

15.49 hrs.

**MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL\***  
1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the Financial year 1973-74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move that the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.51 hrs.

**DEMANDS\*\* FOR GRANTS**  
(ANDHRA PRADESH), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Andhra Pradesh for 1973-74.

**DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,60,000 be granted to the Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

**DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,12,000 be granted to the

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 24-7-73.

†Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

#### DEMAND NO. III—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,95,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

#### DEMAND NO. IV—SALES TAX ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax Administration'."

#### DEMAND N°. V—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties Administration'."

#### DEMAND NO. VI—STAMPS ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps Administration'."

#### DEMAND NO. VII—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

#### DEMAND NO. VIII—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

#### DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATE, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,86,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,81,000, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,74,70,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XIV—COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT,

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,16,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Commerce and Export Promotion Department Weights and Measures etc.'"

DEMAND No. XV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MINES AND  
ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Mines and Archaeology, etc.'"

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,66,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,70,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,75,44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra

Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXI—FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,69,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXII—ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,32,62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Co-Operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,45,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,25,02,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,98,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Women's Welfare Department, etc.'"

**DEMAND No. XXIX—WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULE TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER  
BACKWARD CLASSES**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,08,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes'."

**DEMAND No. XXX—INTEREST ON  
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE  
RIVER SCHEMES**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,43,71,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. XXXI—IRRIGATION**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,86,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

**DEMAND No. XXXII—ELECTRICITY**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,42,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity'."

**DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,83,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS AND  
PILOTAGE**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

**DEMAND No. XXXV—FAMINE RELIEF**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,21,67,000 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,47,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—STATIONARY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XL—FOREST DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest Department'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,45,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLII—MUNICIPAL  
ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,38,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Municipal Administration'."

DEMAND No. XLIII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,94,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,77,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital outlay Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,60,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."



DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,76,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,57,69,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,58,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. LII—OTHER WORKS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Works'."

DEMAND No. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. LIV—COMMUTED VALUE  
OF PENSIONS

The Demands are before the House. Mr. Madhu Limaye, are you moving your cut motions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. LV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,23,50,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. LVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES  
BY THE GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Yes, Sir, I am moving my cut motions.

"That the demand under the head 'State Legislature' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Waste of public money on an Assembly and Council which carry out no useful function (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to replace bureaucratic rule at district level by democratic self-rule (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Brutal suppression of the bifurcation movement (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Exploitation of growers of cotton, tobacco and other crops resulting from absence of a just price policy (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Municipal Administration' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to decentralise power and resources to make municipalities a pillar of the decentralised four pillar state (5)]

\*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a well known fact in the country

\*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

that the State of Andhra Pradesh is languishing not only in economic crisis but also in a political crisis. It is also a well known fact that this political turmoil is threatening the very foundations of democracy and integration in that State. In order to solve this problem hon. Ministers Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Pant went to Hyderabad and several leaders from the State were coming frequently to the Capital here. But this problem has not been solved. The aim of the Ministers from the Centre going to Andhra Pradesh or the Ministers and Leaders of the State coming to the capital is not to take steps for a constructive solution of the problems like backwardness, unemployment and the employment dispute between the regions of Andhra and Telengana but in turn created political crisis. This situation instead of being solved has become more complicated. Previously there were protagonists of Jai Andhra and Telengana only. Now, we find several groups functioning actively in the integrationists themselves thereby deepening the crisis. Briefly I would state that the country is being victimised by the inner crisis of the power hungry party and in this way Andhra Pradesh is being victimised.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the chair]

Mr. Chairman, it is now clear that the party in power is only interested to perpetuate their rule and is not interested either in the future or in the welfare of the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh. That is why the people are saying that the Congress Party is gambling with the future of 4½ crores of people of Andhra Pradesh. Let us see the conditions to which the State of Andhra Pradesh has deteriorated because of irresponsible ruling party caught in their own crisis.

The State of Andhra Pradesh occupies the fifth position in terms of population whereas it is occupying

thirteenth position industrially. Agriculturally, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is occupying the eleventh or twelfth position. If you look to the position of per capita income it is occupying fourteenth position. Even though the State is very rich in natural resources its per capita income is Rs. 544 i.e. the State occupies the thirteenth position in this country. If you see the position of the State per capita additional tax-wise it is Rs. 30 i.e. second position. When I compare the State of Andhra Pradesh with other States my aim is to show the condition to which the State has been made to deteriorate because of the internal crisis of the party in power.

Today the State is in dole drums industrially. There is deadlock in the Five-Year Plans of the State. When 420 crores have been allocated in the Fourth Plan, 350 crores have been spent for spill over works alone. If you see for any new project that has been taken up in the period of Fourth Plan there is none worth the mention. The steel project that was inaugurated in 1970-71 at Visakhapatnam has not even reached the construction stage. I would also like to state that the same is the case with the thermal Power station and fertiliser factory at Kothagudem or the fertiliser factory at Kakinada.

16 hrs.

I would like to mention about the Pochampadu project in this connection. This project was supposed to irrigate 5½ lakh acres of land in the region of Telengana. This project is supposed to be completed by 1970-71. Let alone completion, the project is at present irrigating a meagre 40,000 acres of land. From this one can judge the callous and irresponsible attitude of the party in power towards the progress and welfare of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is now estimated from the report of the Ministry given to the consultative committee that when the project is completed in 1975-76, only 2½

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

lakh acres of land would be irrigated. Coming to Nagarjunasagar project, as per the Report the potentiality of irrigation is 20.54 lakh acres. The fact that this project of that area is in a position to supply water for irrigating 10.14 lakh acres, speaks volumes about the attitude of the party in power towards the welfare of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present position is that they are not able to supply water to more than 70 per cent of the area which has been declared as the localised area pertaining to this project. Therefore, 30 per cent of the farmers of that area are suffering untold miseries because they were subjected to a dilemma. The present condition reminds me of the saying that the great Kakatiyas dug several tanks for irrigation purposes, the Congress men in power could not dig even a few canals.

I would like to mention about the famine conditions that have developed in the entire State. Before that I should mention the agriculture production is in stagnation, the State has not yet reached the production level that was reached in 1965-66. I would like to mention here that the production average in agriculture in the State is lagging far behind in comparison to any other average State in the country. We can understand the attitude of the Government towards the people and their progress from the doubts and fears that were expressed by the Minister of Power in connection with the production of power in the State of Andhra Pradesh recently. Today famine conditions are prevalent in the whole State of Andhra Pradesh. As stated in the report in the Consultative Committee, 21 districts are affected. As mentioned in the report it has affected 2½ crores of people and about 23,000 villages as per the above report. If we estimate the required amount of

paddy per person as 100 kilograms then the famine stricken people would require 34 lakh tons of paddy. If that is so, let us see how much quantity of paddy has been made available for distribution as per the statements of the concerned Ministers. The latest amount now available was a meagre 1,28,000 tons. When the requirement is 34 lakh tons, the rulers are eloquent about their efforts to face the famine by supplying a meagre 1,28,000 tons I think it is only an eye wash, a drop in the ocean. The conditions of famine have gone to such an extent that a family of Veerabhadraiah with six other members jumped into the river Krishna and their bodies were found near Vijaywada. This incident has come to our notice recently. I dare say that there would be several incidents which might not have come to our notice. I may also state another incident about a family in Nalgonda district which has been driven to commit suicide because of hunger. This incident has been narrated by a Congress MLA Shri Goverdhana Reddy, in the last Budget Session of the State. People are migrating en masse from one region to other because of lack of food and fodder for cattle. Mr. Chairman, in such pitiable condition this Government boasts of their programme of distribution, of a meagre quantity of paddy, is nothing but a mockery of the starving people. There is no food to eat and there is no employment. The Government is talking of relief work. The people are demanding work or food. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government stated in the recent Consultative Committee that they have taken up 20,000 relief works and created employment for 6 lakhs of people per day whereas 2½ crores of people are languishing in the grip of this famine. I would say the effort of the Government is only a drop in the ocean. Such conditions have come to pass because the party in power is busy with its own internal power politics and left the welfare of the people to the winds. That is why the present day politics in the State

have deteriorated because of the domination by opportunists and reactionary politics. We find integration today and balancing integration and separation tomorrow. This is the opportunist attitude of the Central leadership which is endangering the entire State.

If you see unemployment problem, it is growing day by day. There are three lakh sixty seven thousand unemployed in the urban area out of which 2,286 are engineering graduates and 1,116 unemployed medical graduates. If you see the rural unemployment it is to the tune of more than 10,00,000. These problems of unemployment, backwardness and employment disputes between the regions of Telengana and Andhra are accentuated by the wrong and opportunistic policies of the Congress rulers. Now, these problems have to be solved by creating employment opportunities, speedy agricultural and industrial developments and above all, land reforms by abolishing all existing land systems. Instead the Congress rulers in the State as well as in the Centre are trying to perpetuate their position of power in the State. I warn them that they cannot be absolved of their responsibility for the present conditions in the State. I would also like to state that they can never escape from the wrath of the people for all those crimes they have committed during their rule of about three decades in the State. With this I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is absolutely necessary for me to point out that members must co-operate with the Chair. Specially as the Congress Party has a very long list of speakers, I am afraid each member must finish his speech in ten minutes.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): We have two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you see the list, I am sure you will sympathise with the predicament of the Chair.

Even with this 10-minute limit, I do not know how many members in the list will be able to speak.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): It is really an irony of circumstance that the Andhra Pradesh budget is being discussed in the Lok Sabha. This is a supplementary budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister. Normally, it would have been discussed in the State Assembly, but conditions and circumstances have so conspired that Andhra Pradesh was put under President's rule. I hope that soon popular government will be restored and the problem facing the people of Andhra Pradesh will be resolved in a very amicable manner and a solution acceptable to all found within the framework of an integrated State.

Much water has flowed after the imposition of President's rule. Several High Court judgments have come. The vexed Mulki Rules have been debated upon and various types of judgments are being delivered. When *sheerasagara* was churned, first we got *halahal* and then only *amrit*. I think out of these troubled conditions something good will come out. I am glad there is a growing realisation among the leaders that there must be an integrated State. But the irritants or impediments coming in the way of an emotional integration should be cleared and a solution that will give reasonable safeguards for employment and educational opportunities to the backward areas provided.

I am glad some leaders from Telengana came forward with proposals, and I feel that the atmosphere is conducive for coming to an amicable solution. In these few months, many attempts were made; many dialogues were held, and some of the Central leaders from here have gone there and people, by and large, I may say with confidence, have got immense confidence in the Prime Minister, and they feel that a solution will be soon

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found, because, after several sacrifices, the four crore and odd Telugu people were brought under one administrative unit.

Coming now to the problems, I also urge upon the Central Government to take some realistic attitude about the whole matter. When the Education Ministry's demands were discussed in this House, I put a question to the Education Minister whether it is not desirable and also necessary, in the present circumstances, to have the Central University located in Hyderabad. That will solve many problems. But perhaps I have failed in my attempt to bring light to the Education Minister.

There is another aspect also. If the Central University is located in Hyderabad, it will solve many problems, as a matter of fact, these are the problems that are agitating the minds of our young people. Some people naturally in Telengana feel that if the educational institutions in Hyderabad are thrown open they will not be able to get admission. So, the Central University there will be able to assuage the feelings of those people.

Again, about the post-graduate courses, the All-India Medical Institute, I am told, are having a branch of their own in the south. That can be very well located in Hyderabad which is a central place, and that will provide admission to many of our medical graduates. If the Centre could think of these things, which could be done without much additional expenditure, these problems will automatically get solved. As a matter of fact, when there is economic distress, the people naturally turn their attention to certain problems which will easily rouse people's emotions.

Another thing is about the acute power scarcity in Andhra Pradesh.

My friend, Shri Reddy, has very categorically and very picturesquely brought to the notice of the House the state of affairs in Andhra Pradesh. Though the power cut has been lifted from all the States now, it is only two States that are still under power cut, namely, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The total installed capacity in the fourth Plan period that has been envisaged for the entire country is 23.2 million kilowatts and now, the actual achievement is 19.5 million. There is an overall shortage of four million kilowatts in the country. According to the latest reports, the requirements of Andhra Pradesh are 10.6 million units a day, but the availability is 6.1 million units a day. There is a shortage of 4.5 million units a day in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State. There are thousands and thousands of wells which entirely depend upon electricity. Last year we faced a terrible electricity famine along with the adverse seasonal conditions. All the agricultural operations were grounded to a halt. Industrial production has come to a stand-still. Thousands of our marginal, small farmers have undergone untold sufferings. People even searched for diesel oil engines, and they have set up diesel oil engines but diesel oil was not available, with the result that Andhra Pradesh, which was considered to be the granary of the country, has suffered a great deal.

