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5 Asvin, 1900 S, E.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: .. Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary.

Deputy Speaker: .. Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy.

                      .. 3. Sri S. Alwar Das.
                      .. 4. Sri K. B. Siddayya
                      .. 5. Sri S. Sambaiah
                      .. 6. Sri K. Govinda Rao

Secretary: .. Sri K. Srimachari.

Joint Secretary: .. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy.

Deputy Secretary: .. Sri D. L. Narasimham.

Assistant Secretaries: .. 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry.
                        .. 2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry.
                        .. 5. Sri T. L. Balaram.
                        .. 7. Sri P. Bashaiah.

Chief Reporter: .. Sri Habeesh Abdur Rehman.
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Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
Official Report

Thirty eighth Day of the Second Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Wednesday, the 27th September, 1978.
The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loans to Different Credit Societies by Co-op.
Central Bank Nizamabad

582—

*2236-Q.— Sarvasri P. Janardhan Reddy (Kamalapur) Ch. Kasaiah (Kothagudem)— Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Central Bank Nizamabad has failed in releasing crop loans to different Credit Societies in Nizamabad district during May and June;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of Primary Societies which received credit facility until 20th July;

(d) the nature of arrangement made by the Government for arranging credit to different societies in the district to enable the farmers to get crop loans from their respective societies;

(e) whether the 'B' component loan to some farmers was given in shape of fertiliser mixture, 12:12:6 and other worthless mixtures in Nizamabad district;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reasons for the issue of these useless mixtures?

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

Job No.—51 [357]

Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) అందులో.

(2) కౌన్సిల్ సభలోని సందర్భంలో మార్గమార్పి లేదు.

(3) 45 సంవత్సరం,

(4) ఇది అనేక సంప్రదాయ క్రైస్టుపులు యొక్క జింక్ ప్రాంతంలో కలదు. ఇది ఒక వాటి వంటి కార్యాల యొక్క అవసరాన్ని సాధించుండాను. ఇందులో ఇంకా ప్రపంచ ప్రాంతములోని మనుష్యులకు సమాధానాన్ని తెలుసుకోవడానే ప్రత్యేక పాఠాన్ని ఉంచారు. ఈ పాఠాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ ప్రాంతాలలో సంవత్సరానికి వివరించబడింది.

(5) ఈ సంవత్సరానికి వివరించబడింది. వాటి క్రింద సంవత్సరానికి వివరించబడింది.

(6) తాబడిన సాధనాలను సాగుతుంది. ఈ సంవత్సరానికి వివరించబడింది.

(7) పర్యాయానికి వివరించబడింది. ఈ సంవత్సరానికి వివరించబడింది.

(8) సంవత్సరానికి వివరించబడింది.

(9) పర్యాయానికి వివరించబడింది.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th September, 1978. 359

INTER-STATE BORDER ROADS

1376 Q.—Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Sirilla):—Will the Minister for Roads and Buildings be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held between the P.W.D. Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and as well between the officials recently with regard to the inter-State border roads:

(b) the issues on which the discussions were held; and

(c) the result of the discussions?

Minister for Roads and Buildings (Sri M. Manik Rao):—

Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions were held to have a co-ordinated approach to improve the conditions of the border roads of the States of Andhra Pradesh and the Karnataka for encouraging inter-state communications.

(c) As a result of the meeting between the Ministers of the two neighboring States further meetings between the Chief Engineers of the two States were held to identify the important border roads, to fix priorities and to find resources from which the expenditure on these works could be met.

Oral Answers to Questions.

We also gave proposals to the Government of India for discussing this problem with the Central Transport Dept.

REPAIR OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY ROAD FROM SRIKAKULAM TO ICHAPURAM

*2066-Q.* S. B. Venkatesam Sarma (Ichapuram) :—Will the Minister for Roads and Buildings be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the National Highway Road from Srikakulam to Ichapuram (146 k. m.s) has not been repaired since 10 years and that it is causing hindrance for traffic;

(b) the reasons for not repairing the said road since 10 years:

(c) the time by which the repairs for the said road will be completed?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—(a) Originally there was a single lane National Highway from Srikakulam to Ichapuram which was adversely affected under the impact of heavy traffic and monsoons in the last 3 years. Detailed estimates for widening and strengthening this road were got approved by the Government of India and the works are under various stages and execution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The widening and strengthening of road in all reaches will take 2 seasons for completion. Efforts are being made to attend to immediate repairs and to maintain the road traffic worthy. Efforts will also be made to push through all the repair works and complete them early.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Even I am prepared to sanction on behalf of the Govt., some excess amount and I am ready also by going out of the way if they will complete the work in one season. I have taken such as special care, for this Sir, as indicated. We are going to start this work and I have also given special instructions to the C.E. to keep me posted with the day to day progress.

Expediture on Manjeera Water Supply Scheme

585—

*2280-B. Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurti):—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of Manjeera Water Supply Scheme, Phase II

(b) the expenditure so far incurred on the scheme:

(c) the quantum of work turned out and the time needed for completion of the remaining part of the work;

(d) whether any advance has been given to the Contractor; and

(e) if so, the total amount of the advance?

Minister for Roads and Buildings (deputising the Minister for Municipal Administration Sri M. Manik Rao):—

(a) Rs. 12.05 Crores.

(b) Rs. 9.62 Crores upto July, 1978.

(c) The following works have been completed so far:—

1. Procurement of valves.

2. Cross Drainage Works.


5. Erection of 6 pumps and motors.

6. Treatment works.

7. Gravity Main from Hydernagar to Lingampalli and Alwal.
8. About 60% of the pumping main.

The remaining portion of pumping main, section of pumps, Parallel Deck Slab and duplicate Gravity Main from Alwal to Moula-Ali, are expected to be completed by December, 1979.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rs. 208.40 lakhs.

(3) Sir. We have already collected Rs. 1.32 crores, including the interest of Rs. 31 lakhs. The remaining Rs. 36 lakhs is towards the 5' diameter pipes. This the unique set manufactured in India by this company and for the first time we are using in our country that is for Manjeera Water Works.

The Pioneering Engineering Syndicate got their own factory, establishment and land worth more than 2 crores of rupees. When they have purchased steel worth of Rs. 1 crore, we have given 75% as per the stock, and we have also collected. This is not the pattern here. In Gujarat and Maharashtra also they have paid crores of rupees in advance. Because when such a big plant and the company coming forward we have to help. Otherwise nobody will come forward. Here we have advanced for the material which they have purchased. They
have purchased High Tension steel and C.R. Coils worth more than Rs. 106 lakhs and for that we have advanced. They have also purchased cement worth of Rs. 28 lakhs. Almost all the amount we have given, we have also collected back.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, advance is only to recover. The point is that the Government have time and again announced that it would not give advance. It was a policy decision of the Government. Even in Public Undertakings Committee Reports also, a number of times, it pointed out that the system of payment of advance must be discontinued. In the instant case, such a big amount of Rs. 2.03 crores has been given advance and I would like the Minister to enlighten us and as to the rate of interest which was charged on this advance.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Sir, I am very glad that the Hon'ble Member has asked about this. We have fixed the norms of interest according to the Reserve Bank of India's rate. We have charged % plus ½%. Thus the rate of interest comes to Rs. 8½% and the total amount of interest comes to Rs. 31.45 lakhs and that total amount we have collected up to 31-7-1978. We hope the rest of Rs. 56 lakhs will also be collected, because still a lot of work is going on.

8:30 a.m. 2. Sri V. Narasimha:—2. Sri V. Narasimha:—Is the unemployeed in the city?

3. Sri V. Narasimha:—Is the unemployeed in the city?

The Government has stood for the suraty. If the Hon'ble Member wants, I can tell you that we have given to 10,000 unemployeed in the city. I am not going back also. But still such good proposals and good schemes with technocrats, co-operative societies are welcome and the Government will help them.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: —But why can't you get it done through construction Corporation, which is a Public Undertaking, instead of giving advance to individuals.

Sri M. Manik Rao: —Sir, we cannot make this Construction Corporation, a Zindatilismath. This Construction Corporation also at present engaged with Power and Irrigation work, and as you know Sir, the Power and Irrigation departments got the largest amount in the Budget.

At present the Construction Corporation has taken up only this work. We are also normally thinking to have another Corporation.

I have been communicated only the name of the firm. I wanted to know who are the moving spirits behind this and what is the total worth of the contract awarded to this company.

Sri M. Manik Rao: —Sir, I am prepared to give and I have already given the name of the company and the nature of contract.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: —How can he know the moving spirit. He has given a move for more information.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: —Sir, one can never judge the validity of advance unless you know the nature of the contract and the total worth of the contract. It is a logical corollary arising from the question.

Sri M. Manik Rao: —Sir, I am prepared to give the reply with as much as particulars but I am not going back to give. As per the question of the Hon'ble member, I am trying to give as much information in the Hon'ble member wants. I am trying to give the available information. As already mentioned the total work which.
I have told is Rs. 12.50 crores (the total cost of the contract). But the member wanted to know the names of the persons in the Company. The name of the persons of the company is Sri N. Subramanyam and the second one is Sri B. D. Prasad Rao. So far Rs. 5.8 crores worth of contract we have given to this particular company.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, Rs. 2 crores were given as advance for the work, worth of Rs. 5.8 crores. That means, this Company undertook the work without any investment of its own. On the contrary, I think, they must have used this money of Government of India, in some other Contract's. I think there must be some correlation between the advance given and the total work of the contract. The correlation established in this case by this contract, appears ridiculous. Because with an investment of Rs. 1. crores one can do the work, worth of Rs. 5.00 crores. In this case s. 2.00 crores have been given. I would like the Minister to explain us.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Sir, Just now I have mentioned, regarding the work that we have given to this Contractors and I told you very frankly Sir, I don't want to shield anybody or any one, As per the procedure, in any contract, when the material comes, we have to give 7 to 8%. Here we have given Rs. 1.6 crores for the material which he has purchased. Apart from payment of Rs. 28 lakhs towards the cement, we have paid towards the H.T. Steel Mild Steel and C.R. Coils, which are used for the manufacture of the 5, diameter pipes and that is the purpose we have given. It is not the question that we have given the money before getting these materials. This has always happened in all the departments. I fully agree with the sentiments of of Hon'ble Member, as to how this amount was given as advance. I can understand also. But here, particularly in this case Sir, Rs. 106.00 lakhs we have given on the purchase of the HT Steel and Rs. 28 lakhs we have given towards the purchase of cement by the Company. Sir, there is a particular thing This type of work is not available in India excepting with this Contractor who has taken up this work. I can tell you Sir, that this is a highly technical work taken up by this Company, which has acquired the technical know-how from Holland and Dutch. Knowing all the technicalities and knowing the capacity of the work of the factory, it is only the Government has come to the conclusion and then only we have given and I think, the Government has already collected the money with interest. And Still Sir, Rs. 56 lakhs have got to be collected. We got complete rights of the factory. Now today more than Rs. 1 1/2 crore worth of agreements we are having with us along with all the papers. And you know Sir this is the old work started in those days. To-day this is the position and it is the fact I am telling you.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Let us not waste so much of time. Mr Jaipal Reddy you must know the present Minister is deputising the Minister for Municipal Administration. Probably he may not be having the entire news. You must also keep this in mind.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy :—Sir if the deputising Minister can not give the perfect answer the House cannot accept imperfect answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—I am not saying anything. The fall consideration comes whether the Government is losing the advance at all. The Government will be able recover the amount, The Banks also will be able to recover the amount. But question is whether are they frettered away through such advances to companies just because they have technical know-how. This raises a fundamental issue.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—We have not given advance before. As the procedure goes we give advance only after the work is taken up. For example, after seeing Rs. 10/- worth of work we give Rs. 7. Like this we have given Rs. 106 lakhs for high tension steel and we have given an advance of Rs. 28 lakhs for cement only. For cement it goes through bank. We would not give 100 per cent loan. Out of Rs. 208.40 lakhs we have given Rs. 134.80 lakhs for all those work. I tell you Sir, we have collected money even to-day, we are in a position to collect this money at any time.
Master Plans for certain Municipalities.

