

13.12 hrs.

**RE. ARREST OF DEMONSTRATORS
AT CHANDIGARH**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the authorities of the Union Territory of Chandigarh are taking an unwarranted step of arresting, without any valid reason, peaceful demonstrators agitating against price rise and unemployment in order to draw the attention of the Government of Punjab and its Assembly. Yesterday, about 400 such demonstrators, belonging to my party, agitating against rising prices and unemployment, were arrested near Sector 22 on the pretext that the *on masse* crossing of the road on the base of the Capital complex was prohibited. The Union Territory authorities have hung a huge sign-board declaring that procession on this point is prohibited. I cannot understand, when people agitate against their own State Government on people's issues, why the Central Government should come in between and take recourse to repressive methods. Will you please direct the Home Minister to assure this House that this will not be repeated again, and also to make a statement on this?

13 13 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH BUDGET, 1973-74—GENERAL DISCUSSION, *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1973-74, AND SUPPLEMENTARY *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1972-73

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the General Discussion on the Budget for the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1973-74. The time fixed is three hours.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH (Nandyal): The time of three hours

allowed for this discussion is not sufficient, Sir. I request that it may please be extended.

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,80,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,56,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,97,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum net exceeding Rs. 55,95,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 NO. V—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,33,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,86,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,08,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 HEAD QUARTERS STAFF

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,29,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,93,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,40,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,15,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,37,35,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,08,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,77,000 be granted to the

President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,16,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,33,29,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,35,27,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,72,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,76,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,35,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,31,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,52,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,73,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 EX-
TENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOP-
MENT WORKS**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,50,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 Development Works'."

**DEMAND No. XXVI—LABOUR AND EM-
PLOYMENT**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,98,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,55,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 Developmental Organisations'."

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

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,55,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,37,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,85,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,16,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,21,12,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,91,93,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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'."

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—PORTS AND
PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,84,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,84,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,87,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,12,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,01,17,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,65,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,19,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,35,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 Assignment'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,39,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 Improvement of Public Health'."

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

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,18,000 be granted to the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,33,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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'."

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,78,85,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,80,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,14,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,61,75,000 be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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 STATE GOVERNMENT****MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,76,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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'."

DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—STATE LEGISLATURE**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

**DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATE,
MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF****MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

**DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
AND MISCELLANEOUS****MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,73,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—EDUCATION**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,54,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Education'."

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,43,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,48,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXII—ANNUAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,61,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra

Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXV—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICES AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 87,14,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development works'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,52,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations'."

**DEMAND No. XXVIII—WOMEN'S
WELFARE DEPARTMENT ETC.****MR SPEAKER** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Women's Welfare Department etc"

**DEMAND No XXIX—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES****MR SPEAKER** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 20,61,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes'".

DEMAND No XXXI—IRRIGATION**MR SPEAKER** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2 45,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Irrigation'"

DEMAND No XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS**MR SPEAKER** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 16,44,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Public Works'"

DEMAND No XXXV—FAMINE RELIEF**MR. SPEAKER** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 30,87,33,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Famine Relief'"

DEMAND No XL—FOREST DEPARTMENT**MR SPEAKER** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 9,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Forest Department'"

DEMAND No XLI—MISCELLANEOUS**MR SPEAKER** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,16,09,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'"

DEMAND No XLII—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION**MR. SPEAKER** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 13,48,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Municipal Administration'"

[Mr. Speaker]

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

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,91,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

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

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. LVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,22,13,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget placed here. It is a peculiar situation. The proper place for discussion of this Budget is the State Legislature. The Legislature is there; it has not been dissolved. The ruling Congress has the absolute majority in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly. Still, the Budget is being discussed in this House. Because of the developments there, the administration virtually collapsed and the rule of the President has been clamped there. I am not going into the merits of the Budget, but I want to deal with the situation which is now prevailing in Andhra Pradesh.

In the statement placing the Budget, the Minister has expressed the hope that it will not be long before the situation in the State returns to normalcy. I do not know, on the basis of which factors the Minister is expecting that the situation will be normal very soon, because, for the last several months, the situation in Andhra is in doldrums. The movement on the basis of the demand for a separate Andhra and a separate Telangana....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): That we oppose.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
has reached the stage when the normal life has completely been paralysed. This is the result of the policy pursued by the Congress Government in the Centre which is now finding its expression in this movement of separation of Andhra. The way the Central Government has dealt with the issue when the question of formation of linguistic States was in the forefront, after the liquidation of the Nizamship and in the initial stage of the formation of the linguistic States, from that time, the policy pursued by the Central Government in regard to Andhra has given encouragement to the tendencies of regionalism and separatism and uptill now the policy of the Central Government has not changed

The Mulk rule introduced by the Nizam who was an oppressive feudal lord in order to maintain his rule over the people there, has become a handle in the hands of a section of the vested interests who are using this weapon to raise the demand for separation

There are legitimate grievances of the people inhabiting Telangana because the area is still backward economically and furthermore, because of the policy of the Congress Government, unemployment has increased and is increasing at a galloping rate. So, the problem of employment, the living conditions of other sections of the masses, their economic and cultural advancement—all these questions are more and more coming to the forefront

Similar is the situation in the Andhra area. There also, is the question of unemployment. The question of economic crisis as well as the backwardness of certain other areas are also coming to the forefront. But these are the results of the Central Government and to get rid of this backwardness and unemployment, the only way out is the basic change in the policy of the Central Government. The growing unemployment, the high prices and the gradually increasing

heavy burden of taxation and further and further increase in crimes and corruption—all these are due to the policies pursued by the Central Government in order to defend and encourage the monopoly capitalists, the feudal forces and the reactionary vested interests.

So, in order to remove the backwardness both in the areas of Telangana and Andhra, a real fight is necessary against the feudal elements, against the monopolists and against the vested interests. But, instead of leading the people to fight against feudalism, feudal exploitation and against the monopoly capitalism and against the vested interests, now the people are being encouraged and organized to fight for their separation, for regionalism. That will not solve the problem of unemployment, that will not solve the problem of rising prices, repression, corruption and backwardness. People are gradually coming to fight these monopolists, against feudal forces, against high prices, against heavy taxation, against repression, against corruption. A united struggle is developing. At this time the vested interests and exploiting classes are only interested in dividing the united movement of the people, only to suit the real interest of the feudal and reactionary forces. They do it to bring about diversion in the movement. In this case the Central Government plays a prime role in introducing this sort of diversionary tactics by giving all possible encouragement to regionalism and separatism. This is now not the picture in Andhra alone. This is the picture in Assam and in some other areas also. This tendency is developing throughout India. The situation in Andhra has all-India repercussion. Instead of leading the country on to further and further integration and unity, this is leading to further disunity and disintegration. This is what we see every day. That is why new demands are being raised every day. There is a demand being voiced about another

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

States Reorganisation Committee and saying that India should be divided into 50 States and so on, Regional demands are raising their ugly heads in various other parts. It is raising its head not only in Assam but other areas also. This is the demand raised by Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. What is the basic factor behind all these demands?

The reason is this. Instead of fighting unemployment and economic backwardness and vested interests, the Government is directing the discontent of the people in a different direction and now the demand for a separate Telengana is being raised. What is the basic fact? The basic fact is backwardness of Telengana, and if Telengana becomes part of Integrated Andhra then Telengana will be dominated by the relatively advanced parts of Andhra and their unemployed youth will not find suitable jobs unless their jobs are guaranteed by the mulki rules giving guarantee for their jobs as well as security of their services etc. That is why they raise this demand stating about the security of their services and provision of jobs and removal of backwardness.

As regards the contents of these demands, they are perfectly justified because they are unemployed, facing terrible unemployment situation. But when the demand is diverted against Andhra people, what does it mean? It means as if the people of Andhra are responsible for the backwardness of Telengana. That is an absolutely diversionary tactics.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Movement for bifurcation is supported by people in both the regions of Andhra and Telengana.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Movement for bifurcation has two parts. This is the later stage. The first stage was the fight against the Mulki rules, for the integration of Andhra. That was the first stage. But it was diverted in such a regional direction that

ultimately the separatist tendency got the upper hand and fight against mulki rule turned into fight for bifurcation of Andhra. This is the logical result. If you encourage regionalism it will lead to divisions. There is no way out. Fight for integration of Andhra has degenerated into fight for bifurcation of Andhra. Where lies the solution? If Hyderabad ceases to be capital of the whole of Andhra the economic life of Hyderabad city and Secunderabad city is going to be ruined.

The traders, shopkeepers, businessmen and office employees will lose either income and lose their jobs. Economically, Hyderabad will be damaged severely, and that will affect the employment potentialities for the people of Telengana.

So, it is not the people of Andhra who are responsible for the backwardness of the people of Telengana. Similarly, if the people of Andhra think that by bifurcation Andhra will solve its problems, I say no. They cannot solve their problems by bifurcation. Bifurcation means the capital will be transferred from Hyderabad to Vijayawad or some other place. New establishments require a large amount of money. That will increase further the taxation on the common people; they will be further taxed and there will be a further rise in the cost of living. The potentialities of employment will not be covered by simply instituting some new offices and other things, because the problem of unemployment is so very serious. It is a national problem. That is why some serious thought, sober thought, is necessary. Because of rising sentiments and passions we cannot come to the real solution.

The real solution comes with the formula which we are advancing from the very start. It is true that in Andhra we are not a force which can give a real turn to the movement

in the correct direction. The principle of the linguistic States is being challenged through this diversionary movement in Andhra. The principle of linguistic States, whereby each linguistic nationality can have its proper scope for development and growth only through linguistic unity, has been accepted by the entire country and by the Central Government, but now through the diversionary movement in Andhra it has been seriously challenged. If you yield to it, it will lead to disruption and disintegration of the whole of India.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The real solution comes in the formula whereby both Telengana and Andhra people can get their legitimate grievances to a certain extent settled and their services and other things guaranteed. That is why the 2:1 formula, according to the strength of the population, should be the only basis for the time being—not for an indefinite period but for the time being—to integrate both the sectors. Why the people of Telengana have no chance to get jobs inside the Andhra area? If the formula of 2:1 is accepted, the people of Telengana will get service inside the Andhra area also on the basis of the formula. Similarly, the people of Andhra will get their jobs inside the Telengana area on the basis of this formula. On the basis of this formula, the educational institutions should also provide seats for the students. On the basis of this formula, the entire budget should be divided. On the basis of this formula, the people will start thinking that “we are all Telugu-speaking people and we are of the same nationality and same State,” and thereby a sense of integration will gradually develop, and the time will come when the mutual distrust will be removed. In that case, this 2:1 formula will become redundant and the whole of the State will remain as an integrated State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker—

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I shall finish. I want that on the Andhra situation, the Government must reconsider its present stand and try to accept and regularise it in the formula so that the whole State remains integrated and the division between its people is gone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of eight minutes, the hon. Member has taken 15 minutes. I do not know how to contain this discussion within the time allotted. But before I call the next speaker, I would like to say that we are taking up all the three items together: general discussion of the budget, the demands for grants and also the supplementary demands. They are all being discussed together.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Quota of time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. The House has agreed. It is not I. You have agreed to three hours.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It was stated that one hour more would be given at the discretion of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for me; it is for the House.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): While speaking of this discussion, one has to think of the psychological attitude. As you know, every one of us is supposed to have three split personalities: conscious mind, unconscious mind and sub-conscious mind. We take one attitude sub-consciously, and we take another attitude unconsciously. I mention this because I find that the political situation in Andhra Pradesh is confusing, because educated people's attitude is two fold. Educated people are bound to be capitalistic in this sense,

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

all the courts of Andhra, Circuit districts are not functioning. I am told by some personal friends in the legal profession that rural and urban ceilings were going to be introduced and therefore they were for separation. It was because the Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced a land ceiling Bill in the month of September last year but unfortunately the Government took nearly four months to agree to give their assent to the Bill and the rumour in Andhra Pradesh in October—November was that if Andhra State was separately formed, they can and could revoke the rural ceilings because that subject comes under the State List, and they can pass a resolution saying that we shall have no ceilings. I am giving the background because when we discuss a matter of this type, we have to discuss the psychological aspect also. In the Circuit districts they feel that that there will be no employment for them; unfortunately our legal system is such that employment is only for the rich; only the rich people go to courts; poor people do not go to the court. If socialism is brought in the lawyers lose their employment potential. Therefore the legal profession in Andhra Pradesh is spearheading the separation movement. I am mentioning this to you because I am in a sense personally involved. When my eldest son got arrested for pro-Andhra attitude, some friends came to me and said: we are surprised; you are for integrated Andhra Pradesh but your son is for a separate Andhra. When I asked my son how he got involved, he replied that the masses were for separate Andhra and he said that the lawyers and the educated were the masses. When the leaders of masses and the educated are for separation, what can I do, he said. I am mentioning this to you to show the way things are going. The educated in India have their own leadership and they consider what is called the new potential attitude of mind. That is capitalistic in attitude. I am sorry to say this, but it is a fact, and I think the whole of the movement in Andhra has taken

what may be termed a class character, or class struggle.