There are a large number of power schemes which are sanctioned, but they have not seen the light of the day. For instance, for the Kothagudem thermal plant, two units of 110 megawatts each were to be commissioned in April, 1973. But one of them could not be commissioned because of some mechanical defects. For the other 110 megawatt unit, the erection has not even started.

There are certain schemes which have been cleared by the TAC and

are awaiting sanction by the Planning Commission; Nagarjunasagar 200 mw, Upper Sileru 120 mw, Kothagudem extension 200 mw. The tragic situation is that in Andhra Pradesh there is abundant supply of coal but the Planning Commission or Central Government are averse to have thermal plant in Andhra Pradesh, but are prepared to carry coal from Andhra Pradesh thousands of miles away and locate thermal plants there. For a thermal plant Vijayawada is the ideal place, Coal and water are available and they can generate 600 mw. of electricity. But the Planning Commission is sitting tight on it. I do not know why the Planning Commission is prejudiced against Andhras and Andhra Pradesh. After all if surplus power is generated in Andhra Pradesh, it can be distributed elsewhere.

Srisailem hydro electric project was estimated to cost Rs. 38 crores in 1963, but now the estimate has gone up to Rs. 126 crores. I do not say when it will see the light of the day. Even if the first unit of 110 mw has to be commissioned, it will take atleast three or four years. The allotment made for this project this year is Rs. 5 crores. Most of it will go to meet recurring expenditure and nothing will be left for starting the works. Dr. Rao recently visited the place and he suggested atleast Rs. 8-10 crores must be sanctioned for 1973-74 to accelerate the phase of work. It will be another decade before this project is completed. There are several irrigation projects. The gigantic Nagarjunasagar project, pochampad Bansadara project, all these have been languishing for want of funds. Our case is also the case of a backward area in Rayalaseema. Krishna water is not available to us. There was a proposal to take east west canals. It was estimated that nearly eight lakhs of acres in Rayalaseema would benefit. That has been given a goby. In Rayalaseema there are vast mineral resources. They have not been taken

care of. According to the Geological Survey of India 18,000 million tonnes of lime-stones are available in the South India. 13,000 million tons of these is in Andhra Pradesh, and 12,000 is from the Kurnool, Cuddappa belt. There was a proposal to establish cement factories at Erraguntla, Adilabad and Tondur. They have not come up.

There was a feasibility report prepared by the National Dairy Development Committee on two milk production centres and they say that there is potential for having two plants of two lakh litres capacity; that will engage nearly fifty thousand farmers and it will create wealth worth Rs. 3 crores to the farmers. Shri Shinde is here. The State Government has recommended that one project should be taken up in the private sector. The Central Government was ready to do it. What has happened? It has yet to see the light of the day. Two projects can be taken up, one in the public sector and another in the private sector. These are projects which will give supplemental income to large numbers of marginal farmers in Rayalaseema.

There is another discrimination. —Fortunately Mr. Shinde is here— about fertiliser distribution in Telangana and Rayalaseema. The bureaucracy is playing havoc with the distribution of HSL fertiliser. 10 Members of Parliament led a deputation to Mr. Shinde and he agreed to distribute it in the ratio 2:1. The Agriculture Ministry agreed. My friend, Shri Ramgopal Reddy, had to go to Calcutta to meet the HSL people. They have flouted the decision of the Agriculture Ministry with impunity. There will be political repercussion if allotment is not made to Telangana and Rayalaseema. I warn them that they should not succumb to the powerful lobby that is operating at HSL fertiliser distribution level.

Coming to adverse seasonal conditions, this year though Maharashtra

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has had abundant rainfall, we still do not have a drop of water. The conditions are terrible. Last year also we suffered. This year also famine relief works have to be conducted on a large scale. I know the Government have spent Rs. 70 to 80 crores. The Godavari barrage which made the coastal districts of Andhra a granary is on the verge of collapse. Mr. Cotton predicted a life of 100 years for it. The people have contributed Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 per acre, but the barrage is not coming up. I warn that if the barrage is gone, the entire Andhra Pradesh will become a desert and people will suffer.

A comprehensive view has to be taken. The finances of Andhra Pradesh are not satisfactory. It is the second highest taxed State and resource mobilisation will not be possible unless the Centre comes in a massive way to assist the State. Unless it is lifted from this morass, Andhra Pradesh will not be able to produce more. I am glad at least two railway lines have been sanctioned. I do not know if Bibinagar-Nandikudi line will face some more obstacles before the work starts. I want some more MG lines in Rayalaseema to be taken up for conversion into BG, connecting the two capitals of Secunderabad and Bangalore.

Land reforms have to be implemented more expeditiously and on an emergency basis steps have to be initiated for acquiring land for the Harijans. It is taking more than 10 years to acquire the land for the Harijans. I hope expeditious steps will be taken and a solution will be found within the framework of an integrated State. I hope efforts will be made to remove the sense of inequality among the people of Andhra and the Telugu people will come together and work for the betterment of the State and of the nation.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur): Sir, it is indeed a very sad commentary on the way in which we are using our democratic institutions to see that the Lok Sabha has to consider the budgets of four different States. As I see it, what is happening today is chiefly because we are flouting the Constitution. Otherwise how can it be possible that Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are under President's rule, when they have a majority party? Most of the trouble, I feel, stems from the misconceived idea of the Centre imposing their chosen Chief Ministers on the States. The Chief Ministers chosen by the Centre have no political backing in their own States and therefore, they cannot keep themselves in power. The result of this is anarchy and chaos.

In Andhra Pradesh two sections of the community wish to divide themselves. Would it not have been constitutionally possible to find out what the majority opinion was by way of a referendum, instead of not taking any notice of all the trouble that flared up all over the State resulting in unnecessary tragic killings, looting and burning of public and private property? None of these things was taken into consideration and President's Rule was imposed in Andhra Pradesh. The flouting of the Constitution this way every time leads only to the break-down of the law and order as we have seen in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. I only fear that the same thing may not happen in Rajasthan. There again we have a Chief Minister who does not care for public opinion, or even meet the leaders of the Rajasthan Karmachari Sangh, who have been on strike for 15 days. He is sitting pretty and nobody can shake him because he has been imposed from the top. Many of the ills that are facing our country today are due to this policy.

Here in the Lok Sabha we are considering this budget because the



Government has broken down; not constitutionally but because the Centre will not allow the elected members of the Assembly to function. I want to warn the Government once again that they have failed completely in ruling this country. There is no food, no power, no law and order and you keep on flouting the Constitution. There is a saying: *yatha raja tatha praja*. If you flout the Constitution, so will others and there will be no remedy and you cannot maintain law and order.

\*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to take part in the discussion for passing the budget proposals for the State of Andhra Pradesh once more. In this connection I would like to state that we should forget the past and try to look towards the future. I therefore submit that I should not be misunderstood if I repeat the demand of separation of Andhra Pradesh again. After the statement of the Prime Minister on the 27th February, the people of Andhra Pradesh have, out of their belief and confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister, suspended the agitation. If a solution is not found early, I am afraid that the agitation may be started again. Andhras are not blind particularly to the conditions and circumstances around them. Andhras, I would like to submit, are a race of freedom loving and courageous people. They would never mince words in order to express their feelings courageously and convince others of their convictions and aspirations. I would request that we should not indulge in petty politics and suffer heavy losses as we did earlier. No father would like his sons to separate if he can help it. When such a proposition was not agreeable it is better for the brothers to separate peacefully. I therefore, submit that the Centre should take immediate necessary steps after taking into consideration, the various attitudes and stands taken by the parties to the

dispute to solve the problem. Everybody would like to live together. When it is not possible there is no point in harping on unity again.

On the 13th of this month, the Committee constituted to look after the interests of the Andhra Legislative Assembly met. As per information given to us during the period 1972-73 about 52 lakhs have been allocated for secondary education. On inquiry I came to know that about 90 schools have been sanctioned about three crores of rupees by way of grant during the last three years in my district. After the advent of the adviser Government which proposed to run those hostels which were not directly connected to any school or college, the proposal created dissatisfaction among many people. But the Government has clarified that they have no objection if somebody run these hostels by way of charity. In this connection I have submitted a list of those hostels and schools, requesting the Government to sanction the necessary funds. An amount of one lakh sixty nine thousand has been sanctioned in the year 1969 by the Centre as loans to a charitable trust which runs 53 schools. I wonder if the affluent Birlas and Tatas are running as many schools as this trust is running. This trust is dependent mainly on the grants given by the Government to run these schools. I understand that they don't pay the salaries of the teachers even once in a year. A big agitation is going on at present on this issue. The Government have stated that they will see that salaries are paid wherever complaints are received. An understanding is not yet reached. Here I would like to submit that the Centre which gave a loan of 1 lakh 70 thousand rupees should satisfy itself that the loan is utilised for the purposes for which it is given. I would like to remind Shri K. R. Ganesh to look into the matter.

\*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

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In 1967 when I became the Member of Parliament some people have organised a bogus cooperative society and swindled this Government to the tune of 6 lakhs 30 thousand rupees. This society was sanctioned land by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This particular person who got a loan of 6 lakhs 30 thousand gave a 3 lakh contract to his own son in order to clear the land. In order to realise the amount they have approached the District Collector. On a complaint from me the Collector stopped the payment. My submission to the Government is that they should carefully consider before sanctioning such loans to individuals or bogus institutions. In this particular case the Central Government did not try to satisfy itself. It simply went on the strength of the recommendation of the State Government. I submit that such sanction of loans should not be made by the Government in future, unless it is completely satisfied. I also gave a report regarding the schools to Mr. Sarin who is adviser to the Government.

Here I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that there is extensive fertile land in Kolleru lake area. This land was being unlawfully occupied and proceeds enjoyed by certain bogus societies. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Government here as well as in the State. In this connection I wrote to the then Chief Ministers Mr. Brahmananda Reddy and Shri Narasimha Rao. I wrote to the Prime Minister in the matter. The Prime Minister directed the adviser Government to look into the matter. I am glad a survey has been ordered into these extensive lands. In 1970 when Mr. Shinde came to that area I brought the matter to his notice also. If the Government does not exercise proper control to thwart the sinister designs of certain individuals heading

certain bogus cooperative societies, I submit, you cannot expect people to have confidence in the ability of the Government to implement its progressive policies. If at all we suffer set backs, it is because of lack of proper control by the Government. This also gives a handle to the opposition parties to criticise the Government. I therefore submit that the Government should not give such scope to anybody. Coming to the transport system in my State the bus routes have been nationalised excepting in 3 or 4 districts. There was a great rumour that the agitation in the State was supported by these private bus owners. I therefore submit that there should be a complete nationalisation of all these bus routes without fear or favour.

Finally I would like to refer to the cooperative societies. This movement was started in the State of Andhra Pradesh as early as 1907 even before I was born. In spite of its very early start, the State of Andhra Pradesh occupies the 20th position. Why is it so? It is so because of the ill conceived acts of the State. The concerned Ministers, tour the States of Maharashtra and Punjab for obtaining first hand knowledge of the working of the societies there. When they come to their States they try to implement that system without providing for necessary infrastructure. Naturally the venture would not yield results. In the State of Andhra Pradesh there are 120 rice mills which were established with the help of the Government. On the report given to us on the 13th in reply to a question, it is known that only 23 mills are functioning. What are the reasons for that? Simply because there is no representative Government functioning in the State you cannot shirk the responsibility. As stated by my friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah the States does not lack in the production of rice that it needs additional power and irrigation facilities. The people feel that they have been neglected after seeing and expect-

riencing the lukewarm attitude of the Government here. It is Andhra State only which can produce and make available surplus rice for utilisation in other parts of the country. It can also help reduce the quantity of imports thereby saving valuable foreign exchange.

I think the last agitation succeeded in drawing the attention of the Government to the problems of the State. That is probably why a new railway link has been sanctioned. In this connection I would like to state that we have been groaning under the heavy construction costs of irrigation projects like Nagarjunasagar. The State's financial resources are not enough to undertake such huge ventures. This project was started in 1953 and is not yet completed. We have an anicut over river Godavari which is about 140 years old. It has outlived its estimated life. It would not be surprising if that breaks down any moment. It is therefore necessary for the Government to construct a new barrage on the river Godavari at the earliest possible moment otherwise the fertile land will turn into a desert. The State Government does not have enough resources to undertake such a venture. I also urge upon the Government to take over all those sick rice mills.

