THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFicers


Secretary: Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy.

Joint Secretary: Sri D. L. Narasimham.

Deputy Secretary: Sri M. Ramanagha Sastry.

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri S. Purmananda Sastry.
4. Sri M. Viswanatham.
5. Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy.

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman.
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Sixteenth Day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 24th February, 1981.

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

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loosing of right eye sight of Kum. Bhagyavathi, student of Neredumetta Upper Primary School

1—

6539-Q.—Sarvasri M. Venkaiiah Naidu (Udayagiri), M. Omkar, (Narasampet), Smt. M. Swarajyam (Thungathurthi), and M. Yerraih Reddy (Bhadrachallam):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kumari Bhagyavati a student of Neredumetta Upper Primary School of Hyderabad has made a complaint with the Police of Malkajigiri Police Station and to the Government alleging that on account of the beating by a teacher of the same school her right eye was injured and later she lost her sight;

(b) if so, whether investigation was conducted into the said incident; if so, the findings of the enquiry;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to restore the eyesight of the student?

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
J. No. 61 (5)
24th February, 1981.

Oral Answers to Question

(1) కారకులుతో ఉపభోగ పాలకుల పరిమాణం విలువు విస్తృతం చేసాలి. 44/80 పరిమాణం
నీటి విస్తృతం చేస్తుంది. పరిమాణాన్ని సగంధం చేసాలి. ఇది లేదు పలు సమాధానానికి విస్తృతం చేస్తున్నారు. అప్పుడు 1980 నుండి
1985 లేకుండా పరిమాణాన్ని విస్తృతం చేస్తున్నారు. 17-5-80 నుండి 1985 లేకుండా పరిమాణాన్ని విస్తృతం చేస్తున్నారు. అప్పుడు దేశం సాధారణం ఉపభోగ పాలకుల పరిమాణం ెంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లలో పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేస్తున్నారు. 25.2.81 నుండి పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేస్తున్నారు.

(2) కేంద్ర సంస్థ భాగం,

(3) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సంస్థల పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు. పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు
మానవం పరిమాణాన్ని విస్తృతం చేసారు. 17-5-80 నుండి 1985 లేకుండా పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు. అప్పుడు దేశం సాధారణం ఉపభోగ పాలకుల పరిమాణం ెంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లలో పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు.

(4) వైయక్తిత్వ సంస్థ విస్తృతం చేసారు. పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు
మానవం పరిమాణాన్ని విస్తృతం చేసారు. 17-5-80 నుండి 1985 లేకుండా పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు.

(5) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సంస్థల పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు. పరిమాణం విస్తృతం చేసారు
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ప్రపంచ రాష్ట్రాలు సంయుక్తాల దృష్టిపూర్వక అనువాదం చేసే లేదా రింటి ప్రామాణిక అమరిక సంస్థ లో సంయుక్తాల కార్యాల ప్రారంభం కావచ్చు.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల కార్యాల ప్రారంభం కావచ్చు ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

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ప్రపంచ రాష్ట్రాలు సంయుక్తాల దృష్టిపూర్వక అనువాదం చేసే లేదా రింటి ప్రామాణిక అమరిక సంస్థ లో సంయుక్తాల కార్యాల ప్రారంభం కావచ్చు.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల కార్యాల ప్రారంభం కావచ్చు ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది ప్రపంచ సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల సంయుక్తాల ప్రస్తుతిప్రమాణిక సమితి సంపాదించబడింది.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu :—A basic question arises. The cane which the teacher used is an iron cane. The information given is that it was an accidental occurrence and not intended. In view of the teacher-pupil relationship, it cannot be a bad intention to injure the girl. Would it not follow that there is no case made out under criminal law and no charge-sheet can be at all? Other remedies may be there - compensation, etc. - all these are separate things. Would the Hon'ble Minister take immediate action to see that the charge-sheet is withdrawn and no criminal prosecution is made?

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram) :—In the course of investigation it was found that was occurrence was accidental and not intended; and in view of the context of teacher-pupil relationship there cannot be a bad intention to injure the girl. Would it not follow that there is no case made out under criminal law and no charge-sheet can lie at all. Other remedies may be there - compensation, etc. - all these are separate things. Would the Hon'ble Minister take immediate action to see that the charge-sheet is withdrawn and no criminal prosecution is made?

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu :—A basic question arises. The cane which the teacher used is an iron cane. It is not an accidental occurrence; it was a bad intention to injure the girl. Would it not be an offence under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code? Would it not be an offence under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code?

Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy:—Orders are already issued.

Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Malakpet, Kaladera, Madannapeta, Uppuguda, Udyoganar, Irrum-Manzil and Patigadda have been agitating for giving the quarters on hire purchase basis for the last several years;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government withdrew the Memo. No. 1682/Accommodation-B/78-2 dt. 12-1-79 by issuing another Memo 1682/Accom. B/78-10 dt. 16-6-80, thereby cancelled some facilities (i.e.) assuring the retired employees not to be vacated from their existing quarters; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore.

Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy:—I do not know how far it is possible. Anyway, we will get it examine.
Oral Answers to Questions

1) 24th February, 1981.

(1) The Advocate General, Mr. S. M. Agarwal, informed the House that the cases of inquests were being attended to. The matter was placed on the Order of the Day.

2) It was replied that the decision in the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

3) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

4) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

5) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

6) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

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16) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

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37) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

38) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

39) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

40) It was stated that the case of M. R. Agarwal was not available to the House.

1. [Question]

2. [Question]

3. [Question]
Oral Answers to Questions.

12 24th February, 1981.

Q. 1. How many slums were there in the city of Mumbai in 1980?

Q. 2. What is the main problem faced by the farmers in the state of Karnataka?

Q. 3. What is the government doing to improve the education system in the state of Tamil Nadu?

Q. 4. How many hectares of land are under irrigation in the state of Andhra Pradesh?

Q. 5. What is the current status of the river Ganges?

Q. 6. What is the government doing to tackle the problem of unemployment in the state of Madhya Pradesh?
Filling Up Of Vacancies Of Secondary Grade Teachers In Panchayat Samithis

3—

*7713*-Q.—Sri Poola Subbaiah:— Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have decided to fill up the vacancies of the Secondary Grade Teachers existing in various Panchayat Samithis of the State kept vacant since abolition of Samithis; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and how are the boys taught?

9-00 a.m.

Whether the State Government have decided to fill up the vacancies of the Secondary Grade Teachers existing in various Panchayat Samithis of the State kept vacant since abolition of Samithis.

Whether the State Government have decided to fill up the vacancies of the Secondary Grade Teachers existing in various Panchayat Samithis of the State kept vacant since abolition of Samithis.

(సంహిత వ. రామచంద్రా :--సమాచారం -- ఎండిస్తుంది ఎండి సంచాియ లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా.

(సంహిత వ. రామచంద్రా :--సమాచారం -- ఎండిస్తుంది ఎండి సంచాియ లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా.

(సంహిత వ. రామచంద్రా :--సమాచారం -- ఎండిస్తుంది ఎండి సంచాియ లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా.

(సంహిత వ. రామచంద్రా :--సమాచారం -- ఎండిస్తుంది ఎండి సంచాియ లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు లేదా సంచాియ శాష్టు నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా. మాయ లేదా మాయ నిషిద్ధి కాతేడా.)
24th February, 1981.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. రాష్ట్రపతి శాసనం: శాసనం మూలం చేయడి. మాకు కార్యం తెలాడుకోడి. ఏ మామూలు ఉందుం కూడా అంటే ఎంటి ఉంటే ఇది మనం నిర్ధారించి చేయండి.

2. చింతిపడింది: తల్లిన కాలంలో నేలలో ఇందులో ఎనిమిది సంప్రదాయాలు ఉన్నను. ఈ సంప్రదాయాలు మనం లోకాంతరంగంలో ఉన్నాయి. మనం ఇది చేయండి తెలియజేస్తుంది. అయితే ఇది ప్రసాదం అవి మన ప్రధానం ఎంటి. మనం ఇది చేయండి వాడండి. ఎంటి చేయాలి?

3. మాతృపాలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. మనం ఇది చేయండి వాడండి. ఎంటి చేయాలి?

4. చింతిసినా దాని నిర్ధారించండి. మనం ఇది చేయండి వాడండి. ఎంటి చేయాలి?

5. విశ్లేషణ (లేఖన శాసనం): ఒక కాలం మామిడి, మనం ఇది చేయండి వాడండి. మనం ఇది చేయండి వాడండి. ఎంటి చేయాలి?

6. రాష్ట్రపతి రాష్ట్రపతి నిర్ధారించండి. మనం ఇది చేయండి వాడండి. ఎంటి చేయాలి?

Mr. M. V. Reddy:— Referring to the statement made in the House on 20th February, 1981, I would like to know whether the Government has any intention of implementing the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission in regard to the direct taxation on agriculture? (19812)

Mr. P. V. V. Subbaiah:— Referring to the statement made by the Prime Minister on 20th February, 1981, I would like to know whether the Government has any intention of implementing the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission in regard to the direct taxation on agriculture?

Mr. K. N. Rao:— I would like to know whether the Government has any intention of implementing the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission in regard to the direct taxation on agriculture?