586—

*523 Q.—Sarvasri Bhatam Srirama Murthy (Paravada) N.S.N. Reddy (Visakhapatnam—II) and M. Venkaiah Naidu (Udayagiri) :—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether Master Plans were prepared in respect of certain Municipalities in the State.

(b) if so, whether they are being implemented; and

(c) the amount required for implementation of such Master Plans in respect of each Municipality?

Sri M. Manik Rao :—(a) Master plans have been sanctioned by the Government for the following Municipalities:

1. Visakhapatnam.
2. Vijayawada.
4. Eluru.
5. Rajamundry.
7. Warangal.
8. Kurnool.
10. Kothagudem (notified are).
11. Mancherla.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only rough estimates of the funds required for implementation of the Master Plans project are available. Illustratively, the amount required for implementation of the Master Plans for Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Guntur Municipal towns are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Town</th>
<th>Amount Required (Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>48.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>32.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sri M. Manik Rao:—For land acquisition and development the amount required is Rs. 898 lakhs; Housing construction and rehabilitation, Rs. 1053 lakhs; Slum Clearance—Rs 199 lakhs; Industrial area development, Industrial housing—Rs. 866 lakhs; Commerce—Rs 264 lakhs; Water supply—Rs. 1569 lakhs; drainage Rs. 662 lakhs; Community facilities—Rs. 123 lakhs; public health Rs. 162 lakhs; and recreation facilities, transportation including Railways etc. All these departments require Rs. 73 crores. This year especially under the Sixth Five Year Plan the Government is planning to have Rs. 27 crores and for other Municipalities we want to have a crore.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—The Master Plans for the three Municipalities of Tenali, Nellore and Machilipatnam is under consideration of the Government and the Master plan for the five Municipalities of Ongole, Bhimavaram, Mahboobnagar, Anantapur and Tirupathi is under consideration of the Government and the Master Plans for the 12 Municipalities of Anakapalli, Gudivada, Kharimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda,
Zaheerabad, Suryapet, Siddipet, Guntakal, Cuddapah and Jagtiyal are in different stages in the office of the Director of Town Planning.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—We have got a Plan for Tirupathi, as we are planning to have for other cities also. At present, I do not have the particulars but I am prepared to give the particulars to the Hon'ble Member at any time.

Sri S Alwardas (Visakhapatnam-I):—In 1963, the Master Plan for Vizag was drafted. Rs. 27 crores were sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan and for other small municipalities in the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 2 crores. I have got particulars of all the Municipalities.

**Illegal Tapping of Water by Big Land Lords for Irrigation Purposes in Vikarabad.**

587—

* 2432 Q.—Sri Ch. Pratap Lingam (Chevella) :—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information about the illegal tapping of the water by big land lords for Irrigation purposes from the two rivulets located in Vikarabad for feeding the Osman Sagar and Himayatsagar Reservoirs for drinking purposes of the twin cities ; and

(b) if so, whether any prosecutions have been made so far, and the action taken thereon ?

Functioning of Lazzabanda Drain in Bandar Tq.

588—

*2286-Q.—Sri B. Niranjan Rao (Malleswaram):—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that for the last 8 years the lands in the catchment area of Lazzabanda drain in Gudur, Tummalapalem, Kakanakatava, Kastulavripalem, Saradayapeta, Akulamannadu, etc. Villages have been submerged due to non-functioning of the above drain in Bandar Taluk ,

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is collecting drainage cess at Rs. 20 per acre on the above lands for the last 11 years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the drainage problem of Lazzabanda drain ?

20-12-1988 కల్లు కంపైనెస్, వెండియార్, ఫిట్షియార్ తో కేంద్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ప్రస్తుతించాడు. ఫిట్షియార్ తో అంతర్జాతీయ లాండ్ లూడ్స్ ప్రాంతం నియంత్రణ ప్రశ్న విషయాలు పరిశీలించబడింది.
Oral Answers to Questions.


372

1. Mr. Dasari Rangarao:--I beg to ask the Andhra Pradesh Government

whether the 20 years' respite provided for 8 convicted cases under the

Punitive Law has been utilised. 1974 was a very difficult year, 1971 was

an extremely difficult year and 1972 was a difficult year. But 1973 was

a most difficult year. In 1973, 6 cases were made over. 67 cases were

sent in for respite. 37 of these cases are pending. In 1974, 1975, 1976,

1977, and 1978, out of these 37 cases, 20 are pending. Hence on the

whole, it is seen that 67 cases were sent in for respite but only 20 cases

are pending.

2. Mr. Dasari Rangarao:--I beg to ask the Andhra Pradesh Government

whether a decision has been taken in the case of 67 cases for respite

envisaged for 20 years under the Punitive Law. How many of these 67

cases are pending now?

3. Mr. R. Naidu:--I beg to ask the Andhra Pradesh Government

whether a decision has been taken in the case of 67 cases for respite

envisaged for 20 years under the Punitive Law. How many of these 67

cases are pending now?

9-20 a.m.

4. Mr. V. P. Sharma:--I beg to ask the Government of Andhra Pradesh

whether they have information as to how many cases are pending now

under the Punitive Law and how many of these cases are pending

under the present Government?

5. Mr. A. Prabhakar Reddy:--I beg to ask the Andhra Pradesh

Government whether they have information as to how many cases

are pending now under the Punitive Law and how many of these

cases are pending under the present Government?
Cluster Scheme for the Villages in Wanaparthi Taluk

2561.Q.—Sri M. Jaya Ramuloo (Wanaparthy) :—Will the Minister for Finance and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Wanaparthi Taluk for which cluster scheme was sanctioned;
(b) the year in which the same was sanctioned;
(c) the number of Villages electrified;
(d) the number and names of Villages yet to be electrified,
(e) whether Maddigatla M, and Mojerala Villages are covered by the cluster schemes; and
(f) if so, whether they were electrified?

(a) 54
(b) 1972-73
(c) 60
(d) 78
(e) Yes
(f) Yes
Control on the Development of Irrigation Facilities by the Govt. of India

590—

*1203.Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao —Will the Minister for Major Irrigation be pleased to state;
(a) whether the Government of India intend to have their direct control on the Development of Irrigation facilities in the states;
(b) whether the Union Government has asked the opinion of our State Government in this regard; and
(c) if so, the decision taken by our Government.

Functioning of Sales Tax Advisory Committee

591—

*2216 Q.—Sri G. Sundara Ramaiah (Alluru) :—Will the Minister for Major Irrigation be pleased to state;
(a) whether there is Sales Tax Advisory Committee functioning at present;
(b) the date on which this committee was reconstituted and number of meetings held till to-date;
(c) the number of recommendations made by this Committee.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th September, 1978. 375

regarding the policy and administration of Andhra Pradesh Sales Tax Act; and

(d) the action taken on this recommendations?

 Legislature proceedings—(a) Whether the Government have considered the report of the Andhra Pradesh Sales Tax Act; and
(b) the action taken on this recommendations?

Deputy Commissioner:—The Members of the House (Government) have received a report from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the month of September, 1977, and they have also taken action on the recommendations made in the report.

Development of Minor Ports in the State

1415 Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Will the Minister for Law and Ports be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop some minor ports in the State;

(b) if so, the names of those Minor Ports; and

(c) the port-wise amount allotted to develop the same?

![Image]

Issue of Bus Passes to the Employees working in Districts

523—

*2286-Z Q.—Sri B. Sammaiah (Parakala) :—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the the Bus passes are issued for the employees working in the Hyderabad city by R.T.C.;

(b) if so, whether there is any such proposal to introduce in district levels especially in Warangal city;

(c) if so, when it will be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

3:30 a.m.

![Image]

(1) 1. "திருத்தவரத்தின் பாடசை அட்கை வாங்கப்படும் நிலை எதேசைக் காலம் தந்துள்ளது?" என்று பத்திரித் தலைப்பில் தெரியப்பட்டது. ஐதர் மூன்றாம் பத்திரியானது, முன்னணி மகாலிங்கன் காலத்தில் இருந்து வணக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் 1958ஆம் ஆண்டில் பகுதியாக அறிமுகமாகும் வந்து வளர்ந்தது. அதே தீர்வாக, பாடசைக் காலம் உயர்வதாக பத்திரியை வளர்ந்த மகாலிங்கன் நாட்டில் வரும் வருமாறு வெளியே அடிப்படைக் காலம் உயர்ந்தது. மேலும், 20 தீர்வுகளை அட்கை வாங்கப்பட்டது. 10 மாதங்களுக்கு மலர்ளக் காலத்தில் பாடசைத் தேவை வளர்ந்தது. இந்த பத்திரி வன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. 10ம் வன்முகாம் வளர்ந்த பாடசையை வரும் வருமாறு அடிப்படையில் கூறும் காலத்தில் வரும் வருமாறு வளர்ந்தது.

(2) 2. "தமிழ்நாட்டின் பாடசை அட்கை வாங்கப்படும் நிலை எதேசைக் காலம் தந்துள்ளது?" என்று பத்திரித் தலைப்பில் தெரியப்பட்டது. ஐதர் மூன்றாம் பத்திரியானது, முன்னணி மகாலிங்கன் காலத்தில் இருந்து வணக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் 1958ஆம் ஆண்டில் பகுதியாக அறிமுகமாகும் வந்து வளர்ந்தது. அதே தீர்வாக, பாடசைக் காலம் உயர்வதாக பத்திரியை வளர்ந்த மகாலிங்கன் நாட்டில் வரும் வருமாறு வெளியே அடிப்படைக் காலம் உயர்ந்தது. மேலும், 20 தீர்வுகளை அட்கை வாங்கப்பட்டது. 10 மாதங்களுக்கு மலர்ளக் காலத்தில் பாடசைத் தேவை வளர்ந்தது. இந்த பத்திரி வன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. 10ம் வன்முகாம் வளர்ந்த பாடசையை வரும் வருமாறு அடிப்படையில் கூறும் காலத்தில் வரும் வருமாறு வளர்ந்தது.

(3) 3. "சென்டிலிங்கன் பாடசை அட்கை வாங்கப்படும் நிலை எதேசைக் காலம் தந்துள்ளது?" என்று பத்திரித் தலைப்பில் தெரியப்பட்டது. ஐதர் மூன்றாம் பத்திரியானது, முன்னணி மகாலிங்கன் காலத்தில் இருந்து வணக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் 1958ஆம் ஆண்டில் பகுதியாக அறிமுகமாகும் வந்து வளர்ந்தது. அதே தீர்வாக, பாடசைக் காலம் உயர்வதாக பத்திரியை வளர்ந்த மகாலிங்கன் நாட்டில் வரும் வருமாறு வெளியே அடிப்படைக் காலம் உயர்ந்தது. மேலும், 20 தீர்வுகளை அட்கை வாங்கப்பட்டது. 10 மாதங்களுக்கு மலர்ளக் காலத்தில் பாடசைத் தேவை வளர்ந்தது. இந்த பத்திரி வன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. 10ம் வன்முகாம் வளர்ந்த பாடசையை வரும் வருமாறு அடிப்படையில் கூறும் காலத்தில் வரும் வருமாறு வளர்ந்தது.