I would like to state one or two points about the functioning of Food Corporation of India in the State. The functioning of the Corporation is not satisfactory. When a producer sells the paddy it changes hand and appreciates in costs when it finally reaches the consumer. The consumer is forced to purchase the rice he produces at a premium. I therefore request that the Government should find ways and means to see that the rice is supplied at a fair price. In this connection I would like to suggest that we may be permitted to start producers consumers cooperative societies which I undertake to run efficiently and show the necessary improvement. Wherever the area is a

surplus area, Food Corporation need not function there. It has a long name but a very short reputation. I suggest that the Government should have direct dealings with the producers through agents if necessary in the matter of procurement.

The rice which is sold at 100 rupees in my village is transported to a deficit area nearby and is sold at 125 rupees in the State. In such circumstances, how do you expect the small farmer and the poor agricultural labourer to have confidence in the Government and its functioning. I would like to submit that even the members clamour for an increase in their daily allowances whereas the poor agriculturists work silently and never complain. I would like to remind all of you here that the agriculturist is mainly responsible for our existence. There is no stability in prices. I remember still the days of the year 1932 when the paddy sold at Rs. 2.50. When we came back from jail we found ourselves paupers. I don't know how my father who was an agriculturist managed. Here I would like to state that there should be an equitable distribution of land to the landless. As per the statement of the Government of Andhra Pradesh a surplus of 50 lakh acres would be available for distribution. I don't know about other districts but I know about the Government land in my district. I suggest that it should be handed over to a cooperative society. If that is done I promise that we would return whatever loans we take from the Government for the necessary inputs within a period of two years and in addition we would show a profit. The Government should therefore try to implement such good schemes. It would be of no use if they only talk and believe in promulgating ordinances. There are persons who will successfully hoodwink the Government and get over the various restrictions imposed through these ordinances. Because of these ordinances it is middle class which is suffering because they are not able to raise

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loans on the land they possess required for the necessary inputs. They have to depend strictly on the product. I therefore suggest that the Government should always try to bring legislation with the welfare and interests of the people at large in mind.

I would once again remind the Government here that they should look into the functioning of various schools in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In our State we have a Fisheries Department. In my district in the Kolleru lake about 80 lakh rupees worth of fish are produced. These fish find their way to the market in Calcutta where they are sold at Rs. 7 a kilo. You would be surprised to know as to how much the poor fisherman is paid for his catch. It is a meagre one rupee. I don't know where the difference of six rupees goes. The Fisheries Department should do something. I understand that the Department has submitted a scheme to the Government, but the Government could not implement it for want of funds.

Finally, I conclude by saying that the Government should pay special attention to the points mentioned by me, namely, the functioning of the secondary schools, the functioning of the Food Corporation of India and the Fisheries Department, in order to make the best use of enthusiasm, man power and the natural resources that are available abundantly in my State. I would particularly urge upon Shri K. R. Ganesh to do his best in the matter. I would assure you, Sir, that provided all these things are taken care of then the State of Andhra Pradesh would not only become a rich State but would also be a great help to the country in various fields of human necessity and welfare. Thank you.

श्री इसहाक सभली (अमरोहा) :  
अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम को आन्ध्र के बजट पर गौर करना पड़ रहा

है। यह वह प्रदेश है कि जहां पर सरकारी पार्टी की भारी अकसरित होते हुए भी पब्लिक को वह पापुलर गवर्नमेंट देने से महरूम रही है। राष्ट्रपति राज होने के बाद शायद यह ख्यान किया जाता था कि वहां के यजीर, वहां के कांग्रेसीलीडर जो आपस में लड़ रहे थे और उस लड़ाई की हालत में पब्लिक की परेशानियों को देख नहीं पाते थे, आप देखेंगे कि हालत बेहतर हो। लेकिन आज भी हालत क्या है? मैं सिर्फ दो तीन मिसालें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

आज बहुत ही अहम सावल हर तरफ गल्ले का है, लोगों के सामने खाने का है। मैं हैदराबाद की हालत ही आपके सामने रखता हूँ। वहां पर अढ़ाई रुपये किलो में मोटा चावल लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। तीन रुपये किलो मिल रहा है। हैदराबाद की बात आप जाने दें। वह इलाका जो चावल पैदा करने के लिए बहुत मशहूर है, विजयवाडा और गुंटूर और जहां से मेरे दोस्त राज बहादुर पहले पालियामेंट के नेम्बर चुन कर आये थे और जिम को चावल का भंडार कहा जाता है वहां से एफ० सी० आई० 84 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर किसानों से अनाज को खरीदती है लेकिन वहां के लोगों को आज चावल अढ़ाई रुपये किलो मिल रहा है....

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : 110 रुपये में मिलता है।

श्री इसहाक सभली : गलत है। एफ० सी० आई० 84 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर किसानों से चावल खरीदती है और दूकानदारों की 170 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर देती है मैं समझता हूँ कि छः रुपये से ज्यादा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरचार्ज वसूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मालूम नहीं आप किस दरिया में रहते हैं और चावल कभी खरीदने भी जाते हैं या नहीं।

शिन्दे साहब बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे ही मालूम करना चाहता हूँ। क्या एफ० सी० आई० को लूट आप खत्म नहीं करायेंगे? किसानों से चावल इस भाव पर ले लिया जाता है और रायस मिल वालों से कहा जाता है कि 50 परसेंट चावल हमें दो और बाकी 50 परसेंट जैसा चाहे बेचो। वे पचास परसेंट चावल तो एलानिया लीगलाइज्ड ब्लैक मार्केट करने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है। वे इस तरह से बेचती कितना हैं इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। पचास परसेंट छाड़ने के बाद जितना मिला—बाकी पचास परसेंट की जितनी ब्लैक मार्केट करो कोई पाबंदी नहीं—उसको 84 रुपये में खरीद करके, जैसा अभी मेरे वुजुर्ग कांग्रेसी नेता ने कहा, 123 रुपये क्विंटल में बेचा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एफ० सी० आई० अपनी इस पालिसी को बदले, इस लूट को खत्म करे। इसके लिए कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। कि सौ रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा किसी भी हालत में बेचा जा सके। 84 रुपये लेकर 16 रुपये खर्च आदि का लगा कर सौ रुपये से ज्यादा में बेचने का कोई तुक नहीं है।

खेत मजदूर आंध्र में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं। उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मारे आंध्र में अगर मिलता है तो तीन रुपये रोज ही मिलता है। इससे ज्यादा आंध्र में कहीं खेत मजदूर कों नहीं मिलता है। उसके लिए कोई बीनया नहीं, कोई तरक्की नहीं, साल भर काम की गारन्टी नहीं। वह तीन रुपये के अन्दर क्या कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ खेत मजदूरों के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ की जो वहाँ का मसला है उसका एक ही हल है कि तमाम बाइस मिलों का टोटल नेशनलाइजेशन हो। लोगों को गल्ला अपने घरों पर रखने और व्यापारियों को भी इसकी छूट देकर सारी टेक-ओवर की पालिसी को ना-काम बना दिया गया है और चोर बाजारी के

लिए रास्ता खोल दिया गया है, इसी तरह से वहाँ पर भी किया जा रहा है। वहाँ लोग भुख से मर रहे हैं, परेशान हैं। उनको इस परेशानी से बचाने का एक ही रास्ता है। चावल मिलों का फोरी तौर पर बिना देरी किये हुए टोटल नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। व्यापारियों को और रायस मिल मालिकों को खुश करके आप अक्वाम का पेट नहीं भर सकते। आर्गनाइजेशन के लिए चन्दा तो लिया जा सकता है लेकिन लोगों के पेट तो नहीं भरा जा सकता है।

1964 में एग्रीकलचर स जो इनकम थी वह बराबर गिर रही है। 1964 में 677 करोड़ थी। 1971 में 666 करोड़ रह गई। बजाय आगे जाने के हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि आंध्र में वह पीछे जा रही है। इसकी तरफ भी तब्बजह दी जानी चाहिए। वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जरई पैदावार पड़ी हुई है। बड़े बड़े लोगों के यहाँ फार्म हैं। आज भी आंध्र की मरजमीन पर निजाम के फार्म मौजूद हैं। क्या इसका मतलब है यह है कि निजाम या उसके मुकर्रम शाह खेती करते हैं? उन के नाम स हजारों एकड़ जमीन छोड़ने का क्या मतलब है? बिडला के फार्म वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिडला के फार्मों के लाइसेंस कैंसल करायें गये हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी उनके फार्म वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। इतिफाक से कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो जमींदार भरे हुए हैं आंध्र के वे तो अब राष्ट्रपति राज्य होने के बाद पावर में नहीं हैं। अब आपके सामने क्या दुशवारी पेश आ रही है भूमिहीन किसानों में, गरीबों में, अक्वाम में निजाम के फार्म तकसीम करने में, बिडला के फार्म अक्वाम में तकसीम करने में? क्यों इसको नहीं किया जाता है?

बार-बार तेलंगाना का मसला उठता है। यह मसला बार-बार दीक्षित जी के बार-बार अपील करने से हल नहीं होगा। इस मासले को हल करने से यह हल होगा। बिला शुभव तेलंगाना

### [श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, उसके लिए कदम नहीं उठाये गये। कुदरत ने तेलंगाना को जमीन को दौलत से मालामाल बनाया है। लेकिन वहां पर कारखाने लगाने के लिए, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करने के लिए कोई माकूल कोशिश नहीं की गई है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहां कारखाने कायम हों, भूमिहिनो को जमीन मिले। नाइसाफी का तो मुझे मालूम नहीं क्योंकि मैं वहां का रहने वाला नहीं हूं। लेकिन मैं वजीर माहब से एक बात का जवाब चाहता हूं। वहां पर शायद हाई कोर्ट के जज राष्ट्रपति शासन के बाद एप्पान्ट किये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे सब आंध्र के हैं, उन में से कोई भी तेलंगाना का नहीं है? अगर इत्तिला गलत होगी तो मुझे खुशी होगी . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सेशन जज ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सेशन जज । अगर मेरी यह जानकारी सही है तो यह निहायत अफसोस की बात है। आज भी इस तरह की नाइसाफी, इस तरह का डिसक्रिमेशन हो रहा है। इस तरह की बातें बहुत सी चीजों को जन्म देती हैं, बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां को जन्म देती हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसका सुधार किया जाये।

हमारे बजुर्ग ने अभी ठीक कहा कि यह खुशी की बात है कि महाराष्ट्र में वारिग हुईं और हमें और भी खुशी होगी, अगर वहां की हालत और ज्यादा बेहतर हो लेकिन आन्ध्र में आज भी सूखा पड़ा है, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। नागार्जुनसागर का नाम बड़े जोरों से लिया जाता है और उस के लिए

पार्लियामेंट में बजट मन्जूर कराया जाता है। सवाल यह है कि आन्ध्र में नागार्जुनसागर, मू० पी० टिहरी डैम और राजस्थान में राजस्थान कैनल अभी तक मुकम्मल क्यों नहीं हुए हैं। इस में किस बात की कमी रही है? श्री डागा बंठ हुए हैं। शायद हमारी और उन की जिन्दगी में तो राजस्थान कैनल नहीं बनने वाली है। यही हालत नागार्जुन सागर की है।

कल श्री इन्द्रजीत गप्त ने ठीक कहा था कि बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़ती—और आज भी उस की जरूरत नहीं है,—बशर्ते कि यहां आबपाशी और बिजली पर पूरा ध्यान दिया गया होता। हालत यह है कि प्लान का आधा रुपया एग्रीकल्चर और आबपाशी पर खर्च हुआ, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि आज भी पंचायत परसेंट से ज्यादा एरिया और लगभग चालीस परसेंट ग्राम आबपाशी और मिचाई से मेहरुम हैं। इतना पैसा कहां गया? — ठेकेदारों और नेताओं की जेबों में गया। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आबपाशी की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और नागार्जुनसागर को जल्द से जल्द मुकम्मल किया जाये।

क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति राज में कभी यह सखे किया है कि पुरानी कांग्रेसी सरकारों के जमाने में आंध्र और तेलंगाना के लिए जो प्लान बनाये गये थे और जो वादे किये गये थे, क्या उनपर अमल दारामद हुआ है या नहीं? अगर अभी तक उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है, तो उस की क्या वजह है? और अब तो राष्ट्रपति राज है, अब कौन रोकने वाला है, अब क्यों नहीं उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाता है?