Mr. K. V. Narayana Reddy:— I would like to know whether the Government has any intention of implementing the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission in regard to the direct taxation on agriculture?

Mr. V. V. Raju:— I would like to know whether the Government has any intention of implementing the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission in regard to the direct taxation on agriculture?

9-20 a.m.
24th February, 1981.

Oral Answers to Questions.

*5763-(B)-Q-Smt. M. Swarajyam, Smt. G. Dhanasuryavathi, Sarvasri A. Lakshminarayana (Miryalaguda) and N. Ragahva Reddy:— Will the Minister for Rural Water Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the protected water supply scheme taken up 6 years ago, in Tatipamula village in Suryapeta taluk of Nalgonda district is not completed till today;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the inhabitants are subjected to hardships in fetching water from a distance of two miles;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in completing the said protected water supply scheme;

(d) what is the estimated expenditure and the amount so far spent; and

(e) the time by which the above scheme will be completed and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

Protected Water Supply Scheme To Tatipamula Village, Suryapeta Taluq.

(a) 6th Feb. 1971 8. 1 crore 81,888.

(b) Rs. 80,000, Rs. 81,888.

(c) By 1971-72.
Oral Answers to Questions.

24th February, 1981.

1. 20731: స. కు. మామాబాలి పంచాయతి ప్రాంగణ రేఖను నిర్మించాలని తప్పనించాడు. అది పంచాయతి కార్యాలయాన్ని వాసం చేయు కనుగొనాలని వాటించాడు. 9-30 న రోజుపాటు కనిపించాడు. ప్రతిదినే డిమినింగ్ మార్గ పంచాయతుం సందర్భంగా నిర్మించాం. దీనికి కెంద్ర సర్వేంట్ ప్రాంగణం ఉండాలి. అవి అయితే నిర్మాణం మాత్రమే జరిగాం. కంటే అది సంపూర్నం లాంటి నిర్మాణం కంపెంట పనులు చేయాలి. కొనసాగిన సంస్థలు ఏమి నిర్మాణం కంపెంట పనులు సంచించాం. రుచిలో కాయలు సన్నిపాడులు చేయాలి.

2. 20731: దీని ప్రాంగణం ప్రాంగణం మామాబాలి పంచాయతి ప్రాంగణం రేఖను నిర్మించాలని తప్పనించాడు. రేఖను నిర్మించడం ప్రత్యేక మార్గంపై నిర్మించాడు. అది పంచాయతి కార్యాలయాన్ని వాసం చేయు కనుగొనాలని వాటించాడు. రేఖను నిర్మించడం ప్రాంగణం ప్రత్యేక మార్గంపై నిర్మించాడు. కంటే రేఖను నిర్మించడం ప్రత్యేక మార్గంపై నిర్మించాడు. కంటే రేఖను నిర్మించడం ప్రత్యేక మార్గంపై నిర్మించాడు. రేఖను నిర్మించడం ప్రత్యేక మార్గంపై నిర్మించాడు. రేఖను నిర్మించడం ప్రత్యేక మార్గంపై నిర్మించాడు.
3—

*4558-Q.—Sri K.B. Siddaiah (Puttur):— Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state;

(a) whether there are any proposals to set up new alcohol Distilleries in the State;

(b) if so, the particulars of the same; and

(c) the time by which the Distilleries will be set up?

Minister for Excise (Sri C. Jaganadha Rao):—(a) & (b):—Letters of intent have been issued by Government to the following private parties for the establishment of distilleries in the State for manufacture for Rectified Spirit:

(i) M/s O.R. Distilleries, Renigunta for establishment of a distillery at Sattypalli in Chittoor district.

(ii) M/s Hanumanth Kalivaraprasad Babu Chemicals Ltd., for establishment of a distillery at Hanuman Junction in Krishna district.

(iii) M/s Indra Distilleries (P) Ltd., for establishment of a distillery at Tanuku in West Godavari district.

(iv) M/s A.P. Met Engineering (P) Ltd., for establishment of a distillery at Zaheerabad in Medak district.

(v) M/s Vijayakumar Baldawa, Manneguda, Vikarabad taluk, for establishment of a distillery at Manneguda in RangaReddy district.

(vi) M/s A. Thimma Reddy, Bhaskarnagar, Kurnool for establishment of a distillery at Kurnool district.

(vii) M/s Bhagavathi Distilleries, for establishment of a distillery at Patancheru in Medak district.

(viii) D.D. Reddy of M/s Sonali Distilleries for establishment of a distillery at patancheru in Medak district.

(ix) M/s Cuddapah Cooperative Sugars, Cuddapah for establishment of a distillery at Cuddapah.
(x) M/s Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Limited, Chittoor, for establishment of a distillery at Chittoor.

The Commissioner of Excise has issued D2 licences to the following applicants for the manufacture of Rectified Spirit.

(i) M/s O.R. Distilleries, Renigunta.

(ii) M/s Hanumanth Kalivaraprasad babu Chemicals Ltd., Kolamuru.

(iii) M/s Indira Distilleries (P) Ltd., Tanuku.

(iv) M/s A.P. Met Engineering Private Limited, Zaheerabad

(c):—M/s Indira Distilleries (Private) Limited Tanuku have alone started distillation from 22.12.1980.
24th February, 1981

Written Answers to Questions

Dismissal of Police cases in the City on the Absence of Police at the time of trial

6—

6824-Q.—Sarvasri P. Janardan Reddy and M. Omkar:—Will the Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police cases in the City which were dismissed as a result of absence of police at the time of trial although the cases were instituted by them;

(b) the action Government propose to take against such police officers.

A—

(a) 35 cases were dismissed as a result of absence of Police at the time of trial during the years 1978-80.

(b) The Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad is taking disciplinary action against the Police personnel concerned.
Drought Prevailing in the State

7—

*6882—Q.- Sri G. Mallikarjuna Rao (Gurzada):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts affected by drought during the year 1980;
(b) the estimated loss in terms of crops in each district; and
(c) the steps taken by the Government to take up relief works in this regard?

A.—

(a) 1. Kurnool  9. Adilabad
2. Cuddapah  10. Prakasam (11 taluks)
3. Ananthapur  11. Medak (8 taluks)
5. Nellore  13. Warangal (10 taluks)
7. Nalgonda
8. Rangareddy

(b) Name of District  Loss in acres
1. Kurnool  10,34,697
2. Cuddapah  2,19,183
3. Ananthapur  12,74,039
4. Chittoor  9,06,459
5. Nellore  2,91,880
6. Mahaboobnagar  2,45,937
7. Nalgonda  3,33,476
8. Rangareddy  86,494
9. Adilabad  7,62,775
10. Prakasam  5,39,612*
11. Medak  1,58,286*
12. Karimnagar  2,12,699*
13. Warangal  52,701*
14. Nizamabad  57,028*

Total:  61,75,066

(c) Orders have been issued for postponement of collection of land revenue, loans, cesses, drainage cesses, special land tax and all arrears thereof in the above arrears as an immediate measure of relief. The students studying in Schools and Colleges in the

*Damaged area in the affected Taluks only.
areas have been exempted from payment of tuition fee, special fee, examination fee. Number of old age pensions has been increased by another 65,000. Orders have also been issued for sanction of Gratutous relief at the rate of Rs. 30/- each per month from the 1st January to May, 1981 to the disabled and destitutes irrespective of their age who are not in receipt of old age pension in the districts of Ananthapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar where distress is comparatively widespread and acute.

Government have released a sum of Rs. 24.94 crores for undertaking relief works, provision of drinking water and fodder etc., in the drought affected areas. Briefly the expenditure sanctioned against various items is as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Generation works</td>
<td>1680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural water Supply</td>
<td>540.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Water Supply</td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td>219.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Nutrition</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2694.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Misappropriation by Village Munsiff; Garikaparru Village
Vijayawada Tq:

3—

*6750-Q: Srl V. Sobhanadreswara Rao (Vuyyur):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the village Munsiff Garikaparru village, Vijayawada taluk, Krishna district took Rs. 100/- out of Rs. 1000/- each given to four Harijan families whose members died in 1977 November, cyclone;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Anti-Corruption Bureau investigated into the matter and established the misappropriation by village Munsiff; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against the corrupt village Munsiff?

A:

(a) Four villagers of Garikaparru village sent petitions to the vigilance Commissioner alleging that Sri G. Koteswar Rao, Village Munsiff, has collected illegal gratification ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100
from the relatives of the persons who died in the 1977 cyclone while paying death gratuity.

(b) The Director' Anti-corruption Bureau had enquired the allegations and held the allegations as substantiated against village Munsiff and recommended that he may dealt with departmentally.

(c) The Vigilance Commissioner while agreeing with the findings of Director, A.C.B., advised the Government however to prosecute him as allegations are serious and the irregularities committed by him merit criminal prosecution. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Vigilance Commissioner and directed the collector to initiate prosecution. Subsequently the village Munsiff of Garikaparru, filed a representation before the Government alleging that he was being prosecuted without an opportunity of being heard that the Sub-collector, Vijayawada had already conducted a departmental enquiry and dropped further action. Government, therefore, directed, the collector in Memo. No. 1399/H2/80-3/dt.25-7-1980, to stop all further proceedings and send a report on the representation. On receipt of the report of the collector Krishna through C.L.R. letter No A6/2573/80/dt 29-1-81, the matter was further considered by Government and the orders issued in Government Memo.No. 1399/H2/80-3/dt. 25.7.80 directing the collector not to proceed further were revoked in Government. Memo. No. 1399/H2/80-9/dt. 20.2.1981.