You know that class struggle is epitomized in Andhra Pradesh. We are having too many tasks to fulfil for our people. Therefore, I think that to get over the difficulty our first task is to unite the people for the united Andhra Pradesh. That is the only way by which not only the Andhra Pradesh State but also the whole of India can progress.

As we are discussing the Andhra Budget, I would like to make five points for the State of Andhra. The first point that I would like to make is this. We are going on to complete the outer harbour in Vizagapatnam by 1974. I think we should also expand our Hindusthan Ship Yard by laying one outer keel. For the purpose of our ship building, the outer harbour that we are building should be developed on the lines that Japan has in the Pacific ocean. The Japanese have built up ships upto 3 lakhs tonnes. If Government of India is anxious to build ships in the Hindusthan Ship Yard, they should see that they build the ships upto one lakh tonnes capacity. Today the position is that in the Hindusthan Ship Yard builds ships upto 18,000 tonnes only. The difference between 18,000 tonnes, and one lakh tonnes is five times bigger. We should attempt to build ships upto 1 lakh tonnes capacity. This is the first point that I would like to make. The second point I would like to make is this. I was told by friends in Esso 20 to 25 years ago that they and some American Oil Company was going to conduct a survey for exploitation of oil and natural gas. I think the Godawari basin will have potential of oil. We must try to go 20,000 feet deep down to find out whether oil deposit is there or not. If we ourselves discover oil we may completely exploit that ourselves. Why should the Government of India go in for expertise on oil exploitation with the foreign oil company. I feel that we should go into this question in depth.

In the Godawari Basin there is enough natural oil potential. As a matter of fact we may make an attempt in Masulipatam on Krishna river where we may dig some bore wells for the purpose of extracting oil by digging the wells 10,000 feet deep. If gas comes it can be exploited. We have to find out whether natural gas is available in the Godawari basin also. If so, we may exploit the potential of oil by digging these bore wells. The other point that I would like to make is this Andhra Pradesh, as you know, is a great agricultural State. It has got enough water resources. The Government of India has a chance to conduct an aerial survey for finding out the water resources. At the present moment the Andhra Pradesh Government does not survey areas to see if there is underground water. But unfortunately, the cost of survey is too high. As a matter of fact I myself am a person who applied for permission for conducting the underground water survey in my land. But, unfortunately the Government said that they would pay so much of money, and did not want to survey the land. The ryots cannot afford that cost. But, unfortunately, the times have changed. I was unable to go to Government for conducting the water survey. Therefore, I could not afford to have my own land surveyed for water resources. I suggest that the Government of Andhra Pradesh should survey the whole of Andhra area free of charge and inform the general public.

Sometime back I wrote to Mr Dhar the Planning Minister that we should develop the whole area of 50,000 acres comprising the Arku Valley and also an area between Bastar District in M.P., Koraput District in Orissa and Srikakulam and Vizag districts in Andhra Pradesh by having a joint multi-purpose project under the name of Dandakaranya. This is the area where Government of India has reserved for tribals and I suggest

that the Government of India should take up a multipurpose project in this area.

In Delhi the World Atomic Energy Organisation has already put up a big laboratory under Dr Swaminathan. In the southern region also, there should be a laboratory for the use of atomic energy for agricultural purposes. May I suggest that a joint project can be established in the Arku Valley area I have mentioned above? I suggest that the Government of India can have a second institute like the Pusa Agricultural Institute for the development of agriculture in the south.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) Sir, it is not a very good thing that we have to discuss the budget of Andhra Pradesh, which normally ought to have been the concern of the Andhra Legislative Assembly. But this very fact brings into focus the reality that such opportunistic majorities that the Congress Party is building by inviting landlords, defectors, etc are bound to crumble like a pack of cards. We have seen it in Orissa and in Andhra. They cannot do without the landlords. When the landlords threaten to quit, they are afraid. That is why they are coming back and getting out. This is why I say that this party cannot be depended upon in times of crises for giving a stable government unless it gives up its opportunistic policies. In Orissa, it has clearly boomeranged and we saw how the defectors came and went. In Andhra we are seeing how opportunistic attempts are made to patch up certain things without solving the problem. We all know that the basic cause, the root cause, is unemployment. Still, this problem is not being tackled seriously, either in Andhra or in any part of the country, on a national basis. This basic factor again and again will give opportunity to various forces to utilize the situation, to misuse the situation, to organise agitations of various types on a

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

linguistic, caste or communal basis. This is the warning that the country should be vigilant. It was because we could not solve these problems that the Lok Sabha has been dissolved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Lok Sabha has not been dissolved. Otherwise, you would not be here to speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I was speaking of the last Lok Sabha.

The people now find that their hopes have not been fulfilled. The Congress Party may think that they have got the mandate for five years, but the people are not prepared to wait for five years. They are getting impatient and in many places they have already become impatient. Unless their energies are properly utilized, they are bound to be used on agitations and things of a destructive nature. So, a serious effort must be made to end unemployment and to remove the backwardness of the country. It cannot be done by depending on the monopolists and the landlords, as the Government seem to do today

So far as Andhra is concerned, the situation has worsened because, apart from the basic factors, there was delay in coming to a decision. If the five-point formula of the Prime Minister had come earlier, perhaps the catastrophe could have been averted. But this Government seem to think that by delaying and by sleeping over the issue, they can solve them. The Central Government and the leaders of the ruling party are responsible for delaying a solution of the Andhra problem and giving an impression to the trouble-makers that they can have their way.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Let him be a little objective. If poverty has increased, then the strength of his party would have increased.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That, again, is a misnomer. Communism never comes out of poverty. It is a political philosophy. It is a positive philosophy and not a negative one. Poverty is not needed for our growth. That is why we do not want poverty.

In Andhra even though the land ceiling Act was enacted, the assent of the President to that enactment has been delayed. As correctly pointed out by the previous speaker, this gave the provocation and opportunity to the landlords in Andhra to plan their course of action. Most of the landlords changed themselves into wholesalers, cinema house owners and even moneylenders. The wholesale trade in rice also has not yet been taken over by the Government. That is being delayed. Now we see the private bus-owners destroying and damaging the State Transport buses.

The Minister wanted me to be objective. Only yesterday I asked a question which reads:

"Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Offices of Revenue Department, Income-tax, Sales-tax and the State Transport buses attacked or destroyed by Andhra separatists and the motivation behind these targets;

(b) the number of places and integrationist legislators of political workers attacked by the violent separatists; and

(c) the sources of material support of the separatists, both Indian and foreign?"

We have got the information that revenue records were burnt purposely to save the lands of landlords; the income-tax records were burnt purposely. These vested interest have purposely burnt all these records. The students have no interest in that. These sections of people, the vested interests, have purposely done

it. Hence, after several months of trouble, the Central Government's reply is that facts are being ascertained. That is a half-line reply. Our feeling is that this is being purposely concealed. A lot of damage has been caused in Rayalseema and in Telengana area. In many famine-stricken parts, even normal relief work could not be carried on. Even the sanctioned amount has remained unspent. Perhaps, now, the Minister will come forward and say that the financial year is ending.

I want to give certain suggestions here. Firstly, the relief work in Rayalseema and Telengana area should be continued upto next September when the next kharif crop will come. Otherwise, starvation deaths will begin on a large scale.

Secondly, the Land Ceiling Act must be strictly and speedily enforced and surplus land taken over and distributed.

One fact must be stated here that the majority of the people in Andhra and Telengana and in Rayalseema area, all taken together, are for an integrated State. They are for a united Andhra Pradesh. If there is a free and fair view taken, the people will unmistakably give the verdict that Andhra should remain united.

My first suggestion is that full democratic rights and liberties must be restored. Those who attack public meetings must be put behind the bars. Those who burn the houses of legislators, even Congress legislators, must be put behind the bars. The ring leaders who are behind the crimes and who have cried for a separate Andhra from the country itself are being invited by the Central Government for talks and they are being treated as guests. The attempts are being made by the opportunists to take advantage of the situation without depending upon the views of the

people and taking them into consideration. So, the first important task of the Central Government is to enforce freedom of holding public meetings and total civil liberty should be there. Even now, the people are not in a position to hold public meetings. Even the bombs are being thrown at public meetings. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that that should not happen.

Then, the allegations are being made by some persons against the C.R.P. We are against all excesses. There should be full freedom of thought and action, full freedom for holding public meetings. That right must be protected at all costs even by using the C.R.P., if necessary.

Then, big public sector projects must be started in Telengana area. Apart from giving employment, giving jobs to the people, this will inculcate an idea of integration among the people in Telengana area.

Lastly, I would say that there cannot be any dependable solution based on any compromise with those who are today determined to destroy the unity of Andhra Pradesh. They have caused a lot of damage to property worth crores of rupees. It is directed only towards public sector, towards State buses, not private buses; toward only railways and the Posts and Telegraphs. No compromise can give a solution to this problem. If the ruling party and the Government have the guts, have the honesty, to depend on their own people belonging to their own party, who have been loyal to their policies, that will encourage the people and the masses who stand for the unity of Andhra, and that will facilitate the solution of the problem.

My last request is this. The Budget proposals fall short of giving adequate relief for drought and adequate funds

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for development. Provision for more funds on these accounts must be made so that people can be employed on a bigger scale and the fissiparous tendencies are effectively fought.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda). Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the budget of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1973-74. It is unfortunate that the Budget of Andhra Pradesh is being passed by this Parliament instead of by the State Legislature. Had the Central Government honoured the feelings of the public of both Andhra and Telengana regions, the matter could have been settled by this time peacefully, cordially and in a good atmosphere. The people of both the regions, Andhra and Telengana, are for bifurcation. If the Central Government has any doubt about their feelings or opinion, they could have an opinion poll and go by the verdict of the opinion poll in both the regions.