जब से आन्ध्र में राष्ट्रपति राज हुआ है, तब से वहां पर शायद पुलिस का दमन, मजदूरों पर जुल्म और खेतिहर मजदूरों पर ज्यादतियां पहले से कुछ बढ़ गई हैं। चह हमारे लिए बहुत शर्मनाक बात है।

इस वक्त मौका नहीं है, वना में इस सिलसिले में यू० पी० की मिसाल पेश करता। यू० पी० में हरिजनों पर हमले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम जिला बरेली मे लोक सभा की मੈम्बर हैं। उन से पूछिये कि किस तरह बरेली में दिन-दहाड़े हरिजनों को कत्ल किया गया और मारा गया। पुलिस के दमन की यह हालत है कि जिला लखीमपुर-खीरी में 45 आदमियों पर डी० आई० आर० लगाचा गचा, जब कि इसी हाउस में यकीन दिलाया गया था कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन आज राष्ट्रपति राज में ऐसा हो रहा है, जिस को अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी का राज कहें, तो गलत नहीं होगा। यही हालत आन्ध्र और दूसरी स्टेट्स में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इन बातों पर गौर करे।

सरकार आन्ध्र की गिजाई हालत को बेहतर बनाये, कैपिटलिस्ट्स की लूट को बन्द कराये, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन कराये, खेतियार मजदूरों और औद्योगिक मजदूरों पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उनको बन्द किया जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुरानी मिनिस्ट्रीज ने जो वादे किये थे, क्या उन को पूरा किया गया है। अगर उन को पूरा कि गया हो, तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी, लेकिन मेरी इत्तिला है कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

हैदराबाद उर्दू का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। "शबिस्तान" में छपे एक इन्टरव्यू में श्री के० आर० गणेश ने कहा था कि मैं एक उर्दू वाला आदमी हूँ, क्योंकि मेरा खानदान आन्ध्र से आया है। लेकिन आज आन्ध्र में क्या हो रहा है? आज तक वहां पर जो जुल्म या ज्यादतियां होती रही हैं, उन के लिए कलक का टीका वहां के उन जमींदार मिनिस्ट्रों को लगता था जो मिनिस्ट्री पर छाय रहते थे, लेकिन अब कलक का टीका इस लोक सभा को और राष्ट्रपति राज को लगेगा। इस लिए

मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां की हालत को बेहतर बनाया जाये।

[شروی استحقاق سلبھلی - (لہرورھر)]

افسوس کے ساتھ کہلا پڑتا ہے کہ ہم کو آندھرا کے بھجت پر غر کرنا پڑھا ہے۔ یہ وہ پردیسی ہے کہ جہاں پر سرکاری پارتی کی بھاری اکثریت ہوتے ہوئے بھی پبلک کو وہ پاپولر گورنمنٹ دینے سے محروم رہی ہے۔ راشٹریتی راج ہونے کے بعد شاید یہ خیال کیا جاتا تھا کہ وہاں کے وزیر و وہاں کے کانگریسی لیڈر جو آپس میں لڑ رہے تھے اور اس لڑائی کی حالت میں پبلک کی پریشانیوں کو دیکھ نہیں پاتے تھے۔ آپ دیکھتے کہ حالت بہتر ہو۔ لیکن آج بھی حالت کیا ہے۔ میں صرف دو تین مثالیں آپ کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں۔

آج بہت ہی اہم سوال ہر طرف غلے کا ہے۔ تین روپے کلو مل رہا ہے۔ حیدرآباد کی بات آپ جانے دیں۔ وہ علاقہ جو چاول بھدا کرنے کے لئے بہت مشہور ہے۔ وجے واڑا اور گنتوو اور جہاں سے میرے دوست راج پھادر پہلے پارلیمانٹ کے ممبر چنکر آئے تھے اور جس کو چاول کا بھندار کہا جاتا ہے وہاں سے 84 F.C.I. روپے کونٹل کے بھاؤ پر کسانوں سے اناج کو خریدتی ہے لیکن وہاں کے لوگوں کو آج چاول 2½ روپے میں مل رہا ہے۔

شری ایم۔ رام گوپال ریڈی (نظام  
آباد) IIO روپے میں ملتا ہے۔

شری اسحاق سندھلی - یہ غلط ہے۔  
F.C.I. 84 روپے کونٹل کے بہاؤ پر کسانوں  
سے چاول خریدتی ہے اور دکانداروں  
کو 170 روپے کونٹل کے بہاؤ پر دیتی  
ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ 6 روپے  
سے زیادہ ایڈمنسٹریٹو سرجارج وصول  
نہیں کیا جانا چاہئے۔ معلوم نہیں  
آپ کس دنیا میں رہتے ہیں۔  
اور چاول کبھی خریدنے بھی جاتے  
ہیں یا نہیں۔

شدقے صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔  
میں ان سے ہی معلوم کرنا چاہتا  
ہوں۔ کیا F.C.I. کی لوٹ کو آپ ختم  
نہیں کرینگے کسانوں سے تو چاول  
اس بہاؤ پر لے لیا جاتا ہے۔ اور لیکر  
چاول مل والوں سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ  
آپ 50 فیصدی چاول ہمیں دو  
اور باقی 50 فیصدی جیسے جاہو  
بیچو۔ وہ 50 فیصدی چاول بھی  
نہیں دیتی ہے۔ 50 پرسنٹ چاول  
تو اعلیٰ لیگلٹیمائزڈ بلیک مارکیٹ کرنے  
کے لئے چھوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ اس  
طرح بیچتی کیا ہے اس کا کچھ  
پتہ نہیں۔ 50 پرسنٹ چھوڑنے کے  
بعد جتنا ملا۔ باقی 50 پرسنٹ کی  
جتنی بلیگ مارکیٹ کرو۔ کوئی  
پابندی نہیں ہے۔ اس کو 84 روپے  
میں خرید کر کے جیسا کہ مہرے  
بزرگ کانگریسی نہتے نے کہا 123 روپے

کونٹل میں بیچا جاتا ہے۔ میں  
چاہتا ہوں کہ F.C.I. اپنی اس پالیسی  
کو بدلے اور اس لوٹ کو ختم کرے  
اس کے لئے کوئی جسٹی فیکیشن  
نہیں ہے۔ کوئی جسٹی فیکیشن نہیں  
ہے کہ 100 روپے کونٹل سے زیادہ  
کسی بھی حالت میں بیچا جاسکے  
84 روپے لیکر 16 روپے خرچہ  
وغیرہ کا لٹاکر 100 روپے۔ زیادہ  
میں بیچنے کا کوئی تک نہیں ہے۔

کھت مزدور آندھرا میں بہت  
بڑی تعداد میں ہیں۔ ان کو زیادہ  
سے زیادہ سارے آندھرا میں لکر ملتا  
ہے تو تین روپے روز ہر ملتا ہے۔  
اس سے زیادہ آندھرا میں کہیں بھی  
کھت مزدور کو نہیں ملتا ہے۔ اس  
کے لئے کوئی بونس نہیں ہے۔ کوئی  
ترقی نہیں ہے۔ سال بھر کام کی  
گارنٹی نہیں ہے۔ وہ تو روپے کے  
اندر کیا کر رہا ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا  
ہوں کہ وہاں کھت مزدور کے بارے  
میں کیا کیا جا رہا ہے۔ میں  
سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو وہاں کا مسئلہ  
ہے اس کا ایک ہی حل ہے کہ تمام  
Rice ملوں کا ٹوٹل نیشنلائزیشن ہو۔  
لوگوں کو غلہ ایلے گھروں پر رکھنے  
اور بھریاریوں کو بھی اس کی چھوٹ  
دیکر سارے ٹیک آرور کی پالیسی کو  
ناکامیاب بنا دیا گیا ہے اور چور بازاری  
کے لئے راستہ کھول دیا گیا ہے۔ اسی



طرح سے وہاں پر بھی کہا جا رہا ہے۔  
 وہاں لوگ بھوک سے مر رہے ہیں۔  
 پریشان ہیں۔ ان کو اس پوزیشن سے  
 بچانے کا ایک ہی راستہ ہے۔ چاول  
 مالوں کا فوری طور پر بلا دہری کئے  
 ہوئے ٹوٹل نیشنلائزیشن کیا جائے۔  
 بیوپاریوں کو اور مل مالکوں کو  
 خوش کر کے آپ عوام کا پیٹ نہیں  
 بھر سکتے۔ آرگنائزیشن کے لئے جلد  
 تو لیا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن لوگوں کے  
 پیٹ کو نہیں بھرا جا سکتا ہے۔  
 1964 میں ایگزیکٹو سے جو انکم  
 تھی وہ برابر گر رہی ہے 1964 میں  
 677 کروڑ تھی۔ 1971 میں 666 کروڑ  
 رہ گئی بجائے اگے جانے کے ہماری  
 بدقسمتی ہے کہ آندھرا میں وہ  
 پیچھے جا رہی ہے۔ اس کی طرف  
 توجہ دیجانی چاہیئے۔ وہاں پر بہت  
 بڑی تعداد میں ذری پیداوار بڑی  
 ہوئی ہے بڑے بڑے لوگوں کے وصال  
 میں۔ آج بھی آندھرا کی سرزمین پر  
 نظام کے فارم موجود ہیں۔ لہذا اس  
 کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ نظام یا اس  
 کے مقدم شاہ کھیتی کرتے ہیں۔ ان  
 کے نام سے ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین چھوڑنے  
 کا کہا مطلب ہے۔ برلا کے فارم وہاں  
 پر موجود ہیں۔ اتر پردیش میں  
 برلا کے فارم کے لائسنس کیسل کرائے  
 کئے ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس کے  
 ساتھ کہنا پوتا ہے کہ آج بھی ان کا  
 فارم وہاں موجود ہیں۔ اتفاق سے

کانگریس کے اندر جو زمہدار ہوئے  
 ہوئے ہیں آندھرا کے وہ تو اب  
 دستبرقی راج ہونے کے بعد پارلیمینٹ  
 نہیں ہیں۔ اب آپ کے سامنے کیا  
 دشواری پیش آ رہی ہے۔ بھومی  
 کسانوں میں۔ غریبوں میں۔ عوام  
 میں۔ نظام کے فارم تقسیم کرنے میں۔  
 برلا کے فارم عوام میں تقسیم کرنے  
 میں۔ کدوں اس کو نہیں کیا جا  
 سکتا ہے۔

بار بار تلنگانہ اور آندھرا کا مسئلہ  
 اٹھتا ہے۔ مسئلہ تکمیل جی کے بار  
 بار اپیل کرنے سے حل نہیں ہوگا۔  
 اس مسئلہ کو حل کرنے سے یہ حل  
 ہوگا۔ بلاشبہ تلنگانہ بہت پیچھا ہوا  
 علاقہ ہے۔ وہاں پر انڈسٹریلائزیشن  
 کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا گیا۔ اس  
 کے لئے قدم نہیں اٹھائے گئے۔ قدرت  
 نے تلنگانہ کی زمین کو دلچسپی سے  
 مالا مال بنایا ہے لیکن وہاں پر  
 کارخانے لگانے کے لئے۔ وہاں پر  
 انڈسٹریلائزیشن کرنے کے لئے کوئی  
 معقول کوشش نہیں کی گئی ہے۔  
 ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ وہاں  
 کارخانے قائم ہوں۔ بھومی ہیلوں کو  
 زمین ملے۔ نا انصافی کا تو مجھے  
 معلوم نہیں کھونکے میں وہاں کا  
 رہا والا نہیں ہوں۔ لہذا میں وزیر  
 صاحب سے ایک سوال کا جواب چاہتا  
 ہوں۔ وہاں پر شاید ہائی کورٹ کے  
 جج راجپتی راج کے بعد appoint

[شرو اسحق سلہالی]  
 کٹے کٹے مہر۔ میں جانا چاہتا  
 ہوں کہ کیا یہ صدمہ نہیں ہے کہ  
 وہ سب آندھرا کے ہیں۔ ان میں سے  
 کوئی بھی تاملانہ کا نہیں ہے۔ اور یہ  
 اطلاع غلط ہوگی تو سچے خوبی  
 ہوگی۔

ایک ماہیہ سلسلہ : شش چم۔

شرو اسحق سلہالی : شش چم

اگر مہری یہ جانکاری صدمہ ہے تو  
 یہ نہایت افسوس کی بات ہے۔ آج  
 بھی اس طرح کی نا انصافی۔ اس  
 طرح کا تسکیر۔ جلیقن ہو رہا ہے۔ اس  
 طرح کی باتوں بہت سوچو۔ اور کو  
 جلم دینو ۵۵۔ بہت سوچو۔ اور کو  
 کو جلم دیتو ہے ضرورت اس بات کی  
 ہے۔ نہ اس کا سدھار کیا جائے۔