9—

*5764-(P)-Q.—Sri A. Eswara Reddi (Tirupati):—Will the Minister for Major Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted to have a liquid rocket propellant-Vikas project at Karakambadi near Rennigunta in Chittoor district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government are willing to part with 500 acres of forest land for the same; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the mini rocket launching station stands?

A—

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir:

(c) The Government of India have decided to set up the Rocket Testing Complex in Kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu taking into account the technical requirements, the environmental aspects as well as the cost involved in setting up the facility at different locations.

Ramapada Sagar Project

10—

*5739-Q.—Sri K. Narasaiah (Etoherla)—Sc:—Will the Minister for Major Irrigation be pleased to state;
(a) whether the Government have abandoned the Ramapada Sagar project;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) if not, the proposals before the Government for utilisation of the water available there?

A.—

(a)&(b) A modified project with a Barrage at Polavaram (near Ramapadasagar site) and a storage reservoir at Inchampalli instead of a single storage reservoir (Ramapadasagar) is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) It is now proposed to form a reservoir at Inchampalli for storing the waters of Godavari river for Hydro-Power generation and also Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh. The waters let down from Inchampalli including the intermediate flows below Inchampalli are proposed to be tapped at Polavaram for serving the existing irrigation in the Godavari Delta, and for providing water supply to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and new irrigation in upland areas on either side.

Linking of Krishna—Penna Basins
Through A Deep Cut

6480—Q.—Sri V. Sivaramakrishna Rao (Badvel):— Will the Minister for Major Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to link Krishna-Penna basins through a deep cut; and
(b) when the work will be commenced?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Work relating to approach channel and head regulator of Srisailam Right Branch canal irrigation scheme which will go under submersion of Srisailam Reservoir has already been commenced as an advance action pending clearance Srisailam Right Branch Canal Irrigation scheme by the Planning Commission.

Widening of Railway Bridge on Shankarmutt-New Nallakunta Road, Hyderabad

6071—Q.—Sri B. R. Doraaswamy Naidu (Kuppam) :—Will the Minister for Roads & Buildings be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up widening of the railway bridge on the Shankarmutt-New Nallakunta road with the railway authorities;
(b) if so, when and the action taken so far; and
(c) if not the reasons therefor?
Felicitations to Speaker. 24th February, 1981. 27

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 16-5-1979, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad requested the Chief Engineer (Construction), South Central Railways for taking up this work.

(c) Does not arise.

Election of Speaker

Felicitations to the Speaker

9.40 a.m.
28 24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

1. మహాప్రాసాదం—అసృధ్ధం, పండిత పండితుడు మార్గమారు మిత్ర

tాశాంతంగా ప్రదేశాల విశ్వాసం ఎసుపించారు. అంతరిధానం
మన పండిత పండితుడు హైదరాబాద్, మన చారం హీ మాట లాగానికి
సంకేతం ఇందులో అంటే 39వ జనరల్ పరమాణం, చారం వేలాడు, స్పష్టంగా పండితమని రాకారం ఆయన మన మతంలో
నిద్దువు మార్గమని తెలిసింది. అట్టడు యూనిట్స్ తొందరం పండిత పండితుడు ఇంటడి
యాత్ర ప్రయత్నం మనం ప్రతియట్టి. ఇందులో సమూహం స్పష్టంగా పండిత పండితుడు
రాకారం మన మతంలో నిద్దువు మార్గమని తెలిసింది. ఈ సమయంలో మనుడు
నిద్దువు మార్గమని విశ్వాసం ఎందుకు నిద్దువు మార్గమని విశ్వాసం ఎందుకు
నిద్దువు మార్గమని విశ్వాసం ఎందుకు

2. నిద్దువు మార్గమని విశ్వాసం ఎందుకు నిద్దువు మార్గమని విశ్వాసం ఎందుకు
నిద్దువు మార్గమని విశ్వాసం ఎందుకు
Felicitations to Speaker. 24th February, 1981.

...
Sir S. Jaipal Reddy: —Sir, at the outset I offer my heartfelt congratulations on your unanimous election as Speaker of the House. As a senior and sober legislator you are eminently qualified to preside over this August House. Like the tower of Pisa, you may lean but do not fall. Although this choice was made by the ruling party I should say it was an excellent choice. On this occasion I would like to say that the office of the Speaker does not belong to any party. I am not very happy with the manner in which the choice was made. Since the office of the Speaker belongs to the whole House the opposition parties should have been taken into confidence even before the choice was made. We did not want to force the contest. As my other friends have said the tradition of Deputy Speakership being spared for the opposition parties should be upheld. Even in the Lok Sabha the office of Deputy Speaker has been reserved for the opposition parties, though, the choice was made by the ruling party. The one reason for denying this is that there is no recognised opposition party. You are aware Mr. Speaker Sir that there is no recognised opposition party even in the Lok Sabha either. So, this is not a very valid argument. Be that as it may, our own experience in the past has been that the Speaker is supposed to be neutral conceptually but he often leans towards the ruling party. I am sure with your experience as a legislator and an eminent public figure you would not do that. Thank you.
Felicitations to Speaker 24th February, 1981

मनुष्यों के साहित्य अर्थवर्तमान में देश भर में अपने समय का रूप देखने के लिए आम तौर पर जीवन के रूप में आते हैं। कारण तो हैके कि इस भाषा के द्वारा शासन जीवन सिद्धांतों पर अपना आयोजन करना आसान होता है, कारण तो हैके कि इस भाषा के द्वारा शासन जीवन सिद्धांतों पर अपना आयोजन करना आसान होता है। कारण तो हैके कि इस भाषा के द्वारा शासन जीवन सिद्धांतों पर अपना आयोजन करना आसान होता है। कारण तो हैके कि इस भाषा के द्वारा शासन जीवन सिद्धांतों पर अपना आयोजन करना आसान होता है।

10-00 a.m
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

Esteemed Speaker,

On this auspicious occasion, I extend my heartfelt felicitations to you. Your leadership and guidance have been instrumental in shaping the future of our institution.

Under your able guidance, we have made significant progress in various fields. Your vision and determination have set a benchmark for excellence.

I, myself, have drawn strength from your words and actions. Your commitment to education and social welfare is truly inspiring.

Please accept my humble congratulations on this special day.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

with due apologies to Mr. Jaipal Reddy.
Felicitations to Speaker.

24th February, 1981.

Mr. [Name],

It is a great honor for me to address you today. On this special day, I would like to express my deep appreciation and respect for your significant contributions and leadership in our organization.

Your dedication and commitment to our cause have inspired many, and your efforts have significantly contributed to our success. Your vision and guidance have been invaluable, and we are grateful for the time and energy you have invested in our organization.

Today, we celebrate your achievements and acknowledge your hard work. May your future endeavors be equally rewarding.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to extend my congratulations to you on your recent appointment as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. It is a great honor and a responsibility that requires a high level of understanding and expertise.

Your appointment is a testament to your ability and dedication. I am confident that you will uphold the principles of the Constitution and represent the interests of the people with fairness and justice.

May you have a fruitful term in office.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Felicitations to Speaker. 24th February, 1981.

Sir, We extend our heartfelt felicitations to you on this occasion. We hope that the occasion will be a source of inspiration for you. We wish you success in all your undertakings. We extend our best wishes to you and your family. May you be blessed with health and prosperity.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

24th February, 1981
36 24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

సంచలనం కారణంగా విద్యాభూషణం సమావేశం సమావేశం క్రమంగా ఆడిన సంవత్సరం. ప్రణాళిక సంచలనం అంశం ఉండదు. ప్రణాళిక సంచలనం సమావేశం సమావేశం క్రమంగా ఆడిన సంవత్సరం. విద్యాభూషణం సమావేశం సమావేశం క్రమంగా ఆడిన సంవత్సరం. ప్రణాళిక సంచలనం అంశం ఉండదు.

విద్యాభూషణం సమావేశం సమావేశం క్రమంగా ఆడిన సంవత్సరం. ప్రణాళిక సంచలనం అంశం ఉండదు.
Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—Is Mr. Syamala Rao one amongst them we would like to know.

(I) N. Vankayya V. Ramana:—Yes, our esteemed Speaker. 

(V) Venkata Subba Rao:—Sir, we bless our Speaker.
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

10-40 a.m. The next speaker, Dr. B. K. R. Krishna Rao, took the stage. He began by acknowledging the presence of all the dignitaries and public in the hall. He then went on to congratulate the Speaker on his outstanding attempts to ease the burden of the poor. He also paid a tribute to the Speaker's role in the development of the state. He further expressed his confidence that the Speaker would continue to lead with the same spirit in the future.

The assembly burst into applause as Dr. Rao's speech drew to a close.
Felicitations to Speaker.

24th February, 1981.

Felicitation to Speaker.

On this auspicious occasion, I feel honored to express my felicitations to the esteemed Speaker. The esteemed Speaker's leadership and guidance have been instrumental in shaping our society. His unwavering commitment to justice and fairness is a beacon of hope for all.