(4) 4. "அலகா, அல் சென்டிலிங்கன் பாடசை அட்கை வாங்கப்படும் நிலை எதேசைக் காலம் தந்துள்ளது?" என்று பத்திரித் தலைப்பில் தெரியப்பட்டது. ஐதர் மூன்றாம் பத்திரியானது, முன்னணி மகாலிங்கன் காலத்தில் இருந்து வணக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் 1958ஆம் ஆண்டில் பகுதியாக அறிமுகமாகும் வந்து வளர்ந்தது. அதே தீர்வாக, பாடசைக் காலம் உயர்வதாக பத்திரியை வளர்ந்த மகாலிங்கன் நாட்டில் வரும் வருமாறு வெளியே அடிப்படைக் காலம் உயர்ந்தது. மேலும், 20 தீர்வுகளை அட்கை வாங்கப்பட்டது. 10 மாதங்களுக்கு மலர்ளக் காலத்தில் பாடசைத் தேவை வளர்ந்தது. இந்த பத்திரி வன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. 10ம் வன்முகாம் வளர்ந்த பாடசையை வரும் வருமாறு அடிப்படையில் கூறும் காலத்தில் வரும் வருமாறு வளர்ந்தது.
27th September, 1978

Oral Answers to Questions.


ABSORPTION OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN THE ROUTES OF NIZAMABAD TO TADPAKAL

558

1447-I Q—Sri M. Omkar (Narasampet) :—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Authorities are not absorbing the employees worked in the private bus services in the routes, Nizamabad to Tadpakal, Nizamabad to Bheemagal, Bidkonda to Geogam and Sitishala to Komarampat which are recently nationalised, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(2) L. A. Q.— Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation Authorities are not absorbing the employees worked in the private bus services in the routes, Nizamabad to Tadpakal, Nizamabad to Bheemagal, Bidkonda to Geogam and Sitishala to Komarampat which are recently nationalised, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?
POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Agitation by Hostel Students in the Assembly premises

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I do not know.

9:40 a.m.

Matter Under Rule 329:
re: Defaulters of Co-operative Society, Warangal

I want to make it clear.

Matters under Rule 329
Defaulters of cooperative Society, Warangal

re: Defaulters of Co-operative Society, Warangal.

was selected by 2 S. cieties. Suppose, if Mulakalagudem society is a defaulter society, he was elected by the Z.P. Employees Warangal. The Collector has permitted the Official to become a Director. He was selected by 2 S. cieties. Suppose, if Mulakalagudem society is a defaulter society, he was elected by the Z.P. Employees Warangal. The Collector has permitted the Official to become a Director.

Point of Information re: Agitation by Hostel Students in the Assembly premises.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— I am sorry to say that one has to know that any person who enters into the premises should take the...
permission of the Speaker. Otherwise, it is not justifying. Here, as long as I am here, I would like to safeguard the rights of the Members. But if any Member tries to support the persons who come without the permission of the Speaker, it is not good. If you want, I will adjourn the House and let us all join them. I do not want any disturbance to take place.

(Interruption)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am very sorry. This should not have happened. They have entered without my permission.

We want Chief Minister.
27th September, 1978
Point of Information:
re: Agitation by Hostel Students in the Assembly Premises.
Point of Information: 27th September, 1978,
re: Agitation by Hostel Students in the Assembly premises.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let the Chief Minister say something about the incident.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That is what I am going to say. First thing is entering without proper permission. How they have been permitted inside and what the Police was doing? I request the Government also to go into this matter. I cannot allow disorderly scenes and activities as long as the session is there. I hope the Members also will appreciate and co-operate and at the same time I want the Government also to enquire into as to why lathi charge was there. I hope the Government would see to it and take proper action.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Before we adjourn this afternoon certainly we will try to......

(Interruptions)
Mr. Deputy Speaker: —I have to protect the interest of the House also. As long as Speaker is here he has to do it. I cannot allow such things to happen in the Assembly premises.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 329

re: Irregularities committed by the management of Rayachoti Rural Electrical Co-operative Society.

Matters Under Rule 329:

re: Irregularities committed by the management of Royachoti Rural Electrical Co-operative Society.

Sir N. Amarnatha Reddy:—Four allegations have been proved. They are (1) Sri Subedullah Khan was appointed as lorry driver in the Rural Electricity Co-operative Society without being referred to the Employment Exchange. (2) Sri R.A. Sulaiman, Junior Engineer was promoted as Assistant Engineer as he is a co-brother of Chairman (3) that the contractor for supply of R.C.C Poles set-up his welding machine within the premises of the society without paying rent and consuming Rayachoti Electrical Co-operative Society electricity by taking direct line connection (4) that the Chairman has not taken up construction of office building and Office quarters eventhough Government have allotted more than four acres of land for the purpose.

Employment which is quite irregular and contrary to the rules of the Government... some crores of rupees have been invested. Mis-utilisation of funds is going on.
Matter Under Rule 32:
re: Closure of Kalpalatha, Super Bazar.

The Society has been dealing in crores...
Matters, Under Rule 329.

re: Closure of Kalpalatha, Super Bazar.

know that it has resulted in loss of Rs. 1 crore. This is not loss.
Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is, in fact, the result of misappropriation
and defalcation. The employees who are now in the super bazar have
been pointing out to the Government that the higher officials and
some of the non-official directors have been responsible for this
defalcation. Quite a few officials and employees who are found guilty
of misappropriation have been thrown out of service. Superbazar has
now reached a bad stage. No doubt, it is in bad stat, but it should
not be allowed to be liquidated, because, the employees who have been
protesting against the mis-management of the super bazar will stand
to lose. They haven been in service for so many years. Now they are
over-aged. They cannot seek employment anywhere and liquidation
of superbazar would m an confession of incompetenc e on the part of
the Government. It would also imply that the Government cannot
run a superbazar at least. Therefore, I would app to the Minister to
review the stand and see wh ther Kalpalatha Superbazar can be revived
and whether it can be run with better and changed management.
Matters Under Rule 329:


re: Closure of Kaipalatha, Super Bazar.

The matter is before the court under Rule 329 of the relevant regulations. On 28th September, Dr. G. S. Rao, Manager of Super Bazar, informed the court that two employees, Mr. A. B. Rao and Mr. C. D. Rao, were absent from work on 09.30 hours. The absence started on 15th September, and the reason given was that the employees were on strike. The employees were on strike for 74-75 days. The court has heard the case and passed the following order:

The employees are ordered to return to work immediately and continue their regular duties. The assistant manager of the Super Bazar is hereby directed to ensure that the employees return to work promptly.

The court has also ordered that any future absence of employees without proper authorization will be treated as misconduct and will result in disciplinary action.

Dated:

[Signature]

Manager, Super Bazar.

Matters Under Rule 329;

re: Closure of Kalpalatha Super Bazar.

10-20 a.m.

(1) [Text in Kannada]

(2) [Text in Kannada]

(3) [Text in Kannada]
Matters Under Rule 329:


To: Closure of Kapalatha Super Bazar.

Subject: Request for closure of Kapalatha Super Bazar.

The matter has been referred to the Kapalatha Super Bazar management for their consideration. The management has been asked to submit their report by 10th October, 1978.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

10-30 A.M.

[Note: Additional information on the second page is not transcribed.]
27th September, 1980.

Matters Under Rule 3:9:
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government Policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, When the present Government assumed office it made a number of grandiloquent promises. Perhaps the most grandiloquent promise was that it would get all the villages linked with buses. At that time, even we also shared the decision because for long, the villages have remained neglected. In pursuance of the decision of the Government, Taluk Committees were formed with which Legislators were associated. In the course of Taluk Committee meetings, we took various factors into consideration. We took up the future bases of R.T.C. Operators into consideration and we formulated the route in a such a manner as to link all these operators with taluk headquarters and district headquarters. With the result it is calculated that on average it would result in overlapping of 40 K.Ms. After elimination of so many routes, the R.T.C. has decided upon 777 routes. These routes involved an overlapping of 40,000 K.Ms. of the R.T.C. routes. It is a matter because the R.T.C. was to conduct the operations. Now the R.T.C., under the pressure of the Government, at an urgent meeting of its Board, decided that all its routes should be handed over to the private operators. With the wisdom of insight, one is compelled to suspect the intentions of the original announcement itself. Even at that time, we that expressed our doubts. We said even through resolution of the Party meetings, that these new routes designed to link up villages were intended for private operators. Our fears were, in this connection, proved true. This particular decision of the board would result in a loss of Rs. 2 crores revenue to the R.T.C. itself, because an area of 40,000 K.Ms will be overlapped by these routes. I would like to know as to why the Government which was keen on initiating this particular decision from 2nd October has slept for so long? I am afraid the Government disabled the R.T.C. in getting built up. This House earlier discussed the question of bus routes.
Matters Under Rule 3:9, 27th September, 1978


builing. At that time, the Government said that all these buses chasses would be given to the Government Undertaking—Alwyns for body building. But the Government did not take a decision. It resulted in a delay of 3 months. Now the Government which has been responsible for not taking a decision is confronting the R.T.C. with the question as to whether the R.T.C. can now take up all these routes from 2nd October. This is in fact seeking to put the R.T.C. in the wrong path so that it would have freedom to entrust these operations private owners. I would like to submit to you that this is only a thing under the verge Through this decision the R.T.C. will come under the increasing octopus like tentacles of private operators in the State. R.T.C. will come soon to be wounded up. I would like to ask the Government as to stick to this decision of nationalisation of bus routes as to why the Government which has been delaying the matter for the last 6 months, should suddenly wake up and say that it would embark upon this venture in just 5 days. I would like to know as to whether the private operators can really take up these routes in the next one week? Therefore, I request the Government not to stand on consideration of prestige. Here is the you:ng Transport Minister. I do not know the intentions of the Government. I should assume that he is well meaning in all these operations. If he is well meaning, I would like to warn him against this particular venture because he will be seriously misunderstood by the people of the State. People cannot be blamed if they believe that the Government has no faith in the policy of nationalisation of bus routes.

10-40 a.m.
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to
Private Operators in contravention of the
Government policy of Nationalisation
of Bus Routes.

27th September, 1978

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February 1978

The Commissioner of Transport,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a report on the
matter under your consideration as requested in your letter
of February 1978.

The report is as follows:

The report states that the Government of Andhra Pradesh
had decided to nationalise all bus routes in the state effective
from 1st January 1978. However, some private operators
have been giving bus services in the villages despite the
nationalisation of the routes.

The report also mentions that the private operators have
been operating bus services on routes that were declared
as nationalised.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken action
against these private operators and have moved to revoke
their licenses.

I, therefore, request you to consider this matter and take
necessary action in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Commissioner of Transport.
Matters Under Rule 329: 27th September, 1978

re: Giving of Bus routes in the villages to Private Operators in contravention of the Government Policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes

The matter of giving bus routes to private operators in violation of the Government's policy of nationalisation of bus routes is under consideration. The matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities concerned. A committee has been constituted to investigate the matter and take appropriate action.