ہمارے بزرگ نے ابھی تہدیک کہا  
 کہ یہ خوبی کی بات ہے کہ  
 مہاراشٹریہ میں بارہن ہوئے اور ہوں  
 اور ابھی خوشی ہوگی اگر وہاں کی  
 حالت اور زیادہ بہتر ہے۔ لیکن  
 آندھرا میں آج بھی سوکھا پوا ہے۔  
 اس کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لیے۔ سرکار نے  
 کہا قدم تھایا ہے۔ نگرچن ساگ کا نام  
 بڑے زور سے لیا جا رہا ہے۔ اور اس کے  
 لئے پارلیمینٹ میں بجٹ منظور  
 کرایا جاتا ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ آندھرا  
 میں نگرچن ساگرہ یو پی میں تھری  
 قلم اور راجستھان میں راج۔ تھان

کھنڈال ابھی تک مکمل نہیں  
 ہوئی ہیں۔ اس میں اس بات کی  
 کمی رہی ہے۔ شاید ہماری اور انکی  
 زندگی میں تو راجستھان کھنڈال نہیں  
 بلنے والی ہے۔ یہی حالت ناگر چن  
 ساگ کی ہے۔

کل شری اندر چھت کھت نے

تھیک کہا تھا کہ باہر سے غلہ ملانے  
 کی ضرورت نہ پڑتی اور آج ابھی  
 اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ بشرط کی  
 یہاں آبپاشی اور بجلی پر پورا دھیان  
 دیا گیا ہو۔ حالت یہ ہے کہ پلن  
 کا آدھا روپیہ ایگرہ کلچر اور آبپاشی پر  
 خرچ ہوا۔ لہذا دیکھ کی بات ہے کہ  
 آج ابھی 50 پرسینٹ سے زیادہ ایریا  
 اور لگ بھگ 40 پرسینٹ عوام  
 آبپاشی اور بجلی سے محروم ہیں۔  
 اتنا بوسہ ہمارا کہا۔ تھیک ہزاروں اور  
 تھیکوں کی چھدوں میں کہا۔ اس  
 لئے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ  
 آبپاشی کی طرف دھیان دیا جائے  
 اور ناگرچن ساگ کو جلد سے جلد  
 مکمل کیا جائے۔

کہا سرکار نے راجستھانی راج میں  
 یہ سروس کیا ہے کہ یوانی کانگریس  
 سرکاروں کے زمانے میں آندھرا اور  
 تلنگانا کے لئے جو پلان بنائے گئے تھے  
 اور جو وعدے کئے گئے تھے۔ کہا  
 ان پر عمل درآمد ہوا ہے یا نہیں  
 کر ابھی تک ان کا اہتمام نہیں

نہیں ہوا ہے تو اس کی کہا وجہ ہے - اور اب تو راجپریتی راج ہے - اب کون روکنے والا ہے - اب کہوں نہیں ان کا امپلمنٹیشن کیا جاتا ہے -

جب سے اندھوا میں راجپریتی راج ہوا ہے - تب سے وہاں پر شاید ابھی تک یہ اس کا دامن - مزدوروں پر ظلم اور کھیتی ہر مزدوروں پر زیادتیاں پرلے سے کچھ بڑھ گئی ہیں - یہ ہمارے لئے بہت شرمناک بات ہے - اس وقت موقع نہیں ہے -

ورنہ میں اس سلسلے میں یو-پی کی مثل یہیں کرنا - یو-پی میں ہر بچوں پر جیلے لگانا بڑھ رہے ہیں - شریمنی ساوتری شام ضلع بریلی سے لوک سبھا کی ممبر ہیں - ان سے پوچھئے کہ کسی طرح بریلی میں دن دہڑے ہڑبھلوں کو قتل کیا گیا اور مارا گیا - پولس کے دامن کی یہ حالت ہے کہ ضلع لکھیم پور میں 45 آدمیوں پر قتل - ائی - آر - لکایا گیا - جبکہ اسی ہاوس میں یقین دلاہا گیا تھا کہ پولیسنگل پارٹیز کے خلاف تھی - ائی آر استعمال نہیں کیا جائیگا - لیکن آج راجپریتی راج میں ایسا ہو رہا ہے - جس کو اگر بھورودھسی کا راج کہیں تو غلط نہیں ہو گا - یہی حالت اندھرا اور دوسری سٹیٹس میں ہے - ان میں چاہوں گا کہ سرکار

ان باتوں پر غور کرے - سرکار اندھوا کی غذائی حالات کو بہتر بنائے - اس کی لوٹ کو بلند کرائے - وہاں پر انڈسٹریلائزیشن کوائے - کھیتی ہر مزدوروں اور ادھونگ مزدوروں پر جو ظلم ہو رہے ہیں - ان کو بلند کیا جائے - میں چاہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ پرانی ماسٹری نے جو وعدے کئے تھے کہ ان کو پورا کیا گیا ہے اگر ان کو پورا کیا گیا ہو تو مجھے بڑی خوشی ہو گی - لیکن میری اطلاع ہے کہ ایسا نہیں کیا گیا ہے -

حیدرآباد اردو کا بہت بڑا سٹیٹ ہے - شہستان میں چھوٹے ایک انٹرویو میں کے - آر - کلپھس نے کہا تھا کہ میں ایک اردو والا آدمی ہوں - کہنے پر میرا خاندان اندھرا سے آیا ہے - لیکن آج اندھرا میں کہا ہو رہا ہے - آج تک وہاں پر جو ظلم یا زیادتیاں ہوتی رہی ہیں ان کے لئے کلک کا ٹیکہ دیا ہے ان زمیندار مسٹروں کو لکھا تھا جو مسٹری ہر چھانے دھتے تھے - لیکن اب کلک کا ٹیکہ اس لوک سبھا کر اور راجپریتی راج کو لکھا گیا - اس لئے میں دباؤں کا کہ وہاں کی حالت کو بہتر بنایا جائے -

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): I rise to support the budget of the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is unfortunate that this

[Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy]

budget has been presented in the Lok Sabha instead of in the State Assembly. As I mentioned in the course of my last speech on the budget, out of Rs. 98 crores sanctioned during that year, the then State Government had spent only Rs. 78 crores, and Rs. 20 crores had lapsed. This shows that the Government were not interested in the development of the State, but they were interested only in the internal squabbles. But now that President's rule has come in, they are no longer interested in their internecine quarrels.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

After seeing the budget, the Central Government recently sanctioned the railway line from Narikuda to Bibinagar and the conversion of the metre gauge line from Macherla to Guntur. The State Government have given an agreement to the Railway Board that the area through which the railway line runs will be given free of cost by the State. But this budget does not show any provision having been made for the railway line recently sanctioned by the Central Government. Therefore, the necessary modification is called for in the budget for this purpose.

In Andhra Pradesh, especially the Rayalaseema and Telengana areas are mostly backward; not only are they backward, but for the last four or five years, they have been famine-ridden and drought-stricken, and special provision has to be made for drought relief and famine-relief works in these areas. For this, at least Rs. 10 crores should be allotted for these areas, and famine-relief works should be continued till January, 1974.

As my hon. friends who have already spoken have pointed out, there is a proposal to increase the electricity charges by 10 per cent. Already,

there is a cut in the supply of electricity. In addition to that, if the rates are also going to be increased, that is not fair. Therefore, I suggest that the increase in the electricity charges should be immediately stopped.

As regards foodgrains, due to lack of adequate number of fair price shops and adequate quantity of foodgrains, for distribution to the public, the people in the rural as well as urban areas are suffering. Special provision has to be made for supply of adequate quantity of foodgrains and for opening adequate number of fair price shops. Unless and until Government go ahead with this, they will not be in a position to supply food to the needy people. Inter-district restrictions have been imposed by Government, but I would submit that such restrictions will cause a price rise which would be much more than what it is at present in the case of foodgrains. Therefore, I request that the inter-district restrictions within the State should be immediately removed.

17.00 hrs.

Backward areas need special efforts at industrialisation. Particularly in the Telengana and Rayalaseema areas several industries have to be started. Therefore, provision for this purpose should be made in the budget. But as it is, this is not provided for in this budget.

Electricity is very necessary for development. But as I said, there is a cut in the supply. As my friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, said, only 1 UP and Andhra Pradesh are the States where there is a cut now. The cut should be restored and the increase in the rate for supply should be withdrawn.

As the previous Government could not spend Rs. 20 crores which were sanctioned in the budget, the present regime should take care of it and see

that the amount which lapsed is got back and expended for the betterment of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

A permanent solution should be given to the State politically, instead of hatch patch, now and then in this democracy. Hence I request that at least as per the opinion of the people of Andhra and Telangana, verdict be given and the State be bifurcated.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर): सभापति महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के वित्तीय अनुदानों की मांगों पर हम यहाँ पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस के पूर्व ही मणिपुर प्रदेश के बारे में हम लोगों ने विचार किया। अब आन्ध्र प्रदेश के ऊपर विचार चल रहा है। इतना ही नहीं आगे उड़ीसा पर भी हम विचार करने जा रहे हैं। यह सारा मामला देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है जैसा कि कुछ दिन पहले अपने एक सम्माननीय संसद सदस्य ने एक बात बड़े जोर शोर से कही थी कि इस देश के अंदर समस्याओं को हल करना है तो सीमित समय के लिए सीमित तानाशाही की जरूरत है। ए लिमिटेड डिक्टेटोरशिप फार ए लिमिटेड पॉरिअड आफ टाइम !

श्री झारखंडे राय (वांसी): यह किसने कहा था ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : शशिभूषण जी ने।

अब वह लिमिटेड डिक्टेटोरशिप कब आएगी भगवान जाने, किन्तु मुझे यह लगता है कि यह जो सारा चल रहा है मणिपुर, आन्ध्र, उड़ीसा वगैरह का

It seems an experiment is being carried on about a limited democracy. क्योंकि वहाँ आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तो आज विधान सभा भंग नहीं हुई है, विधान सभा मूर्च्छित है। विधान

सभा के सदस्य हैं, सभा नहीं है। उन पर खर्चा इस में दिखाया है लेकिन उन का कुछ काम नहीं है। यानी काम करने वाले को पैसा दो यह हमारी मांग है और बिना काम इन को मिल रहा है यह कौन सा सोशलिज्म है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। यह क्या सोशलिज्म है ? यानी काम करने के बाद उन को समुचित रूप से कुछ मिले यह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन काम कुछ मत करो और आप विधान सभा के सदस्य बने रहो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिए यह लिमिटेड डेमोक्रेसी का जो प्रयोग है इस को मैं राजनीतिक मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, यह अनैतिक है। यानी हम एकात्मिक शासन में जरूर विचार रखते हैं किन्तु हम सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं चाहते। सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए वह सत्ता चाहे आर्थिक हो चाहे राजनीतिक हो। किसी प्रदेश का चुनाव हो, उस के नेता का चुनाव हो और उस के कार्डिंग पेपर्स दिल्ली तक पहुँचें यह मामला जो दिल्ली से शुरू हो गया सारा यह मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इस को बदला जाना चाहिए।

इसलिए आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बजट के बारे में जब वहाँ विधान सभा के सदस्य मौजूद हैं आवश्यकता यह थी कि वहाँ अब शांति की स्थापना हो गई है सरकार के कहने पर ही, जब सरकार ने उन को यह बता दिया कि आन्ध्र में सब स्थिर स्थावर हो जाय तो हम जरूर विचार करेंगे, तो अब स्थिर स्थावर हो गया परन्तु विचार कहाँ है ? यानी जब तक कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं होती तब तक अपनी सरकार विचार करती नहीं। गड़बड़ नहीं है तो उस को लगता है कि देयर इज नो प्राबलम एट आल यानी ठण्डे दिमाग से शांत तरीके से हम विचार नहीं करते कि जहाँ विधान सभा नहीं है लेकिन सदस्य हैं तो यह क्या स्थिति है ? यानी शादी हो कर के पत्नी सैके

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

चली जाय तो काहे के लिए शादी की ? विधान सभा मदस्य होने के बाद भी वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता, अपना दायित्व निभा नहीं सकता तो फिर वह है क्यों और हम यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर रिमोट कंट्रोल के नाते आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सारी स्थिति विचार करें मुझे यह बान अच्छी नहीं लगती ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जोशी जी, यह भी चले जायं, वहां खाना अच्छा मिलता है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : वह चले जायं, यह तो अच्छा है । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि बेटे को दूर कर के उस के कर्तव्य को खुद बाप अपने ऊपर ले कर के कुछ करे वह तो मैं अनैतिक मानता हूं । इट इज इम्मारल । उस के जो प्रदत्त कर्तव्य हैं वह तो उसे मिलने चाहिए ।

आखिर सवाल यह है कि जो आन्ध्र में गडवड़ी पैदा हो गई वह देश का समुचित रूप से विकास करने में सरकार की जो असफलता हुई है उस के कारण हुई है । तेलंगाना का जो झगड़ा पैदा हुआ वह इसी के आधार पर हुआ । दूसरा आधार और कुछ नहीं है । यहां आज फिफ्थ प्लान जो हम को मिला है आन्ध्र का इस में अप्रॉच है, एक बात इस में उन्होंने स्वीकार की है और वह बड़ी मजेदार है

"Firstly, it is found that in spite of nearly 20 years of planning there are many villages which do not have drinking water wells and even when there are wells, there is acute shortage during the summer season."