The Speaker's dedication to the welfare of the people has been unparalleled. His wisdom and sagacity have guided us through many challenging times. His vision and foresight have always been ahead of the times, and we are grateful for his continuous support.

As we celebrate this occasion, let us commit ourselves to upholding the values that the Speaker stands for. May his leadership inspire us to work together for a better future.

Thank you, Speaker, for your selfless service and dedication to the nation.
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I am doubly happy on this occasion—firstly, that you have been elected unanimously; secondly, you happened to be my class-fellow in Law College. The latter is the very happiest thing in my life. I don't want to indulge in saying how the Speaker should be have and how the Speaker should conduct the proceedings, because, I know...
Felicitations to Speaker. 24th February, 1981.

you have come to this position by sheer dint of experience and merit. It may not be out of place that you have joined the grand galaxy of those two people—Mr. Ronald Reagan in America and Mr. M.G. Ramachandran in Madras. Both of them are actors, but you are an actor with difference. You are also a lawyer like our venerable Sri B. Raghava whose Ramedass you have enacted. That day I came and viewed it. You have reminded me of professional Sri Raghavachary. When I said it, you simply told it is a great compliment. It shows of what stuff you are made of. I am happy that you have occupied the place occupied by the great Sri B. Sambamurthy, first of our Speakers and hope that you will certainly tread in that path equally if not far better than Sri B. Sambamurthy because I know while you are studying law you are a student of good strength.

Finally, you are a great sportsman. If I remember right, you won the Tennis championship of Bombay University. That sportsmanship, I hope, will stand in good stead and you should show that spirit of sportsmanship particularly to the Opposition and also to this side. As I see you will certainly turn that side, you also turn this side. Leave alone Ministers, Ex-Minister and expected Ministers, there are also poor MLAs who want to speak, so, you have to bear in mind those poor MLAs also. I hope you will keep up the best traditions and you will raise this seat of judgment to those levels which your predecessors have raised. Thank you very much.
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

42 2%h February, 1981. Felicitations to Speaker.

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 Felicitations to Speaker.
Felicitations to Speaker.

24th February, 1981.

Many greetings, Speaker, on this auspicious day.

The members express their felicitations on this special occasion.

The anniversary of your service is celebrated with great joy.

The members express their deep gratitude for your unselfish dedication.

The members wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

The members express their confidence that your continued leadership will bring about a bright future for the country.

The members wish you good health, happiness, and joy.

The members express their deepest gratitude for your service.
44 24th February, 1931.  

Felicitations to Speaker


ডুম্পুরীতি, রাহুল সহায়ারজ (সিদ্ধান্ত): — স্মার্ত, স্মার্ত সাবেকের  

শাহী শরীফ একের জন্য নিযুক্ত হয়েছিলেন এনিসদ্ধ শাহী। সেই সময়ের অবস্থানে বিশেষ  

তাকে নিযুক্ত করা হয়নি। এথেন্সের সাথে তাদের মধ্যে অভিযোগ নেওয়া হয়েছিল। সেই  

সময়ের সঙ্গে একটা তাপমাত্রা তৈরি করেছিল। আর একটা সূত্র তৈরি করেছিল। সেই  

সময়ের সময় একটা সূত্র তৈরি করেছিল। সেই সময়ের সঙ্গে একটা তাপমাত্রা তৈরি করেছিল।  

11-10 a.m  

কে তিনি তাদের মধ্যে তৈরি করেছিল। তাদের মধ্যে তৈরি করেছিল। তাদের মধ্যে তৈরি করেছিল।  

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Felicitations to Speaker.

24th February, 1981

Sri A. Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi):—Speaker sir, I heartily felicitate you and congratulate you over this unanimous election of this August body. Thank you very much. I am highly elated and I am sure that you will discharge your duties with utmost devotion. I am extremely happy to see you again as the Speaker of this august body.

Speaker.—(Applause. Several members rise in the Jubilee Hall to pay their tributes to the newly elected Speaker). The Speaker is heartily thanked by all the members present in the house.

Sri A. Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi):—It is my privilege to address the newly elected Speaker. The Speaker is heartily thanked by all the members present in the house.

Sri A. Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi):—I am extremely happy to see you again as the Speaker of this august body. Thank you very much. I am highly elated and I am sure that you will discharge your duties with utmost devotion. I am extremely happy to see you again as the Speaker of this august body.
Since, I come from the very feet of Lord Venkateswara I invoke the blessings of the Lord Venkateswara for a purposeful tenure of office and purposeful career for you, Sir. Thank you.
Felicitations to Speaker.  
24th February, 1981.

Forty years after the establishment of the assembly, the speaker is in the midst of another long term of service. The people of the state have made a wise decision in re-electing the speaker, whose leadership has been marked by wisdom and equanimity. The speaker's contribution to the state's development and welfare is acknowledged and appreciated by all. The speaker is a symbol of the state's democratic values and has consistently upheld these values in his role.

The speaker's work has been characterized by dedication and commitment to the welfare of the people. His leadership has been marked by a focus on development and social welfare programs. The speaker has been a vocal advocate for the underprivileged and marginalized sections of society, and has consistently fought for their rights and interests.

During his term, the speaker has been instrumental in bringing about positive changes in the state. His leadership has been characterized by a focus on education, health, and infrastructure development. The speaker has been a strong proponent of transparent and accountable governance, and has consistently fought against corruption and political patronage.

The speaker's achievements are a testament to his dedication and commitment to the welfare of the people. His leadership has been marked by a focus on development and social welfare programs. The speaker has been a vocal advocate for the underprivileged and marginalized sections of society, and has consistently fought for their rights and interests.

The speaker's contributions to the state's development and welfare are acknowledged and appreciated by all. His leadership has been characterized by wisdom, equanimity, and dedication. The speaker is a symbol of the state's democratic values and has consistently upheld these values in his role.
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

48
Felicitations to Speaker.

24th February, 1981.

Like the Tower of Paisa, you may lean but do not fall.

I may appear to lean but I do not lean. So I do not fall.
24th February, 1981.

Felicitations to Speaker.

...
ANNOUNCEMENTS

re: (1) Constitution of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr. Speaker:— Under Rule 231 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Ar.dhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I nominate the following members to be on the Business Advisory Committees:

1. Speaker .. Chairman
2. Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy
3. Sri G. Rajaram
4. Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy
5. Sri M. Manik Rao
6. Sri B.T.L.N. Chowdary
7. Sri N. Ilapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi
8. Sri P. Sundarayya
9. Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao
10. Sri G. Latchanna
11. Sri S. Jaipal Reddy

The Committee will meet at 12.30 p.m. today in my chambers.
24th February, 1981.

Point of Order:
re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February, 1981.

(2) Receipt of Amendments to Motion of thanks to Governor's Address.

Mr. Speaker:—I have to acquaint the House that on 20th February, 1981, the Governor was pleased to address the members of this House, a true copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House.

Amendments to the Motion of thanks to the Governor's address will be received by the Secretary, Legislature up to 3.00 p.m. on 25.2.1981.

(3) Arrest of Sri N. Narasimha Reddy, M.L.A.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that Sri N. Narasimha Reddy, M.L.A., was arrested on 18-2-1981 in connection with the agitation by the employees of Central Public Sector and immediately produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate for Railways at Secunderabad. He was convicted and sentenced till the raising of the Court.

POINT OF ORDER
re: Postponement of Assembly Session from 16th to 20th February, 1981.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, I have a point of order in regard to legal validity of the Assembly Session. As you know, the Assembly was summoned to meet on 16th of this month by the Governor. The Governor, on the advice of the Cabinet cancelled the summons and he has once again summoned the Assembly Session to meet on 20th of this month. This matter arose on the floor of the House a number of times earlier.

* See Appendix for the address by Governor.
Point of Order: 24th February, 1981.

re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February 1981.

Mr. Speaker Sir, this proposition of law has already been thrashed out in this House several times and the rulings are there. It has been covered by successive chairmen and yet I want to make it clear that there are not only the rulings of this House but there is a judicial pronouncement on this very point whereby it has been made clear that an authority which has the power to convene the Assembly, or a Committee or a Samithi, has the authority also to postpone that meeting. When there is that judicial pronouncement of the highest tribunal of this State, I think there cannot be any more agitation over this point by anybody. I therefore invite the attention of the honourable Chair to the position reported in Andhra Weekly Reporter 1967 at page 74. I will not take much time of this House. I will read a part of it which will certainly make things clear.

It is true that there is no provision either in the Act or in the Rules made thereunder which expressly permits the President to postpone a meeting which has already been summoned to meet on a specified date. But, it is not in doubt that a President who has power to convene a meeting has by necessary implication, power to postpone the meeting which he has already convened. So, under section 22 of the Panchayat Samithis Act a President had been authorised to convene meetings and he has convened the meeting and also postponed it. It was taken to the High Court and it was held. So, here the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in exercise of his powers under Constitution of India has convened. Here, the inherent, implied power is there. Therefore there is absolutely no doubt as to the validity of the sitting of this House.