Now I come to the Budget of Andhra Pradesh. The Budget shows some surplus nominally, but it is disheartening and discouraging. Out of 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 14 are very backward, particularly the Telengana and the Rayalaseema regions. They have to be attended to and special assistance should be given by the Central Government

If you see the outlay of last year and the outlay of this year contained in the Budget proposals, you will find that it is becoming less, making the backward State more backward.

In this connection, it is not out of place to mention that, recently the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri L. N. Mishra, has promised that the line, Nadikude to Bibinagar, is under active consideration and will be taken up. He has said this yesterday in his speech on Demands for Grants. I pay my hearty thanks to Shri L.N.

Mishra. I also pay my hearty thanks to Shri Sarin, who has promptly and very quickly acted when the Railway Board asked the State Government to give land at the cost of the State Government; he has taken a very quick action. If this line is taken up, I am sure, more than 10,000 labourers will be employed for a period of three years. The whole line passes through backward, scattered and drought-affected area. There are also other areas which are backward and drought-prone areas. Special attention has to be paid for relief works, but the Budget shows that nothing is provided.

The problem of drinking water supply is acute in the twin city of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and also in rural areas. In Hyderabad-Secunderabad, bores are being dug by rigs. The whole twin city is covered with drainage system, and by this, the dirty water is also coming from the bore-wells and it is going to affect the health of the people. There is no other go for Hyderabad-Secunderabad except taking water from Osmansagar pipeline. I note with satisfaction that in the Budget under Demands for Health, Government has made a special provision for taking water from Osmansagar pipeline. This should be attended to immediately, so that the acute scarcity of water in the twin city is removed, particularly as summer months are coming with regard to the rural areas, special rigs are necessary. The rigs which are at present at the disposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government are not sufficient. I am sure some rigs which are coming from abroad, will be deployed in the whole of Andhra Pradesh area for giving at least the minimum facility of drinking water. I hope the State Government as well as the Central Government will look into the matter and speedy action will be taken by them.

14 hrs.

Not only is there the question of drinking water, there is also power

shortage. Till now, the Plan outlay does not show either a short term or a long term solution for the power shortage. This power shortage has affected not only the industrial production but it is also affecting the operations of agricultural production. This should be immediately looked into. The proposed expansion of the thermal generating capacity at Kothagudem should be given top priority and executed quickly in the same way, the Nagarjunasagar pumped storage power generation scheme should be expeditiously implemented and the Upper Sileru and Srisaillam hydro-electric projects which have fallen very much behind schedule should be speeded up by substantial financial assistance from the Centre.

In the same way, the Singareni coal deposits must be utilised to set up a super thermal power station at Kothagudem and Vijayawada, to meet the growing needs of power of not only Andhra Pradesh, but the entire southern region.

About fodder, there is an acute shortage of fodder in the whole State and cattle have to be protected. Fodder depots must be opened in every block and fodder should be supplied to the public at a nominal rate which may be subsidised by the Government.

As I had mentioned already, 14 districts out of the 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh are very backward and since the past four or five years drought and famine conditions are prevailing, but no provision has been provided for them. Moreover, the Central Government is providing special incentives and inducements for establishment of industries in backward areas. But, in spite of these inducements and incentives, no industrialists are coming forward to take advantage of them and set up industries in those areas because the question of infra-structure like electricity, roads etc. is there. Therefore, the licensing authority should also see to it that industries are

located in backward districts and also an infra-structure programme should be taken on hand for providing electricity and communications etc.

About foodgrains, there is a scarcity of foodgrains. Even though the Central Government have supplied some foodgrains, they are not reaching the rural areas and the needy people. Therefore some sort of informal rationing in the scarcity areas should be adopted in the whole of Andhra State.

Now, the Budget proposals of 1973-74 are not encouraging. While there was a provision of Rs. 97 crores in the Budget for 1971-72 there is only a provision of Rs. 87 crores which is quite disheartening. Not only that, out of Rs. 97 crores sanctioned in 1972-73 Budget, they could spend only Rs. 72 crores. I know the previous government were not interested in the development of the State. They were always engaged in internal squabbles and never devoted any attention to the development of the State. Now we have a very able Adviser to the Government and I whole-heartedly congratulate Mr. Sarin for his taking a keen interest in the developmental activities and in solving the problems of the public. Last year, due to the inefficiency of the Government, several firings had taken place. In spite of that no judicial enquiry has been set up against anything I wish to tell the Central Government as well as the President's rule which is there in charge of Andhra to take this factor into consideration and set up judicial enquiries in such cases.

Last but not the least. In both the Telengana and Andhra regions, their unanimous voice is for bifurcation. What Mr. Bhogendra Jha has said is not correct; he said that maliciously on a party basis. He is neither concerned with Andhra nor with Telengana. He comes from Bihar and he has not visited these parts. The voice of the people should be honoured. There should be immediate bifurcation which should be done under the dynamic leadership

[Shri Ramakrishna Reddy]

Gandhi. I request that the demand for bifurcation should be accepted by Central leaders. If any doubt arises an opinion poll should be taken and the verdict of the people should be binding on us. With these suggestions I support the Budget.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I hope this is the first time and also the last time when this Budget is presented before this honourable House. I want the Central Government to restore the elected Government of Andhra and Telegana so that the other budget should be presented to those Houses if that is the wish of the people.

When one goes through the Budget one finds so many items of revenue and expenditure being debited or credited for Andhra and Telengana regions. But I wish to point out that both the regions, Andhra and Telengana, are facing severe drought and there is no drinking water and various, such problems are faced by the districts including the capital city. There is acute power shortage affecting both agriculture and industry. Shortage of kerosene is there. Shortage of diesel oil, sugar, and cement is there. So far no action been taken. Even the Speaker of the Assembly which is suspended—that is, the Assembly is suspended, but the Speaker continues, he is not suspended,—has given a memorandum to Governor saying about these shortages, but no action has been taken so far. I expect the Government to take immediate steps to reduce the grievances of people in this regard.

I am surprised that the budget presented here is a surplus Budget. No major project is taken up in the coming year 1973-74, there is no massive programme for providing jobs and creating employment potential. I cannot blame this Government fully, because no attempt was made to mobilise resources by the last Cabinet which went out of office, the Narasimha Rao Cabinet. It went unsung

and unhonoured nearly making Government treasuries empty and now they find it difficult to meet even ordinary expenses. This surplus is because of the massive and extensive borrowing from Central Government, from the Reserve Bank of India and so on and so forth. For current year they show surplus; next year also they show surplus. I am surprised about it.

Sir, when I went through the budget for the coming year, 1973-74, it was interesting to note that the grants-in-aid from the Central Government is Rs. 56.31 crores; the loans from the Central Government is Rs. 75.26 crores. But, on the otherhand, the interest to be paid to the Central Government by Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 34.96 crores, and still more, the repayment of the loans to the Centre is Rs. 76.24 crores. Let me point out that the loan that the Central Government is giving is Rs. 75 crores and the repayment that Andhra Pradesh is to make to the Centre is Rs. 76 crores. What are you giving to Andhra Pradesh? You call it Central grant or a Central aid? What you are giving, you are taking. Hence, the DMK party pleads that the State's resources should be elastic enough so that they can manage their own affairs. But this is not so.

I find that the betterment levies are already being collected in respect of the still-born Godavari barrage. I want to know from the Government how much allotment is required and when you are going to complete the Godavari barrage.

Then in the budget, you will be surprised to know, and I am pained to see that the entertainment and hospitality expenses of Raj Bhavan in Hyderabad runs to Rs. 17.93 lakhs. My hon. friend Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was pointing out that out of the 21 districts, 15 are affected by drought. I want to know why in these circumstances, Rs. 18 lakhs are going to be spent. There also, Andhra Pradesh's contribution is Rs. 11.95 lakhs and Telengana's share comes to Rs. 5.98 lakhs for the entertainment allowance alone. I do not wish to enter into any

more point about the Governor, but anyway, while his salary is Rs. 59,000, the entertainment allowance is Rs. 17.98 lakhs. Raj Bhavans should practice economy before preaching to the people.

Then when I went through the supplementary demands for 1972-73, the first thing that struck me was a point about the Chairman of the Regional Committee. There is a regional committee for Telangana to safeguard the interests of the backward districts. What is happening is, to furnish the office-rooms of the Telengana Regional Committee Chairman, Rs. 13,075 have been allotted. This is how the backward people are being safeguarded. Again for jails, police and the army, how much is the Government of Andhra Pradesh going to spend? Rs. 24 crores. I do not know how many of the people were arrested and kept in the lock-up. It says because of the agitation this additional expenditure is necessary I want to know from the Government how many are still kept; I want all the prisoners—these agitators—to be released and you must withdraw the army. Only for the army they have so far spent Rs. 45 lakhs. and surprisingly enough, the head under which this expenditure is met is "Miscellaneous". We have to spend for the army Rs. 45 lakhs from Andhra Pradesh.

Again for the backwardness of the nine districts of the Telengana region, the Telengana Regional Committee, known as the TRC was formed. There are sub-committees and *ad hoc* committees also created to look after the interests before the proposals are sent to the Assembly. But what happens? The TRC could not function effectively for very many reasons. The main reason is because of the delay in the implementation of its proposals. I would like to quote one thing to show how there was delay in the implementation of the TRCs recommendations, by the Government. On the 14th September, 1959, the TRC recommended the fixation of the cost of houses built by the lower income group housing

scheme. The correspondence between Andhra Government and the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board was going on from 1959 till March 1969. I do not know what happened later on. There was another recommendation made in 1960 regarding the allocation of the balances under the Industrial Trust Fund and the RTC which was to be decided after a discussion between the Chief Minister, the Minister of Labour, Transport and Finance. The meetings have been postponed repeatedly and the matter was not decided even in 1968. There was eight years delay.

Again the sub-committee on development wanted information on priority on rural electrification fixed by the Public Works Department. This matter was pending for more than six years. This is how the committees was not functioning effectively. Telengana has always seen a surplus budget the main reason being that whereas the consumption of liquor was prohibited in Andhra, Telengana area was always wet. (*Interruptions*).

I need more time; I have already informed the Minister.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You might have informed the Minister; that is none of my business. Your time is what is allotted to your party (*Interruptions*) when the Chair says one sentence, it has taken two minutes; when the members say hundred sentences, they take only half a second!

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : When there was difficulty, between the Government and the Telangana Regional Committee they appointed Kumar Lalit to determine, the Telangana surpluses and according to him the net surplus was Rs. 38.20 crores whereas according to the TRC, the Telangana Regional Committee, it should be Rs. 107.13 crores including half of the revenue deficit of the Andhra region and the Telangana share in the erstwhile Hyderabad Government securities. To resolve that dispute the Prime Minister

[Shri G. Viswanathan] appointed the Bhargava Committee which concluded after taking into account both the views that the surplus should be Rs. 28.34 crores. It is interesting to note that the surplus varied under various Chief Ministers, according to Dr. Narayana Rao, a research scholar, when Sanjiva Reddy was Chief Minister that is 1956 to 1960 and 1962 to 1964, the surplus was Rs. 34.56 crores but it was only Rs. 2.21 crores when Sanjivayya was the Chief Minister between 1960 and 1962. During Brahmananda Reddi's period it was restricted and there was no surplus, that is 1964—68.

In the Five Year plans the TRC wanted that Telengana's share in State resources should be 42.56 but Government gave in the ratio of 2:1. They objected that it has affected the Scheduled Castes and the backward class people but the Government did not consider it. A sub-Committee of the TRC on the white paper discussing the Teleangana services said:

"The Government in the General administration departments always felt that the Telangana region was annexed territory to the erstwhile Andhra State and as such the Andhra probationary rules had always a preference to that of the rules and regulations prevailing in the erstwhile Hyderabad State."