यानी पांचवीं योजना में पहुंचने के बाद पता चला कि पेय जल, पीने के पानी की

समस्या को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए । जैसे पानी भूमि को पहुंचता है इरीगेशन के जरिए वैसे ही पीने के लिए भी पानी का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, यह समझने के लिए भी क्या हम को 20 साल लगे ? और यह भी आन्ध्र में लोक प्रिय सरकार होने के बाद यह हालत है तो हम रिमोट कंट्रोल दिल्ली से बैठ कर करें उस में क्या हालत होमी ? अब रायल सीमा के बारे में वह बोलते हैं । यह तो बिलकुल क्रानिक एरिया है । किन्तु वहां मिनरल वैल्यू इतना है उस को देखेगा कौन ? उस का एक्सप्लायटेशन कौन करेगा ? मिर्फ सर्वे से काम थोड़े ही चलता है ? यानी वहां लोक प्रिय सरकार होने के बाद भी यदि रायल सीमा का विकास नहीं होता तो इस का मतलब क्या है ? पोचमपाड़ है, तेलंगाना को सब से ज्यादा लाभ होगा तो इस का होगा । आप से बहुत नजदीक है । किन्तु आज ही सुबह जब हमारे पावर मिनिस्टर बोले जिन्हें आन्ध्र वाले हमेशा कहते हैं—  
power minister but he is without any political power

उन्होंने आज सुबह ही बताया पोचमपाड़ के लिए कि यह पूरा होने वाला था, इस में पहले ही दो साल देर लग गई और अभी पांच साल और लगेंगे इतनी स्लो प्रोग्रेस चल रही है । अपर कृष्णा कॅनल है जो कि महबूबनगर जाती है—

That is the only irrigation facility for the district.

इस तरह की कई चीजें आन्ध्र में होने वाली हैं लेकिन देखने वाला है कौन ?

मैंने अभी मई में वहां का काफी दौरा किया । रायलसीमा में बुनकरों की समस्या बड़ी भयानक है । फरीदपुर में मैं गया था, हिन्दूपुर में मैं गया था, मडकसिरा में मैं गया था, हर जगह मांग कर रह थे लोग कि हम को सूत चाहिए, मिल नहीं रहा है लेकिन देखने वाला कौन है ? एक सरी

कहाँ कहाँ देखेंगे ? लोक प्रिय सरकार होती, विधान सभा के सदस्य होते, वह आवाज उठाते, वहाँ के लोगों की माँगें सामने रखते तो वह हो जाता। किन्तु आज वह है ही नहीं और उन के अधिकार हम लेकर बैठें और आगे ऐसे ही चलाएं, मगर यह अच्छा नहीं लगता। बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं लगता। यह संविधान का दुर्भयोग तो है ही। आप के पाम नरसिंहराव के सिवाय और कोई दूसरा आदमी है ही नहीं तो विधान सभा भंग करो, फिर से चुनाव कराओ। यानी आन्ध्र एक हो या तेलंगाना अलग हो, न हो, इस के ऊपर यहाँ बैठ कर बात करने से क्या लाभ है ? जब समय था इस का 1969 में जब सब से पहली बार तेलंगाना के अंदर यह आवाज उठाई गई कि the gentleman's agreement has never been implemented

तो तब यह मौका था, तब हम ने यह मांग की थी कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को त्यागपत्र देना चाहिए। उन का जायगा कुछ नहीं। उन को कहीं न कहीं बैठाया जायगा जैसे कि आज बैठाया गया फाइनेंस कमिशन के चेयरमैन के रूप में। उन को वहाँ हम ने कहा कि त्यागपत्र दे दीजिए तब जाकर तेलंगाना वालों को पता चलेगा कि सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है। लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। जब तक गले तक हड्डी फंसती नहीं तब तक सरकार कुछ करती नहीं। आज यहाँ बैठ कर आन्ध्र की एकता की बात हम करें इस का मतलब यह है कि आज भी हम पापुलर बिल से बहुत दूर हैं। मैं पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में घूमा। लोगों ने यही कहा कि आज यहाँ मूवमेंट चालू नहीं है तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि समस्या का समाधान हो गया। एक ही समाधान है इस का—बाइफरकेशन, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र अलग होने चाहिए। इस से देश की एकता और अखंडता कोई भंग नहीं होती। इट इज जस्ट एन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट अप।

यानी हम छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाते हैं तो इतने बड़े दो राज्य आवश्यकता के अनुसार लोगों की मांग को ध्यान में रख कर हम क्यों नहीं बनाते ? वहाँ विधान सभा क्यों नहीं लाते ? जनता के हाथ में अधिकार क्यों नहीं सौंपते ? यह बात मेरी ममझ में नहीं आती। यह एक प्रवृत्ति है। एक बार लिमिटेड डिकटेटरशिप जैसी प्रवृत्ति चली तो वह चलती चली जायगी। अभी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में उन्होंने हम से एक बिल पास कराने की कोशिश की कि मिकन्दराबाद और हैदराबाद की जो महानगरपालिकाएँ हैं उन के भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की अवधि और बढ़ाई जाय। यानी विधान सभा तो है ही नहीं नीचे लोअर लेवल पर जनता के हाथ में जो अधिकार थे उस से भी जनता को वंचित करके वह अधिकार भी अपने हाथ में ले लेना, उस का भी समय बढ़ाना, इस का मतलब यह है कि एक बार यह रक्तगत हो गया अधिकार हाथ में लेकर सब करना तो नीचे के लेवल पंचायत तक वह पहुंचता है। इसलिये जनता को अधिकारों से वंचित करना—इस को मैं बिल्कुल अनैतिक ममझता हूँ। इसलिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता यदि कोई है तो यह कि आन्ध्र की विधान सभा को भंग करें, नया चुनाव करायें या नया नेता चुन लिया जाय। विधान सभा के सदस्यों को बुलाइये, नरसिंहराव नहीं चाहिये तो कोई रामाराव ले आइये या कोई अन्य राव लें आइये, उस से चलेगा, किन्तु कोई नेता चुनें और वहाँ की विधान सभा को फिर से खड़ा किया जाय ताकि जितनी समस्याएँ हैं उन का समाधान हो सके। एक समस्या तो फटिलाइजर की है, जो अन्य प्रदेशों में भी है। दूसरे वहाँ विद्युत की समस्या है, सूत की समस्या है, यहाँ तक कि पीने के पानी की समस्या है। वारंगल

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जैसे शहर में पीने का पानी न होने से वहाँ की मिल बन्द हो गई, स्कूल बन्द हो गये। इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये वहाँ की लोकप्रिय सरकार को स्थापित करना ही एक-मात्र, एकमेव उत्कृष्ट उपाय है। इस पर सरकार सॉचे और आगे एसा काम न करवाने की हमें आश्वस्ति दे।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, there was one kind of law and order situation a few months back and today there is a different kind of law and order situation in our State. Though it appears that law and order prevails and normalcy has been established my experience is that law and order has deteriorated and it has been deteriorating day by day in some other form. For example in my own State we are normal on emotional issues like the Mulki Rules. But Communist (Marxist) and the Naxalites have been concentrating on the liquidation of Congress leaders in the villages.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: She speaks for the land-lords and rabid elements in the district.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The Communists enter into collusion with some land-lords in my own district and with same vested interests they have been functioning.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Her henchmen, had drawn out the villagers and beaten them. I want to request her to visit atleast some women; 80 women have been beaten mercilessly by her own men. I must be given a chance to say these things. She is a woman.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I cannot keep quiet when murders have taken place in my own district.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I visited the villages and I saw those persons who have been beaten mercilessly. What is she saying here? As a woman she must be ashamed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order Order. Nobody should speak when I am on my legs. I should like to remind the speakers that whatever time goes in this cross talks, it goes out of the time allotted to her. So she should confine herself to her speech.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I want to bring to your notice that innocent people have been murdered. Very recently the daughter of a Communist leader in my district was married to a youngster, who was a congressman. He was murdered; they just did not bother that he was the son-in-law of the Communist leader. The daughter committed suicide. Is she not a woman? Let him deny it.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: On a point of order, Sir. When the budget is being discussed and our main aim is to bring to the notice of the Central Government the condition in the State, what is the relevancy of what she is saying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject before the House is Andhra Pradesh budget and members should confine themselves to that. But I see that many irrelevant things are being said by both sides. You should have raised it at that time. I would request hon. members to confine themselves to the subject, without bringing in this or that party.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am the representative of the people. We are not able to give protection to those who are being murdered mercilessly. It is my duty to plead before this House that protection be given to them. There is an item called 'police' here. On July 18, at Arakodu in Khammam taluk, Yeddapalli Achayyaa, a sarpanch, was



dragged out and murdered. Police-men are indulging in beating Congressmen. In Mustikunta on July 2, one Vasudevarao was killed. On June 5, at Gonla G. Ramadoss, sarpanch, was murdered. On July 10, at Madhina station, one Congressman was dragged out and his hand was broken. I took him to Mr. Sarin and showed him. Within two years, nearly 20 people have been murdered. Recently 5 or 6 people have been murdered. At Warrangal the Naxalite menace is increasing. I am now talking about Naxalites, not Marxists; so, he may remain calm. At Warrangal, another sarpanch was dragged out in Mahaboobabad taluk and murdered. How are we going to maintain law and order? One District Forest Officer was shot by the Naxalites. The Naxalites who were previously operating in the forests have now come over to the plains. It is becoming impossible in Nalgonda, Khammam and Warrangal for people to stay in some of the interior places. In many districts even women going to cinemas have not been given protection. Some of them have been kidnapped, raped, murdered and then thrown into a river and then it is said that they have committed suicide.

I want to say a few words about the shabby way in which the MLAs are treated in the State after the imposition of President's rule. Their telephone connections have been cut. Even the general telephone connections of the MLAs' hostel have been cut. Their salaries are not paid. A major portion of their salary is cut. There was a Bill in the Assembly for increasing their salary as well as house rent.

Now the house rent allowance has been increased from Rs. 8 to 21 and they are deducting that increased house rent even though the salary has not been raised. When this was brought to the notice of Shri Dikshit, he said that it is very unfortunate

and it should not have happened. But still it is continuing.

There is a news item in the *Hindustan Times* of the 21st to the effect that Andhra Pradesh prefers Central Rule to a popular government. May be they want to get publicity; let them get publicity, if they do something. But why should they deprive the popular government what is its due. I do not know whether it is an off-shoot of Shri Shashi Bhushan's theory of partial or limited dictatorship. It is not correct to try to get this kind of cheap publicity. Even Dr. Chenna Reddi has said that trying to get this kind of cheap publicity is bad. If through the press they try to get publicity for this theory then ultimately people may get the impression that a popular government is always wrong and only this kind of government is right. So let them try to get publicity and praise where it is due and not on each and every occasion.

An impression is sought to be created that immediately after the imposition of President's Rule the NGOs, who were on strike for 108 days, went back to work, the administration started functioning normally and law and order was maintained. As a matter of fact, even after the imposition of President's Rule there was law and order problem, many deaths took place and it took months for normalcy to come back.

While I disagree with many of the things mentioned by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, I agree with him when he says that only a normal popular government can solve problems of this type. So, every attempt should be made to bring back the popular government.

Coming to development projects, the work on the Kothagudam project should be speeded up. The post-

[Shrimati T. LakshmiKanthamma]

graduate medical college should be set up. These are small things which will go a long way in maintaining the integrity of the State. The people have shown their faith in the ballot box. Let us try to maintain their faith in the ballot box. If they lose their faith in the ballot box then the result will be disastrous nothing short of a bloody revolution. As Mahatma Gandhi said, let the rich act as the trustees of the poor, so far as their property is concerned. Let us try to bring in land reforms which will affect only three per cent of the population and give benefit to 97 per cent of the people.

