?

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.

ఫ్రంట్ ఫ్రాంట్ లేని సర్వాస్తం సిద్ధం చేసింది. ఆమె ప్రంబిత మార్గం కోసం తాత్కాలికం? సర్వాస్తం కింద నిద్రా సిద్ధం?

తండ్రి తండ్రి రోజ్చా ఆఫ్ఫర్ మొట్టం 100. అంటే ముఖ్యమైనది. ఆఫ్ఫర్ మొట్టం 100. జనాథికా వాయిదా, పర్యాప్తం అంటే మొట్టం 100. అంటే ముఖ్యమైనది. జనాథికా వాయిదా అంటే మొట్టం 100. అంటే ముఖ్యమైనది.

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*Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):— There are two questions. Firstly, is it a fact that the present beggar homes are not looked after properly and therefore the Government does not want to take chances for starting other beggar homes till such time the situation in the existing beggar homes improves and the Government is satisfied? Secondly what is the expenditure per head incurred by the Government?

Sri J. Vengal Rao I want separate question.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :-Begging has become a highly lucrative profession. According to statistics collected by a research team of sociologists most of these beggars are able bodied persons. What exactly is the activity that the Government proposes to provide to these beggars when they are put in the beggar home or does the Government start a choultry and feed the idlers there.

Sri V. Ramachandra:— In the case of the first question, the situation has improved. At present we are holding the beggar homes and if the Government is satisfied then they can start new ones. As for the expenditure per head, it is difficult to provide exact figures without seeing the accounts of the existing homes.

LAUNCHING OF PROSECUTION AGAINST
SRI THAKUR HARI PRASAD

*6205-O-Q.— Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, Md. Rajab Ali (Khammam) V. Srikrishna and M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have launched prosecution against Sri Takur. V. Hari Prasad, former Honorary Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund for alleged embezzlement and misappropriation of funds;

(b) if so, the number of cases filed against him;

(c) the stages at which the cases stand now; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some cases have been ordered to be withdrawn?

Sri J. Vengal Rao :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twelve Sir.

(c) (1) Ten cases are pending trial in the court of III Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad.

(2) The accused in two cases were discharged.

(d) No, Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Recently a cinema magazine was started by this gentleman known as "Cine Herald" and most of the dignitaries of our Government attended a function of Cine Herald. Is it not giving credibility to a person accused of criminal offences. Secondly we are told 9 cases are pending. If it is not possible to give details of allegations at least a summary of allegations may be given. At least the main charges in all these 9 cases may be given. How is our Government giving credibility to this gentleman?

Oral Answers to Questions.

10-10 a.m.

Sri N. Venkataramnam:—Who are the abettors for this offence and who are they?

B. : Md. and others. Others are also involved.

Sri N. Venkataramnam:—Who are the abettors for this offence and who are they?
Sri J. Vengala Rao:—I will find out, I do not know.

NADIGUDEM BANK DACOITY CASE

**6206-Y-Q.**—Sarvasrî A. Sreeramulu and Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state...
(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister presided over a public Meeting held at Nadigudem in January/February, 1974 and distributed awards to witnesses who chased and caught the accused in Nadigudem Bank dacoity case S.C.No. 32/74;

(b) whether the case was pending trial before the Asst. Sessions Judge Nalgonda on the date of distribution of the awards;

(c) when the Asst. Sessions Judge pronounced judgement in this case; and

(d) whether the Asst. Sessions Judge made any adverse comments about the distribution of awards?

Sri J. Vengala Rao :—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) 25-11-1974.
(d) Yes, Sir.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu ;—What are exactly the comments made?

Sri J.Vengala Rao ;—There was no warrant for that. The judiciary observed that this created an embarrassing situation for assessing the credibility of the evidence.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu ;—Now this is a very serious point. A man in authority and the Chief executive of the Government is making a comment or expressing an opinion which is likely to embarrass the judiciary. How far is it proper for the Chief Minister to have attended the meeting and distributed the awards.

irregular observation. We are ignoring that observation.

Government has got a right to distribute these prizes.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalwakurthy): —The answers given by the Hon’ble Chief Minister for (b) and (c) are self-contradictory.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— Government has got a right; the judge has no right to give any adverse remark.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— If so, did the Government go in appeal opposing the comment?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— There is no need; we are ignoring it.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— How can the Judge’s remarks be ignored.
(There were interruptions. The Deputy Speaker called the next question to be answered).

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Sir, on a point of order.

The question I had put is not answered by the Chief Minister. I have a right to pursue the question and the Speaker is disposing of the entire proceedings without listening to the question or the answer.

Deputy Speaker:— The Chief Minister has already given the answer. I don’t see any point of order.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— I walk out of the Assembly as a protest against your ruling. It is very unfair on your part, Mr. Speaker. Sir.
(Sri S. Jaipal Reddy staged a walk-out).

Exemption of Inter-State Tourist Vehicles from Payment of Tax 94—

*6511 Q.— U. A. Suryanarayana Raju (Jami):— Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to exempt inter-State tourist Vehicles from payment of tax; and

(b) if so, the number of vehicles of other States given the facility in our State?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokkarao):— (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Under the reciprocal agreement between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala 20 tourist taxi permits can be issued by each State.

S. అని నామం.

మ. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ తండ్రి నామం తమిళనాడు, కంపెక్టా, కర్నాటక మంత్రిత్వం నిర్ధారించిన సంభవించాలని అనుసరించి వారు వారికి నిపుణులు మంత్రిత్వంలో నిర్ధారించిన 20 సంఖ్యలు ఆపిసి విఫల కదాచారం చేయని వారు.

(ఉ) మ. ఉద్యోగులు:— ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలు ఉద్యోగులు యొక్క 20 సంఖ్యలు వారికి అనుమతి అందించాలా? వారికి ఎంత సంఖ్యలు?

(ఇ) మ. ఉద్యోగులు:— ఒకే రాష్ట్రాలు ఎంత సంఖ్యలు ఉద్యోగులు వారికి అనుమతి అందించాలా? వారికి ఎంత సంఖ్యలు?

మ. నామం:— లభ్యత సంఖ్యలు 20 సంఖ్యలు వారికి అనుమతి అందించాలని రాష్ట్రాలు మంత్రిత్వం నిర్ధారించాయి. ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలు 20 సంఖ్యలు వారికి అనుమతి అందించాయి.
10-20 a.m.  The number of vehicles of other States given the facility in our State?

A. 20

B. 20

C. 20

Those belonging to other States.

A. 20

B. 20

C. 20
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th February, 1976. 99

NATIONAL PERMITS FOR LORRIES TO PLY IN ALL THE STATES

95—

*7216 Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government suggested to the State Governments to issue National Permits for lorries to ply in any State throughout the country;

(b) whether the State Government have conveyed its acceptance;

and

(c) the time by which it will come into force?


(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Actual permits may be granted during February/March, 1976.
6th February, 1976. Oral Answers to Question

10-30 a.m.