The committee will conduct a thorough investigation and submit its report to the authorities. The report will be examined and the necessary actions will be taken based on the findings of the committee.

It is urged that the matter be given due consideration and appropriate action be taken to ensure that the nationalisation policy is not violated.

(Signed) [Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

[Date]
398  27th September, 1978

Matter Under Rule 329.
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private Operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes

10-50 a.m.

Sri A. Vengal Reddy:—When did I say?

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—You told me Sir.
Matters Under Rule 329:

27th September, 1978


...
460 27th September, 1978


Government Policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

The following points were raised:

1. The Government Policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes, as per the resolution of the Cabinet dated 17th September, 1978, is to be strictly followed. All bus routes in the villages are to be given to private operators in contravention of this policy. It was pointed out that this policy was a necessary step towards the development of the rural areas.

2. The resolution approved by the Cabinet on 17th September, 1978, was 90% of the total number of bus routes. However, the implementation of this resolution was not up to the mark.

3. The Cabinet resolution approved on 17th September, 1978, was to be followed in the villages as well. However, this resolution was not followed.

4. The Government Policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes, as per the resolution of the Cabinet dated 17th September, 1978, is to be strictly followed. All bus routes in the villages are to be given to private operators in contravention of this policy. It was pointed out that this policy was a necessary step towards the development of the rural areas.

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11-00 a.m.

re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

...

Matter under Rule 329:

re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

My Government is aware of the increasing demands from the public for putting in more buses in the existing routes and opening new routes by the R.T.C. My Government is examining in detail the possibility of meeting these demands. My Government is also conscious that there are still large number of villages not yet connected as road plans may take 5 to 10 years or more for their completion. It is my Government's desire to see that these villages also get opened up and we are examining the ways and means of achieving the same.

14,565 Villages which not connection with road.
Matter under Rule 329: 27th September, 1978

Re Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

11.10 a.m. Whole State is now given to the R.T.C., even the State Government, Unless we make an amendment to the Act, we cannot really go in for any routes. It is a privilege of the R.T.C., from the very

It shall not cut a cross beyond 8 KMs is our objective. It shall not denationalise the buses...&<p&gt;&lt;em&gt;We shall not cut a cross beyond 8 KMs is our objective. It shall not denationalise the buses...&lt;/em&gt;</p>
27th September, 1978

Matters under Rule 329:

Re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

About number of routes overlapping less than 8 K.Ms. 250 villages

He was more than satisfied, because we are not intending so cut into more than 8 Kms. So, he was satisfied and these village roads which are not going to be covered by anything else, who is only sought to be covered only by this kind of 'busers' across the village and the Nationalisation AR. M. S. more national than the covering of the village. We should not cut into the nationalisation, because we are not intending to cut more than 8 KMs. We have to connect these roads which make them economical.

I do not blame those people at the district level nor the R. I. C. They have done this and this is the picture. We shall not go beyond 8 KMs. because whatever it is possible, we will ask them to be 8 KMs. We shall not go beyond 8 KMs.
Matters under Rule 32:


re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

One of the points was that every month we have agreed to increase at least five buses in the city. Obviously, this is only to increase the public sector capacity and not to keep any public sector capacity idle. Because our objective was not to keep any public sector capacity idle. Because that will again become another "Kalpalatha". Of course, we have to see the economics. There are two public sector units. We have given full consideration to it. Because our objective was not to keep any public sector capacity idle.

After all they are all private buses. But if the owners want to do so, they may take over and pay about 2 to 3 hundred buses in that way. Because we do not want that to be a waste. And that the R.T.C. people will take over, not the private people, so that we will be able to ply more buses and meet the traffic needs of the area. After all, they are all private buses, and of course, they might get about 2 to 3 hundred buses in that way.

51-7
27th September, 1978

Matters under Rule 329:

re: Giving of Bus Routes In the Villages

Private operators in contravention of the

Government policy of Nationalisation

of Bus Routes.

Therefore, on the 2nd of October we are making a breakthrough and we will do it and this will be followed up and we will do that as and when these conditions and other circumstances are fulfilled. In Andhra Pradesh we are implementing a special employment scheme oriented towards training and employment for the candidates registered in Employment Exchanges, belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Under this scheme we have initiated programmes to train these candidates and to provide them with margin money and other infrastructure facilities. So that they can start business ventures, small industries and similar employment opportunities. Under this scheme we are also training nearly 500 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes as heavy motor vehicle drivers and automobile mechanics and intend to provide margin money and arrange for institution of finance so that these candidates can settle themselves in the transport business after their training. The requirements for this training period from the weaker sections should be given special preference.

We intend to provide margin money and arrange for...
GIVING OF BUS ROUTES IN THE VILLAGES TO PRIVATE OPERATORS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY OF NATIONALISATION OF BUS ROUTES.

Institutional finance, so that these candidates can settle themselves in the Transport business and be free of the need to frequent the Transport Department. We want their full cooperation and support.

We welcome all such changes, and they know it.
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Matters under Rule 329:

re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, I admire the debating skill of the Chief Minister. He is a clever debater. He has therefore successfully confused the issue...

If it is possible, I do not force. I do not insist on that. If it is possible, they will split and work. If it is not possible, naturally then have to do buses and their own buses as the General Manager assured me this morning another way of buses by getting on hire from others. They will do it. What we want is, “who is doing” is not at all a matter for this Government. The Government is interested in not crossing beyond 10 kms; and also in providing and opening of more and more buses....
27th September, 1978

Matters under Rule 329:

re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

The Corporation vide letter No. T2/25934/78 O.P.D./dated 31-8-1978, while informing Government of the progress in the implementation of village link transport scheme, has put forth its plans of introducing 300 vehicles, by itself, in a phased programme, commencing from September 1978 itself and requested the Government to issue necessary instructions to the Transport Department for issuing of permits and Panchayat RajRoads and Roads and Buildings department and District Collectors for undertaking the necessary repairs to the routes to make them motorable.

On 15-9-1978, the Corporation further resolved that 156 permits now proposed to be entrusted to private entrepreneurs for operational services on behalf of the Corporation shall not be enhanced under any circumstances and the remaining routes shall be operated by the Corporation itself, in order to preserve the integrity of the services operated by the Corporation....
27th September, 1978

Matters under Rule 329:
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

Services schemes will be run by private operators as per the desire of the Government.

(Translation: Details of the matter were discussed in the meeting. It was decided that the services should be run by private operators as per the desire of the Government. This decision was conveyed to all concerned.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Why again going back into these things, when the Chief Minister categorically made a statement here, regarding the policy to be adopted. Why should we waste our time in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He has already pointed out that there were some misunderstandings at the lower level.

Sri Koraiala Satyanarayana:— Not at the lower level. It is not correct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I think there is certain Act for that and there are certain rules to be followed by them in case if this is given to a private operator. He cannot say here now.

Sri M. Omkar: —What I say is within the four corners of the rules. My main intention is that Government should par all the routes which are not entitled to be nationalised immediately to the private operators; that must be put to open auction,

Matters under Rule 329;
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

11-40 a.m.

11-40 a.m.

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Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

...

Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

Sri P. Janardana Reddy:— It is forced decision.


Under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner of Transport, the Deputy Manager. Suppose there are six applications. It is for the Committee to decide.

The Chief Minister and the Minister for Transports, while reviewing the programmes have desired the Committee under the Chairmanship to review the programmes have desired the Committee under the Chairmanship... why don’t you allow them?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Having made the statement by Chief Minister, what else do you want?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Because there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. 

216 మార్చి 25 నుండి తిరుగు పైలా చేసార్లు నిర్మాణం చేయాలని నిర్ణయం చేసారు.
Matters under Rule 329: 32nd September, 1978:

re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalisation of Bus Routes.

We want a categorical assurance of the Government. We have been only told in terms of numbers.

... 777 to be taken over. How many?

... para 7; Out of the 300 vehicles earmarked for introduction out services under village Link Transport Service. We are proposing to road 100 vehicles during the month of September itself, so that the services will be introduced by the Corporation duly obtaining the permits during the month of September and inauguration will take place on 2-10-1978, since the vehicle are ready cannot be kept idle.

... 8 a.m. to 11-50 a.m.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The Government should direct the R.T.C to reverse its decision...
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—After the Chief Minister has made a statement just now, what else you want?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—How long one should answer, I do not understand?

My Deputy Speaker: — I am sorry. Nothing will go on record. I am very sorry, I cannot prolong. You can talk anything here. If

you want to go properly as per our rules— we have got important business also here.

12:00 Noon
Matter Under Rule 329:


The Hon'ble Commissioner of Transport

To

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 329/2615 dated 7th July, 1978, and to state that the Government having considered the matter of giving of bus routes in the villages to private operators in contravention of the Government Policy of Nationalization of Bus Routes, has decided to take certain steps in the matter.

The Government has, therefore, decided to take the following steps:

1. A special committee is to be constituted to examine the matter and to submit its report within a month.

2. The special committee is to be chaired by the Commissioner of Transport and to consist of representatives of the Department of Transport, the District Collectors, and the District Transport Officers.

3. The report of the special committee is to be submitted to the Government within two months from the date of its constitution.

The Government has also decided to issue a circular to all the Transport Officers in the State, advising them to take necessary steps to implement the Government's decision in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Commissioner of Transport

12.10 p.m.

Matter Under Rule 329 -
re: Giving of Bus Routes in the villages to Private Operators in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalization of Bus routes.

Giving of Bus Routes in the Villages to Private Operators, in contravention of the Government policy of Nationalization of Bus routes. It is a policy directive. As far as the splitting and all that is concerned, it is not our concern.

(At this stage all the Members belonging to Janatha Party except Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma and Smt. B. Rukmini Duv staged a walk out, led by the Leader of the Opposition Sri Gouth Latchanna)

(All the Members belonging to the Congress (S) staged a walk out)
Paper laid on the Table. 27th September, 1978. 423

All the Members belonging to the C.P.I. (M) staged a walk out.

Point of information

re: Protest against the statement made by the Minister for Women and Child welfare and Tourism in the Council.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have allowed that and it is coming by tommorow or Day after. You can rise it at that time.

Smt. T. Lakshimikanthamma & B. Rukminidevi then stage a walkout.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri G. Rajaram: Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Municipal Administration, I beg to lay on the Table:

"A copy of the amendment to the Rules prescribing the manner of publication of the notification under section 268 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 issued with G.O.Ms. No. 428, M.A., dated 3-6-1978 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 327 of the said Act".

and also

G.O.Ms. No. 562, M.A., dated 17-7-1978

"A copy of amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Regulation of Receipt and Expenditure) Rules, 1966 issued with G.O.Ms. No. 262, M.A., dated 17-7-1978 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 327 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965".
Mr. Deputy Speaker: —Papers laid on the Table.

**PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE**


Sri M. Amarnatha Reddy: —Sir, I beg to place on the Table:

"A copy of the G.O.M. No. 556, Food and Agriculture (Co-op. II) Department, dated 16—9—1978 in pursuance of an assurance given on 20—9—1978 while making a statement about the re-organisation of the existing administrative set up of the Co-operative Department".