The problem of the Mulki Rule can be solved by slight adjustments between us. Let us be broad-minded and generous to each other. We are brothers and we can settle this problem.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं मवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विधान मंडल का जिस में दोनों मदन आते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आन्ध्र विधान सभा के सदस्यों को किमलिये सरकारी खजाने से तनख्वाह दी जाती है? कौन सा काम आन्ध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा इस वक्त कर रही है। आप न लोकतांत्रिक सरकार को चलने देते हैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, न ही उस विधान सभा को बर्खास्त कर के जनता की इच्छा के अनुसार आन्ध्र प्रदेश को दो राज्यों में विभाजित कर के दोनों राज्यों से नये चुनाव करा कर वहाँ लोकतांत्रिक सरकारों का गठन करने देते हैं।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश का मामला, तेलगांवा का मामला एक व्यक्ति के अहंकार को ले कर जटिल बन गया है, और वह व्यक्ति है प्रधान मंत्री। प्रधान मंत्री को ऐसा लगता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता ने, तेलगांवा की जनता

ने आन्दोलन करके उनका अपमान किया है और इसलिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलगांवा की जो जनता है उन की इच्छा के अनुसार वह दो राज्यों का निर्माण होने नहीं देगा। वरना हजारों हजार लोगों को जेल में रखने की, गोली चलाने की, लाठी चलाने की, लोगों के सर तोड़ने की क्या आवश्यकता थी?

अभी माननीय लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा जी ने महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिया। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को महात्मा गांधी का सिद्धान्त समझा दें कि जनता की इच्छा के खिलाफ काम नहीं करना चाहिये, जनता की इच्छा को कुचलने का यदि काम करेंगी तो हिंसा के अलावा और कौन सा नतीजा निकलने वाला है? इसलिये सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अपने घमण्ड और अहंकार को छोड़ दे, बहुत विलम्ब हो चुका है, और अभी भी समय नहीं गया है, जनता की इच्छा के अनुसार नये राज्यों का निर्माण हो सकता है। और यदि यह काम नहीं करना है तो मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के सामने विधान सभा के सदस्यों की तनख्वाह आदि देने के लिये आप लोग यहाँ क्यों आये? या तो विधान सभा को चलने दीजिये, या उस को खत्म कर दीजिये और कहिये कि लोकतंत्र में हमारा विश्वास नहीं है, जनता की इच्छाओं को हम नहीं मानते।

माननीय शशि भूषण की लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप की चर्चा आयी, मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि वह तो इस वक्त देश में है। कई राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति का जो शासन है, नौकरशाही का शासन है इस का क्या मतलब है? इसलिये लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप तो है, शायद माननीय शशि भूषण जी चाहते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण डिक्टेटरशिप आये इसीलिये उन का प्रयास है। यह तो मेरा पहला मुद्दा है।

सभापति जी, दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा यह है, जो जिना प्रशासन तगैरह के बारे में है, न केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में, बल्कि समूचे

देश के बारे में। मेरी राय है कि इस देश में जो सत्ता का बहुत ज्यादा केन्द्रीकरण हो गया उस के चलते हमारा देश चौपट हो रहा है। हम चाहेंगे कि केन्द्र के अधिकार सीमित हों। उसी तरह चाहेंगे कि राज्यों के अधिकार भी सीमित हों। बाकी अधिकारों का वितरण जिला काउंसलों, म्यूनिसिपैलिटियों और ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच किया जाए। अंग्रेजों के जामाने से यह कलैक्टर और डी०एम० का पद चला आ रहा है। क्या वजह है कि अभी भी जिलों में कलैक्टर को बादशाह बना कर आप चल रहे हैं? किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश में क्या आपने यह देखा है? पश्चिम से आपने संसदीय लोकतंत्र को लिया है। इंग्लैंड में या अमरीका में कलैक्टर नाम का कोई प्राणी मिलता है क्या? हम अपने देश में राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य के स्तर पर तो लोकतंत्र को मानते हैं लेकिन जिले के स्तर पर, म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के स्तर पर, ग्राम पंचायतों के स्तर पर हम लोक प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में पूरी ताकत देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि कलैक्टर के पद को तत्काल समाप्त किया जाए और अगर किसी जिला अधिकारी को रखना है तो उसको जिला काउंसिल के मातहत कर दिया जाए। सभी सचिव राज्य में मंत्रिमंडल के मातहत होते हैं और यहां भी सचिव प्रधान मंत्री के और काबिना के मातहत होते हैं। वर्तमान जिला प्रशासन के लिए जो मांग रखी गई है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में विगत ढाई तीन वर्षों से शहरी स्वतंत्रता नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। शहरी स्वतंत्रता को वहां खत्म किया जा रहा है। अभी अत्याचारों का उल्लेख किया गया है। जो निजी व्यक्तियों के बीच में अत्याचार होते हैं उनकी तो चर्चा हम लोग करते हैं लेकिन प्रशासन की ओर से, पुलिस की ओर से मूक और मासूम लोगों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार किए गए हैं

उनकी हम सभी चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। वारंगल से मुझे एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक पत्र आया है। उम में एक दो हरिजनों की हत्या का एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक विवरण है। उसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिखा है लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उसके बारे में अभी तक उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। हुआ यह कि एक देहात में चोरी हो गई। गांव के बड़े लोगों ने एक सभा की और उन्होंने तय किया कि यह चोरी निश्चित रूप से हरिजनों ने की है। इसलिए लाठियां भाले आदि सब हथियार लेकर उन्होंने हरिजनों को खूब पीटा। एक आदमी को मार डाला, एक आदमी की टांग का तोड़ दिया गया। जब इसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल शुरू हुई तो जिस की टांग तोड़ी गई थी उसको उन लोगों ने भागया और अभी तक उसका पता नहीं है कि वह जिन्दा है या उसको भी मार दिया गया है। ये बड़े लोग हैं। इनके बारे में जो पत्र लेखक हैं उसने कहा है कि बनावटी करेंसी नोट बनाने का काम भी वे करते हैं इसलिए पुलिस अधिकारियों को हजारों रुपये की रिश्वत दे कर मामले को दबाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस घटना की सारी तफसील मैंने सरकार के पास भेज दी है। शहरी आजादियां कहा हैं? जो निर्बल और कमजोर लोग हैं उनके लिए किसी तरह के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार अब रह नहीं गए हैं। इसलिए जब आंध्र के बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो इन सभी सबालों पर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए और जो पुलिस अधिकारी इसमें कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं उनको तत्काल निलम्बित करना चाहिये।

आंध्र खेती की दृष्टि से, व्यापारिक फसलों की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है। विरजीनिया तम्बाकू जो हमें विदेशी मुद्रा देता है उसकी 95 प्रतिशत पैदावार अकले आंध्र प्रदेश में होती है। इसका जो निर्यात व्यापार है मेरा ख्याल है कि पचास से

### श्री मधु लिमये

अधिक दुनिया के देशों को वह होता है वरजीनिया तम्बाकू का निर्यात व्यापार तकरीबन पूरा का पूरा एक विदेशी कम्पनी के हाथ में है जिसका नाम है इंडियन लीफ टोबाको डिबेलेपमेंट कम्पनी। (इंटरफ़ाज) इम्पीरियल से इंडियन जो हुआ है यह तो सब नाटक है। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। इम्पीरियल से इंडियन होने के बाद भी देश की सम्पत्ति की लूट चल रही है। सुबह्यम साहब भाग गए हैं। उनके साथ एक अर्से से मेरा पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है। उनको यहां रहना चाहिए था। मेरी मोशंज में इसका जिक्र है। इम्पीरियल टोबाको जिसका नाम इंडियन टोबाको हो गया है, जो सिग्रेट पैदा करती है और यह लीफ टोबाको डिबेलेपमेंट कम्पनी, ये दोनों सभी जानते हैं कि एक बड़े इंटर-नेशनल कार्टल के सदस्य हैं जिम का नाम है अमेरिकन ब्रिटिश टोबाको कम्पनी। इन लोगों की हिम्मत नहीं है कि इन विदेशी कम्पनियों के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण रखें। विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जा रही है लेकिन ये कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हर एक की उत्पादन शक्ति को डी जी टी डी द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया था लेकिन उनके आदेशों का उल्लंघन करके वे अपनी उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाती चली जा रही है, देशी कम्पनियों को खत्म कर रही है। आज भी बहुत सी देशी कम्पनियां भूतपूर्व इम्पीरियल टोबाको कम्पनी और अब इंडियन टोबाको कम्पनी के सिग्रेट कांटेक्ट पर, लाइसेंस पर बनाने का काम करती हैं और सरकार कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जो तम्बाकू पैदा कर रहे हैं काश्तकार या किसान उनको क्या मिलता है? अगर दस रुपया निर्यात से मिलता है तो किसान को चार रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। यह हालत है। यह लूट काश्तकार और किसान की चल रही है। इसको बन्द

करवाने का भी कुछ उपाय आपको करना चाहिये।

अरंडी के बीज, कैंस्टर सीड की पैदावार भी आंध्र प्रदेश में अकेले पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होती है। इसमें भी लूट चल रही है। बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बात मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक दो तथ्य मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस अरंडी के तेल के व्यापार को एस टी सी ने अपने हाथ में लिया है। जब बाजार भाव पांच हजार रुपया टन था तो जो चार पांच बड़े बड़े शिपजं हैं उनको एस टी सी ने साढ़े सात हजार रुपया दाम दिया यानी पच्चीस सौ रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से इने गिने शिपजं को ज्यादा दाम दिए गए। उसका कारण यह है कि एस टी सी एक अर्से से ऊपर से नीचे तक बिल्कुल सड़ गई है और जब तक इस सरकार में हड़प नारायण और नन्द नारायण हावी रहेंगे तब तक और कोई नतीजा नहीं हो सकता है। अगर पच्चीस सौ रुपया काश्तकार को दिया जाता जो अरंडी के बीज पैदा करता है, तेल पैदा करने में मदद करता है तो मझे कोई एतराज नहीं होता...

**सभापति महोदय :** आप कितना समय और लेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं किसान की बात कर रहा हूँ। एक टन के पीछे 2500 रुपये की लूट चार पांच लोगों को मिला कर की गई। चार हजार टन एस टी सी निर्यात करती है। एक टन के पीछे 2500 रुपये की लूट हुई। यहां पर मैं भाषण करूंगा तो सरकार पर क्या कोई असर होगा? कोई उत्तर आयागा? कौन जवाब देगा? व्यापार मंत्री गायब हैं। उद्योग मंत्री गायब हैं। गणेश जी के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। औपचारिक रूप से वह जवाब दे देंगे। क्या आप सभापति महोदय, सरकार को

बाध्य करेंगे कि हरिजनों वाला मामला हो, शहरी भ्राजादी वाला मामला हो या तम्बाकू वाला मामला हो या यह कैस्टर वाला मामला हो, इन सारे मामलों को जो मैंने उठाया है और मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ इन लोगों के ऊपर आरोप करना चाहता हूँ कि एस टी सी के अफसर व्यापार मंत्रालय की जानकारी में यह है कि इन शिपजं के साथ मिल कर टन के पीछे 2500 रुपये की लूट कर रहे हैं, तम्बाकू के व्यापार में भी यही हो रहा है, इन की जांच होनी चाहिये और सफाई सरकार की तरफ से पेश की जानी चाहिये। कब तक हिन्दुस्तान के किसान और काश्तकार की इस तरह से लूट जारी रहेगी ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी आएगी ?

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हमारे मित्र हर एक बीमारी की एक ही दवा देते हैं और कहते हैं टेक ओवर करो, नैशनलाइज करो। मैं कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों की तरह इन चीजों में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मार्क्स, एंजल्स का नाम ले कर काम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी बुद्धि से चलना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन चूँकि ये मार्क्स और एन्जल्ज की बात बहुत मानते हैं, इस लिए मैं एन्जल्ज का एक उद्धरण उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

विस्मार्क ने जब कुछ उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सिलसिला शुरु किया, तो कुछ नकली समाजवादी कहने लगे कि विस्मार्क बहुत प्रगतिशील काम कर रहा है, जैसा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इन दिनों कर रही हैं। इस पर एन्जल्ज ने कहा कि अगर कुछ उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से कोई प्रगतिशील या समाजवादी बन जाता, तो नैपोलियन या आस्ट्रिया का एक मुत्सद्दी, मॅटरनिक, सब से बड़े समाजवादी हैं, ऐसा मानना पड़ेगा।

भारत में भी अगर कुछ इनी-गिनी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से कोई व्यक्ति समाजवादी बन जाये, तो मैंसूर के महाराजा को सब से बड़ा समाजवादी मानना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कारखाने सब से पहले मैंसूर के महाराजा ने ही शुरु किये थे। उस से पहले अंग्रेजों ने रेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। गोदी, डाक और टेलीफोन भी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आये। तो क्या अंग्रेज प्रगतिशील और समाजवादी थे ?

यह जो प्रगतिवाद का भूत हमारे मित्रों के सिर पर छा गया है, जब वे उस भूत से मुक्त हो जायें, तभी सही विरोध और क्रान्ति की लड़ाई इस देश में शुरु हो सकती है। वे एन्जल्ज का यह वाक्य याद रखें कि पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में दो चार उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से कोई प्रगतिवादी या समाजवादी नहीं बनता है। महज अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए यह काम किया जाता है।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): I would like to make some brief points. I will not take more than five minutes and I will try to speak in aphorisms like the great Patanjali.