1. క. శాసనములు (కాలం దృశ్యము) :—ఎందుకు ప్రతి కాలం తయారు చేసే రాష్ట్ర పాలన పద్ధతి అంతర్జాతీయ సమాహారాలు అందిస్తాయి. ఎందుకంటే, అప్పుడు తప్ప హారా బయోం గుర్తించాలి. ఉద్యోగం పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొట్టము పొలికిన రాష్ట్ర పాలన పద్ధతి పొరుగులు పొడిగిన సమాహారాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి. అయితే స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో స్థానిక పొలికి మంత్రి సభ సమావేశంలో మొదటి నిర్ణయాలు చేయాలి.
Oral Answers to Questions.

5. యాదాద్రి వేదిక ఉమ్మడి సమయంలో నిలిచిన కార్యాలయ ప్రాంతాలు కోసం ఎంత విద్యాభ్యాసానుష్ఠానాలు చేసే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి? మేము యాదాద్రి వేదిక ఉమ్మడి సమయంలో నిలిచిన కార్యాలయ ప్రాంతాలు కోసం ఎంత విద్యాభ్యాసానుష్ఠానాలు చేసే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి?

6. యాదాద్రి వేదిక ఉమ్మడి సమయంలో ఎంత విద్యాభ్యాసానుష్ఠానాలు చేసే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి? మేము యాదాద్రి వేదిక ఉమ్మడి సమయంలో ఎంత విద్యాభ్యాసానుష్ఠానాలు చేసే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి?

7. యాదాద్రి వేదిక ఉమ్మడి సమయంలో ఎంత విద్యాభ్యాసానుష్ఠానాలు చేసే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి? మేము యాదాద్రి వేదిక ఉమ్మడి సమయంలో ఎంత విద్యాభ్యాసానుష్ఠానాలు చేసే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి?
INCREASE OF SEATING CAPACITY IN AUTO-RICKSHAWS

96—

*6268 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the seating capacity of the auto-rickshaws from 2 to 3; and if so, when a final decision will be taken; and

(b) whether the taxis in the city will be permitted to ply as stage carriages?

Sri J. Chokka Rao:—(a) Auto-rickshaws are permitted to carry 4 persons now including the driver with effect from February, 1975.

(b) Under consideration Sir.

Epurupalem straight cut in Chirala Drainage Circle

97—

*6206-(D)- Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original estimate of Epurupalem straight cut in Chirala drainage circle:

(b) whether lowest tender was confirmed;

(c) who has been entrusted with the work;
(d) whether estimate has been revised subsequently;
(e) whether the contractor gave up the work in the middle; and
(f) whether dredger was used for this work?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu):

(a) Original estimate of Epurupalem straight cut in Chirala drainage Circle was administratively approved for Rs. 63.85 lakhs for works and Rs. 71.57 lakhs including direct and indirect charges for the works in G.O.Ms. No. 1746, dated 31-12-1969.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The work was entrusted to the following Contractors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Reach.</th>
<th>Name of the lowest tenderer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Reach I from 0/0 KM to 2/0 KM</td>
<td>Sri L. Ankamma Choudary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Reach II from 2/0 KM to 3/4 KM</td>
<td>Sri M. Pitchaiah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Reach III from 3/4 KM to 5/0 KM</td>
<td>Sri M. Veeraiah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Reach IV from 5/0 KM to 6/8 KM</td>
<td>Sri P. Kotam Raju.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Reach V from 6/8 KM to 8/6 KM</td>
<td>Sri P. Kotam Raju.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Reach VI from 8/6 to 10/6 KM</td>
<td>M/s G.R. Reddy &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Yes, Sir. The revised estimate was administratively approved for Rs. 78.10 lakhs for works and Rs. 88.10 lakhs including direct and indirect charges in G.O. Ms. No. 1196, P.W. (Dr.2) dated 3-12-1974.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) No dredger was used on this work. But one dragline was used in uncommitted portion of the Mile 2/1 to 3/1 of the reach III.

(e) No, Sir.
104 6th February, 1976. Oral Answers to Questions

అట్లేదా లేదా. బిగిన్ హుందుకాడు అందు అరుదు కట్టి చేయకుండా. అష్టికుడి ఇది అరుదు కట్టి చేయకుండా.


ప్రపంచ్చాకం తీసుకుంది: ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? అందుకు ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది?

ప్రపంచ్చాకం తీసుకుంది: ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? అందుకు ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది?

ప్రపంచ్చాకం తీసుకుంది: ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? అందుకు ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది? ఎందుకంటే తీసుకుంటుంది?
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri A. Sriramulu.—The Minister has stated that if excess is quoted in the tenders, usually recall is made. I want to know what exactly was the excess percentage quoted in the first tender called and what is the percentage in the next tender called. Why there was any need for the Government to revise the estimates when the Contractors quoted excess?

I shall furnish that information to the Member later.
competition, we will decide. नम्बर ६-को सीमाको प्रारंभ, नम्बर ७-को अवलोकन.

Sri A. Sreeramulu :—If this is the way, the Minister want to answer, we need not put any supplementaries. We can simply sit over here and draw our allowances. We need not put our supplementaries if we would not get proper answers to them. The specific question is whether the lowest tender was confirmed or not.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—I am not making any allegation. I am not in the habit of making allegations. Perhaps the Minister is conversant with that. There is a specific question i.e. whether the lowest tender was confirmed or not? Any Member of this house has a right to know what exactly was the lowest in the first tender and what exactly was the lowest in the second tender and whether the Government have judicially decided or not? If he answers we will be happy, otherwise we shall keep silent.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—I am not making any allegation. I am not in the habit of making allegations. Perhaps the Minister is conversant with that. There is a specific question i.e. whether the lowest tender was confirmed or not? Any Member of this house has a right to know what exactly was the lowest in the first tender and what exactly was the lowest in the second tender and whether the Government have judicially decided or not? If he answers we will be happy, otherwise we shall keep silent.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—I said that if the Member want I shall pass on the information to him.

In regard to second tender called, only single tender received for reaches 3, 4 and 5. There was no response for reaches 2 and 6.
the competitive tenders were not received, the tenders were rejected and tenders were recalled duly fixing the last date and time. The response to the second tender called was two tenders received for 6th March. The response to the second tender called was two tenders received for 6th March. I shall give that information if the Member wants. I shall certainly give that information. If he wants, I will place it on the table of the House.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Let him not be annoyed. Let the Minister get the full information and let the question postponed so that we can take up the matter and discuss it fully.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—I have no objection for postponement of the question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is postponed. Now, let us go to the next question.

Exemption from the payment of Survey Fees from the Landless Poor

*6320 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether the Government will consider to exempt the landless poor from paying survey and sub-division fee?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—No Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.
Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—We have posted 45 Deputy Surveyors and Inspectors. Enough staff is now posted.

Locating Thermal Station Near Collieries.

99—

*6922-Q-Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering the desirability of the proposal to locate Thermal station near collieries in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it will materialise?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram):—(a & b): The State Government have sent proposals to the Government of India to locate two Super Thermal Stations with an installed capacity of 5 units of 210 M. W. each—one at Magnur near Bhadrachalam and another at Ramagundam. The proposal is under consideration.

Sri G. Rajaram:—I have already informed, Sir. That is 210 MV.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—210 MV. is how many?

Sri G. Rajaram:—210 MV. is 324 MW.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Is 324 MW. the capacity of the Thermal Station?