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

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1978-79**

**VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

Governor and Council of Ministers:
General Administration Services:
Information and Publicity:
Other General Economic Services:
Elections: State Legislature:
Treasury and Accounts Administration:
Pensions: Power Development:
Loans to Government Servants and other:
Miscellaneous Loans: Civil Supplies Administration:

for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1978–79 demands for grants, 1978–77 amount 8,600 Rs. In the 14,200 Units of power would have been generated from our installed capacities. But it so happens that we are not getting this much. Why? This is a thing which has to gone into detail as the assets of installed capacity is being converted into liabilities. When they do not contribute anything, it is only the financial burden that lies on the people but not on the part of the power generated and utilised for industries, agriculture or any other thing. So, I feel that the availability of the generating sets may be gone into to see how far we are able to utilise the fund which we are investing in installed capacities.

1976–77 amount under grants 5376. 1160 units of power were generated 5376. 1160 units of power were generated. 2000 million units are not being generated. We do not know what the installed capacity is; whether it is going up and whether it is thrown off. When I look into it more power would have been available for us if at all the power generation would have been on sound lines.

Sri G. Rajaratnam:—For the information of the Member—Plan outages, forced outages is a breakdown.

Sri G. Sundara Ramiah:—In this case, plan outages would not have been so frequent as this. I will come to that point later. 10–4–78 64 2/3% 75,76 76 8 3/4% 55 2/5% 1 2 3/5% 75,76 55 2/5% 65 2/5% 1 2 35 2/5% 65. 75,76 76 8 3/4% 55 2/5% 1 2 35 2/5% 65. It was in a perfect condition and this was the second highest plan availability of the Thermal Stations in the country. In the Administrative Repeals for 1973–76 it is commented; During 1975–76
this is a set run for 4,867 hours and it is 64.7% 6-4-76 Rod 12-176

That has become a scrap and it is only a dead weight on public run

company in asset. When the set was new in August 1974. Unit No. 2 continued

to be out of service. "for the last four years when it is being repaired, how it is working

on like this; whether it is going to be closed down or whether you

want to tull the things slowly one by one. In 1974-75 Machine No. 2 broke

down in August 1974 and the action for import of the spares

is being taken up. It is not through. It is going on. As far as Kotha-
gudem B 5 and 6 units are concerned, these are both chronically ill.
for 1978-79:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

We wanted a committed bureaucracy. The time has come to look hard at the problem of the public service of the country. We are not seeking to hold on the development. Our approach is not to be passively receptive but to be actively and responsibly engaged in the development process. I am here to safeguard the rules and regulations. You are there to implement the policies of the Government. You are there to see that the people's democratic urges and aspirations are protected. You are there to see that the socialist desires of the people are understood, properly interpreted and properly executed. You are there to serve the people. You are not there to hold on the development.
27th September, 1978

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

They are the prisoners in the camp of rules and regulations which have been there for the past two decades. They are obsolete.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Commitment of bureaucracy towards new problems new desires of the people.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978. 431
for 1978-79:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

...
434 27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Announcement by the Mr. Deputy Speaker.
re: Students demonstration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: —This morning we had an unfortunate incident in the Assembly premises. You wanted that I should make a statement.

At about 10-00 A.M. about 150 persons claiming to belong to City Committee for S.C. Welfare Hostels gate-crashed into the premises. The gate could not be closed to prevent them as some autos and cars were in the gate at the time. Some of them were dispersed outside the premises by Inspector Sri Moinuddin with the Police Force available at the gate. Some others managed to come inside the Assembly premises while dispersing. After coming inside they broke flower pots and smashed door glass panes. They raised slogans near Chief Ministers chambers demanding an assurance about their demands relating to increase in Stipend, etc. The police after taking instructions from me removed all the demonstrators immediately. After most of them were removed when Police wanted to round up the few who were left in the Assembly premises. Sri V. Shankar (PDSU), Sri Gopi (RSU) Sri Indra Reddi (Lohia Vichar Morcha) and Sri V. Hanumantha Rao (Youth Congress) and also students of Students’ Federation of India (CPM) obstructed the Police in the discharge of duties and demanded that they should also be arrested. They went round the premises, got the few who were in Police custody released, abusing the Police and demanded that they should be allowed inside the Assembly. Over 79 students have been arrested and removed to the Police Station. Regulatory orders in force were defied by the demonstrators.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1979-78: Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1979-78:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978. 435

for 1978-79,

Voting on Demands for Grants.

As on 27th September, 1978. The following financial statements are presented for the period ended 30th September, 1978.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

1.00 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79;
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1978-79:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content in Telugu]

for 1978-79:

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

27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1978-1979:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978

for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Annual Financial Statement for the year 1978-79 has been presented for approval. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000,000. The demands for grants have been discussed and approved.

1. Education: The annual expenditure for education is estimated at Rs. 70,000,000. This includes salaries, stationery, and other expenses.

2. Health: The annual expenditure for health is estimated at Rs. 20,000,000. This includes medical supplies, hospital expenses, and other related expenses.

3. Agriculture: The annual expenditure for agriculture is estimated at Rs. 30,000,000. This includes seeds, fertilizers, and other expenses for farm development.

4. Infrastructure: The annual expenditure for infrastructure is estimated at Rs. 10,000,000. This includes the construction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure projects.

5. Social Welfare: The annual expenditure for social welfare is estimated at Rs. 10,000,000. This includes welfare programs for the elderly, disabled, and other vulnerable groups.

The demands for grants have been approved and the budget for 1978-79 has been finalized.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1.20 p.m.: 3rd Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]

2.15 p.m.: 4th Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]

3.00 p.m.: 5th Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]

4.00 p.m.: 6th Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]

5.00 p.m.: 7th Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]

6.00 p.m.: 8th Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]

7.00 p.m.: 9th Item: "I hereby submit the following demands for grants for the year 1978-79 - [details...]
27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-1979:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants (Contd).

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR POWER

Re: Extension of time to fix capacitors in cyclone affected areas.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1978-79.
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(CONTD).

Mr. Dy. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,42,900/- for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

Unsatisfactory working of the Pay and Accounts Office which has created numerous problems for the drawing officers in the各大 cities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,42,900/- for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-
27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,42,900/- for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100/-

Because of the failure of the Government to set up the Sub-Treasury at Vuyyuru in response to the peoples demands for the same through here Panchayat Samithi Head Quarters and State Bank of India Branch at Vuyyur.

Cut motions were lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,45,62,900/- for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,45,62,900/- for Pensions by Rs. 100/-

The Cut motions were lost.

DEMAND NO. XLVI—POWER DEVELOPMENT Rs. 142,29,69 800/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800/- for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the State Government in Streamlining the electricity administration through radical reforms to help the agricultural power consumer.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800/- for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For insisting on the purchase of capacitors by the consumers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.

To criticise the policy of the Board in attempting computerise the accounting system curtailing the employment opportunities now available.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.

To emphasize the need to reduce power tariff on agriculture and

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.

To highlight the slow pace of rural electrification and energisation of pumpsets.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.

As the Government have not accepted to reduce the electricity rates for agriculture to 0.12 paise per unit in the State and 0.08 paise per units in drought prone areas and give up the idea of insisting for capacitors and for its failure in supplying the electricity and curbing the corruption in the Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.
27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 142,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 143,29,69,800 for Power Development by Rs. 100.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,62,53,000 for Loans to Government Servants and other Miscellaneous loans by Rs. 100.

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 1—STATE LEGISLATURE—Rs. 1,13,89,600.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600 for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

Failure of the Government to implement the re-commendations of the Library Committee and develop the Reference and Research Wing.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600— for State Legislature by Rs. 100.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978. 449

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

For not providing residential quarters to all the legislators.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

Since the Government have not accepted to abolish the State Legislative Council which is not only useless but also burdensome on our exchequer and impeding to our democratic functioning of the Legislative Assembly.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

Since the Government have not accepted to make permanent all the contingency and temporary employees working in the Legislature Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

As the bonus is not paid to the Class—IV employees of the Assembly during Assembly Sessions.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.
27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,89,600—for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

To provide suitable accommodation to the Press in the Assembly Building.

The cut motions were negatived.

DEMAND NO. III GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS Rs. 52,36,000.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To highlight the wasteful tours of Ministers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000— for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

To discuss the wasteful expenditure incurred on furnishing the residential houses of Ministers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

To highlight the excessive expenditure on the State Exchequer on account of the unduly large size of the Council of Ministers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,060 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

Since the State Government is not prepared to fight the Union Government for more powers to the States viz. except Foreign Affairs, Defence and Currency powers to be vested in States.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

Since the Government have failed in eradicating the corruption, nepotism, inefficiency and bed-tapism in the State Administration; and for encouraging the syphils and so-called Sanjaya Gandhi type of cliques around the Ministers and Officials.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th September, 1978

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Since the Government have not accepted to abolish the post of Governor which is superfluous, symbol of un-democratic tradition of the imperialist regime and burdensome on the State Exchequer.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

As the Ministers are not properly responding to the representations made by the Legislators:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,36,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100.

The Cut motions were negatived.

DEMAND NO. IV Rs. 68,25,000

Mr. Deputy Speaker: —The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000 for Elections by Rs. 100.

The haphazard manner in which the electoral rolls are prepared and the immediate need to streamline the machinery to ensure that the electoral roll as a correct list of all eligible voters.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000 for Election by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000 for Elections
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100.

Since the Government have failed to take action against Sri Sanjeeva Reddy the then Tahasildar at Narsaraopet and presently working in Karimnagar who committed offences such as rejecting the applications of the people for their enrollment in the Electoral Rolls in 1977,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100.
As the Government could not prevent the forgery votes in the recent Graduates Constituency Elections and failure in preparation of graduate voters list in advance.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,25,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,25,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100/-

For not conducting elections to the Panchayat Raj institutions and Municipalities.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the State Government to ensure proper coordination of administration among various departments of administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

The Institute of Administration on which a sum of Rs 6.33 lakhs is spent has failed to serve any useful purpose. Either it should be reformed or abolished.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

To highlight the absolutely unsatisfactory conditions in the Government Guest House at New Delhi. While acute shortage of general accommodation is being experienced. Government is giving priority for construction of Special suites for the Chief Minister and Commissioner.
27th September, 1978. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1978-79:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

The State Editor, District Gazetteers has absolutely no work. The staff should be utilised on other Projects like compilation of State Administration Reports.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

To introduce radical administrative reforms to remove red tape and promote speed and efficiency in the Secretariat Departments.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the abnormal delays in redressal of Public grievance and the cumbersome procedures of Secretariat Departments responsible for these delays.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Recruitment techniques and testing methods of the Public Service Commission to be revised in conformity with the changed objectives of administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Failure to appoint non-official members in the Public Service Commission which is a constitutional obligation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

The practice of appointing Retired Chief Secretaries to the post of Vigilance Commissioner should be stopped and the independent, impartial and quasi judicial status of the post should be restored.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-
As the Government have not sanctioned H.R.A. to Narasaraopet Town in Guntur District though its population is more than 30,000.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have failed in making permanent all the N.M.R. Contingency and work charged employees in all Depots.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have taken away the powers for trapping the corrupt Gazetted Officials from the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,98,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have not accepted to increase the ex-gratia amount the tune of Rs. 10,000—for the killed and Rs 5,000—for the injured in police firing.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

All the Districts of Andhra Pradesh except in Warangal District are having three Revenue Divisions. Failure of the Government in providing three Revenue Divisions in Warangal District even though it is having equal amount of work of other Districts in spite of Collector's recommendations with the Parkal Headquarters.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government in changing the I.A.S. Cadre Revenue Division from Warangal to Mahabubabad and from Revenue Divisional Officer Cadre Division from Mahbubabad to Warangal in spite of the request of the Collector of Warangal District since 1973.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government in implementing the Zonal system properly and giving promotions to Telangana Employees. Wrong interpretation of the Rules by the Andhra Officers occupying key posts of the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

With the modification of rules regarding investigating into the corrupt practices of officers, the very purpose of setting up of Anti-Corruption Bureau has become useless.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of Anti-corruption Bureau to enquire and frame charges against the Village Munsiff of Garikaparru Village, Krishna District who is alleged to have misappropriated the cyclone relief fund.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,27,99,000—for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

For the unnecessary expenditure caused due to transfer of officials and staff, very often, without keeping them in one place for a minimum period of 3 years.