The first point I want to make is about atomic energy. Between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa there is a joint hydro-electric project known as Muchkund project. 60 per cent of the energy comes to Andhra and 40 per cent goes to Orissa. So, under the Muchkund I would like a joint atomic energy electric project to be developed because atomic energy is such that the machinery in which electricity is produced has to be cooled continuously and, therefore, the water from Muchkund which goes into the electric turbines and produces hydro-electric power can be used for cooling the machinery of the atomic energy.

The second point I would like to make is that in the Parliament Lib-

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

rary there is a magazine called 'CARE'. There is an article in it on pine apple cultivation. Pine apple is known as brown gold. It is an international food and there is a great deal of international market for pine apple growing. As a matter of fact, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii are famous for pine apple growing and, therefore, I feel to-day Andhra Pradesh can develop a first-class pine apple growing area in the Araku valley. As a matter of fact, I mooted this idea and Shri Annasaheb Shinde is going into the matter. I would only like to take this opportunity, as we are discussing Andhra Pradesh, to suggest that the question of growing pine apple on an extensive scale in the Araku Valley can be looked into by the Government of India because Andhra Pradesh is under President's rule as also Orissa. Therefore, both can be combined—Araku Valley and the Koraput District, a neighbouring district in Orissa—and developed into a first-class pine apple growing centre for earning valuable foreign exchange.

The third and the last point which I would like to make is this. This is about the Vizag Steel Plant. They have proposed to have a steel plant at Vizag. But, there is no water in Vizag. And, the only way we can get water is to lay a pipeline from Samalkot or from Douleswaram where there is already a barrage on the Godavari river. There is a canal which runs from Douleswaram to Samalkot. I think the distance is about 140 to 150 miles. A pipeline should be laid from Samalkot to Vizag. The representatives of the people are only thinking in terms of initial returns, that is, about today and not about tomorrow. From open channel water can be taken for cultivation, in pipeline no cultivation can be had. So, some representatives think that open channel is more

productive than pipeline. But I would say, Sir, that we in India should give greater priority to industrial development and therefore, I suggest, between Samalkot to Vizag, a pipeline can be laid. This will cater to the Vizag Steel Plant which would need about 15 million gallons of water per day. Unless this 15 million gallons of water is provided to the steel plant I am afraid the steel plant will remain only a talking-point of the MLAs and MPs but no concrete project will emerge ultimately.

With these words I conclude, thanking you for the opportunity which you, Mr. Chairman, gave me to speak.

श्री एस. रामगोपाल रंजु (निजामाबाद):  
सभापति महोदय, "आसेन हिमाचल पर्यन्त"—कन्याकुमारी से कश्मीर तक और कच्छ से कलकत्ता तक—मेरा मत्क है। इस भूमि में मैं जहाँ चाहे नौकरी कर सकता हूँ, जहाँ चाहे निजनेस कर सकता हूँ और जहाँ चाहे इन्वैश्चन लड़ सकता हूँ। इसी बेसिस पर श्री मधु लिमये ने बिहार में जा कर इन्वैश्चन लड़ा और जीता। मैं बिहार के लोगों को मबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने श्री मधु लिमये को महाराष्ट्रियन न समझ कर, बल्कि भारतीय समझ कर, वोट दिये। मैं श्री मधु लिमये से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो तेलगाना के आदमी को आन्ध्र में और आन्ध्र के आदमी को तेलगाना में जाने से रोकना चाहते हैं, यह कहाँ की नीति है।

वह चाहते हैं कि लोगों की इच्छा के लिहाज से राज्य का बंटवारा कर दिया जाये। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की इच्छा कैसे बदलती रहती है। 1953 में वहाँ के लोगों ने एजीटेशन किया, रेलें जलाई और क्या कुछ किया, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप आन्ध्र बना। उस के बाद 1956 में वहाँ फिर एजीटेशन हुआ, जिस की वजह से आन्ध्र प्रदेश बना।

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Nobody asked for Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand it was the Telengana people who opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh and they wanted separate Telengana.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उस के बाद 1972-73 में लोगों की इच्छा फिर बदली। अब वे कहते हैं कि फिर सैपरेट आन्ध्र बनाया जाये।

आप देख सकते हैं कि पिछले बीस सालों में लोगों की इच्छा तीन बार बदली। अगर आइन्दा बीस सालों में लोगों की इच्छा छः दफा बदले, तो क्या उस के मुताबिक छः दफा नई नई स्टेट्स कार्व आउट करनी चाहिए, रोजाना डी-लिमिटेसन करना चाहिए? क्या इस मुद्के में कोई और भी काम करना है या नहीं?

रोजाना डी-लिमिटेसन कराओ....

श्री एस० बी० गिरि : यह गलत बोल रहे हैं। मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ....

सभापति महोदय : यह ईल्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप बैठ जाय। जब आप का नम्बर आए तब आप अपनी बात कहिएगा।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : इस तरह से अगर लोगों की इच्छाएं बदलती जायें तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि इस मुद्के में हमें और कुछ करना है या नहीं।

एक यह भी बात कहीं कि वहां की असेम्बली को भंग किया जाय। मैं पूछता हूँ कि एक पार्लियामेंट सेशन और दूसरे पार्लियामेंट सेशन में दो तीन महीने का गैप रहता है। तो उस बीच में ये पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर क्या करते हैं? उन को क्यों न भंग किया जाय और उस के बाद तीन महीने पीछे फिर बुलाया जाय हाउस को? यह कौन सी लाजिक है? सस्पेंडेड एनोमेशन यह एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल

प्राविजन है। उस कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन के अनुसार असेम्बली को सस्पेंशन में रखा गया है। वह जब भी जरूरत पड़ती है तो करते हैं। अपोजीशन के लोग समझते हैं कि हमेशा अपोजीशन जहां होती है वहीं यह ऐक्शन लेते हैं, लेकिन जब जरूरत पड़ती है तो हम कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को भी इस के अंदर ले आते हैं। वह बड़ी खूबी है इन्दिरा जी की। मैं समझता हूँ इतने बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति हैं लिये जी, लेकिन उन के ऊपर पता नहीं कौन सा भूत बैठा हुआ है कि हमेशा इन्दिरा जी का नाम लेकर कुछ ऐसे शब्द वह इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो उन के जैसे पढ़े लिखे आदमी को नहीं करना चाहिए। इस से उन का खुद का व्यक्तित्व छोटा होता जा रहा है।

ला ऐंड आर्डर के मुतालिक जो कुछ कहा गया है वह सब सही नहीं है। पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 21 जिले हैं। उस में एक खम्मम में नहीं है, पूरे 20 जिलों में ला ऐंड आर्डर ठीक है और किसी जगह अगर ला ऐंड आर्डर का डिस्टेंस कुछ हुआ है तो उस से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ला ऐंड आर्डर खराब हो गया है। सरीन साहब अगर वहां गए हैं तो वह कोई अंग्रेज नहीं है, किसी और जगह से नहीं आए हैं। अपने ही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं तो उस के लिए उन को ऐप्रिसिएशन देना चाहिए। अगर आफिसर कोई अच्छा काम करता है और उस को ऐप्रिसिएशन नहीं मिलता है तो वह क्यों अच्छा काम करेगा? प्रेसीडेन्स रूल होने के बाद आफिसर पहले से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार महसूस कर के काम कर रहे हैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तो वह यह समझते हैं कि अब एलेक्टेड रेप्रेजेंटेटिवज नहीं हैं, कोई भी बात हो गई तो हमारी बदनामी होगी। पहले मिनिस्टर के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी चली जाती थी।

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे यहाँ अनाज भेजे या न भेजे मुझे इस की परवाह नहीं है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर बहुत अनाज है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह फ्री मूवमेंट की इजाजत दी जाए । हमारे पास बहुत अनाज है । मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आज विजयवाड़े में 100 रुपये के भाव बेहतरीन चावल मिलता है .....

श्री एस० बी० गिरि : कहां मिलता है ? 200 रुपये में भी नहीं मिलता है । लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ । मर रहे हैं इसलिए कि विजयवाड़े में गूँटर से, वेस्ट गोदावरी तथा और दूसरी जगहों से अनाज हैदराबाद में नहीं जाने दे रहे हैं । मैं सरीस गवर्नमेंट से इस्तुआ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाय । बैरियर्स जो इंडिया के अंदर बने हुए हैं वह सब निकाल दिए जायें ।

दूसरी बात—हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर मैन्योर की बहुत कमी है । अभी इस में 6 महीने पहले मैं दिल्ली से 100 बैगन मैन्योर आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए बुक करा चुका हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ जरूरत नहीं है वहाँ ज्यादा एलाटमेंट करते हैं और जहाँ जरूरत है वहाँ एलाटमेंट नहीं करते हैं । आज मध्य प्रदेश से, महाराष्ट्र से, उड़ीसा से चोरी छिपे हमारे किसान मैन्योर ले रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मैन्योर के ऊपर से जो स्टेट की हदबन्दी है उसको हटा दे ।

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM  
(Thanjavur): Mr. Chairman, Sir,  
.....

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Mr. Chairman, I am sixth in the list. I am sixth in the list. I do not know why I am not called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling according to the list.

\*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Anna D. M. K., I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the 1973-74 Budget of Andhra Pradesh. I regret to say that it is unfortunate we are discussing here the Budget of Andhra Pradesh, while it should have been legitimately discussed in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. If the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh had been dissolved, then one could have appreciated the propriety of discussing the Budget here. The Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh is in animated suspension and the Members of the Assembly are getting their salary for which provision has been made in this Budget under discussion here. As the Central Government could not come to any definite decision about the fate of the Assembly, we are faced with the unhappy situation of discussing this Budget. I would like to point out that this kind of development is going to undermine the growth of democracy in our country.

Sir, during the prime-ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the past 7½ years, the President's Rule had been imposed on States for 22 times. During the earlier period of 17½ years, the President's Rule had been imposed for 10 times on States. What does this show? The people living in these States should have either lost their faith in the State Governments, or the ruling party at the Centre should have taken greater interest in perpetuating its rule in these States. The frequent recourse



to the constitutional provision of imposing the President's rule on States has not only created grave doubts in the minds of the people but also has endangered the very functioning of democratic government in the States. When the people get the feeling that the President's rule is imposed on a State not in the interest and welfare of the people of the State but to suit the needs of the ruling party, naturally the people will lose their faith in the Central Government and in the ruling party here.

In the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, out of the total members of 287, 215 Members belonged to the ruling party here. But, in utter disregard of the numbers, the Central Government clamped the President's rule on the State with the so-called intention of meeting the wishes of the people. I am sorry to say that the Central Government do not seem to adopt uniform practices throughout the country. In the case of Tamil Nadu, though the wish of the people has been unequivocally expressed against the D.M.K. Government of the State, steeped in hepatism, favouritism and corruption, the Central Government seem to be guided by the numbers the D.M.K. Government has in the Assembly. The least that the Central Government could have done to meet the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu was to appoint an Inquiry Commission against the State Government. But, even this has not yet been done by the Central Government. If the people of Tamil Nadu lose their faith and confidence in the Central Government, it is only the consequence of inaction on the part of the Central Government. I have referred to this because of the discriminatory approach of the Central Government to the problems of the people in different States.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh has ever been considered as the granary of Southern States. What is the posi-

tion today in Andhra Pradesh? The agricultural development, the industrial growth and social upliftment have all become the victim of political instability in the State. If a Member of Lok Sabha belonging to the ruling party, Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma, had to refer to the murders being committed in Andhra Pradesh and also to the deteriorating law and order situation in the State, you could well imagine the abject plight of the people in the State. Even though the Budget proposals might be approved by this House, the State Government is going to implement them. When the State Government itself reflects the prevailing political instability in the state, surely the welfare of the people in the State will be at a premium.

I need not emphasise the fact that only a popular Government can reflect the aspirations of the people. I therefore suggest that the Central Government should seriously consider putting an end to the President's rule in the State and re-activate the Assembly. The Members of the Assembly should be enabled to elect a new leader so that a popular Government can be formed. If that is not considered feasible by the Central Government, then the Assembly of Andhra Pradesh should be dissolved immediately and fresh elections should be held in the State so that the people of the State can have the Government of their choice. In conclusion, I would urge upon the Central Government to choose either of the two alternatives, thereby putting an end to the atmosphere of political uncertainty prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

18 hrs.  
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### THIRTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU  
RAMAIAH): I beg to present the