Sri G. Rajaram:—Yes. The capacity is 324 MW. Everything is at the Government of India level. The State Government is taking all the necessary steps in this regard.

SECOND PHASE OF THE MANJIRA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

100. —

* 7030-Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy;—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) when the second phase of the Manjira water scheme to supply drinking water to the twin cities will be completed; and

(b) the reasons for the long delay?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu;—(a) The Scheme is likely to be completed by the end of 1977.

(b) (i) Release of foreign exchange by the Government of India for foreign technicians.

(ii) Power Cut; and

(iii) Initial problems which the contractors had to face in setting up the factory for manufacture of pipes,

Sri K. P. R. Sastry:—Who have been the contractors?

Sri K. P. R. Sastry:—To whom was Rs. 3 crores for distribution of pipe lines, The Expenditure was booked at Rs. 431 lakhs, released Rs. 72 lakhs in instalments.

Sri R. V. R. K. Reddy:—For how long it was held up, Rs. 12 lakhs and old was released and another Rs. 3 lakhs is yet to be released by the Govt. of India.

Sri K. P. R. Sastry:—Repeated requests have been made. We have pressed the Government of India. They did not do it.

COASTAL ROAD FROM TADA TO ICHAPURAM.

101—

* 7299-Q.—Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Will the Minister for Public Work Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a costal road from the Tada in Nellore District to Ichapuram in Srikakulam District;

(b) if so, the length of the road and the amount required for its completion; and

(c) when the work is expected to be commenced?

The Minister for Public Works Department (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 670 Miles; On a rough reckoning-estimates for the various reaches are still under preparation, the project may cost about Rs. 100 crores.

(c) The project report and estimates are likely to be ready in about six months. Commencement of the work will depend on the assessment of the sources of finance considering the magnitude of the project.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—For the completion of project.

Wet Tax under ‘Srivari Samudram’ Tank in the Suburbs of Singapatnam

102—

*6659-Q.—Sri K. Ranga Dass (Kollapur):—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government the hardships being experienced for the last ten years by the ayacutdars of nearly 3,003 acres of land for which there is wet tax under 'Srivari Samudram' tank in the suburbs of Singapatnam, Kollapur taluk, Mahaboobnagar district for want of feeder channel;

(b) the reasons for not taking steps to fulfil the request of ayacutdars for the construction of a feeder channel;

(c) whether it will be taken up and whether it will be completed at least during 1975-76;

(d) the reasons why this scheme is being neglected though it is meant for the area which has been recognised as backward area; and

(e) the estimated expenditure for the said feeder channel?

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri Anam Venkata Reddy):—

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) & (c) An estimate amounting to Rs. 6.57 lakhs was prepared in 12/69 for augmenting supplies to the tank by constructing an anicut and taking feeder from Mailaram stream based on the representation of the ryots. As there was no yield available as per Master Plan the Superintending Engineer was asked to conduct gaugings which are in progress to ascertain if sufficient yield is available and could be tapped without affecting the lower riparian rights. As per the flow observations so far done, the yield position is encouraging. Hence an estimate for constructing anicut across Mailaram vagu and feeder channel to Srivari-Samudram tank, Singotam village amounting to Rs. 23.5 lakhs has been prepared based on the gauging data and the estimate is under finalisation.

(d) Hence there is no question of the scheme being neglected.

(e) The estimated cost on works of the feeder channel only is Rs 15,76,900 approximately out of the total cost of the estimate of Rs. 23.5 lakhs including direct and indirect charges.
Whether the ayacut is exempted or whether Water tax is being collected?

Whether there are iron ore deposits at Warangal-Vanchangiri belt, Jaggayyapet and Bellary areas; and

If so, the steps taken by the Government to utilise such deposits?

Iron ore deposits in the State

*6479 Q.—Sri Nissankarao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are iron ore deposits at Warangal-Vanchangiri belt, Jaggayyapet and Bellary areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to utilise such deposits?

Sri Ch. Venkatarao:—(a) Iron ore deposits are reported from Warangal-Velchial area and not from Vanchagiri. Iron ores are available in Jaggayyapet and Bellary areas extending in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Geological Survey of India carried out investigation for iron ore in Jaggaiahpet, Krishna District. A total reserves of 2.5 million tonnes were at one time estimated. Now the area is practically depleted. Active mining operations are going on in Raidurg area Anantapur District, being the extension of Bellary area in Andhra Pradesh.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th February, 1976, 113

Sr. D. Venkatesham:— Any detailed mineral survey has been conducted by the State Government? If so, whether the Government is prepared to give a copy of the survey report.

Sr. Ch. Venkata Rao:— (a) & (b) No Sir. (c) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore to Other States

104—

*7406 Q.—Sr. P.V. Ramana:— Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Labour Welfare Advisory Board of Mines made a representation to the Government in the month of August, 1975 stating that the iron ore available in the state should not be exported and that it should be utilised locally;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to Nationalise the Iron ore industry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:— (a) & (b) No Sir. (c) Does not arise.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Question No. 105 is postponed on the request of the Minister and the Member has also agreed.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DECLARATION OF LANDS IN YALUR VILLAGE OF ALLAGADDA TALUK AS DOUBLE CROP WET LANDS UNDER LAND CEILING ACT

105—A

S.N.Q. 7728-C-Sarvasri S. V. Subba Reddy and Nallapareddi Sreenivasareddi:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands in Yallur of Allagadda taluk and in a number of villages in Kurnool District have been declared as a double crop wet lands for the purpose of Land Ceiling due to the reason that those lands are given KC canal water for raising the second crop during the last five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the irrigation department has refused to supply K.C. Canal water to raise second crop in those lands which have been declared as double crop wet lands for the purpose of land ceiling;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in a number of villages in Kurnool District the lands which have been declared as single crop wet lands for the purpose of land ceiling has not been supplied with water from K. C. Canal even for the first crop; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—(a) It is reported that lands on which two irrigated crops have been raised in four fasli years within a continuous period of six fasli years immediately before the notified date have been treated as double crop wet lands as laid down in Sec. 3 (d) of the A.P. Land reforms Ceiling on Agriculture Holdings Act, 1973.

(b) Information is awaited in this regard but it may be stated that there is no direct connection between the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act and the question of supply of water by the Irrigation Department.

(c & d) It is reported that tail-end lands localised under Government irrigation sources as single crop wet lands are not receiving water for want of channels or other reasons. However, in view of Explanation V to Sec. 10 of the Act, though the Ceiling area is determined on the basis that such land is a wet land, the land owner in such cases will be required to surrender in the first instance only such extent of land as he would be liable to surrender had such land been treated as dry land and after the supply of water to such land, he would be required to surrender the balance extent which he is liable to surrender.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 6th February, 1976.

1. Question: What is the significance of the new railway line connecting two major cities? Answer: The new railway line is expected to significantly reduce travel time and improve connectivity between the two major cities.

2. Question: Why was the state's new policy on education introduced? Answer: The state's new policy on education was introduced to ensure equal opportunities for all students and improve the overall quality of education.

3. Question: What is the purpose of the new tax law? Answer: The new tax law is designed to simplify the tax process and make it more accessible for all taxpayers.