Telanganes feel that in the present state all posts of power, influence and authority go to the Andhras, posts like the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, Speaker, Chairman of the Council, etc. and only posts such as the Deputy Chief Minister, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Additional Chief Secretary, etc. come to them. That is how this feeling is growing.

But the Andhra are arguing this way....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said you would conclude in five minutes.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am quite relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know you are relevant but I am restrained

by time.... (*Interruptions*). I do not know; if the House wanted they could have fixed ten hours for this discussion and it will be very convenient for the Chair. You can take one minute more to conclude.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How is it possible??

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Than I shall call the next speaker.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: According to Andhra, all this talk of Telangana surplus is a myth and mirage and they say that all the receipts from Hyderabad city are credited to Telangana unless they specifically relate to Andhra region. The result is that about Rs. 34 crores per annum are credited to Telangana. On the other hand about Rs. 26 crores being two-thirds of the expenditure on city is debited to Andhra. They also say that about 75 per cent of the income from road transport from inter-regional routes goes to Telangana. In the Fourth Plan, they argue that taking into consideration the resources mobilisation and two-thirds central assistance, more than two-thirds share should have gone to Andhra Region but that has not been accepted. The NGOs of the Andhra region say that their chances are generally diminishing in Hyderabad city. According to them the number of Telanganite employees which was 3109 in 1969 had gone up to 6402. Hence they contend that the alleged injustice to Telangana is a myth.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How are the Government going to solve this problem? Do they think that with the help of the CRP the movement could be suppressed? What is happening in the last three or four days? You know what happened in Cuddappah. Police entered the home of NGOs with batons; firing took place. Two NGOs were killed inside that home. Do they think that by arresting the lea-

ders, by arresting people the agitated mind of the Andhras could be suppressed... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Subba Reddy was invited to Delhi for talks. We thought that something was going to happen. What happened was nothing but a meeting with the cross-examination. He was asked whether he went to Madras and met Shri Karuna Nidhi. He was also asked to meet Shri S. D. Sharma. This is all nothing but buying time. No doubt Shri Sharma was a serious man. But nobody takes him seriously! That is the difficulty in the Congress Party.

In Andhra Pradesh the case of reinstating Shri Ramakrishna Rao, NGO was not considered by Government. How is the N.G.O. going to cooperate with Government?

Even in many countries the demand by the people for a separate State is conceded—whether it is the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. or even the other countries. Whenever there is pressure from the people for a separate State that is conceded by them. I want the Government to take the people into confidence, if they want to have some by-elections for some constituencies let them have it. If Government wants a solution to this problem that should be acceptable to both the Telangana and Andhra people. You cannot exterminate the leaders by suppressing the movement. If you do so, it will boomerang on the Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Andhra Pradesh Budget. I am not also happy to get this budget approved by Parliament. But, circumstances have compelled us to take this extreme step.

The imposition of President's rule in Andhra Pradesh is quite different from the other States. Here this is not due to the political instability or because of any border or language trouble that the President's rule has been imposed. No such thing has

taken place. In Andhra Pradesh some regional feelings have been built up over the years the main reason being the regional imbalance and regional disparity.

I also associate myself with the sentiments of Shri Viswanathan when he spoke about the police firings that had taken place about two days back in Cuddappah. According to the press reports, if they are true, it was a most unprovoked and unnecessary firing. I also feel that this should not have been done. I am happy to note that the Advisor's regime has immediately ordered a judicial inquiry. This incident has only provoked the people and created more complications thereby. Andhra State is in the State of paralysis. There has been a continuous agitation by the N.G.Os for more than 100 days and as a result the entire developmental activities have come to a standstill. I do not know why the N.G.Os got into this political struggle. After all it is their duty which they owe to the people of Andhra Pradesh to serve them well.

Hundreds of villages are going without drinking water. As a result of the agitation many works have come to a standstill. The prices are sky-rocketing; electricity is not made available and agricultural and industrial production have come to a standstill. At this stage I do not think it is wise on the part of prudent and patriotic N.G.Os to go on strike.

I wish even now better counsels prevail and they will resume their work. Their demands can be considered sympathetically by the State Government. I am told the leaders of N.G.Os also have agreed to resume work.

One redeeming feature is there has been a growing appreciation among the people of Telangana that in order to preserve the integrity of the State such of those things which are incompatible with emotional integration of Andhra Pradesh should be removed. I feel the time will come soon when all these matters will be thrashed out

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

to the satisfaction of both the regions within the framework of an integrated State and again Andhra Pradesh will play its constructive role in national affairs. Andhra Pradesh is the fourth largest State and Telugu is the second biggest language. I am sure the Telugu-speaking people will once again rise to the occasion and play a useful part.

About regional imbalances, I specially plead for the development of Rayalaseema and Telengana. In this bargain, Rayalaseema has lost very heavily. There was a project called Sangamewaram sanctioned by the composite State of Madras. It was about to be executed but the friends in the coastal districts started an agitation saying that this is going to benefit Cingoleput and Madras city. So, it was shelved. If that could have been executed, the entire Rayalaseema region would have immensely benefited. Instead, the Khosla Committee was appointed and they recommended the Nagarjunasagar project. In their report they said that the needs of Rayalaseema must be first met, that at least 200 TMC must be let into the Pennar basin and two canals known as East West canals must be taken up for irrigating the famine-stricken Rayalaseema. But it was given the go-by and instead the Srisaillam hydro project was sanctioned. Panditji, while inaugurating the Srisaillam project, made a speech which raised the hopes of the poverty-stricken Rayalaseema people. He said that the irrigation aspect of Srisaillam project will be considered. I hope and trust that his illustrious daughter will fulfil the aspirations of the people of Rayalaseema. Unless the East West Canals are not constructed, there is no hope for Rayalaseema. The rainfall in Rayalaseema is only 20" and this year it has come down still. There is acute scarcity of drinking water. Even rigs going upto 500 or 600 feet could not find water. So, the condition in Rayalaseema is much more frightening.

There was an article recently on the *Illustrated Weekly of India* by Dr. K. L. Rao about the linking of Ganga and Cauvery. I have great respect and regard for him. In that alignment, he is bringing the link canal somewhere near Nagarjunasagar, setting aside the more poverty-stricken areas of Rayalaseema and Te'engana. I appeal to him that this mistake should not be committed. The alignment should be such that the link canal passes through Tungabhadra, Krishna and Pennar, so that Rayalaseema will get immense benefit by this stupendous, historic and monumental project.

Coming to the Andhra budget, as Mr. Viswanathan said, it is an artificial budget, except for getting grants and loans and repaying to the Reserve Bank because there was a terrible overdraft. There is nothing for developmental works. Andhra is now in a most pitiable condition. Once considered to be the rice bowl, it is now begging for food from other States. The reasons are obvious. No attempt has been made so far to look into the economic aspects of this unfortunate State. Even though there was stability of administration, there was no economic improvement.

A big chunk of the Plan allocation has been taken away by the Nagarjunasagar project. Its estimate went up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 200 crores. I do not think it would be possible for any other project to be taken up in Andhra for at least 50 to 60 years. All the medium and minor irrigation projects in Rayalaseema have been shelved because of want of resources. There are two or three projects in Kurnool and Cudappah where even the foundation has been laid 12 to 15 years back. Still they are waiting execution. I do not know whether the foundation stones will be allowed to continue there for long. For instance, the Varadarajaswami Project, the Gazuladinnu project and the Pullentalala project in Rayalaseema are not cared for because funds are

diverted to Nagarjunasagar. Similarly, there is the Pochampad project on Godavari in Telengana. This is a multipurpose project which would have brought in great prosperity to the people of Telengana, if it had been accepted the original four. Then there is the Vamsadara project in Srikakulam district. These projects will bring prosperity to Andhra Pradesh. It is an agriculturally-oriented State where the farmers are very enterprising. The people are willing to work hard but they are not getting opportunities.

For instance, what is the position of power today? Even in normal times the per capita consumption of power in Andhra is the lowest. The Sivasaalam hydro-electric project has not seen the light of day. Its estimate has gone up from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 80 crores. I do not know how many more years it will take to take it up. Then, there is the Siberu project, which has to be executed.

The time has come when these few projects should be taken up as national projects by the Centre. The Central Government paying a few crores of rupees is not a big price to pay to preserve the integrity of this big State. The Central Government must come in a big way, even outside the Plan allocation, to see that these projects are executed soon.

I will plead with my friends in Telengana: let us forget the regional committee. Let there be development committees for backward areas. As my hon. friend has been saying, nine districts of Telengana are in the grip of famine; so also several areas in Rayalaseema, Srikakulam and the coastal districts. Let there be development board. Let us plead with the Central Government to start more projects in Andhra so that more employment opportunities could be found.

Should we fight for a few jobs under the Mulli Rule and become the laughing stock before the country? I plead with them that we should think of the integration of the State in the interest of backward area.

I will conclude by referring to a railway line in Rayalaseema which has to be taken up and which has been neglected all these years. In 1905, that is about 70 years back, a survey was made for a line from Nandial to Yerlagudipa and it was not found to be feasible. Even today the railway administration sticks to that opinion of that old survey. I do not know why the railways are not interested in developing the backward areas. This should be looked into.

Then, there is the DBK Railways which brings iron ore to Visakhapatnam. At present it is open only for goods traffic. It should be open for passenger traffic also.

I am glad that our separated friends have decided to be in the party. We welcome them and we respect their wishes. They are like the return of the prodigal son. We are one with them in projecting the true aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh, be they in Telengana, Andhra or Rayalaseema. Let us work unitedly. The Telugu people are not fighting the All-India battle for preservation of the integrity of the State. We have been fore-runners in agitating for creation of linguistic States. A great man self-immolated himself, unique and unheard in the annals of history. We were the torch-bearers for formation of linguistic States. Let us not fail our posterity. Let us not be accused that what our elders have done we have undone it. Let us unitedly be together and work for the development of Andhra Pradesh.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र के बजट पर चर्चा हम एक आपत धर्म के नाते कर रहे हैं। यह कोई धर्म नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी बहा धर्म की प्रस्थापना हो, यानी व्यवस्था की स्थापना हो उतना ही अच्छा है, उस की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वास्तव में बहा कई समस्याएँ आज सामने खड़ी हैं। किन्तु जैसा कई मित्रों ने बताया उस की ओर ध्यान देने के लिये बहा जो एक सरकार चाहिये वास्तव में वह है नहीं। मुझ को कई बार यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि यहाँ हम इतना नौकरशाही के खिलाफ बोलते हैं किन्तु जानबूझ कर फिर नौकरशाही के हाथ में यह अधिकार क्यों देते हैं, वह समझ में नहीं आता। मुझ को यह मालूम नहीं कि आन्ध्र में किसी न नरसिंह राव की सरकार को हटाने का यह माग की थी? नहीं की थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा लगता कि माननीय नरसिंह राव बहा का शासन नहीं सम्भाल सकते, परिस्थिति नहीं सम्भाल सकते इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया। बहा की विधान सभा भंग नहीं हुई। वह मस्पैण्ड है, यानी एक ऐसी स्थिति में विधान सभा है कि नहीं जीवित है न मरी हुई है। और एक आपत धर्म के नाते हम यहाँ बजट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