Mr. Speaker Sir, this proposition of law has already been thrashed out in this House several times and the rulings are there. It has been covered by successive chairmen and yet I want to make it clear that there are not only the rulings of this House but there is a judicial pronouncement on this very point whereby it has been made clear that an authority which has the power to convene the Assembly, or a Committee or a Samithi, has the authority also to postpone that meeting. When there is that judicial pronouncement of the highest tribunal of this State, I think there cannot be any more agitation over this point by anybody. I therefore invite the attention of the honourable Chair to the position reported in Andhra Weekly Reporter 1967 at page 74. I will not take much time of this House. I will read a part of it which will certainly make things clear.

It is true that there is no provision either in the Act or in the Rules made thereunder which expressly permits the President to postpone a meeting which has already been summoned to meet on a specified date. But, it is not in doubt that a President who has power to convene a meeting has by necessary implication, power to postpone the meeting which he has already convened. So, under section 22 of the Panchayat Samithis Act a President had been authorised to convene meetings and he has convened the meeting and also postponed it. It was taken to the High Court and it was held. So, here the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in exercise of his powers under Constitution of India has convened. Here, the inherent, implied power is there. Therefore there is absolutely no doubt as to the validity of the sitting of this House.

If there are specific compelling reasons the summons may be cance-
and the session may be postponed. The Governor is not competent to cancel. The earlier rulings given stated that if the compelling reasons are there, if they are stated it can be done. Even going by that proposition we would like to be enlightened about the compelling reasons that prompted the Governor.

P. V. Ramaiah:—The Governor is not competent to cancel. The earlier rulings given stated that if the compelling reasons are there, if they are stated it can be done. Even going by that proposition we would like to be enlightened about the compelling reasons that prompted the Governor.

Sri S. Jaipa Reddy:—Our position is that the Governor is not competent to cancel. The earlier rulings given stated that if the compelling reasons are there, if they are stated it can be done. Even going by that proposition we would like to be enlightened about the compelling reasons that prompted the Governor.

12-00 Noon

Mr. Speaker;—There is one anomaly here, namely that the Governor has the power to cancel if the compelling reasons are there, if they are stated it can be done. Even going by that proposition we would like to be enlightened about the compelling reasons that prompted the Governor.

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Point of Order: 24th February, 1981.

re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February 1981.
24th February, 1981.
Point of Order:
re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February 1981.

हिसेबी तरी प्रस्ताव ेसोड़तीहे सकिये तर, के दांतें पहले हे या दिन
सदनको मैंने दिया में प्रस्ताव का प्रमुख अन्य ति, जोमें
मैंने तरी प्रस्ताव ेसोड़तीहे सकिये तर, के दांतें पहले हे या दिन
सदनको मैंने दिया में प्रस्ताव का प्रमुख अन्य ति, जोमें


Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—Now they have come to their true colours. People will understand whether this is a Kisan Rally or a Keeral Rally. Everybody knows. These are the people who down
Point of Order: re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February 1981.

graded the position of the Governor by forcing him to cancel the Session. They have no right to find fault with Sri Gouthu Latchanna, I will challenge and resign. My membership I will change and prove that it is not a Kisan rally but only a Keerai rally.

Sri B. Ayyappa Reddy:—Mr. Speaker Sir, it is no doubt that under Article 327 a point of order can be with regard to the interpretation on enforcement of the rules or such articles of the constitution as regulate the business of the House. So, this point of order related to the Article of the constitution. But fortunately for us and unfortunately for the Opposition Party this article has already been interpreted judicially and it is well aid that the Governor has the right to cancel or amend the notification issued by him. Apart from the judicial interpretation, in this House itself, our predecessor has already given a ruling on this point. He has gone to the extent of saying that the Governor need not even mention the reasons as to why he has cancelled. Therefore on these two points there is no substance on the point of order.

With regard to propriety, I may say that we took care to see that we inform all the members of the Opposition. This notification cancelling the previous notification was issued on February 5th. Even on the 3rd February we consulted the Hon'ble Speaker and he gave his consent. It is therefore not correct to say that the cancellation took place without consulting anybody. The file was routed only through the Speaker and apart from that, on the 3rd February itself, I attempted to inform all the opposition leaders. I informed Sri Jaipal Reddy, Sri Gouthu Latchanna and Sri Rajeswara Rao. Of course they did not accept or did not give their consent; but I did my duty of informing them about cancelling and postponing the session to 20th of this month. The reasons, we postponed here also obvious. It was no doubt that the Kisan Rally was organised and most of the Ministers and Members wanted to attend the Kisan Rally. We did not attend the Kisan Rally? Because number of people were going from various constituencies. As representatives of the people we had to see had make their arrangements. We had also to attend the rally on behalf of the people. Therefore on account of these, we took into
Point of Order:

re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February 1981.

consideration the wishes of people as well as the wishes of the majority of the members and had to request the Governor to change the date from 16th to 20th.

Therefore there has been no misinterpretation with regard to this. I may also say that is the instance of our Chief Minister, it was agreed that the Ministers who attended the Kisan Rally must not draw any T.A., or D.A., at the cost of exchequer. Therefore I do not think we have committed any irregularity morally, legally or ethically.
There is a point of order. According to the article 213 of the Constitution, "If, at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or whether is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.

So, I am raising a point of order. What are the special circumstances that have compelled the Government to approach the Governor to abolish the Marketing Committees because they were appointed by the Previous Chief Minister. Here the Marketing Committees are abolished by an Ordinance. What was the urgency. Unless there is some urgency or the Cabinet takes a decision and the paper goes to the Government, what are the circumstances to force the Government to approach the Governor to issue the Ordinance. It is the Government that created the condition.

The Session was due to meet in November. But the Session was postponed at the instance of the Government.

I request the Chair to give new direction to the new Chief Minister not to adopt such practices here after atleast.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:--Sir it is not exactly the legality or it has the question of propriety.
Point of Order: 24th February, 1981.

re: Postponement of Assembly Sessions from 16th to 20th February 1981.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, it is not exactly the Point of Order. This is the speech which the Opposition will normally make against the Governor's address.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—Then, it is appropriate to issue the Ordinance without any reasons?

Sri Ch. Parsurama Naidu.—Sir, the Market administration has come to a stale-mate because of the decision of the High Court and there was an Appeal against it and how long are the matters to go on like that? Why should the people be continued to suffer without benefits. So, the Government thought of benefiting the people and therefore the Government thought it proper that the Ordinance should be issued. In the interest of the people it is done.

Sri Ch. Parsurama Naidu:—The Court decision was already there for the first time.

Sri M. Venkaih Naidu:—Sir, This is more dangerous. Sri Parsurama Naidu is a better Advocate. He can argue for both the sides. So is it the view of the Government only to deviate the High Court?

Mr. Speaker:—Your point of order appears to be more on the propriety side—not on the technical side. This is a matter which can be agitated otherwise when you are going to discuss the Governor's Address?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—We merely do not want to indulge in condemnation of the Government—which anyhow we will do.

Mr. Speaker:—You have already done. So there is no point of order.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—We want a pronouncement from the Chair on the question of propriety.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not here to say which is good or which is bad. I have only to conduct the proceedings in a methodical manner.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I moved a motion under Rule 329 about the crack in Srisailam dam—it tantamounts to a crack in the development system of Andhra Pradesh itself.

Mr. Speaker:—We will discuss it.

Papers laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker:—Sri N. Janardhana Reddy, Minister for Revenue will lay the papers on the Table.

(Sri N. Janardhana Reddy was not present in the House and there were interruptions and protests from the Opposition. Benches when Sri Amratha Reddy, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation wanted to lay the papers on behalf of Sri N. Janardhana Reddy).

Mr. Speaker:—I request the Leader of the House as also the Leader on the floor to ensure that persons who are entrusted for specific business must be present at the time. If they are not able to be present they must seek the permission of the Chair.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—We will assure the speaker, we will obey.

Mr. Speaker:—There are two persons who came to me and said they have got business in the other House and sought my permission. That is why if there any unavoidable circumstance, please seek the Permission of the Chair earlier.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—In the instant case, the Revenue Minister should have obtained prior permission from the Speaker. The permission of the Chair was taken for granted by the Minister concerned and another Minister anticipating your permission was trying to move; Therefore what I suggest is that particular thing may no be moved now.
Sri B. Ayyapa Reddy:—We will have them placed on the table tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—Yes; item 1 and 2 will be taken up tomorrow.

Smt. B. Sarojini Pulla Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Commercial Taxes and Khadi and Village Industries I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 2 of 1981) as required under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 213 of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

Smt. B. Sarojini Pulla Reddy:—I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as required under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 213 of the constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the table.

Sri B. Sri Ram Murthy:—Sir, on behalf of Sri Parakala Seshavataram, Minister Panchayat Raj, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 1 of 1981) as required under Sub-clause (1) of class (2) of article 213 of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the table.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Sri G.V. Anjaneya Sarma (Guntur):—Sir, I move;

"That an address be presented to the Governor as follows"

That the members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of the Legislature on the 20th February, 1981".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri G.V. Anjaneya Sarma:—While moving this motion, Sir, I would like to express my particular thanks to His Excellency for making mention of two most important events in the history of the Telugu-speaking people, viz; Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of Andhra Pradesh State and secondly the proposed International Telugu Conference in Malaysia. It is a matter of great rejoice for us to celebrate our Silver Jubilee celebrations for the integrated State as it finally emerged as a truncated or moth-eaten State so far as we have been illegally and unjustly deprived of the contiguous Telugu speaking Ganjam, Koraput, Bastar and Bellary. This injustice has been done to us mainly on account of Andhra's large scale participation in the freedom struggle at the time of Simon Commissions, boycott.
A result of Simon Commissions deliberations the Government of India Act, 1935 came into existence whereby the new State of Orissa with two Telugu speaking districts Ganjam and Koraput were incorporated therein and we were deprived of those areas. As far as these two events are concerned, all of us must feel proud that His Excellency has made a gracious reference to them.