4. Question: What are the benefits of the new health care program? Answer: The new health care program aims to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to all citizens, particularly those in rural areas.

5. Question: Why was the state's new environmental policy introduced? Answer: The state's new environmental policy was introduced to address the issue of climate change and promote sustainable practices.

6. Question: What is the purpose of the new housing policy? Answer: The new housing policy is intended to provide affordable housing options for low-income families and address the housing shortage.

7. Question: What are the expectations from the new economic policy? Answer: The new economic policy is expected to stimulate economic growth, create job opportunities, and improve the standard of living for citizens.

8. Question: Why was the state's new tourism policy introduced? Answer: The state's new tourism policy was introduced to promote local tourism and attract more tourists, thereby boosting the local economy.

9. Question: What are the benefits of the new infrastructure development projects? Answer: The new infrastructure development projects are expected to improve transportation, connectivity, and overall infrastructure in the state.

10. Question: What is the purpose of the new energy policy? Answer: The new energy policy is designed to transition the state to renewable energy sources and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

11. Question: What are the expectations from the new agricultural policy? Answer: The new agricultural policy is expected to increase crop yields, improve rural livelihoods, and address food security issues.

12. Question: Why was the state's new urban planning policy introduced? Answer: The state's new urban planning policy was introduced to manage urban growth, ensure sustainable development, and improve the quality of life for urban residents.

13. Question: What are the benefits of the new transport infrastructure development projects? Answer: The new transport infrastructure development projects are expected to improve connectivity, reduce travel time, and enhance economic opportunities in the state.

14. Question: What is the purpose of the new education funding policy? Answer: The new education funding policy is designed to allocate more resources to education, improve educational quality, and ensure equal access to education for all students.

15. Question: Why was the state's new health care funding policy introduced? Answer: The new health care funding policy was introduced to increase funding for healthcare services, improve health outcomes, and ensure better health care for all citizens.

16. Question: What are the expectations from the new public health policy? Answer: The new public health policy is expected to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases, improve public health infrastructure, and enhance public health services.

17. Question: Why was the state's new housing subsidy policy introduced? Answer: The new housing subsidy policy was introduced to provide financial assistance to low-income families to help them purchase or build affordable homes.

18. Question: What are the benefits of the new employment policy? Answer: The new employment policy is expected to create job opportunities, reduce unemployment rates, and improve the economic situation of citizens.

19. Question: Why was the state's new renewable energy policy introduced? Answer: The new renewable energy policy was introduced to promote the use of renewable energy sources, reduce carbon emissions, and address environmental concerns.

20. Question: What are the expectations from the new sustainable development policy? Answer: The new sustainable development policy is expected to ensure long-term economic growth, promote environmental sustainability, and ensure social equity.

127—4

1. What is the condition for land to be considered as double crop wet land?
   Any land for which water has been specifically supplied on a temporary basis for raising the second crop by diversion of water intended for eventual utilisation elsewhere.

2. What is the definition of double crop wet land?
   Any land for which water has been specifically supplied on a temporary basis for raising the second crop by diversion of water intended for eventual utilisation elsewhere.

11-20 a.m.

3. What is the condition for land to be considered as double crop wet land?
   Any land for which water has been specifically supplied on a temporary basis for raising the second crop by diversion of water intended for eventual utilisation elsewhere.

4. What is the definition of double crop wet land?
   Any land for which water has been specifically supplied on a temporary basis for raising the second crop by diversion of water intended for eventual utilisation elsewhere.
ప్రత్యేక ప్రచురం: ఇది అంతర్భాగం, ప్రత్యేకం కాలం లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు.

ప్రత్యేకం విధానం: ఇది అంతర్భాగం, ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు.

ప్రత్యేకం విధానం: ఇది అంతర్భాగం, ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకం విధానం, ప్రత్యేకం సమయం లేదు.
PRICE FIXED FOR MOLAGOLUKULU PADDY

105 —

S.7 Q.7727-1 Sri Nallapreddi Sreenivasulareddi;—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

a) the prices fixed by the Government for the Molagolukulu paddy;

(b) whether any subsidy or bonus will be given to the farmers in view of the insufficient price fixed for the paddy; and

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India will come to the villages at the time of harvest and purchase paddy then and there?

The Minister for Municipal Administration deputised the Chief Minister and answered the questions (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu):—

(a) Rs. 84/- per quintal.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Food Corporation of India will purchase at the purchase centres they have opened or may open whatever paddy is offered after necessary quality check.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: Time fixed for the receipt of Amendments to Bills.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am to make an announcement that the amendments to the three Bills will be received up to 12 Noon on Saturday, the 12th February 1976.


PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

"In compliance with the requirements of Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India, the amendments made to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963, under proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution and published in the following notifications issued in:

1. G.O. Ms. No 171, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 17-3-1975.

2. G. O. Ms. No. 634, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 4-10-1975.


Government Memo No. 1834-T2/75-6, Revenue, dated 6-11-1975.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Excise, I beg to lay on the Table:

16th annual report and accounts of the A.P. state Warehousing Corporation.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—Sir, I beg to lay on behalf of the Minister for Market, on the Table:

"a copy of the Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation for the year ended 31-3-1974 in pursuance of sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

(i) A.P. Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of District Recruitment) Order, 1975.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table:

"A copy of the A.P. Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975 and a copy each of five Government of India notifications dated 18-10-1975 issued under the Order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper placed on the Table.

(ii) GODAVARI BARRIAGE PROJECT AGREEMENT

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table:

"A copy of the Godavari Barriage Project Agreement, between International Development Association and the State of Andhra Pradesh."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Papers placed on the table. *

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I would like to get the clarification for the Items II and III in the Agenda where it is said ‘Papers to be laid on the Table’ and ‘Papers to be placed on the Table’ What is the distinction between the two? I am not able to make out. Is there any specific difference between the two?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—These are the documents.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—So, when it is a question of the document you lay, is it not? When it is a question of something else you place it. When you are placing it you are not laying it and when you are laying it you are not placing it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is the procedure we have been following all these years.

*Printed as Appendix on Pages 147 to 156.
Non-official Resolutions: 6th February, 1976. 121

re: Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— What is the difference between laying and placing? My contention is laying and placing is same. But there must be something very peculiar to the Legislature.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I will discuss with you in my Chambers.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and First Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

*Sri Gamago (Kolikunta):— Sir, I beg to move;

"This Assembly recommends to the State Government to recommend to the Central Government to abolish Air-conditioned Class and I Class and introduce only Janatha Class in all the trains in the country, so as to facilitate equal opportunities of travel for all citizens in the country."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Resolution moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— I beg to move:

"In Non-Official Resolution (i) insert the word 'single' between words 'only' and Janatha Class."

"In Non-Official Resolution No. 1 insert the following between the words 'Janatha Class' and 'in all trains'.

"with soft and more spacious seating, soft and spacious births with all modern facilities without any increase in railway fare for five years."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendments moved.

Non-official Resolutions

re: Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.
Non-official Resolutions:


Page 127—5

1. Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.
Non-official Resolutions
re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class I and Class II in all the trains in the country a
introduction of Janata Class only.