अभी माननीय वेंकटसुब्बैया ने कहा कि धीरे धीरे आन्ध्र के अन्दर आन्ध्र एक रहे इस बारे में बहा वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है। यदि ऐसा होता तो मुझे खुशी होती। किन्तु 1969 से जब तेलगाना के मन में वह अविश्वास पैदा हुआ कि हमारे साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है उस अविश्वास को उन के मन से नहीं निकाल सके। बल्कि आप ने कुछ ऐसी चीजों की जिम की वजह से आज आन्ध्र वाले यह कहने लगे कि हम भी अलग होना चाहते हैं। यानी समय के जाने का लाभ क्या हुआ? यह नहीं हुआ कि तेलगाना आज कहता कि हम आन्ध्र के साथ

ही रहना चाहते हैं। बल्कि आज आन्ध्र वाले कहने लगे कि हम तेलगाना के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते। अभी माननीय वेंकटसुब्बैया के भाषण से लगा कि अगर स्थिति ऐसी ही चलती रही तो कल को रायलसीमा कहेगा कि हम तुम दोनों के झगड़े में मर रहे हैं, हम को अलग करो।

इस समस्या का हल सरकार क्या मोच रही है? यानी एक बार तो माननीय नरसिंह राव को हटा दिया, उस से हल नहीं हुआ। मुल्की क्लम को लू किया उस से भी हल नहीं हुआ, किसी को मन्तोष नहीं हुआ। तो आज आप के मामले इस समस्या का अब क्या हल है? बजट पास करने से क्या हल होगा? इस समस्या का हल क्या है जिस की वजह से यह बजट पास करना पड़ रहा है? मुझे लगता है कि आन्ध्र के बारे में जो दो शब्द प्रचलित हो गये हैं—सेपेरेटिस्ट और इण्टेग्रेशनिस्ट—यह अच्छे शब्द नहीं हैं, क्यों कि आज तो कम्युनिस्ट मित्र भी इण्टेग्रेशनिस्ट होने की घोषणा करते हैं, जब कि वे कभी नहीं रहे। इसलिए ये शब्द मुझ को पसन्द नहीं हैं। और आन्ध्र में भी जो सेपेरेटिस्ट खुद को कहते हैं वह भी अलग नहीं चाहते। यह यही चाहते हैं कि हमारा एक राज्य हो। एम० आर० सी० ने भी स्वीकार किया था, जब तेलगाना की माग उठी थी, कि पोलिटिकली, इकोनामिकली वह एक वायोजिल यूनिट है, और जब उन की प्रण्डरस्टैंडिंग में यह था कि आगे जब यह ऐग्रीमेंट नहीं चलेगा तो अलग हो जायेगा। तो ऐसी स्थिति में कोई हल निकालने के बजाए, जब लोग मर रहे हैं, जनता की राय क्या है, माग क्या है, इस को समझने के लिये आप तैयार हैं क्या? कोई न कोई फार्मूला निकाल लीजिए। यह कोई थरेलू मामला नहीं है। यानी आन्ध्र से भी मुब्बा रेड्डी को बुलाना, बातचीत करना इन से काम नहीं बचने वाला है। यहाँ बातचीत करने के बाद, हल क्या निकला? उलटा भीटिया तिरुपति

से बदल कर बिल्सूर में की गयी, फिर भी मुंबा रेड्डी के लिये जो शब्द निकाले गये वह थे "ट्रेटर"। आन्ध्र का जो यग बल्लड है वह यह सब बातें मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस को धपना घरेलू मामला समझे, तो यह बात भेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यहा का कोई भी प्रमुख व्यक्ति वहा नहीं गया है। कुछ दिनों पहले कहा गया था कि श्री चव्हाण और श्री जगजीवन राम वहां जायेंगे, लेकिन कोई नहीं गया। प्रश्न यह है कि यहा के किसी प्रमुख व्यक्ति ने वहा जा कर सब दलों के साथ बैठकर वानजीत क्यों नहीं की और उन को समझाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की।

हम ने यह माग की है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की एसेम्बली को जो संपेंड कर दिया गया है उस का बुलाया जाये और इस बारे में उस की राय ली जाये।

श्री एम० रामर्षापाल रे-नी (निजामा-बाद) उम में माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी का एक भी मेम्बर नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी इसी में यह प्रकट होता है कि हम जो मुझाव दे रहे हैं, उस से हमें कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि देश में इस प्रकार की गडबड न हो, ऐसे मामलों के बारे में सिद्धान्त तय कर के कुछ स्वस्थ परम्पराये स्थापित की जाये। सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम क्या चाहते हैं। सवाल यह है कि जनता की माग क्या है। हमारे पाम इस बारे में पत्र आते हैं। स्वयं कांग्रेसी लोगों ने प्रधान मन्त्री को यह लिखा है कि हम आप के निर्णय से बिल्कुल असन्तुष्ट हैं। इन सब घटनाओं से जो लोग सम्बन्धित हैं, वे सब कांग्रेसी हैं। गडबड करने वाले आप के लोग हैं। आप इस में हम को क्यों घसीटते हैं? हम लोग

ता वह चाहते हैं कि कोई सिद्धान्त तय किया जाये।

यह सरकार हर बात में निर्णय लेने में बहुत दूर करती है। इस सरकार ने सिक टैक्सटाइल मिल के नाम पर कपडा-उत्पादन का काम धपने हाथ में ले लिया है। मुझे टग है कि अगर कल दर्जों का काम भी उमने उम ने ले लिया, तो बचपन का दिया हुआ कपडा बाप बनने के बाद भी मिलेगा या नहीं इसकी आशंका है। एक बार श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पण्डित ने इस सरकार को "प्रिजनर्ज आफ इन्डिसिजन" कहा था। वह बाल श्रव भी उम पर लागू होती है। आन्ध्र में यह मामला 1969 में चल रहा है, लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ भी करने के लिए नैयाग नहीं है। वहा पर कुछ स्टण्डन्टिल है।

हमने मलाह दी है कि आन्ध्र के लोगों की माग को स्वीकार किया जाये और एक दूमग एम०आर०सी० बनाया जाये। 1953 में जो आन्ध्र बनाया गया था, वह मनी तेलुगू-भाषी लोगों को एक-माथ रखने के विचार से नहीं बनाया गया था। बाद में जब लोगों ने माग की, तो एम०आर०सी० बनाया गया और उस की सिफोरिश के अनुसार आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनाया गया। इस समय यह सरकार जो भी निर्णय करे, उसके बाद जब सब लोगों की माग होगी, ता उम को वह माननी होगी।

सरकार की ओर से हम को इरेंसपासीबल कहा जाता है, लेकिन क्या वह राज्यो की रचना बडी रेस्पासीबिलिटी के साथ कर रही है? पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश को यूनिजन टैरीटरी बनाया गया और फिर उम को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया गया। इस की तुलना में दिल्ली के कांग्रेस सहित सभी लोगों की यूनेनिमस डिमाण्ड होने पर भी उस को स्टेटहुड नहीं दी गई। इस का कारण क्या

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

है? सरकार ने आसाम में नागालैण्ड, मिज़ोर, अरुणाचल, और मेगालय आदि कई छोटे छोटे राज्य बना दिये हैं। आखिर उस की कोई प्राण्यकता महसूस हुई होगी, तभी उस ने ऐसा किया। अगर यह सरकार छोटी स्टेट्स के पक्ष में नहीं है, तो फिर उस ने आसाम में छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स क्यों बनायीं?

गोष्ठा का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। हम गोष्ठा को भारत में मिलाने के लिए लड़े। अजोध्या बात यह है कि पुर्नबीज के जन्म के बाद गोष्ठा में इस प्रश्न पर इलूमीनेशन हुए कि उस को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया जाये और उन में महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमान्तक दल भारी बहुमत से चुना गया, लेकिन फिर भी गोष्ठा को महाराष्ट्र में नहीं मिलाया गया। गोष्ठा के दो छोटे पैकेट, दीव और दमन, गुजरात में हैं, लेकिन आज भी उन को गोष्ठा के साथ सम्बद्ध रखा गया है। इसी तरह पाडचेरी का एक छोटा पैकेट, माही, जो कि मलयालम-भाषी है, केरल में है, लेकिन उस को पाडीचेरी के साथ सम्बद्ध रखा गया है। यही स्थिति बंगाल की है, जो आन्ध्र में है। 1954 में गोष्ठा के एक छोटे से पैकेट, दादरा-नगर हवेली, को आजाद गोमान्तक दल ने आजाद कराया, लेकिन वह आज भी केन्द्र-शासित प्रदेश है न गोष्ठा का, न गुजरात का, न महाराष्ट्र का। क्या राज्य ऐसे बनाये जाते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How will the Budget of Andhra provide for this?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: There has been a demand for bifurcation. When we demanded second SRC should be appointed to find out the feasibility or desirability of having smaller States, whether they will be viable economically and politically; we are dubbed as irresponsible, but we are not irresponsible. But the way in which States are carved in this country is not only the height of irresponsibility but unimaginability.

मैं यह भाग कर रहा हूँ कि इस समस्या का हल निकालने के लिए या तो वहाँ प्रोवीन्सियन पौल कराया जाये, या एसेम्बली को बुलाया जाये या सब लीडरों की एक राउंड टेबल कान्फेस बुलाई जाये। आज इन्टे-प्रेशनिस्ट के नाम पर सी०पी०आई० और सी०प्रार०पी० गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। कङ्ग्रेस में जो घटना हुई, उस के लिए तुरन्त एक्-क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई गई है और एं०डी०एम० को तसखिद कर दिया गया है। तैनाली में हमारे एक कार्यकर्ता के घर में घुस कर उस को जलाने की कोशिश की गई। यह सब गड़बड़ इन्टेप्रेशनिस्ट्स के नाम पर की जा रही है। इस को रोकना चाहिए और इस समस्या का हल निकालने के लिए जल्दी कीशिश की जानी चाहिए।

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that we are discussing this budget here even though the Congress party is in majority and there is Congress Government in the centre as well as in the State. It is to some extent gratifying to note that the Government is prepared to listen to the views of both sides.

I would like to clarify the matter in so far as the stoppage of a particular project in Rayalaseema because of the unwillingness of the people of Sircar's is concerned as stated by our friend Mr. Venkatasubbiah. I would like to submit here that the people from Rayalaseema have been at the helm of affairs in Andhra Pradesh. It would be futile on the part of Shri Venkatasubbiah to state here that people from Sircars were responsible for not implementing a project in Rayalaseema. They are not responsible for it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH Sir, on a point of explanation. I have never said that in my speech. The Sangameswar project was stopped because there was an agitation that it was going to benefit the Madras people and incidentally the Rayalaseema people were being asked to pay the price.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA I would humbly state here that Shri Sanjiva Reddy and Shri Sanjivayya who were at the helm of affairs for 16 years in the Andhra Pradesh, were from Rayalaseema. It is being stated that people of Circar districts are responsible for non-implementation of Sangameswar project.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH It was an agitation purely by the people of the Northern Circars. I reassert it.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA It is in that connection I thought that effort is being made to brand the people of Circars as unprogressive.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH I do not mean that.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA If it is not so I tender my apologies. We are very sorry that it is repeatedly stated that this movement is supported by landlords and capitalists like the bus owners. A political twist is tried to be given to this agitation of the people. The Government is also

not coming forward to understand the difficulties the people are facing. The movement is supported by a majority of Members of Parliament and members of legislature irrespective of their party colour. It is not correct to say that these members are being supported financially or otherwise by the bus owners and NGOs only in my State. It may be mentioned here that 50 per cent of the bus routes in Andhra Pradesh are nationalised. To state that it is being financed and supported by the one odd percentage of the bus owners and the NGOs would only complicate the problems and would not solve the problems. We must make an honest effort to make the Government understand the problem in its proper perspective. Let us all unanimously demand the Government to hold a plebiscite to know the wishes of the people. The Government will not have any alternative but to accept the demand if it is made by the united voice of the people of Telengana and Andhra. It is being stated that we do not want the implementation of various progressive measures like the land reform etc. and that is why this agitation. I would like to say that nobody in the State is against such a step by the Government. I would go a step further and say that the farmers would be the first people to welcome such a measure even if the ceilings are proposed to be reduced still. I can assure you that it is the farmers who dutifully perform their job and produce more irrespective of whether the prices are going up or not. They always work with all their heart and stand by the society to the best of their ability.