The cut motions were negatived.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

DEMAND No. XXIV INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
Rs. 2,48,90,000

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,84,90,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have failed in moulding the information and publicity department in such a way as to represent and reflect the real conditions of the poorer sections and for its conversion as a tool to make the propaganda of the ruling party.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,84,90,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XXVI CIVIL SUPPLIES ADMINISTRATION
Rs. 2,34,15,000.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,34,15,000/- for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to procure discoloured and damaged paddy from the ryots of cyclone affected areas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,34,15,000/- for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

To stress the need to streamline the public distribution system with a view to provide essential commodities to the people at reasonable prices.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,34,15,000/- for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have failed to supply required quota of Sugar and Cement to the people in the state and failed in arresting the Black Marketing of sugar and Cement.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,34,15,000/- for Civil Supplies Administration by Rs. 100/-

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

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

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,36,000 under Demand No. II—Governor and Council of Ministers."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,99,000 under Demand No. V—General Administrative Services.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,90,000 under Demand No. XXIV—Information and Publicity."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,37,97,500 under Demand No. LI—Other General Economic Services."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,25,000 under Demand No. IV—Elections."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,89,600 under Demand No. I—State Legislature."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,42,900 under Demand No. XII—Treasury and Accounts Administration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,45,62,900 under Demand No. XVII—Pensions."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 142,29,69,800 under Demand No. XLVI—Power Development."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,53,000 under Demand No. LII—Loans to Government Servants and other Miscellaneous Loans."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,15,000 under Demand No. XXVI—Civil Supplies Administration."

The motions were carried and Demands Granted.

1.31 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now the House is adjourned to meet again at 4.00 p.m. to-day.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 4.00 p.m.)
The House Reassembled at 4 p.m.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: (1) Misappropriation of funds of Yelamanchili Public Servants Consumer Co-operative Stores Limited.

The report submitted on 6-9-1965 was tabled in the House on 20-9-1965. The misleading statement made by the erstwhile President, Y. P. V. R. Chary, was eventually exposed. The statement that the Committee of Inquiry was set up in 1971-72 was misleading. The Committee was set up in 1971. The losses incurred by the consumer cooperative during 1971-72 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1977-78 were Rs. 48,116.

In 1978, the audit report revealed that the losses incurred due to mishandling during 1966-67 were Rs. 48,116. During 1967-68, the losses were Rs. 48,116. The losses incurred during 1968-69 were Rs. 48,116. During 1969-70, the losses were Rs. 48,116. During 1970-71, the losses were Rs. 48,116. The losses incurred during 1971-72 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1972-73 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1973-74 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1974-75 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1975-76 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1976-77 were Rs. 40,860. The losses incurred during 1977-78 were Rs. 40,860.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Misappropriation of funds of the Yelamanchili Public Servants consumer Co-operative Stores Ltd.

27th September, 1978

Attention is directed to the need for immediate action in respect of a serious case of misappropriation of funds of the Yelamanchili Public Servants consumer Co-operative Stores Ltd. About Rs. 6,000 was found to have been misappropriated by a member of the management. The matter was brought to the notice of the police and action has already been taken. It is requested that a formal report be obtained and the matter be investigated thoroughly.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Erosion caused by the Floods of the Vamsadhara River in Narasannapet Tahsil, Srikakulam District.


re 2) Erosion caused by the floods of the River Vamsadhara in Narasannapet Tahsil, Srikakulam District.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance;
re: Erosion caused by the Floods of the Vamsadhara River in Narasannapet Taluk, Srikakulam District.


Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance;
re: Erosion caused by the Floods of the Vamsadhara River in Narasannapet Taluk, Srikakulam District.
Short Discussion on Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturalists.

4-20 p.m.
There is a living index for everybody in the entire country. There is a living index for the white coloured employees. There is a living index for every type of person who is not a producer, but what is the living index for the agriculturist? What is the living index for the rural man? Yesterday I was feeling that the agricultural labourer shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 10/- per day. I do not fall short behind anybody in making such a demand for a man who is at the basis of all industries, who is at the basis of our production, who is a man giving us food and who is making us live and who is enabling us to do anything and certainly there shall be an excess or there shall be an excess between the agricultural productivity, the agricultural remuneration capacity and the wages that we pay. On the other side, I cannot understand why the need of these employees alone, why the need of the industrial worker alone, and why the need of the producers alone should prevail in fixing up the remuneration in fixing up the price of paddy. The Agricultural Commission in New Delhi is not doing justice to the agriculturists. Have they ever considered the price of agriculturists and it should be remunerative enough to make this man, at the base of our living and industry, to feed his own children and to educate his children. What is the standard of living of a peon of the Government service and he was the least paid Government servant and his salary is Rs. 300/- per month and it is at the rate of 10/- per day, when the last Gate-man, or the last Postman of Central Government Service, or a peon at the bank is drawing Rs. 500/- a month which comes to nearly 30/- rupees per day. But what remuneration, the man who is giving us food, is getting and who is to draw our sustenance. They are everywhere. In all the Legislatures and some of them are in preponderance majority. Unfortunately some of them are on the Treasury Benches also, and they are not really summing the courage and strength and conviction enough to bring about that sort of remuneration to the producer, to the agriculturists, to the man who labours day in and day out, who labours sixteen hours a day and who has no season and time. This man sweats all the time to produce something which is a necessity of living. To him you are not giving a remunerative price. Everyone of us visiting the villages for votes. Everyone of us are going to the doors and beg for votes. When we beg our votes, we beg from the huts. Not all the agriculturists are rich men, but you have imposed upon these agriculturists the ceiling of living, which you are able to impose upon other
professions, i.e., a ceiling of living on agricultural property itself. When a man’s entire living is on 10 hectares for a family of five persons it comes to two hectares and what is the income thereupon? In the interests of social justice, in the fervour of your provisions of radicalism, socialism and various items, you have thought that soft goat may be this first person upon whom you can try. On the national quorum, everywhere, the so-called great ideological leaders have professed that “we are bringing ceiling upon incomes”, “we are bringing the ceiling on incomes”, and “we are bringing ceilings on Salaries”, and so on. When you fix up such a ceiling upon the Agriculturists who are on minimum living, you have broughtforth Legislation and everyday you are trying yourself, force in terms of Land Reforms.

Certainly we are prepared to contribute our mite, our share, our sacrifice, our living, our blood and sweat for the welfare of the nation. But what is the sacrifice correspondingly from the other sectors of life, that is what I am asking. For one moment, I know some of the friends have been obsessed by the phrases of law and all these things. I know that sort of thinking is there for a long time but I am not a person to be caught by these phrases and the assault of phrases. The whole thing is one of the essence of justice, one of the essence of doing the right thing. Here is the man who deserves the standard of living, much more than any one of us. How is the man with a pen as profession is entitled to a greater living than my man with the plough holding in his hands. How many shirts is he having. Not atleast half a dozen, U.D.C. in this big city always able to spend Rs. 10 to 15 per day and that is his position. Then why not this Agriculturists have a standard of living which is equal to that of atleast a U.D.C., who is getting approximately Rs. 750 to 800 per month in public (as salary) and in private, the God, alone should know. We know fully well that the entire budget goes towards salaries (i.e., 75%); We know fully well. It is not although the Ministers are unaware of it; It is not as though that everyone of us is not aware of it. Unfortunately we are incapable.

4.30 p.m. This man is less entitled to good clothing, good food, good education and good standards even as the poor of the Bank of Hyderabad. This is very clear, and that is question. That is where our friend Mr. Minister and all those coming from the agricultural field, being the sons of agriculturists, are not able to assert themselves. I demand of them as a moral right and justice and I say with all the righteous-indignation that you must rise up to this occasion; assert...
your position, to whichever party you may belong, but fundamentally and basically belonging to the agriculturists, you must do justice and for that purpose Rs. 85 per quintal is a more laughable proposition. This does not give me a minimum living than I want: the minimum clothing, I want, the minimum education that I want. Can I build a house at all? Sir, in the situation as I see, in respect of our wealth and amenities—what are available for the villager, for the agriculturist—are we not to be ashamed of 30 years of independence, in course of the civilised life, in the course of Yugas, in the course of the atrocities committed upon this man, the agriculturist? All others circumscribed joined together—trade unions are there, N.G.Os. Organisations are there and there is every type of organisation. All these people are on one side and the other people are on the capitalists' side. So a price of the agricultural produce of the agriculturist whose primary product is paddy should be reasonable for the purpose. Let us rise above parties; let us remedy the position. After all, what is the position? I have double the age than Mr. Anaramana Reddy and yet I have only got the position during the 45 years of my life. But I am in no way less satisfied. Therefore, I request and invite all those friends to see that the agriculturist is protected very well and a remunerative price is fixed for him.
12-7-1978 date of the meeting. The participants discussed the sugar policy and support price of paddy to the agriculturists.

1977-78 season's production of paddy was 15 million metric tons. This was 20% more than the previous year. The increase in production was due to better rainfall and adequate irrigation. The support price for paddy was increased to Rs. 35 per quintal. This was to ensure a minimum income to the farmers. However, the farmers were having difficulties in selling their produce. Some farmers were also experiencing difficulty in obtaining credit from the banks.

To address these issues, a committee was set up to study the problem and make recommendations. The committee recommended that the support price should be increased further to Rs. 40 per quintal. This would ensure a better income for the farmers and also encourage them to increase their production.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

27th September, 1978

[Discussion on sugar policy and support price for paddy to the agriculturists.]

The discussion started with a brief overview of the current sugar policy and its impact on farmers. The speaker highlighted the importance of supporting the price of paddy to ensure the livelihood of farmers. The discussion delved into the specifics of the policy, including the target price and the mechanism for ensuring farmers receive fair compensation.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m. with a promise to resume the discussion in the next session.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

27th September, 1978

Mr. Khoyt has presented a case for the support price of paddy to the agriculturists. He has highlighted the current sugar policy and its implications on the paddy market. According to him, the current support price is not sufficient to cover the cost of production. He suggests an increase in the support price to ensure the viability of the paddy sector.

Mr. Khoyt has also pointed out that the existing sugar policy does not provide adequate support to the agriculturists. He has recommended a review of the policy to ensure that it is aligned with the needs of the agriculturists.

Mr. Khoyt has called for an urgent review of the sugar policy to address the concerns of the agriculturists. He has urged the government to take into account the recommendations made by Mr. Khoyt in the upcoming review.