Don't be cynical. Don't bring in your Bora's cynicism here.
Non-official Resolutions:


re: (1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and First Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

The Hon'ble Minister of Railways (Chinnaswamy):— At the request of Hon'ble Members, 11-50 a.m.

The Hon'ble Minister:— The Government has decided to introduce 75 new trains which will be 3-tier AC classes. The AC class in the new trains will be a great boon for the passengers and will provide comfort and convenience.

This is a significant move by the Government to improve the quality of train services and meet the growing demand for better travel facilities. The introduction of AC classes in all trains will not only enhance the comfort of passengers but also contribute to the development of the railway system.

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Non-official Resolutions:

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.
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Non-Official Resolutions: 6th February, 1976

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.
130 6th February, 1976. Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and
I Class in all the trains in the country and
introduction of Janatha Class only.

(i) Representation (Mohd. Peruman):—
Sir, Sir, I want to say that the
Government has abolished the
First Class in all the trains and
also the Air-conditioned Class.
Now, I want to say that even the
Second Class is now abolished and
the Janatha Class is introduced.
Sir, Honourable Members,
we, the workers of the
railway, are highly pleased.
We appreciate the
Government's decision to
abolish the First Class and
Air-conditioned Class
and introduce
the Janatha Class.

(ii) Representation (Subashini):—
Sir, Sir, I want to say that
the Government has abolished
the First Class and Air-conditioned
Class in all the trains.
Now, I want to say that even
the Second Class is abolished
and the Janatha Class is introduced.
Sir, Honourable Members,
we, the workers of the
railway, are highly pleased.
We appreciate the
Government's decision to
abolish the First Class and
Air-conditioned Class
and introduce
the Janatha Class.

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

12.20 p.m.
Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and 1 Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

(1) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and 1 Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

5 lakhs 50% seats, 50 lakhs 50% seats only. In this case the following changes should be made: In all cases in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

S. M. Rangaswamy (Vizianagaram):— Mr. Chairman, 12.30 p.m. The resolution is silent on the quantum of seats in all the trains in the country.

Mr. Chairman, in the existing system, 5% seats are meant for the air-conditioned class and 1% seats for the executive class. The introduction of the A.P. 5% seats is meant for travel comfort. In the existing system, the number of seats is limited. The fare for the air-conditioned class is also high. The introduction of the A.P. 5% seats is meant for travel comfort. In the existing system, the number of seats is limited. The fare for the air-conditioned class is also high.

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6th February, 1976. Non-Official Resolutions:

To: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

...
re: (i) Abolition of Air-conditioned Class and I Class in all the trains in the country and introduction of Janatha Class only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I shall now put the Amendments Non-Official Resolution No. 1 to vote.

The question is:

"In Non-Official Resolution No. 1 insert the word "single" between the words "only" and Janatha Class".

The Amendment was negatived.

The question is:

"In Non-official Resolution No. 1 insert the following between the words Janatha Class" and "in all the trains":—

"with soft and more spacious seating, soft and spacious berths with all modern facilities without any increase in railway fare for five years:"

The Amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"This Assembly recommends to the State Government to recommend to the Central Government to abolish Air conditioned Class and 1 Class and introduce only Janatha Class in all the trains in the country so as to facilitate equal opportunities of travel for all citizens in the country."

The Non-Official Resolution vancified.

(ii) NATIONALISATION OF SUGAR, JUTE AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN FOOD-GRAINS.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"This House recommends to the Government that sugar, jute and textile industries, and whole sale trade in food-grains may immediately be nationalised."

Mr. Deputy speaker:—Resolution moved.

There are two amendments given notice of by Sri C.V.K. Rao. I request the Member to move his amendments.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

"In Non-Official Resolution No.3 insert the words "all other means of production" between the words "food grains" and "may"."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In Non Official Resolution No.3 add the following at the end so that exploitation of man by man be abolished."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

1. The resolution: - The resolution requires that the State Government should take over the Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and the wholesale trade in food grains. The resolution notes that the nationalisation of these industries will ensure the production of food grains for the people. The resolution also mentions that the nationalisation will create a stable market for food grains and will benefit the farmers.

2. The resolution: - The resolution calls for the nationalisation of the Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries. The resolution notes that the nationalisation will ensure the production of food grains for the people. The resolution also mentions that the nationalisation will create a stable market for food grains and will benefit the farmers.

3. The resolution: - The resolution requires that the State Government should take over the Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and the wholesale trade in food grains. The resolution notes that the nationalisation of these industries will ensure the production of food grains for the people. The resolution also mentions that the nationalisation will create a stable market for food grains and will benefit the farmers.

4. The resolution: - The resolution calls for the nationalisation of the Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries. The resolution notes that the nationalisation will ensure the production of food grains for the people. The resolution also mentions that the nationalisation will create a stable market for food grains and will benefit the farmers.

5. The resolution: - The resolution requires that the State Government should take over the Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and the wholesale trade in food grains. The resolution notes that the nationalisation of these industries will ensure the production of food grains for the people. The resolution also mentions that the nationalisation will create a stable market for food grains and will benefit the farmers.

6. The resolution: - The resolution calls for the nationalisation of the Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries. The resolution notes that the nationalisation will ensure the production of food grains for the people. The resolution also mentions that the nationalisation will create a stable market for food grains and will benefit the farmers.

Non-Official Resolutions:
re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains.

12-50 p.m.

పరిశ్రమాల కారకము: — జనాభాదు నుండి ఎక్కడ ఎక్కడ అంతం లేదు.

పరిశ్రమాల కారకము: — జనాభాదు నుండి ఎక్కడ ఎక్కడ అంతం లేదు. ప్రత్యేకించిన కారకము నిర్ణయించడానికి మతం లేదు.

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re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

1. The resolution: - The resolution must be adopted.

2. The proposal: - The proposal must be adopted.

3. The resolution: - The resolution must be adopted.

4. The motion: - The motion must be adopted.

5. The proposal: - The proposal must be adopted.

6. The resolution: - The resolution must be adopted.

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60. The resolution: - The resolution must be adopted.
**6th February, 1976.**

Non-Official Resolutions.

**(ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and Wholesale trade in food grains.**

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>9000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7000</td>
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<td>Textile</td>
<td>96-60</td>
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Note: These rates are subject to change based on market conditions.
Non-Official Resolutions 6th February 1976. 141