I would like to ask the question whether we are elected with lakhs of votes as majority because of the support of these bus owners who are a minority in the society? Or do we have some popularity because of the policies we stand for? In fact it was not so. But, now, wherever we go we are being told that we do not represent the popular opinion. It is not correct.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

That is why we do not think that this movement is the result of the dissatisfaction of certain vested interests.

I think the cause of this agitation is a certain psychological emotion. A feeling that Andhras are being treated as second rate citizens in their own capital. I am sorry to see that the Communist Party of India which speaks for the one world Government of peasants and workers and the Government of India which speaks for the oppressed and the down trodden in the whole world as their champion, are not trying to understand the problem of the people of Andhra. I would like to affirm here once more that we do stand by the commitments like land reforms made by us at the time of our election. We have not been properly apprised of the situation by the officials. Therefore we could not explain the problem to the people in its proper perspective. We asked the people to help restore normal conditions in the State. This is an opportune moment for the Government here to take the necessary steps. A particular section of the party are trying to provoke the people by holding meetings and propagating the idea of integration with help of CRP. This resulted in clashes lathi charges and firings. We are also being kept in the dark by the Government as to the number of casualties in the firings and lathi charges. In a recent case it is stated by the Government that the number of deaths are four whereas the Hindu Correspondent who was present on the scene of the incident stated that the number of deaths were eight. I understand that a judicial inquiry has been ordered into this incident.

It is strange to see that the Communist Party of India does not come forward in demanding a judicial inquiry into all the excesses that were committed by the CRP in my State. It is also a fact that no leader either separatist or integrationist is either injured or lost his life in the firings. It is only the people who followed these leaders have laid their lives in

the name of the agitation. I would urge upon the Government to extend this particular judicial inquiry to all those incidents where lathi charge and or firing are resorted to. We demand this because it is stated that this is a popular Government.

It is not for the few posts of NGOs here or there we fight for separation. It is because the self-respect and the basic fundamental rights of the Andhra people are in jeopardy. Here we face a difficult and strange situation of a party standing for world Government and a Government which champions the cause of the oppressed people in the world, opposing the popular feelings of a majority of the population in the State.

Here I would like to state that Mr. A Chaudhry has submitted a memorandum on the mulki rules issue to the President. He requested in his memorandum among other things, a copy of which I am willing to lay on the Table of the House, that the matter should be referred to the Supreme Court by the President for eliciting its opinion. That proposal was shelved. Today we have a judgment by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, on the same lines as suggested by Shri Chaudhry in his memorandum.

The Prime Minister has come out with a statement that she has an open mind and is not decided about bifurcation or integration. The people were asked to restore peace and normalcy pending a decision by the Government. Meanwhile, President's rule was imposed in my State. I am sorry to state here that there is more loss of lives during the President's rule than during the Government of Shri P. V. Narasimharao.

There are many backward areas in the State in addition to the region of Telengana. I come from West Godavari district. We produce a surplus of 2 lakhs tons of foodgrains. But 3/4 of my region is such that there are no facilities even for drinking water.

There are backward areas in every district. We should have a Development Board to go into the backwardness of all the regions and suggest remedial measures for developing these backward areas. I would like to state here that it would be easy to solve all these problems quickly as in the case of Haryana and Punjab, if the State is bifurcated.

In fact everything is bifurcated in my State. We have a separate budget, separate plan, separate Chief Secretaries. The only thing needed is a separation of Chief Ministers and Governors. There is a *de facto* bifurcation. The only need is a *de jure* bifurcation. We tried for integration. Not that we are against it. When the efforts for integration failed there is no point in being together. I therefore request that the Government should take all these points into consideration while solving this problem. I once more earnestly hope that the Government will come forward with a proper solution while concluding my speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this debate on the non-budget for the separate States of Andhra and Telangana. If you were to look at the Budget itself every provision has been put for Andhra and then for Telangana, for Telangana and then for Andhra. Even the Central Government in making the provisions in introducing an on account budget separates the two States of Andhra and Telangana.

I just cannot understand why this pretence is maintained at the Centre that we will not allow the two States to separate. I am only led to the fact that there are reasons other than realistic, reasons other than rational, reasons other than logical which have induced this artificial marriage between the two reticent parties. I suspect, Sir, there is considerable amount of politics inter-twined in this particular decision.

My friend, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, was bemoaning the fact that the development of the State was not taking place. He thinks this a good diversionary measure from what is really agitating the minds of the people, whether Andhra and Telangana should be together or not. He thought he could divert attention and claim credit for having advocated the cause of development in the State. We all want development; but if he had looked at the Budget he would have found there is no allocation for development at all. I could not find any money allotted for any development there at all. So, I cannot understand why on the one hand he should bemoan the lack of development and on the other hand be so reticent to put the blame on the parties concerned.

15 hrs.

I assure you that this temporary bemoaning will be looked after very shortly when the Swatantra Party forms a Government in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What a wild dream?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The wildest dream.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The tragic indecision on the part of the Central Government has led to considerable violence. Only last night I received a telegram which says:

"Atrocities committed by integrationists in processions with CRP help inspired by Delhi, mounting in seriousness entering houses, beating women and other inmates, ending in several deaths. Committing acts of provocation leading to shootings and deaths in Tenali, Guntur, Vuravakonda, Vijayavada, Eluru, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Avanigadda, Nimmagadda, Cuddapan etc....."

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is it your draft?

SHRI PILOO MODY: "... Please draw Parliament's attention..."—which includes you, Mr. Reddy—

"Insist judicial inquiry and action on culprits. Letter follows".

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Who is that?

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is signed by no less than one of our old colleagues of the House, Tenneti Viswanatham and also the great leader of the Andhra people, Gouthu Latchanna.

I received another telegram a few days ago from Kakani Purnachandra-rao. It says:

"CPI workers Digavalli Nuzvid taluk Krishna district caused atrocities looting injuring many.

"Separatists including Harijans since week with Dasari advise safety of separatists workers endangered. Far reaching repercussions likely throughout taluk. Storn action and judicial inquiry prayed urgently. No action by police".

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How many judicial inquiries in all?

SHRI PILOO MODY: As I said once before, today when this great movement is going on in Andhra Pradesh I say it is a great movement because I have never seen such a large movement so non-violently conducted in which everybody was participating.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: except those Congressmen who could not wake up their mind which side of the bed to got up from in the morning, those Congressmen who wanted the best of both worlds, those Congressmen who have been split into two as a result of sitting on the fence, those Congressmen who have been constantly weakening the movement by running to Delhi every few days, as if Delhi was to be separated, it is these people who have weakened the movement. And the only miscreants today in Andhra

Pradesh are the CRP and the police to some extent, not the loyal police, but the ultra-loyal police and their friends and colleagues here and there, those who want, as I said, the best of both worlds.

I have heard—and this really astonishes me that no mention must be made about the separation of Andhra because it might affect the UP elections. It has been made out that if the separation of Andhra was granted and it will have to be granted notwithstanding what anybody in this world may say, it will have to be granted the day may not be far away when UP may also have to be divided into several States in order to make it administratively manageable.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARI** in the Chair]

I do not see why we are afraid of saying this, why we are running away from this most blatant fact that we need units which are competently administered, we need units where no part of a particular area goes into disrepair and is neglected and, therefore, abandoned to the mercies of someone. We need compact administrative units if this country is to be properly governed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whether economically viable or not?

SHRI PILOO MODY: "Economic viability." Well, Mr Sathe, we will discuss it when we come to Vidarbha; not before that.

Sir, what astonishes me is that in dealing with these matters, after 25 years of self-government, we have not been able to evolve a democratic process by which this decision can be taken. This is something that I really resent, that everything has to be left to somebody in the Government or Government itself, or to somebody in the Cabinet or to the Prime Minister or some such authority. Why have they not been left to the democratic processes involved through which the people's will can be manifested?

[Shri Piloo Modi]

I would like to talk about the torchbearers that my friend Mr. Venkatasubbiah referred: Andhra was the torchbearer of showing the way in this country towards linguistic States. As you know, I have never been an advocate of linguistic States because we have felt that just as religion cannot be the basis for nationhood, language cannot be the basis for Statehood. But since the States were reorganised on on linguistic lines, we have now come to reap the harvest, and find that language in itself is not sufficient for Statehood. There has to be something more than that. Each State needs to develop its ethos which makes all members of the State feel as if they belong, and therefore, I very much hope that the Andhras who have been the torchbearers in the past will also be the torchbearers of breaking the States into viable administrative units. And I go a step further. I am giving credit, and I have great expectations and am laying great store by the Andhra people, and laying a hope, that the Andhras will also be the torchbearers in annihilating the Congress out of this country.

श्री एम० रामणापाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, हमारे अपोजीशन के सदस्यों के भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि इन लोगों के पास इस मुन्क में करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं है, जहा कही मजमा देखते है, वहां जा कर गला फाड़-फाड़ कर चीखने के मिवाय और कोई काम नहीं है। जिम पार्टी का एक मेम्बर भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली में नहीं है वह भी यह चाहती हैं कि वहा प्लेबिसाइट, ओपीनियन-पोल हो। मैं अपोजीशन से कहना चाहता हूँ—इन्दिरा जी की गवर्नमेन्ट और उनकी पार्टी कभी भी प्लेबिसाइट और ओपीनियन-पोल से डरने वाली नहीं है, लेकिन प्लेबिसाइट या ओपीनियन-पोल इस लिये नहीं होगा कि

आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बटवारा कर के उम को दो किया जाय या तीन किया जाय, बल्कि इस लिये होगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बटवारा पहले किया जाय या जमीन की तकसीम पहले की जाय—शहरी जायदाद, अर्बन प्रोपर्टी को पहले तकसीम किया जाय या आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बटवारा पहले किया जाय।

हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में किसी को तेलंगाना का बोलते है, किसी को रायलसीमा का बोलते हैं—मुझे बड़ी शर्म आती है, पता नहीं हमारे उन लोगों को शर्म आ रही है या नहीं, लेकिन मुझे तो आती है क्योंकि मैं तो गान्धवाला हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बटवारा किस वास्ते होना चाहिए ? जब तामिलनाडू का नहीं होता, गुजरात—सौराष्ट्र का नहीं होना, तो फिर आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पीछे ये लोग क्यों पड़े हैं। ये लोग आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पीछे इस वजह से पड़े हैं कि अगर इन्दिरा जी की पालिमीज हमारे मुन्क में कामयाब हो जाय, तो उसके बाद इन अपोजीशन पार्टीज के न लिए, जैसे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी है, जनसंघ है, जो जीवित भी नहीं रह सकती। हां सी० पी० आई० और सी० पी० एम० फिर भी जिन्दा रह सकती हैं।