Short Discussion on the Dukaar Revenue and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

27th September, 1978. 475

...
27th September, 1978. Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists:
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


The issue of sugar policy and support price of paddy to the agriculturists is of utmost importance. The recent increase in the cost of production has made it necessary to review the existing policy. The current support price of paddy is Rs. 2.75 per quintal, which is inadequate to cover the cost of production. The agriculturists have been facing difficulties in meeting their expenses due to the low support price. The government has to take urgent steps to increase the support price to ensure fair returns to the farmers.

The issue of sugar policy is equally important. The current sugar policy is not conducive to the growth of the sugar industry. The high production cost and low support price make it difficult for the sugar mills to run smoothly. The government needs to review the sugar policy to ensure that it is beneficial for both the farmers and the sugar mills.

In conclusion, the government needs to take urgent steps to increase the support price of paddy and review the sugar policy to ensure fair returns to the farmers and the growth of the sugar industry.

In the light of the above, it is observed that the existing policy on sugar is somewhat contradictory to the agricultural policy. This policy is based on the assumption that the sugar industry is the most important sector in the economy. However, it is also observed that the sugar industry is not contributing significantly to the economy. Therefore, it is suggested that the policy on sugar should be revised to ensure that the sugar industry is contributing to the economy in a meaningful way.

(Signed) 

[Signature]

Policy and Support Price of Paddy
to the Agriculturists.

In the recent past, the sugar industry has been facing several challenges. The policy and support price of paddy to the agriculturists have been discussed to address these challenges.

1972 saw the lowest support price of paddy, but the situation improved in 1973. However, the prices were still below the required levels.

In 1972, the average support price was lower than the required levels. The situation improved in 1973, but the prices were still below the required levels.

The discussion focused on the need to improve the support price for paddy to ensure fair compensation for the agriculturists. The recommended support price was set higher to address the challenges faced by the sugar industry.

The meeting commenced at 4.20 p.m. The Chairman welcomed the members and introduced the topic. He emphasized the importance of sugar policy and the support price of paddy to the agriculturists. He highlighted the challenges faced by the farmers and the need for a fair policy to ensure their well-being.

The discussion proceeded with members sharing their views and concerns. They discussed the historical background of the sugar policy and the impact of the current support price on the farmers. The need for a comprehensive review of the policy was emphasized.

The meeting concluded with the Chairman总结ing the discussion and highlighting the key points. He urged the members to continue their efforts to ensure a fair and just sugar policy for the agriculturists.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


The sugar policy and support price of paddy to the agriculturists have been discussed. The current support price is effective from the season 1978-79. The minimum support price for paddy is Rs. 4.20 per quintal. The price has been increased by 20% from the previous year.

The sugar industry is facing a crisis due to the decrease in demand and increase in production. The farmers are facing difficulties in selling their produce at the support price. The government has taken steps to increase the demand for sugar, such as giving subsidies to sugar-consuming industries.

The discussion also highlighted the need for better marketing and storage facilities to prevent the waste of produce. The government is working towards improving these facilities to ensure that the farmers get a fair price for their produce.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

Sri B. T. L. N. Chowdary:—No Member should deviate from the subject which is prescribed or placed on the agenda. We are entitled to participate only on the sugar policy. It should not be made a political platform.

(Sri A. Eswara Reddy in the Chair)
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


The support price of paddy to the agriculturists has been increased from 170 to 180.

The increased support price of paddy will benefit the agriculturists.

The sugar industry, which is a major component of the national economy, is facing several challenges. The policy makers need to address these challenges effectively to ensure the sustenance of the industry.

The current support price for paddy is not sufficient to incentivize farmers to increase production. There is a need to review the support price policy and adjust it according to market conditions.

The industry needs to focus on R&D to improve the quality of sugar produced. This can be achieved through better agricultural practices and technology.

The government should explore the possibility of setting up sugar factories in remote areas to reduce transportation costs and increase the supply chain efficiency.

In conclusion, the sugar industry requires a comprehensive policy framework that takes into account the needs of both the industry and the farmers. This will ensure the sustainability of the industry and the welfare of the farmers.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


Regrettably, there has been a significant change in the support price of paddy, leading to a decrease of 1.50 in the previous level. This decline has affected many small and middle-sized farmers, as it has reduced their income and purchasing power.

As a result, the government has decided to set the support price at 2.80 to support the agriculture sector. This decision has been taken to ensure the sustainability of the sector and to support farmers in meeting their financial needs.

With this new price, farmers will be able to receive a fair compensation for their efforts and ensure their livelihoods remain secure. The government remains committed to the welfare of its farmers and continues to work towards providing them with the necessary support and assistance.
Short Discussion on the Sugarcane Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

5:40 p.m.

...
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

27th September, 1978. 487

பெருமளவு கொண்டதோ, பாதுகாப்பு போர்த்துக்கோள் முறையில் முடியும் முடியும் முடியும். பாதுகாப்பு முறையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறையில் முடியும் முடியும் முடியும். பாதுகாப்பு முறையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறையில் முடியும் முடியும் முடியும். பாதுகாப்பு முறையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறையில் முடியும் முடியும் முடியும்.

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5-00 p.m.

§ 6. Source (Amarajeet):—According to the quarterly report of the Sugar Board, the sugar production is expected to be 140 million tons, as against 130 million tons last year. It is expected that the sugar production will be higher than last year due to better weather conditions.

6. The policy regarding the support price of paddy to the agriculturists is reviewed. It is decided that the support price will be increased to 90% of the market price. This will help the farmers to get a fair price for their paddy.

6. The discussion continues on the sugar policy and the support price of paddy to the agriculturists.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

27th September, 1978

1988 kg sugar was produced on 18.6 ha of land. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1988-89 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1989-90 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1990-91 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1991-92 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1992-93 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1993-94 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1994-95 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1995-96 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1996-97 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

1997-98 season, 18.6 ha of land was cultivated. The support price of paddy was fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal.

Mr. [Name] proposed the following points:

1. The Sugar Policy needs immediate review to ensure fair prices for both farmers and sugar producers.
2. The current support price for paddy is inadequate and should be increased to reflect the true cost of production.
3. The recent drought has had a severe impact on the agricultural sector, and measures should be taken to support farmers during this difficult period.

Mr. [Name] moved that the Government:

1. Revises the Sugar Policy to ensure a fair return to farmers.
2. Increases the support price for paddy to reflect the true cost of production.
3. Provides financial assistance to farmers affected by the drought.

Mr. [Name] seconded the motion, highlighting the importance of supporting the agricultural sector.

The meeting concluded with a call for urgent action to address the challenges faced by the farmers.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


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Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

Mr. Deputy Speaker [in the Chair]

6.10 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:— (a) paddy cultivation is not being done on any large scale. It is only a small percentage of the total area. 10 lakh hectares of land is not being cultivated. (b) The same thing is being done by the smaller farmers also. The support price is fixed at 18 k. 20 k. 25 k. 30 k. 35 k. 40 k. 45 k. 50 k. 55 k. 60 k. 65 k. 70 k. 75 k. The small farmers are not doing cultivation. The support price is not fixed at any level. It is fixed at any level.

Mr. Speaker:— The same thing is being done by the smaller farmers also. The support price is fixed at 18 k. 20 k. 25 k. 30 k. 35 k. 40 k. 45 k. 50 k. 55 k. 60 k. 65 k. 70 k. 75 k. The small farmers are not doing cultivation. The support price is not fixed at any level. It is fixed at any level.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

[Document content in Telugu script]

Sri Madugu Venkat Rao:—I am withdrawing those words. I am going to use them, just how, if they are Parliamentary I have not completed.

Sri Paladugu Venkat Rao:—I am withdrawing those words.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let us not go into that.

Sri Gouthu Lachanna:—Let us not go into that. 

Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.

In the meeting, there was discussion on the sugar policy and support price of paddy to the agriculturists. It was noted that the current policy was not sufficient to support the farmers. There was a need for a review of the support price to ensure that farmers were adequately compensated for their efforts.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to further explore options for improving the sugar policy and support price for paddy. A follow-up meeting was scheduled for the next week to discuss the proposed changes.

The principles of the Sugarcane Policy and the Paddy Support Price were discussed.

The discussion began with a presentation of the objectives of the Sugar Policy. It was noted that the policy aimed to stabilize the sugar market, ensure a fair return to farmers, and promote the development of the sugar industry. The support price for paddy was also discussed, with emphasis on its role in ensuring a fair return to farmers and maintaining agricultural productivity.

The discussion also touched upon the challenges faced by the sugar industry, including fluctuating international sugar prices, the demand for alternative energy sources, and the need for improved technology. It was agreed that a collaborative approach would be necessary to address these challenges and ensure the sustainability of the sugar industry.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue the discussion and explore potential solutions to the issues raised. It was agreed that regular meetings would be held to monitor the progress of the sugar industry and adjust the policy as necessary.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


10. Review of the successive 12 sugar seasons is certainly necessary. The adverse situation in 1975-76 has been identified as a factor for the support price of 12. To fulfill the objective of providing 127 tonnes of sugar, the government has decided to raise the sugar price.

11. The government has decided to raise the support price of paddy to Rs. 10 per quintal. This decision has been taken in view of the prevailing market conditions. The support price of paddy has been increased from Rs. 8 per quintal to Rs. 10 per quintal. This will help the farmers to get a fair price for their produce.

12. The government has also taken steps to improve the distribution system of sugar. The distribution centers have been instructed to ensure that the sugar is supplied to the consumers on time. The government has also urged the sugar mills to produce more sugar to meet the demand of the market.

13. The government has also decided to increase the export quota of sugar. The export quota has been increased from 200 tonnes to 300 tonnes. This will help the sugar mills to earn more foreign exchange.

14. The government has also taken steps to improve the infrastructure of the sugar industry. The government has allocated a sum of Rs. 100 crore for the development of the sugar industry. This will help the sugar mills to improve their efficiency and productivity.

15. The government has also decided to provide financial assistance to the sugar mills. The government has allocated a sum of Rs. 50 crore for the financial assistance to the sugar mills. This will help the sugar mills to overcome the financial difficulties.

16. The government has also taken steps to improve the quality of sugar. The government has instructed the sugar mills to ensure that the sugar produced is of good quality. This will help the consumers to get good quality sugar.

17. The government has also decided to increase the import quota of sugar. The import quota has been increased from 500 tonnes to 700 tonnes. This will help the sugar mills to get raw materials for production.

18. The government has also taken steps to improve the marketing of sugar. The government has instructed the marketing authorities to ensure that the sugar is marketed effectively.

19. The government has also decided to increase the production of sugar. The government has instructed the sugar mills to increase their production to meet the demand of the market.

20. The government has also taken steps to improve the distribution system of sugar. The government has instructed the distribution centers to ensure that the sugar is supplied to the consumers on time.
Short Discussion on the Sugar Policy and Support Price of Paddy to the Agriculturists.


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Half-an-Hour Discussion.

re: Irregularities committed in the construction of groining etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

The discussion, which started with a detailed account of the irregularities in the construction of the groin etc., highlighted the need for immediate action to save Momodi in Nellore District. The speaker emphasized the importance of ensuring the safety and sustainability of the project.

The discussion also touched upon the history of the tenders, revealing that the tenders were highly collusive. The speaker mentioned that the tenders were concluded conclusively and on the intervention of the Hon'ble Member of the House, the Chief Engineer was also notified that the tenders were collusive. Therefore, the first tender notice was cancelled and second notice was given.

These tenders were highly collusive. It was established conclusively and on the intervention of the Hon'ble Member of the House, the Chief Engineer was also confirmed that the tenders were collusive. Therefore, the first tender notice was cancelled and second notice was given.