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale trade in food grains.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Madam Chairman, I have given some amendments to this particular resolution. The object of my amendment is that when we mean that all the important industries which are in the hands of private profiteers should come under public control. The word ‘nationalisation’ means that it should come under public control. I want that it should be a full blown business. It should not be a half-way House. If it is a half-way House, we will be keeping the system as it is where they will be owners. If the object of the resolution is that the exploiters, profiteers should be eliminated, it should come forth in its rufe meaning. I have given an amendment for that purpose. The means of production to-day are in the hands of exploiters. The exploiters are running them and destroying them for their own purpose. So the means of production should not be intended for a few and it is intended for the majority, for all the people. Therefore, the goods that are prepared and through the services that are rendered and the needs that are satisfied, should go direct to people who are manufacturing them should own them, the people must enjoy them. That should be the genuine
social system. The social system wherein we eliminate the exploiter is a just social system and it is called socialism. My friend has brought, about that the sugar, jute and textile industries should be nationalised. That means when you offer a rupee there you can curtail mediator. Therefore we are going to help the common man. You cannot help the common man in that way. As long as the system itself is based on exploited it serves no purpose, the system itself is based on profit-eering. When the middle-man gets the profit the purpose could not be served. Therefore I am not pressing profess communism or Marxism. By nationalisation we are bringing this kind of thing, that is the reason why Smt. Indira Gandhi brought forth 20 Point programme. She brought the 20 point programme to doll out some reforms with the object that the starving man should be given a meal. My friend who brought this resolution is already supporting the 20 point programme. He agrees with the Prime Minister and the Congress Party but at the same time as though they have got some thing else, some other formula, some other vedam and ‘bhashyam’, they are bringing forth this one. I have given a challenge to them, my friends on that angle. Now they want to say that they have got a formula, a formula that means 20 Point formula and therefore here is nationalisation and a dialogue has been started and poor Mr. Vengal Rao has fallen in to their trap. He entered into the dialogue as though he can appease them. If you mean that the social system must be improved, stand for it. It must be a total revolution. Here the friends on that side actually criticise me. The means of production i.e. we get our articles by the service of the man. We can have abundance of things, but they must reach the common man. We have developed science, technology to a great extent and out thinking also has got to be changed in the present times. But we are not able to reap the benefits because there are artificial bundles in the way. We have got to remove them. You cannot have an admixture of capitalism and socialism. Either you go the socialistic way or the capitalistic way. The socialistic way is the only solution. It is not just a theory or a propaganga. The needs of the man has to be satisfied. Whatever the stage in which the society exists, the needs of the man can be satisfied. The means of production i.e. the resources should come under the complete say of a Governing Body whoever that may be. I cannot ask Mr. Vengal Rao and his ministry to implement that kind of system but at the same time nothing can stand in the way of realising it, and then create such conditions where our people can arrive at a stage where in the social revolution, economic revolution would come about. With that object in view Madam, I am suggesting that the means of production of the factories, mines and all the wealth producing institutions and projects cannot be kept in the hands of a few individuals. That cannot be kept
in the hands of men who exploit them for their own private profit. Under these circumstances they must be owned by the society. A Government of the people can be a Government which does not consist of exploiters. All the production can be owned by such a social system which can satisfy the needs of the common man. That of course is the ultimate course. That is the course which has to come about one day. The British exploiters had quit the place. We must at the moment realise it. That should be the correct thinking and direct thinking. Taking an opportunity of these things, I want to force my colleagues his frame of mind. If anybody has brought this resolution I don’t think it would get an importance. That is due to my friends on my right side they were somehow able to get this resolution as well. Their entire object is that some reformation should be brought about. Now the entire governmental machinery to-day as it exists is a peculiar machinery. The line is very narrow. Therefore you have to understand the class system in which we are living. We are living in a very peculiar social system. Unless this social system is followed nothing can be done. The people should be educated and unless you create revolutionary conditions we can achieve the objective, otherwise finally it might revert back into the hands of the exploiters. That way the sugar, jute, textile industry can be duped. Therefore what is the type of social system? What is the type of political system and the Governmental machinery under which we are existing? The British Labour party found that nationalisation was a failure. Therefore it is a private ownership. The entire system is based on the exploitation of man by man. Therefore inorder to eliminate the exploitation of man by man, inorder to put the economic condition in a foolproof manner, in order to make the people enjoy the fruits of labour, the entire means production should be nationalised. I am not able to deal entirely the whole philosophy underlaying my amendment. I have only given in a brief to draw the attention of my colleagues of this House. If you dupe by saying it is socialism, I don’t know what to say. We will be duped only for a very short time. Therefore we should not resort to that thing. In the name nationalisation they are only duping the people. For my part, I cannot a party to such a thing. Exploitation of man by man must be educated. That involves very great
scientific and political analysis. I am not going into that thing. With that object I have brought about this amendment. Thank you very much.

1-10 p.m. Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I object it. These people are transgressing. Theory is grey but life is ever-green. ...

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains.

Either all or nothing. Either the whole or none of the 3 objectives i.e., nationalisation of sugar, jute and textile industries, and wholesale trade in food grains, should be achieved. There is no middle ground. Either the full measure of nationalisation or nothing at all. There is no possibility in between. Either all or nothing. If the objectives are met, then the resolution will be acceptable. Otherwise, it will be rejected.

I. Objectives:

1. Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries:

Either all or nothing. If the nationalisation is done, then the resolution will be accepted. Otherwise, it will be rejected.

2. Wholesale Trade in Food Grains:

Either all or nothing. If the wholesale trade in food grains is nationalised, then the resolution will be accepted. Otherwise, it will be rejected.

3. Integration of Jute and Textile Industries:

Either all or nothing. If the integration of Jute and Textile Industries is achieved, then the resolution will be accepted. Otherwise, it will be rejected.

Either all or nothing. Either the full measure of the objectives or nothing at all. There is no possibility in between.

Non-Official Resolution.

re: (ii) Nationalisation of Sugar, Jute and Textile Industries, and wholesale Trade in food grains

Mr. Chairman:— Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 5-30 A.M. on Monday the 9th February, 1976.

1-30 p.m. (The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 A.M. on 9th February, 1976.)
APPENDIX

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Copy of Project Agreement (Godavari Barrage Project) between International Development Association and the State of Andhra Pradesh as promised by the Chief Minister while answering a supplemental question to L.A.Q.No. 6193 (Starred) on 18-3-1975.

AGREEMENT, dated March 7, 1975, between International Development Association (hereinafter called the Association, and the State of Andhra Pradesh acting by its Governor hereinafter called Andhra Pradesh.

Whereas by the Development Credit Agreement of even date herewith between India by its President hereinafter called the Borrower and the Association has agreed to make available to the Borrower an amount in various currencies equivalent—of forty-five million dollars

45,000,000 on the terms and conditions set forth in the Development Credit Agreement, but only on condition that Andhra Pradesh agree to undertake such obligations towards the Association as herein after set forth.

Whereas Andhra Pradesh, in consideration of the Association’s entering into the Development Credit Agreement with the Borrower, has agreed to undertake the obligations hereinafter set forth.

Now therefore the parties hereto hereby agree as follows.

ARTICLE
Definitions

Section 1.01. Wherever used in this Agreement, unless the context shall otherwise require, the several terms defined in the Development Credit Agreement and in the General Conditions has so defined, have the respective meanings therein set forth.

ARTICLE
Execution of the Project

Section 2.01. Andhra Pradesh shall carry out Parts A and B of the Project described 2 to the Development Credit Agreement with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with appropriate administrative, financial and engineering practices, and shall provide, or cause to be provided, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the purpose.

Section 2.02. In carrying out Part A of the Project, Andhra Pradesh shall employ contractors satisfactory to the Association upon terms and conditions satisfactory to the Association.
Section 2.03. Except as the Association shall otherwise agree, contracts for the purchase or goods or for the carrying out of works or service other than consultants services for the project to be financed out of the proceeds of the Credit, shall be awarded in accordance with the provision of Schedule 1 to this agreement.