मैं तामिलनाडू के मिलसिले में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—क्या इन लोगों के दिलो में आन्ध्र के लोगों के प्रति कोई पुरानी दुश्मनी रह गई है ? ये लोग बारबार हमारे मामले में क्यों दखल देने है ? राम-रावण युद्ध के बाद एक राक्षस बाकी रह गया और उस राक्षस ने सीता और राम को अलग कर दिया—ये लोग यही करना चाहते हैं . . . (दृग्बन्धान) . . . तो बार बार आप आंध्र

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

प्रदेश में दखल क्यों देते हैं, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। इनको डर है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों के इकट्ठा होने से और जिस तरह से कांग्रेस वहा पर मजबूत है उससे इनके ऊपर भी असर पड़ेगा। . . (व्यवधान) .
 मुझे तो यहा तक कहना है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने इनको तमिलनाडू में छूट दी थी उस समय जब कि वहा पर किसानों का एजिटेशन हुआ था। जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश की गवर्नमेन्ट को रिज़ाइन करने के लिए कहा गया वैसे ही इनकी गवर्नमेन्ट को डिमिशन क्यों नहीं किया गया ? इसीलिए आज यह ऐमा बोल रहे हैं क्योंकि जब अन्ना डी एम के की तरफ से एजिटेशन शुरू हुआ तो मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने उसमें कोई दखल नहीं दिया। . (व्यवधान)

महापति जी, मैं इसमें दो तीन चीजें बयान करना चाहता हूँ। लैंड रिफार्म्स 1972 तक पूरे होने थे लेकिन वह नहीं हुए। क्या काम्प्लीकेशन है ? यह अपोजीशन के नेता हमेशा आंध्र प्रदेश जाते थे लेकिन क्या कभी इन्होंने सोचा है कि वहा पर लैंड रिफार्म्स जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट न करने से गरीब जनता की हालत क्या होगी ? जो पहले माइनर थे वह एक साल में मेजर हो गये हैं। इस तरह से गरीबों को कोई जमीन मिलने वाली नहीं है। अगर 5-6 साल तक जमीन नमक के खेतों के नीचे रहे तो उसके बाद जमीन पर सालिग हो सकती है, ओवर के पास रह सकती है उसके ऊपर कोई लिमिट नहीं है। अपोजीशन वाले जानते हैं कि लैंड रिफार्म्स फेल होने से कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बदगुमानी पैदा हो सकती है और उसका वह फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

भले ही जमीन के रिकार्ड जला दिये जायें लेकिन हम पकड़ेंगे रिकार्डें। आपने बैंको के खाते जला दिये हैं लेकिन हमें मालूम है कि किसने पैसा लिया है और उसको पकड़ेंगे। तो इन्होंने गडबडी करके बड़े-बड़े लोगों का साथ दिया है। आज तक मैंने कभी अपनी जुबान से बेस्टेड इन्स्टेन्स नहीं कहा लेकिन आज कहना पड़ रहा है। सुब्बा रेड्डी एक मीटिंग करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम कांग्रेस से अलग नहीं होना चाहते लेकिन एक घंटे में तीन हजार स्टूडेन्ट्स उनका घेराव करते हैं और उनसे कहलवाने हैं कि हम कांग्रेस से अलग होना चाहते हैं। क्या इसको उमोकेसी कहते हैं ? जहा पर हमारी मेजारिटी है वहा पर इसको उचित कहा जा सकता है क्या ? अगर इन्टिगेशनलिस्ट कोई मीटिंग करना चाहें तो उसको नष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ कोई ऐमा तरीका बतलाये कि जब एक स्टेशन जलाया जाता है या केबिन में एक आदमी को जला दिया जाता है तो क्या किया जाये ? उस चीज को रोकने का क्या तरीका हो सकता है ? यह जो वायलेन्स होती है उसका कंस रोका जाये ? जब ब्रिज के नीचे बम रख दें और ब्रिज को उड़ाना चाहे, वहा मजमा बैठा रहता है तो उम वक्त क्या करना पड़ता है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ जो कुछ किया जा रहा है वह कम किया जा रहा है। जितनी कम से कम जरूरत है उतना ही किया जा रहा है। आप लोग जैसे चाहे वैसे अपनी मीटिंग कर लेते हैं लेकिन क्या दूसरों को भी मीटिंग करने का मौका देते हैं ? मैं फिर कहता हूँ एक लाख की सभा को तितर-बितर

करण के लिए सौ गुन्डे तो क्या दस गुन्डे भी काफी हो सकते हैं और उन गुन्डों की आपके पास कोई कमी नहीं है। . . (अध्यापक) . .

सभापति महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश में 'एन जी ओथ' ने जितना नुकसान किया है उतना मुल्क में और कही नहीं हुआ है। सौ दिन तक उन्होंने हड़ताल की है। आज गांवों में हर एक आदमी बोल रहा है कि यह लोग हमारे पैसे से आगे बढे हैं, हमारे पैसे से ही इनकी नौकरी चल रही है, हमसे यह रिस्वत खाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम लोगों को एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं मिलती, खाद नहीं मिलती और हम अघरे मे रहते हैं। औरतों को चार चार मील पानी लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। आंध्र प्रदेश में भितना किया जा रहा है वह सब एन जी ओथ की वजह से है। अगर यह मुल्क के लीडर हो गय और अगर इनके कहने पर सब चले तो इसमें बढ़कर बदकिस्मती हो नहीं सकती है।

जहा तक बजट का मवाल है, इसमे थोड़ा सरप्लस नजर आ रहा है और इसकी वजह यह है कि 'एन जी ओथ' को तीन चार महीने से तनख्वाह नहीं मिली है। आंध्र मे दस करोड़ और तेलंगाना में 5 करोड़ तनख्वाह ये लोग पाते हैं। गरीबों के पैसे से 45 करोड़ तनख्वाह के लिए देना पड़ता है तो आखिर वह किस बात के लिए है ? क्या उन्होंने कोई मेहनत की है ? आजकल तो मेहनत करने के बाद भी पैसा मिलना मुश्किल होता है लेकिन यह लोग बिना मेहनत के ही कहते हैं हमें तनख्वाह दो। गांव वाले कहते हैं हमसे कोई मतलब नहीं है, सौ दिन के बजाये हजार दिन

भी आफिस में न आयें। इसलिए 'एन जी ओथ' के खिलाफ जितनी सख्ती से हो सके कदम उठाना चाहिए।

लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में बेंकटासुब्बया कमेटी एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट करने जा रही है। लैंड रिफार्म्स में बहुत बड़ी तब्दीलियां करने जा रहे हैं।

'अपोजीशन' से मैं एक बार फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप लोग ऐसा करेंगे तो देश में चुनाव जीतना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। मुसीबत यह है कि पंडितजी कहते रहे कि अपोजीशन को मजबूत करने के लिए अपने पास से थोड़े आदमियों को भेजना पड़ता है लेकिन पंडित जी उसको पूरा नहीं कर सके। इन्दिरा जी ने 66 लोगों को उधर भेजा लेकिन 16 ही वापिस आये और आइन्दा 6 भी आपके पास नहीं रहेंगे। बंगला देश में जैसा हुआ है वैसी ही अपोजीशन की हालत यहा भी हो जायेगी।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Andhra Pradesh budget. At the same time, I feel sad that the Union Government has not yet decided to bifurcate the State of Andhra Pradesh even though normalcy has been completely restored there in spite of grave provocations of the Central Reserve Police

If you go through the Budget, you will find that even though the plan allocation was for Rs. 91.5 crores, it has been pruned down to Rs. 87.59 crores. It is alarming to note that it was Rs. 97.2 crores last year. As a matter of fact, you will find that the economy is going backward in Andhra Pradesh. Same is the case with regard to big States like U.P., M.P and Bihar.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then bifurcate them all.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: It is a clear indication that there is more progress in small states like Haryana and Punjab. You can clearly see that in Haryana with a population of just 10 million it has a plan outlay of Rs. 125 crores.

Coming back to the main budget, you all agree with me that electricity plays a very vital role in industrialisation which in turn creates employment potential. That also creates the infra-structure for the development of the State. Paradoxically, in our State, in spite of the fact that we have plenty of natural resources for the generation of hydro and thermal power and ample material wealth which will support a number of industries, we find that this is still the most backward State in the matter of power generation. Andhra Pradesh has got 650 M.W. of power of installed capacity. Their present demand is 680 M.W. of power. For this purpose, we need at least an installed capacity of 900 M.W. There is already a shortage of 200 M.W. of power, apart from the shortage due to reservoirs not being filled with water for hydro-power generation accounting for 270 M.W. out of 650 M.W. of power. It is obvious that there is a great difficulty in regard to power generation. Therefore it is necessary that a dynamic programme should be undertaken so that this big gap can be filled up.

Lower Sileru can give 400 M.W. Unfortunately due to paucity of funds, the Project has been lingering for several years. It is most unfortunate that in spite of the fact that two generators of 100 M.W. from USSR are at site, the project is still proceeding very slowly.

It is the same case as regards the Nagarjunasagar pumped storage project. Here is a project where all the civil works including the Penstocks have been completed. If an additional amount of Rs. 8 crores is sanctioned for the purchase of reversible

turbines, you can easily generate 100 M.W. It is a pity that only in Andhra Pradesh such callous things can happen because neither the State Government nor the Central Government are interested in the development of that State.

Coming to thermal power, the State Government is contemplating to install a thermal station at Vijayawada for generation of 400 M.W. Unfortunately the Planning Commission has not cleared it. I hope and trust the Planning Commission will clear it and it will be completed soon so as to give a stable base power to match the hydropower schemes. In view of the acute shortage of power not only at present but also in view of the likely shortage of power in future, I hope that the Government will sanction at least the above three projects very soon.

I understand the Central Government propose to construct six fertiliser factories in the public sector with the collaboration of Toyo Engineering of Japan. Engineers India, the public sector consultants, are in charge of the construction of these factories. They visited Kakinada, a port town in Andhra and they are fully convinced that this should be one of the locations of the proposed six factories. Unfortunately I hear rumours that they are going to shift it from Kakinada to Paradip in Orissa. I hope since Andhra Pradesh is having an acute shortage of fertilisers, if the project is located in Kakinada, within a radius of 100 miles, the entire fertiliser production will be consumed.

The State Government has emphasised the need for the construction of a new railway line from Bailadilla to Kovvur via Bhadrachalam Road. Both Bhadrachalam area and Bastar have a large number of tribals living in that sector and the area is very rich in minerals like iron ore, magnesite, limestone etc. Once iron ore from Bailadilla reaches Kovvur, from Kovvur to Kakinada it can be transhipped by barges. This line will be

a great asset to the country, in developing an alternative line from iron ore from Bailadilla to reach Kakinada as well as relieve the strain on the Vizag port.

As hon. members would have noticed, while presenting this budget, the Union Government has already bifurcated it into two separate budgets for Telengana and Andhra. I hope this is an indicator of the thinking of Government and soon they will bifurcate the State into Andhra and Telengana as per the wishes of the people there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, the presentation of the Andhra Budget before this House is really a bi-product of the state of paralysis in both the regions of Andhra and Telengana. Though on the agenda it has been mentioned that the Andhra Budget will be discussed and adopted in this House, it is *de facto* division and bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Telengana and Andhra, and that is why in the budget that is presented over here we find separate allocations for Andhra as well as for Telengana.