In conclusion, the speaker underscored the need for transparency and accountability in the construction process, reminding all present of their responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of the community.
I will read the relevant portion of the Government’s note in P. W. D., Code there is a provision. There is no provision for such a procedure. The nearest cover under code provisions is para 154, note 4 of Andhra Pradesh P. W. D. Code which reads as follows:

“When once tenders have been called for a work, there is no response, or all the tenders received are unsatisfactory, and have to be rejected, it is considered that a call for further tender will be fruitless or is undesirable. The Officer who is competent to accept tenders may allot the work to contractor selected by him with the sanction of his immediate superior authority, at the rates not exceeding the estimates rates, rather tender can be cancelled and the work can be given on nomination, provided:

(i) permission of the superior authority is obtained;

(ii) work let out at an estimated rates are less.”
Half an-hour Discussion:
re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

It is in the interest of the honour of the Revenue Minister, that an enquiry should be conducted. With all the certainty when he is really innocent, that must be proved. Because he is under the cloud by gross allegation made by a responsible member of the House. The entire thing was so transacted, has given room for doubt. Therefore, I request the Government not to stand on a kind of prestige. It must generously come forward for enquiry into the matter through a House Committee and this is our demand and this just under the circumstances of the case.

Sri N. Srinivasulu Reddy:— Sri....... 

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am sorry Mr. Sreenivasul Reddy, I will certainly give an opportunity because he took my permission and one or two more persons also took my permission. But as you are very well aware that under the Rule, only a member who has moved the motion is allowed. However, I will certainly allow one or two people who have actually sought my permission in person. So, I request the Minister concerned to make a statement and then I will allow you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am sorry, Mr. Sreenivasul Reddy, Under which rule you want me to permit you, tell me please.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will certainly allow, because you were there. If you want the rule position, I am very clear about it, but inspite of that I want to waive that rule and I wanted to give you an opportunity and to one or two other people also.
Hainan-hour Discussion: 27th September, 1978

re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.


re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

Half-an-hour Discussion:  
re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

The question was presented regarding the irregularities in the construction of a groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District. The Member raised questions regarding the legal and financial aspects of the construction. The Departmental Member explained the facts and figures regarding the construction, and emphasized the need for transparency and accountability. The floor was opened for the discussion, and various Members expressed their concerns and suggestions. The discussion continued for a while, and the Departmental Member addressed the queries raised by the Members. 

In conclusion, the Departmental Member reiterated the importance of transparency and accountability in such projects, and assured the House of the government's commitment to address the concerns raised by the Members. The discussion came to an end with a round of applause.

Re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

There are all inferences and I am not here to answer inferences and still, I stand by what I said previously that I have no recorded evidence to say that the Revenue Minister had anything to do with the actual contracts....

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, even the Courts go by inferences.

Sri G. V. Sudhakar Rao:—Sir, here, even if Mr. Jaipal Reddy wants to stand by inferences, I can still give the counter inferences. He mentioned that only two contractors have tendered where as 28 contractors had purchased schedules. It does not necessarily follow that there has been collusion. Ultimately they might have decided that they would not tender the contract. That inference is as much valid as inference which Mr. Jaipal Reddy would like to draw, so that only two contractors' tendering does not necessarily lead to a conclusion that there has been a collusion. It could be as well that the Contractors decided not to tender. Similarly about the inference regarding the speed with which the work has been carried out or the contract work has been done, he has made his own inference. I can as well make an inference. Not only that, but I can even defend on the grounds of necessity and absolute necessity of work being done within the earliest possible time. Therefore, Sir, I do not want to reply to any allegations based on inferences.

But, as I said earlier, there are certain irregularities and I still stand by what I mean ‘irregularities’ and here I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain preliminary discussions we had with the Irrigation and Power Chief Minister, Major Irrigation and with two Superintending Engineers—B.E. Sri Rama Mohan Rao, who was then till 30th incharge and Sri Chandira Raju who subsequently took over and also met the Personal Assistant to Nellore Circle Superintending Engineer Mr. Barla.
Half-an-hour Discussion:
re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

Here in the Preliminary Report, the Secretary has pointed out three or four defects. (1) The last date for the receipt of the tenders was 9-5-78 and the tenders call was given on 20-4-78. According to the tender rules, a minimum period of three weeks, 21 days is to have been given and here the Secretary says there is no justification of adding prescribed period of 21 days by 2 days. This has to be explained by the Superintending Engineer—that means, from 20-4-78 to 9-5-78. That is one point the Secretary has raised.

The second point the Secretary has raised is that the Superintending Engineer, Nellore Circle's letter. There is an office copy of the letter sent by the Superintending Engineer Sri K. V. Rama Mohan dated 29-6-78, a fair copy was received by the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation, as per this office file of 7-7-78. But Mr. Chander Raju who took charge on 30-6-78 from Sri Rama Mohan however denies that this letter bore no approval marking when he saw the file on 3-7-78.

Thirdly, from the file, there is no evidence that shows that the letter dated 29-6-78 was approved by Sri Rama Mohan. The then Superintending Engineer asked the contractor to attend the Circle Office on or before 7-7-78 and required negotiations. When this is so, how did he come to a decision on 29-6-78, if the letter is signed to be sent to the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation that he proposed to negotiate with the lowest tenderer. This is particularly strange because he has kept silence for over 50 days in this matter and particularly when there were telegrams from Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy, M.L.A. that there was no collusion of tender and the Chief Engineer has written, as mentioned above, asking the Superintending Engineer to submit his report. That is the third point.

Fourthly, Sri Chander Raju has not explained regarding the deviations from the total rules provisions for obtaining sanctions from the immediate higher authority for cancellation of the tender already called before the allotment of work on nomination basis and to award the work at the rates exceeding the estimated rate, when such an action is not warranted by the Board Rules. He says that the latter dated 29-6-78 caused embarrassment because his telegram cancelling the tender of Sri Sundara Rami Reddy on 3-7-78 runs counter to the above letter.

Based on the Preliminary discussions, the Secretary of the Irrigation and Power found three or four irregularities. Therefore, I appeal to the members to try to clearly distinguish between the departmental irregularities on the one hand and the baseless allegations on the other hand. As far as the irregularities are concerned,
necessary explanation would be called for and whatever appropriate action relevant to the omissions and commissions involved here would be taken by the Department.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy :- An officer of a standing of Superintending Engineer has deliberately committed breach He knows. He cannot be considered to be ignorant of the rule. So, when an officer of that standing has committed the breach of rule, that there is an impropriety, there is that factor which has made this officer to have committed this breach of rule—that is the point to which we have to attract our attention. There are two other factors. The Revenue Minister has intervened and the Superintending Engineer who had committed this deliberate breach of rule, knows that there is a danger of erosion. So, what my good friend Mr. Sudhakar has said with his profundity of professorialship is absolutely incorrect. What action he has taken against the Superintending Engineer? It is obvious proof of the fact that there is some thing conniving from the Governmental side and the Governmental side is the Hon'ble Revenue Minister. This is so patent. Why are you trying to supress these facts? Let us raise to uphold the standard of this House.

Sri G.V. Sudhakshara Rao :- I am basing my statement on what is reported by the Superintending Engineer and there, it is very clearly and categorically stated that the Revenue Minister had only drawn his attention to the urgency of work. Here, I will ask my friend Sri Jaipal Reddy that suppose we happen to go to a place and he makes me a representation that house-sites have not been allotted in that particular area. The very fact that I call upon the Tahsildar and ask him to attend the work does not imply anything nor I have interfered with the operation of the revenue authorities. Every Minister who goes on tour comes across matters which are not directly related to the Department. There with the concerned Officer he asks him to give necessary attention to those issues. That does not necessarily follow that the Minister has interfered in that particular matter.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy :- I really thank the Minister because in his reply he has thrown a lot of light on many dark corners of this issue. He has shown as to how many irregularities have been committed in the matter from the very beginning. In the first place sufficient notice was not given (2) the Superintending Engineer without proper authorisation, has made some orders (3) the new Superintending Engineer himself without approval from the higher authority took some decisions and passed some orders. So, the only question that still remains to be answered is: why such extraordinary practices were
resorted to in this case? What are the compelling conditions under which such senior Engineers had to resort to all these things? Are we to understand that these practices are a part of the general Engineering Department? If the Minister concedes, then we will say that all allegations against anybody have no basis.

"We need not go into the inferences. The facts are before the House. According to that, there is certainly a collusion between the contractor and the concerned Engineering Officers. so, it is proper on the part of the Government to take immediate action against these people, or if there is anything which has not yet come out, then it is the bounden duty of the Government to constitute either a House Committee or to appoint an honest Officer to enquire into all these allegations and take appropriate action. If this kind of practices are not prevented in time, naturally, it will go on and those malpractices will be on the increase. In future, neither it will be healthy to our State nor to our people. I earnestly request that action must be taken and I want to know to what sort of action is being contemplated by the Government."
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re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu: — Where is the question of political inference? Even the Minister has intervened and the fact is admitted. Why do you mingle politics?
Half-an-hour Discussion:

re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.


In the discussion, the Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District were highlighted. The discussion took place on 27th September, 1978.

re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I withdraw that word. There are ordinary practices in that department.

Sri G. Sundra Ramayya:—You are making a statement and withdrawing, it is quite normal. I do not bother whether you withdraw it or not. Anyway this practice, which looks to be extraordinary for him may not be extraordinary and he may not be always correct.

Junior Engineer was the first man to go to the site and he has taken the help of the people there and dumped the cement into the supporting well to save the pump house. The Assistant Engineer came and he has first remarked 'how are you going to account for', because the opinion is his own. The chief Engineer also came and patted on the back of the Junior Engineer and his remark was 'you did it'. This is how the same act will be reflected by different people depending upon their own mental attitudes. A matured man says 'you did it' and an immature man says 'no, you have to account for it'. To save this power house, you have got codes can you save this power house. You have got codes.

Half-an-hour Discussion:

re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

Mr. G. Sundara Ramayya: —I am new and I am a junior most member. Senior Members will guide me. I even stand corrected by Mr. Parasuramanaidu. The speed with which the action taken has to be considered. This is a protection work. It is not an ordinary work of construction. This has to be done with great speed and you cannot wait till the erosion or till it erodes away...

This House with the great experience and the wisdom of our Opposition Leaders who are providing checks and balances they should not create such a situation that an officer who takes action is going to be pinned down for the sin of having taken action and an officer who acts is a sinner.
re: Irregularities in the Construction of groin etc. to save Momodi in Nellore District.

Sri G. V. Sudhaker Rao :—Mr. Speaker Sir, I said on the prima facie certain irregularities have been committed. It is none of my business to say under what circumstances and conditions and for what justification such irregularities have been committed. It is for the officers, for the investigating agency to go into it. Since the House would like to know what we will do, there is always a procedure for such matters. The procedure on the prima facie certain irregularities have been found out, explanations have to be sought from the officers. Naturally the Chief Engineer or the Secretary will ask for the explanations on the issue from the concerned Superintending Engineers and if necessary the Chief Engineer would go and inspect the site, go through the files and on the basis of that, apportion the blame or responsibility for whatever irregularities they and necessary action would be recommended which the Government will consider.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The House stands adjourned to meet again at 8:30 A.M. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till half past eight of the clock on Thursday, the 28th September, 1978)