Section 2.04. Andhra Pradesh undertakes to insure, or make adequate provision for the insurance of, the imported goods to be financed out of the proceeds of the Credit, made available to it by the Borrower against hazards incident to the acquisition, transportation and delivery thereof to the place of use or installation, and for such insurance any indemnity shall be payable in a currency freely usable by Andhra Pradesh to replace or repair such goods.

(b) Except as the Association may otherwise agree, Andhra Pradesh shall cause all goods and services financed out of the proceeds of the Credit made available to it by the Borrower to be used exclusively for the Project until its completion.

Section 2.05. (a) Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association promptly upon their preparation, the plans specifications, reports contract documents and constructions and procurement Schedules for Parts A and B of the Project, and any material modifications thereof or additions thereof, in such detail as the Association shall reasonably request.

(b) Andhra Pradesh: (i) Shall maintain records adequate to record the progress of Parts A and B of the Project including the cost thereof, and to identify the goods and services financed out of the proceeds of the Credit made available to it by the Borrower, and to disclose the use thereof in the Project; (ii) shall enable the Association's representatives to visit the facilities and construction sites included in the Project, and to examine the goods financed out of such proceeds and any relevant records and documents; and (iii) shall furnish to the Association all such information as the Association shall reasonably request concerning Parts A and B of the Project, the expenditure of the proceeds of the Credit so made available to it and the goods and services financed out of such proceeds.

Section 2.06. Andhra Pradesh shall, at the request of the Association; (i) exchange views with the Association with regard to the progress of the Project; the Performance of its obligations under this Agreement and other matters relating to the purposes of the Credit; and (ii) furnish to the Association all such information as the Association shall reasonably request in respect of the Project.

(b) Andhra Pradesh shall promptly inform the Association of any condition which interferes or threatens to interfere with, the
progress of Parts A and B of the Project the accomplishment of the purposes of the Credit, or the performance by Andhra Pradesh of its obligations under this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Management and operation of Project Facilities

Section 3.01 (a) Andhra Pradesh shall cause all works and facilities included in the Project necessary to the proper and efficient operation thereof to be operated, maintained and repaired in accordance with sound engineering practice and standards and shall provide, or cause to be provided, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for that purpose.

(b) Without limiting the generality of the preceding paragraph, Andhra Pradesh shall, under arrangements satisfactory to the Association, cause the barrage constructed under the Project to be periodically inspected, not less frequently than once every five years, in accordance with sound engineering practices in order to determine whether there are any deficiencies or potential deficiencies in the condition of such and adequacy of maintenance or methods of operation of such structures and earthwork which may endanger the safety of such structures and earthworks.

Section 3.02. Andhra Pradesh shall at all times during the execution of the Project stockpile such materials, and maintain such equipment at the site of the existing weir, as shall be necessary to make emergency repairs to such weir.

ARTICLE IV

Financial Covenants

Section 4.01. Andhra Pradesh shall maintain records adequate to reflect in accordance with consistently maintained appropriate accounting practices the operations and financial condition of PWD with respect to Part A and the Command Area Development Department of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Part B of the Project.

Section 4.02. Andhra Pradesh shall; (i) have the accounts and financial statements (balance sheets, statements of income and expenses and related statements) of PWD with respect to Part A and the Command Area Development Department of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Part B of the Project for each fiscal year audited, in accordance with sound auditing principles consistently applied, by the Accountant General of Andhra Pradesh; (ii) furnish to the Association as soon as available, but in any case not later than six months after the end of each such year, (A) certified copies of the said financial statements for such year as so audited and (B) the report of such audit by said auditors, of such scope and in such detail as the Association and other information concerning the accounts and financial
statements of PWD with respect to Part A and the Command Area Development Department of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Part B of the Project and the audit thereof as the Association shall from time to time reasonably request.

Section 4.03. Andhra Pradesh undertakes to make such arrangements as shall be necessary to levy and collect from beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under Part A of the Project all investment costs of the Project including interest of not less than 5% per annum thereon over a period of not more than fifteen years.

ARTICLE V

Effective Date Termination; Cancellation and Suspension.

Section 5.01. This Agreement shall come into force and effect on the date upon which the Development Credit Agreement becomes effective.

Section 5.02. (a) This Agreement and all obligations of the Association and of Andhra Pradesh thereunder shall terminate on the earlier of the following two dates:

(i) the date on which the Development Credit Agreement shall terminate in accordance with its; or

(ii) a date fifteen years after the date of this Agreement.

(b) If the Development Credit Agreement terminates in accordance with its terms before the date specified in paragraph (a) (ii) of this Section, the Association shall promptly notify Andhra Pradesh of this event.

Section 5.03. All the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding any suspension or partial cancellation under the Development Credit Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 6.01. Any notice or required or permitted to be given or made under this Agreement and any agreement between the parties contemplated by this Agreement shall be in writing. Such notice or request shall be deemed to have been duly given or made when it shall be delivered by hand or by mail, telegram, cable, telex or radio gram to the party to which it is required or permitted to be given to made at such party’s address hereinafter specified or at such other address as such party shall have designated by notice to the party giving such notice or making such request. The addresses so specified are:
Appendix. 6th February, 1976.

For the Association:
International Development Association,
1818 H Street, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Cable address:
INDEVAS
Washington, D.C.

For Andhra Pradesh:
Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Public Works Department (Projects Wing)
Hyderabad-22
India

Cable address:
PROJECTS
Hyderabad-22
India

Section 6.02. Any action required or permitted to be taken, and any documents required or permitted to be executed, under this Agreement on behalf of Andhra Pradesh may be taken or executed by the secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in P.W.D. or such other person or persons as he shall designate in writing.

Section 6.03. Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association sufficient evidence of the authority and the authenticated specimen signature of the person or persons who will, on behalf of Andhra Pradesh, take any action or execute any documents required or permitted to be taken or executed by Andhra Pradesh pursuant to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Section 6.04. This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original, and all collectively but one instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, acting through their representatives thereunto duly authorized, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their respective names in the District of Columbia, United States of America, as of the day and year first above written.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
M.L. WEINER,
Regional Vice-President, South Asia

THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
T.N. KAUL,
Authorized Representative
SCHEDULE
PROCUREMENT

A. General Procedures:

1. Except as provided in Part A.3 hereof, contracts for civil works, equipment and materials shall be let under procedures consistent with those set forth in the "Guide lines for Procurement under World Bank Loans and IDA Credits" published by the Bank in April 1972, as revised in October 1972 (here in after called the Guidelines) on the basis of international competitive bidding.

2. Bidders for the equipment included in Part A of the Project shall be prequalified as described in part 2.2 of the Guidelines and bidders for the works included in the said Part A shall be considered for award only if qualified in accordance with the requirements for prequalification described in the said part 2.2 of the Guidelines.

3. Materials and equipment estimated to cost less than the equivalent of 50,000 shall be procured through the normal procedures of Andhra Pradesh, provided that the aggregate cost of the such items shall not exceed the equivalent of 8600,000.