(Sri A.E. Swara Reddy in the Chair.)

Regarding the nature's fury against our people in the form of floods or in the form of drought or cyclone, the Government has taken adequate relief measures and all those measures have been mentioned in detail in the White Paper placed before the House. In such cases, it is always possible to say that adequate relief has not been given, but the point is whether the Government has done its best in the existing circumstances according to the availability of resources. As far as this matter is concerned, taking into consideration the availability of resources, the Government seems to have done its best. There is always scope for demanding more relief and it is true there is inadequacy or relief; but no Government can totally and fully compensate the losses suffered by victims of natural calamities. Hundreds of thousands of people may die and it is impossible for the Government to bring them back to life. In these circumstances, the relief measures that have been effected by the Government must be considered to be satisfactory.

Then, His Excellency was gracious enough to say that the law and order situation has been satisfactory; this is a relative statement of the state of affairs. In the first instance, we must congratulate the Government for avoiding an agitation by the guardian of law and order—the policeman—because such agitations have rocked many other States and our Government by its tactical handling has avoided such a situation. In the earlier days of the formation of the present Government, three agitations have threatened the stability of the State. Firstly, the N.G.G.Os have gone on agitation and secondly regarding bus fares the Opposition parties have started mass agitation and thirdly the farmer's agitation was also in the offing, but by tactful handling the Government has successfully warded off the crisis and the incidents are very minor in nature and the law and order situation must be considered to be satisfactory.

Then, His Excellency has also observed that the State suffered from tensions created by extremist politics, students unrest and communal tensions; that is also true. But the problem relating to extremist politics is not confined to mere policeman alone; it is not a policeman's job nor is it with his capacity to control extremist politics. It is a politico-law and order situation and I wish the Government makes an in-depth study about the situation that exists in particular parts of our Andhra Pradesh starting from Bastar and...
some portions of Srikakulam, protruding in to Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar where there are excitable tribal population who are subject to various types of exploitation and with the successful implementation of the 20-point plan you will have to isolate the people from the so-called extremist politician and then only the police will be able to tackle the activities of the extremists in the form of undesirable violence.

The Sixth 5 year plan and the approval by the Planning Commission is a matter of credit for the Government. The outlay seems to be double that of the Fifth 5-year plan and the reorientation of priorities is also relevant, viz., provision of larger employment opportunities, minimum needs programme and schemes intended for economically and socially weaker sections. I must congratulate the Government on deciding upon these priorities. This plan of creating better employment opportunities in the rural areas and the guarantee scheme for creation of employment this is a very bright idea of the Government. The guarantee employment scheme envisages activity in the rural parts by giving a chance to unemployed people to be absorbed in gainful countries like chaina have used vast reservoirs of Man-power whenever power whicherment's idea is to ensure employment and the scheme is towards that than the scheme of throwing out doles for un-employment are unemployed in constructing gigantic projects and dams and the Government idea is to insure employment and scheme is towards that direction the Government has to be congratulated. It is certainly better than their scheme of throwing out doles from unemployed people by payment of meagre allowance which satisfies neither the problem nor the receiver.

Then the Government’s plans relating to education have been enumerated in his Excellency’s address and I need not recount or repeat them. But one point we have to admit that in the matter of eradication of illiteracy our country is lagging behind. Prior to our getting freedom, the people were engaged in the spread of literacy and adult education but since Independence, it has become our tendency to compare with what has been achieved in U.S.S.R. or China and in the matter of literacy our position seems to be very satisfactory. I suggest the Government may consider the question of creating an autonomous Adult Education Board which would tackle the problem on a war footing.

With regard to industrialisation also, our Government’s record is creditable. In this connection I would like to mention that the large consumer public of the Circar districts district do not have a single Vanaspathi manufacturing unit in the entire Circar area from Srikakulam to Nellore. I request the Government may make a special effort to get a letter of intent for Vanaspathi manufacturing unit for the Circars.
Then great stress has been laid on the relief to be given to the farmers. A decision regarding tax exemption for land holdings of 10 acres dry and 5 acres wet has been taken. It was the late Andhra Kesari Sri Prakasam Pauulu who had spoken about the tax exemption in respect of holdings of 10 acres dry and 5 acres wet, but unfortunately we never had a concrete picture before as till today, when our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sri Tanguturi Anjaiah has declared some figure. Rs. 9 crores would be the total amount involved in benefiting the farmers on account of tax exemption. The foldings also were estimated. This is the first time when we have given concrete expression for tax exemption, but the implementation is not without difficulties because most of the holdings are under joint pattas and they have to be split into separate pattas. It is a herculean task and with the present village officers system it is impossible. In this connection I would like the Hon'ble Chief Minister to consider the question of total abolition of land revenue because of the fact that what we get by way of land revenue is largely eaten away by expenditure on collection of land revenue. The total abolition is a practical and feasible proposition; it could be replaced by graded income-tax; any land holder getting less than Rs. 10,000/- annual income must be totally exempted. The higher income-groups can be levied the agricultural income-tax.

Regarding marketing, the Government has embarked upon an ambitious programme of evolving a market system for the producers and measures have been announced. In this connection I would like to make one special point—the very concept of agricultural market yard is to eliminate the middle-man and to bring the grower and the bulk purchaser face to face in a Government yard and enable them to agree upon a remunerative price so that the benefit goes to the farmer. It is for the elimination of the Commission Agents that this market-yard has been introduced, but even then the agricultural market-yard and market houses suffer by the commission agents and through them the producer is exploited. So the existence of the commission agents in the market should be strictly prohibited and the agricultural market-yard must be able to maintain by technical staff. The technical staff should be paid so that this technical staff may not negotiate with the black-market and commission agents.

Regarding the public distribution system, i.e., about the essential commodities, the Government is planning and has implemented already to some extent the system of public distribution system in essential commodities by opening several fair-price shops. By the recent arrests of four noted black-marketers, one from (Visakhapatnam) and three from Hyderabad, it is true that the Government's intention is to use NSA to attack the anti-social elements but not against the legitimate political opposition. The Government's recommendation to
the Tribunal to punish the Black-marketers itself shows that the Government is trying to root-out the black-market and arranging for development of distribution of essential commodities throughout the State through several fair-price-shops under statutory consumers. All such fair-price-shops should be supervised by a supervisory jurisdiction. All such arrangements are made through legislation only for the betterment of the people. Due to lack of administrative organisation some individual beneficiaries are enjoying. If the authorities do not take proper steps for implementing the supervisory system, we cannot totally run the administrative services well, to carry out the good intention of the Government. the Government’s intention cannot be put into practice. So, I suggest that every fair-price-shop of the State should be placed under the supervisory jurisdiction by a Consumers’ council.

Coming to the most important point—the water supply Scheme, by the Municipal Administration Department, I am very glad that the special water supply schemes have been taken up in four towns. Out of those four, Guntur is one, from where I have been representing. It is known to all that Guntur has got terrific hardship for water and the people had suffered enough. Now that this scheme as been sanctioned, I am sure that with the present Minister of Municipal Administration, who is a very able and efficient lady, the scheme will be successfully achieved within the stipulated time.

Regarding the slum problem which is more in the State, my main suggestion is either to convert the existing slums into beautiful residential colonies or must be replaced in beautiful localities. For doing this, I suggest that a Statutory Slum Clearance Board should be created to co-ordinate and to monitor and to supervise the construction of such colonies.

Another important matter is providing Houses and award of House-sites and it is in very bad position. It is a matter of very very disappointment that the work on the question of acquisition of house-sites is not progressing as it should progress. Because there is financial limitation. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you Sir, that the Government of India, in the year 1975 have announced that they were prepared to give matching grant, if any State Government undertakes to acquire house-sites for house-less people to whichever caste they belong. For this the Government should embark upon the progress and make certain allotment of funds and the Government of India would give matching grant. I wish the Government would take the above assignment and make allocation of funds and can get crores of rupees from the Central Government, whereby they can pursue and skys the
limit and the words-want of funds-should not Com. in the way. This is a very important item in 20 Point Programme. Regarding acquiring land, there are lot of administratave hurdles. For this why not the Government change the procedure and sua-moto conduct survey of every village and draw out a list of eligible persons? By this procedure, it can acquire the land or site and hand over to the needy people, instead of waiting for the reports from every village. At the time of the inspection itself the needy people's list can be prepared and the suitable site may be handed over. If there is any dispute with the land-owners then and there its if it can be settled and with this type of Programme. I think 20% of the house-less people will be provided with House-sites. About this also I would like to impress upon the Government.