B. Evaluation and Comparison of Bids for the Manufacture and Erection of Gates; Preference for Domestic Manufactures:

1. For the purpose of evaluation and comparison of bids for the manufacture and erection of the gates: (i) bidders shall be required to state in their bid the c.i.f. (port of entry) price for imported goods, or the ex-factory price for domestically-manufactured goods; (ii) customs duties and other import taxes on imported goods, and sales and similar taxes on domestically-supplied goods, shall be excluded; and (iii) the cost to Andhra Pradesh of inland freight and other expenditures incidental to the delivery of goods to the place of their use or installation shall be included.

2. Goods manufactured in India may be granted a margin of preference in accordance with, and subject to, the following provisions:

(a) All bidding documents for the procurement of goods shall clearly indicate any preference which will be granted, the information required to establish the eligibility of a bid for such preference and the following methods and stages that will be followed in the evaluation and comparison of bids.

(b) After evaluation, responsive bids will be classified in one of the following three groups:

(1) Group A: Bids offering goods manufactured in India if the bidder shall have established to the satisfaction of the Borrower and the Association that the manufacturing cost of such goods includes a
value added in India equal to at least 20% of the ex-factory bid price of such goods.

(2) Groups B: All other bids offering goods manufactured in India.

(3) Groups C: Bids offering any other goods.

(c) All evaluated bids in each group shall be first compared among themselves, excluding any customs duties and other import taxes on goods to be imported and any sales or similar taxes on goods to be supplied domestically, to determine the lowest evaluate bid of each group shall then be compared with each other, and if, as a result of this comparison, a bid from group A or B is the lowest, it shall be selected for the award.

(d) If, as a result of the comparison under paragraph (c) above the lowest bid is a bid from group C, all group C bids shall be further compared with the lowest evaluated bid from group A after adding to the c. i. f. bid price of the imported goods offered in each group C bid, for the purpose of this further comparison only, an amount equal to (i) the amount of customs duties and other important taxes which a non-exempt importer would have to pay for the importation of the goods offered in such group C bid, or (ii) 15% of the c. i. f. bid price of such goods if said customs duties and taxes exceed 15% of such price. If the group A bid in such further comparison is the lowest, it shall be selected for the award; if not, the lowest evaluated bid from group C shall be selected.

C. Evaluation and Comparison of Bids for Civil Works; preferences for Domestic Contractors.

1. With respect to any contract for civil works included under category (1) of the table set forth in Schedule 1 of the Development Credit Agreement, Andhra pradesh may grant a margin of preference of 7½% to domestic contractors, in accordance with, and subject to the following provisions:

(a) Contractors shall be required to qualify as provided in part A of this Schedule and applicants for qualification applying also for such preference shall be asked to provide, as part of the information for qualification, such information, including details of ownership, as shall be required to determine whether, according to the classification established by the Borrower and accepted by the Association, a particular firm or group of firm qualifies for a domestic preference. The bidding documents shall clearly indicate the preference and method that will be followed in the evaluation and comparison of bids to give effect to so such preference.
(b) After bids have been received and reviewed by Andhra Pradesh, responsive bids will be classified into the following groups:

(i) bids offered by domestic contractors eligible for preference; and

(ii) bids offered by other contractors. For the purpose of evaluation and comparison of bids an amount equal to 7 of the bid amount shall be added to bids received under group (ii) above.

D. Procurement Without Contracting

Construction work on the Project until June 30, 1975, as well as works for the dismantling of the crest of the existing weir at the Project site following installation of the gates on the Project barrage shall be executed through force account.

E. Review of Procurement Decisions by the Association

1. Review of prequalification of bidders for equipment contracts. Andhra Pradesh shall, before qualification is invited, inform the Association in detail of the procedure to be followed and shall introduce such modifications in said procedure as the Association shall reasonably request. The list of prequalified bidders together with a statement of their qualifications and of the reasons for the exclusion of any applicant for prequalification shall be furnished by Andhra Pradesh to the Association for its comments before the applicants are notified, and Andhra Pradesh shall make such additions to, deletions from, modifications in, the said list as the Association shall reasonably request.

2. Review of invitation to bid and of proposed awards and final contracts:

(a) With respect to all contracts for equipment estimated to cost the equivalent of $ 50,000 or more:

(i) before bids are invited, Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association, for its comments, the text of the invitations to bid and the specifications and other bidding documents, together with a description of the advertising procedures to be followed for the bidding, and shall make such modifications in the said documents or procedures as the Association shall reasonably request. Any further modification to the bidding documents shall require the Association's concurrence before it is issued to the prospective bidders;

(ii) promptly after bids have been received, Andhra Pradesh shall inform the Association of the names of the bidders and the respective amounts of the bids; and

(iii) after bids have been received and evaluated, Andhra Pradesh shall, before a final decision on the award is made, inform the
Association of the name of the bidder to which it intends to award the contract and the reasons for the intended award shall furnish to the Association, in sufficient time for its review, a detailed report on the evaluation and comparison to the bids received, together with the recommendation for award such other information as the Association shall reasonably request. The Association shall, if it determines that the intended award would inconsistent with the Guidelines of this Schedule, promptly inform Borrower and Andhra Pradesh and state the reasons for such determination.

(b) With respect to all contracts for civil works estimated to cost the equivalent of $50,000 or more:

(i) before bids are invited Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association, for its comments, the text of the invitations to bid and the specification and other bidding documents including the requirements for qualifications and eligibility for the preference under part C.1, together with a description of the advertising procedures to be followed for the bidding, and shall make such modification in the said documents or procedures as the Association shall reasonably request. Any further modification to the bidding documents shall require the Association’s concurrence before it is issued to the prospective bidders;

(ii) promptly after the bids have been received, Andhra Pradesh shall furnish to the Association the list of all bidders, a statement of their qualifications and, where applicable, of their eligibility, for domestic preference under part C.1. above and the reasons for the exclusion of any applicant for qualification and for such eligibility, for the Association’s comments and Andhra Pradesh shall make such additions to, deletions from or modification in the said list as the Association shall reasonably request; and

(iii) Andhra Pradesh shall evaluate the bids from qualified bidders and, before a final decision on the award is made inform the Association of the name of the bidders to which it intends to award the contract and the reasons for the intended award and shall furnish to the Association in sufficient time for its review, a detailed report on the evaluation and comparison of the bids received, together with the recommendation for award and such other information as the Association shall reasonably request. The Association shall, if it determines that the intended award would be inconsistent with the Guidelines or this schedule promptly inform the Borrower and Andhra Pradesh and state the reasons for such determination.

(c) With respect to each contract governed by (a) or (b) above:
(i) The terms and conditions of the contract shall not, without the Association's concurrence, materially differ from those on which bids were invited.

(ii) Two conformed copies of the contract shall be furnished to the Association promptly after its execution and prior to the submission to the Association of the first application for withdrawal of funds from the Credit Account in respect of such contract.

3. With respect to each contract to be financed out of the proceeds of the Credit and not governed by the preceding paragraph, Andhra Pradesh, shall furnish to the Association, promptly after its execution and prior to the submission to the Association of the first application for withdrawal of funds from the Credit Account in respect of such contract, two conformed copies of such contract, together with the analysis of bids, recommendations for award and such other information as the Association shall reasonably request. The Association shall, if it determines that the award of the contract was not consistent with the Guidelines or this Schedule, promptly inform Andhra Pradesh and the Borrower and state the reasons for such determination.