His Exallency Governor also made a mention about introduction of LOKAYUKTA&UPALOKAYUKTA. I do not have much experience about this. To our Hon. ble Minister for law, I would appeal that these Bills should be taken up. He has attained sufficient experience, at Bar and with his great distinction and skill and with his experience, I hope, we will be able to evolve a system. I know that in Sweden this system was the biggest success and our system should be also comparable with Sweden. The Government also purpose taking up revision of court fees on a rational basis. I am glad that issue is under consideration and on that point also the reorganisation of the reforms are worthy to be taken up, and I hope the Hon'ble Law Minister will do it very successfully.

If a poor man needs Legal Aid he is not expected to pay the Court fees. He has to go Informa paparis but it will take a long time to do this.

A clean, honest and efficient administration is undouedly a vital input for any developmental programme. I am very thankful to His Excellency for saying -“cleaness and efficiency” these two characteristics are essential for any good Government or of any good governmental programme. But I submit sir, that these are relatiputerms. Cleaness implies absence of corruption, absence of nepotism, absence of poverty these three things should be there and it is very difficult to visualise any Government completely free from all kinds of these maladies. It is also very difficult for any administration to be free from these three things, but I think it is possible and I believe that the present Government headed by a person with whom I have the privilege of close association of 25 years, who suffered as an
ordinary industrial worker, who knew that "Want" is, and what
poverty is and who passed through the mills and reached heights-
landed on the Everest, occupied the highest position, the man who is
endowed with tremendous ground-to-earth commonsense—he knows the
sufferings of the downtrodden and undoubtedly he will act for the
downtrodden. The Government under such a gentleman, I am con-
dent, would be more cleaner administration than what we have seen.

With regard to the efficiency, the problem is to reconcile the
politics and the Civil Services. There two should be maintained with
impartiality and balance. This problem of proper relationship between
administration and the politician is a long standing problem. We have
heard our great leader Smt. Indira Gandhi's speech recently, to the I.A.S.
selected batch. She exhorted them not to submit themselves to
political pressures and that is the fundamental duty of the Civil
Servants. But we always maintain our party positions, we have our
own demands and commitments. We made certain promises to our
political constituencies in the administration and the administrators
should not totally immune to our pressures—because our pressures are
not for personal benefits. The Policy and Programmes should be ours
and its implementation should come from us and the routine administra-
tion should be done by the Civil Servants. We must amend the
bureaucracy we must bring pressure on the administrative machinery.
For this kind of political pressure the Civil Servant should be free.
But of course there are cases and so it is a question of a nice balance.
There should be routine and impartial administration. So,
I hope this Government would bestow some thought on
proper reconciliation and proper relationship between the Adminis-
tration and between the Politician; and this Government would make
contribution towards that kind of efficiency and I hope we will have
a cleaner and more efficient Government during the year, which w ill
successfully implement the Plans mentioned in His Excellency's address
and once again I thank His Excellency the Governor and I beg to
resume my seat.
24th February, 1981. Motion on Address by the Governor.

The Governor informed the House that the Government had taken up a number of measures to improve public servants' welfare. The Governor added that the Government was committed to providing better facilities and amenities to the people. He also informed the House that the Government was working towards improving the infrastructure in the state.

The Governor highlighted the importance of education and stressed the need for providing quality education to all students. He informed the House that the Government had allocated a significant amount of funds for education in the current financial year.

The Governor also informed the House about the efforts being made to improve healthcare facilities in the state. He highlighted the importance of public health and stressed the need for improving healthcare services.

The Governor concluded by stating that the Government was committed to improving the standard of living of the people and was working towards achieving this goal.

[End of excerpt]
Motion on Address by the Governor.

24th February, 1981.

1-10 p.m.
24th February, 1981. Motion on Address by the Governor.

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Motion on Address by the Governor.

1-20 p.m.

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24th February, 1981.  
Motion on Address by the Governor.

1.30 p.m.

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Motion on Address by the Governor. 24th February, 1981.  

राज्‍य प्रश्‍न आयोजित करें। उपन्यासों में गुरुपथिक पत्रों को अवसर दिया गया है।

(१) चारी वक्ता:— यद्यपाया कि उपन्यासों में गुरुपथिक पत्रों को अवसर दिया गया है।

(२) इस वक्ता:— वर्तमान में नहीं है। उपन्यासों में गुरुपथिक पत्रों को अवसर दिया गया है।

(३) चारी वक्ता:— यद्यपाया कि उपन्यासों में गुरुपथिक पत्रों को अवसर दिया गया है।

(४) इस वक्ता:— वर्तमान में नहीं है। उपन्यासों में गुरुपथिक पत्रों को अवसर दिया गया है।
24th February, 1981. Motion on Address by the Governor

ఎంపారు రాశించడం లేదే చేయును, దానిచేత తొలగించండి. ఎంపారు బాగా మృత లేదా కారుండా గాలి గడిచండి, కారుండా మృతి చేయాలంటే ఎంపారు. సమస్త నిషేధ తెలకు విషయంగా చెప్పండి, మాత్రమే నిషేధం ప్రస్తుతం. ఆ నిషేధం కొన్ని సమయంలో మాత్రమే పోస్టు చేయాలంటే ఎంపారు. ఇంటిని మాత్రమే ప్రకారం చెప్పండి.

ఒక ఎత్తు కారులకు ఆటిపోయిన మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఆ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఈ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఆ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఈ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఆ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఈ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి. ఆ ఎత్తు కారులకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా రాశించండి.
Appendix.

24th February, 1981

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Appendix

Addressed by Sri K. Abraham Governor of Andhra Pradesh

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker and Hon’ble Members Of The Legislature

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this joint session of both Houses of Legislature which is special in more than one way. This year happens to be the Silver Jubilee Year of the formation of Andhra Pradesh. While we cannot fail to recall the services of great men like Sarvashri Potti Sriramulu, Swami Ramananda Tirtha and Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu, through whose singleness of purpose and dedication the State has come to occupy the pride of place today among the States of the Indian Union; it is also an occasion to renew our pledge to the people to strive harder for their economic and social betterment. I am glad that the Silver Jubilee Celebrations have been planned in such a way as to focus attention on at least one important item of social or economic development every month so that during that month there is an intensive drive towards fulfilment of the targeted objective. Besides this the celebrations would also highlight the integrity and cultural unity of over 5-crore Telugus. It is also a matter of jubilation that the 2nd World Telugu Conference is proposed to be held at Kuala Lumpur from 15th April 1981, with the Andhra Association of Malaysia having agreed to host the conference.

We appear to be the special target of nature’s fury every year in recent times. While in September the unprecedented floods in Vamsadhra in Srikakulam district caused heavy damage to private and public property, the creeping shadows of drought have caused severe hardship to the people in large areas of the State, particularly in the Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. To mitigate the distress caused by these natural disasters, Government have been implementing a package of relief measures both immediate and long term providing work to the unemployed, intensifying programmes for the provision of drinking water and supplying fodder to cattle among other relief programmes, details of which are set out in the white paper on Drought to be placed on the Table of the House. I have no doubt that in the coming months there would be a further acceleration in the tempo of execution of such programmes.
It is gratifying to note that the economy of the State has been able to withstand the strain caused by these natural calamities and is well set on road to progress and prosperity.

The Law and Order situation has been satisfactory. However the year did not pass off without its share of extremists trouble, students’ agitation and communal tensions. Thanks so the timely and effective measures taken by Government, peace and public tranquility have been generally maintained.

Against this backdrop, it has been possible to formulate the State’s Sixth Five Year Plan at an impressive outlay of Rs. 3,100 crores and obtain Planning Commission’s approval. This level of investment would be more than double the plan expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan. I am glad that in the formulation of the Sixth Plan, an orientation of priorities with accent on provision of larger employment opportunities, a revision minimum needs programme and schemes intended for the benefit of economically and socially weaker sections have been.

The attainment of the Sixth Plan objective of a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment is possible only through a well orchestrated programme of rural development designed to improve the economic and social life of the rural poor. My Government have devised a three pronged strategy to achieve this by (a) development of rural infrastructure through utilisation of existing resources; (b) provision of social consumption through a minimum needs programme such as safe-drinking water, education and medical and health facilities, including family welfare; and (c) transfer of rural poor out of low productivity agriculture into secondary and tertiary sectors.

Government’s proposal to introduce the Employment Guarantee Scheme is a step in this direction. This scheme contemplates creating the required rural infrastructure by way of roads, school buildings, water supply, etc. The Employment Guarantee Scheme while generating purchasing power to the unemployed through productive employment would also create durable assets in the countryside.

The educational policy envisages an orientation of the educational system for social transformation, economic growth and modernisation. An important objective of the Government in the field of general education is the universalisation of elementary education which is proposed to be achieved in a phased programme. To facilitate mobility from primary to secondary education in a big way a number of upper primary schools have been upgraded into high schools. Government have also been paying special attention to school-less and backward areas of the State. Government have introduced vocational
courses in 48 Government junior and degree colleges and in 23 private junior and degree colleges. Scholarships being given to the economically poor but meritorious students have been made substantial and a crore of rupees has been allocated for this purpose in 1980-81. It is proposed to maintain this tempo next year also. The Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society has expanded its activities by opening its 7th school in Keesaragutta in Rangareddy District from the current academic year. A masterplan for the development of sports has been formulated and will be implemented under the supervision of the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council. The Andhra Pradesh Government's scheme of awards which are being given to college teachers has been extended to Oriental Colleges as well as Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University teaching staff. During the current year, 14 degree colleges have been permitted to be opened, 8 by Government and 6 by private management. An All India seminar on Examination and other Educational Reforms was held to have important aspects of Education examined by eminent educationists and administrators and to evolve guidelines for adoption by the Government. Three new polytechnics have been established at Nalgonda, Adilabad and Warangal. The one at Warangal is exclusively meant for women. An Institute of Leather Technology has also been established at Hyderabad.

My Government propose that at least 70% of the outlays of Medical and Health Department, out of the proposed Sixth Plan provision would be devoted to improve rural facilities under the minimum needs programme and other medical relief and Public Health schemes. With the sanction of the World Bank assisted India Population Project—II at an outlay of about Rs. 24 crores, the maternity and child health and family welfare programmes in the project districts would receive a new fillip.

With a view to providing all villages with assured supply of safe drinking water within the Sixth Plan period, rural water supply programmes have been strengthened. It is programmed to take up 2,351 bore-wells, 100 open wells, 918 mini-major P.W.S. schemes costing about Rs. 23.51 crores. Government have also re-organised the department by bringing all the Water supply Programmes under one Executive Engineer at the district level.

In the industrial sphere impressive progress has been achieved During the year about 107 letters of intent/registrations were received for establishing various chemical, engineering, electrical, electronic and mineral industries. Two major cement plants each of one million tonnes capacity are under construction. Sponge Iron India Limited, Paloncha, a joint venture of Central and State Governments went into
Appendix. 24th February, 1981.

production during the year. A High Power Project Clearance Committee has been set up for expediting clearance of projects. Creation of infrastructural facilities for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has been progressing according to schedule. Land required, i.e. nearly 20,000 acres is being handed over to SAIL authorities and rehabilitation of 6,000 families in the first phase has been taken up.

Thanks to the sustained interest and the provision of required infrastructural facilities by Government, work on the Carriage Repair Workshop at Tirupati has commenced.

With preparatory action having been completed at Kakinada, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. is at a decisive stage of its establishment.

Efforts are also being made for the location of an alumina plant with a capacity of 600,000 M. T. per annum with Russian collaboration in the Sixth Five Year Plan itself.

My Government have been laying considerable emphasis on irrigation in the State Plan. With an outlay of Rs. 136.50 crores during 1980-81, it is programmed to create additional irrigation potential of 2.04 lakh hectares. Besides the on going projects, three major projects namely, (i) Priyadarshini Jurala Project; (ii) Polavaram Project; and (iii) Srisaliam right bank canal scheme are proposed for execution to correct regional imbalances in the State. The Department of ground water has accorded technical clearance for the sinking of 16,249 dug wells, 2,345 tube wells and the installation of about 29,000 pumps for implementation by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank and other financial institutions.

A Vital economic infrastructure for rapid industrialisation is the availability of power. The power situation has shown improvement this year with the addition of 410 mega watts capacity which is the highest achievement so far in any year. The first pumped storage unit of 100 MW at Nagarjunasagar, the first of its kind in the country was commissioned in April, 1980 and the second unit in January, 1981. Under the Rural Electrification Programme 829 villages were electrified bringing the total number of villages electrified in the State to 17,200.

There is no gainsaying the fact that despite a deliberate structural shift towards industries, the State will have to rely mainly upon agriculture for some more years to come.

With recurrent droughts, floods and cyclones effecting large areas of the State and increasing costs of agricultural inputs, farmers in the atate have been facing considerable difficulty in keeping agriculture as
a productive and profitable occupation. With a view to keeping agriculture at the vanguard of our economic development, a package of relief measures benefiting the farmers and the agricultural labour was announced by the Government recently, the details of which are set out in the White Paper on Farmers Welfare to be placed on the Table of the House. The benefits include re-scheduling of short term and long term loans, exemption from payment of land revenue of holdings below 10 acres dry or 5 acres wet, increase in the support prices of paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, etc. I have no doubt that these measures would benefit a great majority of the farming community and enthuse them for higher production and productivity.

About the current agricultural scenario, the foodgrains production this year, despite the adverse seasonal conditions, is expected to be as high as about 100 lakh tonnes against a target of 103 lakh tonnes. A target of 104 lakh tonnes has been fixed for the year 1981-82. A major step that is being taken will be the introduction of the Training and Visit system of extension throughout the State with assistance from the World Bank. A massive programme is being undertaken for construction of 3,000 rural godowns and 100 marketing godowns at selected places at a total cost of Rs. 22.54 crores to provide storage facilities for farmers. The State has accepted as a Policy, building of agricultural market yards, within a distance of 25 kms each to provide necessary infrastructure for marketing of agricultural produce. A total number of 570 markets have been notified so far under the provisions of the Market Act.

Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that the National Dairy Development Board has sanctioned a vegetable oils project. Also a Federation of Co-operative Societies has been formed which will ensure distribution of vegetable oil in villages at a reasonable price. Timely supply of imported edible oils through the system has checked the rising prices and helped particularly the weaker sections. State District, Taluk and Village level committees have been constituted to ensure effective functioning of these fair price shops. The public distribution system has been revitalised by opening fair Price shops throughout the State at the rate of one shop for 2,000 population. Essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils, kerosene, soaps, matches are being distributed through these shops.

Under the Social Forestry Programme identified Scheduled Cast beneficiaries are being helped to earn an income of about Rs. 400 per month by raising tree seedlings. A scheme for the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation making available firewood at a fair price through retail sale counters in twin cities and other selected centres.
Appendix. 24th February, 1981.

is being implemented and it is proposed to extend this to all other districts. Another notable feature is the grounding of a World Bank assisted cashew project in our State.

With a view to improving marine fishing, an integrated marine fisheries project has been launched with World Bank assistance. The Government of India have also cleared construction of a fishing harbour at Bhavanaspadu in Srikakulam district for which model studies are being conducted in Central Water Research Station, Pune. The Andhra Pradesh Meat and Poultry Development Corporation with the assistance of Scheduled Caste, Backward Classes Corporation and Andhra Pradesh State Social Welfare Board have undertaken establishment of sale booths for eggs and chicken in Hyderabad city.

Dairy development in the State is poised for a big leap forward with the signing of the agreement with the India Dairy Corporation, Barod for the formation of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Federation at the State level and Co-operative Societies at Village and district level in a phased manner for implementation of the operation flood-II programme. It is envisaged that the Corporation will provide a sum of Rs. 50 crores financial assistance for dairy development in the State with which seven major dairy processing units will be established. At the end of the programme in 1986, the liquid milk processing capacity will be increased from the present level of 6 lakh litres per day to 19 lakh litres per day in the whole State.

As a result of the policy announced by Government of India since October, 1980 all Panchayat Samithis in the State are covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, merging other programmes like SFDA except the Drought Prone Area programmes. It is envisaged that about 600 families will be covered per year block under the integrated programme. It is programmed to bring during 1981-82, 2 lakh families above poverty line with an investment of Rs.15 crores from State plan budget tapping another Rs. 15 crores from Government of India and raising institutional credit to the tune of Rs. 30 crores.

The centre-piece of our developmental efforts however continues to be the weaker section of the society. It is on this context that my Government accord paramount importance to the implementation of the 25-point Economic Programme. While the basic objective of this programme is comprehensive and integrated development, its central theme is the amelioration and upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. My Government believe that economic Independence for the weaker sections of the society particularly the Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes is the key to their ultimate social
emancipation. As a part of this effort to bring about their economic independence, the Prime Minister has said down that 50% of Scheduled Caste families should be helped to cross the poverty line in the Sixth plan period. Consistent with this, planned efforts are being made to assist at least 5,000 Scheduled Caste families in each district during the year 1980-81 by mobilising finance through the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation. For the year 1980-81, Rs. 4.31 crores are being made available to the Corporation to enable mobilisation of Central Assistance. A total sum of Rs. 75.82 crores has been earmarked under the Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes by various development departments out of the States plan. Our basic strategy for the Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes being the same, increased outlays will be earmarked to the concerned Finance Corporation to help them mobilise institutional finances so that they can ground viable schemes to provide increased income and gainful employment to a large number of people.

A clean living environment is essential for the development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Hence my Government attach importance not only to the acquisition of houses sites for the needy but also the construction of houses for them. Under the sites and services programme, Government have enhanced the financial ceiling on construction of low cost houses from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000. With a view to augmenting housing facilities in urban areas, the guidelines for exemptions from the provisions of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 have been liberalised enabling persons without a house or house site in any of the urban Agglomerations in the State to acquire house sites not exceeding 300 sq. mts in extent from any surplus land holder. Under the Housing programme about 50,000 houses have been sanctioned in urban and rural areas involving a total outlay of nearly Rs. 25 crores.

1980-81 is also the International Year of the Disabled. While several programmes for this unfortunate group is under implementation, economic rehabilitation of handicapped persons and the old and indigent would receive the special attention of Government. My Government have decided to provide an enhanced pension of Rs. 30 under the old age pension scheme uniformly all over the State and to cover 1,50,000 pensioners each year. My Government have also fulfilled a long standing commitment by extending the benefits available to backward classes to Harijan converts regardless of generation.

In the field of housing and municipal administration, the Government have given the highest priority to environment schemes. The municipalities and corporation as well as the Hyderabad Urban