It is very necessary for strengthening democracy in the country and for evolving an egalitarian society that we must strengthen democracy at the grass root level—, and not at the Presidential level. Unfortunately, we are putting an unbearable strain on the President by having one State after another subject to President's Rule.

Very often we are told that what is involved here is parochialism. But I must humbly submit that it is the economic factor which is the root cause of the demand for bifurcation. Many of us in Parliament have not forgotten that there was a time when due to certain adverse economic conditions a certain type of movement originated only in Telengana. Shall we forget that in 1948 the Ranadive line of the Communist Party was sought to be operated in this very land of Telengana because of the economic conditions in Telengana? Again, I might

remind this House, when Acharya Vinobhabave started his famous boodhan movement, he selected Telengana for trying his experiment because there was a lot of economic injustice in Telengana. Probably many Congressmen might have forgotten that at that time Vinobhabave spoke in an unusual language. He said that if the economic aspirations of the people of Telengana are not respected by the rulers in this country, probably a secessionist movement may start in that part of the country. He gave that warning at that time. But neither the warning of the Communist Party, nor the warning of Vinobhabave was listened to. As a result of that, a stage has come when the people of Andhra as well as Telengana are united in saying that Andhra and Telengana should be separated. It is a paradox indeed that both the regions which were united due to various reasons have come to the conclusion that they must be bifurcated.

Here I might raise the question of linguistic provinces. Very often Congressmen in this House and elsewhere talk in very high tones about Potti Sriramulu. But these are the very Congressmen who forced Potti Sriramulu to undertake a fast unto death and then allowed him to die. It is only on the dead body of Potti Sriramulu did they create the Andhra State. After all, what did he die for? He died for the principle of linguistic States. I do not believe, many of us here do not believe, that by the bifurcation of Andhra into Telengana and Andhra the principle of linguistic provinces is reversed. When that bifurcation comes, both of them are going to be linguistic States, Telugu-speaking States. This principle does not mean that there should be only one State speaking one language.

AN HON. MEMBER: Vidarbha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If tomorrow there is a demand for Vidarbha, if the will of the people want a separate Marathi State, I will not have the least hesitation in supporting that move. The will of the people must

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

prevail in a democracy. I am a democrat and I will always respect the democratic aspirations of the people.

I would like to point out that a linguistic State does not mean that there cannot be more than one State for one language. Hindi is one of the dominant languages of the country. Even after the acceptance of the principle of linguistic States, have we not got Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, all Hindi-speaking States?

Then a question is asked as to how we can have small States which are not economically viable. Unfortunately, the tragedy of the situation is that they have one norm for one group of States and another norm for another group of States. Have they now not got small States? Is Haryana a small State or a big State? What about Himachal Pradesh? What about Arunachal? What about Tripura? What about Meghalaya? When it comes to the acceptance of States, acceptable to them, they do not talk in terms of small States. But when the people of Andhra and Telengana demand that they want to have separate States, they do not accept it.

A lot of repression is going on in Andhra and Telengana and all in the name of integration. So much talk is there. On one occasion, on the floor of the House and outside, the Prime Minister said that the Opposition parties are not showing the courage to condemn acts of violence....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Don't take it seriously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not take it seriously. But when the Prime Minister of the country makes a wrong statement, I want to point out to you that some of you might have condemned violence here, in the Parliament House, but there are some of us who addressed rallies of 50,000 and 1 lakh people in Andhra and

Telengana and, in front of those people, we had the courage to condemn violence in unmistakable terms. At the same time, I make it clear that I cannot equate the violence on public property committed by provoked young people and the brutal violence committed by the C.R.P. on men and women.

I want to point out that there is one place called Apanigada in Andhra Pradesh where peaceful women were staging a satyagrah in front of the railway track. The Prime Minister talks of reviving the spirit of Dandi march. If the spirit of Dandi march is revived anywhere, it is on the land of Andhra that the spirit of Dandi march has been revived. Thousands of men and women without any arms in their hands and only babus in their arms were staging a peaceful satyagrah in front of the railway track. The C.R.P. beat them with lathis. When they were being beaten with lathis, some men-folk ran away. I know one woman who got up and told the C.R.P., "You can hit me with lathis; you can hit me with your revolver. There will not be only one murder but two murders because I am carrying a baby in my womb." That is the spirit of Dandi. Such repression is going on.

Let me complete the story of this repression in the name of integration. At Tenali, on 10th March, a procession of so-called integrationists was taken out. "Indira Gandhi Zindabad" was the slogan. The procession entered into the house of Shri Ramachandra, one of the residents of that particular town of Tenali, who is a strong bifurcationist. I supervised that house in the presence of the police. I told the local police, "In your presence, I am carrying the remnants of destruction in the house of Shri Ramachandra." Shri Ramachandra happens to be a Jana Sangh leader. It is all immaterial whether he is a Jana Sangh leader or a Socialist leader. What did I find in that house? The so-called integrationists destroyed the portrait of the Father of the Nation which was taken out from the wooden frame. Here are

the portraits of Netaji and Rajaji which were disfigured. And here is a burnt copy of Mahabharata. This is what the so-called integrationists have done in Andhra. (*Interruptions*) I accept the challenge. I have taken away these things in the presence of the police. I have given a statement to the pressmen, "In your presence, I am carrying away these ramnants and I will display them in Parliament."

This is the situation that is obtaining there. At the same time, I also condemn the acts of hooliganism in which the public property was destroyed there. This only shows that an abnormal situation is obtaining there. The Prime Minister tells the people of Andhra, let them develop normalcy and then the Government can consider all aspects, including bifurcation. The Prime Minister has said in this House, "Let normalcy be developed and then, all aspects, including bifurcation can be considered."

Let me say in this House that the trend of this Government is such that if normalcy developed in Andhra, this Government will return to normalcy which means indecision and inertia. Therefore, by peaceful and democratic methods, the agitation of Andhra will be carried on till the aspirations of the people to divide the State into Telengana and Andhra are fulfilled.

*SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): The Andhra Budget for the year 1973-74 has been brought before this House. In the normal conditions it would have been placed before the Andhra Assembly and would have been passed by the Members of that Assembly. It has been brought here because of the prevailing unprecedented political and economic conditions in the State.

When we look at this budget, it does not give us an encouraging picture of the finances of the State. In 1969-70 the figures are 767 crores and

in 1970-71 they are 83.1 crores and in 1971-72 they are 97.2 crores and in this year it is 87 crores. When the budget is decreasing what does it mean? Is it a good budget or bad budget? From the public finance point of view if the expenditure and income are equally balanced, then it is supposed to be a good budget. Even if the expenditure is more with a deficit, still it can be stated as a good budget. The growing expenditure might be due to the growing expenditure on developmental projects. If you see the present budget, it does not seem to reflect such state of affair. We want progress in all fields. We want to create more opportunities to the proper sections of the society. We would like to create more employment potential by taking up various developmental projects in hand. How are you going to achieve this?

The conditions in the State are so bad that there is not enough land for all those who want to take to agriculture. Those who have land cannot profitably cultivate because the necessary power is not available. This forced them to take to oil engines to run their tubwells. Then there is a scarcity of crude and diesel oil. These are some of the difficulties which our farmers are facing. In view of the above conditions we cannot have, possibly, any progress. It is a different matter to have lot of progress on paper.

I would like to mention here that the Government did not think it fit to start even a single industry in the four very backward districts of Rayalaseema. It is a well known fact that the Telengana is also a backward region. One will come across backward regions even in the agriculturally advanced districts of Andhra Pradesh. Government has not done anything to improve the situation. No large scale industry has been started in Andhra Pradesh in any of these backward areas.

*The Original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

It is stated, as per the report given by the State Government, that the unemployment figure would be around 10 lakhs for 1972-73. I think that this figure would go up in 1973-74.

I would like to express my heart felt sympathies with the families of those victims of police firing in Cuddapah and Anantapuram etc. Particularly I express my sympathies to the NGOs families who lost their lives in the firing done by CRP yesterday in Cuddapah. I would like to state the example of the battle of Kuruksheetra here. It is not only the Kauravas and Pandavas but also the mediators namely Yadavas families who also lost their lives. It is therefore not correct to say that this agitation would bring disaster and difficulty to a section of the people. It is also not correct for the Government to be complacent about the agitation. I would like to submit that this would end up in total disaster.

It is better and proper to bow to the wishes of the people and bifurcate the State when people of both Telengana and Andhra desire separation. I would like to state here that the Andhras have no resemblance either cultural or otherwise to the people of Telengana. When I speak in Telugu here my friend Shri Rama Gopal Reddy speaks in Urdu. He does not know Telugu. That is why I state that our cultures are different.

There are several very rich people like Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri P. V. G. Raju and Shri Ram Gopal Reddy who are members here and are not poor like me. Are they landless? Are they homeless? These are the integrationists and these are the socialists. These are the people who support the progressive policies of our Government.

Because of their riches they can afford to continue to stay here in Delhi or Hyderabad without facing the people who elected them. Poor people like me cannot afford to remain here. I feel it is my duty to go to the people

in my constituency, understand their difficulties and make the Government solve them as effectively as possible. If my friends are supporters of socialist policies I would like to invite them to exchange my property for theirs.

We are not against the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi nor against her progressive policies nor we are against the integrity of the country. We only urge the Government to find a peaceful and quick solution when an unprecedented situation has been created in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to conclude by saying that we should follow the path of peace and progress and not the path of violence and oppression which is being perpetrated with the help of CRP and the army, for the solution of any problem in my State. I would therefore like to urge the Government to withdraw the CRP and the army. The Government should also come forward and appoint judicial inquiry into all those incidents of firing and lathi charge on the people of Andhra.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): It is a matter of great shame that the Andhra Pradesh budget had to be presented in this House. It is because of the unusual and undemocratic action of the Central Government which has imposed the President rule there. There was no crisis. As I had already submitted in this House several times, it is not because of no-confidence in the Chief Minister, it is not because he is lacking the support of the MLAs but it is because the separatists have gained majority and in order to prevent these people from passing any resolution in the House these people have imposed the President rule there. That is the most unfortunate thing and we are denying the right of the representatives of the people, viz., the MLAs from discussing the Budget there, and we are discussing it here. Are we able to discuss this Budget? Are we able to appreciate the needs and requirements of the

people there? We do not know anything. As you have seen, all the members who spoke, spoke either for bifurcation or for integrity of the State. Nobody except a few touched the points concerning the requirements of the people. That is the difficulty. Twy? Because they do not know anything about those unfortunate people.

I wonder: is there any Government worth the name in that State now? The Adviser to Governor is ruling the State I know his practical difficulties also. He is instructed by the Home Ministry here to maintain the integrity of the State and to provide facilities to the so-called integrationists to take out procession and to hold public meetings. He is busy making arrangements for the Deputy Labour Minister here who goes there once a week and also talking to the Home Minister over the telephone. He has no other business He cannot do any business Moreover, he is beyond the reach of the common man. Nobody can approach him

Sir, I want to tell this House that an unprecedented drought is prevailing in my State, particularly, in Telengana. There is no water there is no electricity and industries are closed. All agricultural crops are damaged This is the situation prevailing there, but, unfortunately, there is nobody to look after the interests of the people. When we speak about it, they say it is for the Central Government now to whom it may be taken up Is it not our right to demand, Sir. Is it not because of your failure to take any decision finally that this situation is prevailing there? It is because of your policy that the people are made to suffer. Who are responsible for this? You are responsible for this. Don't think that people will keep quite. I know what you want to do. You want to divide the people into integrationists and separatists You also want to divide the Congress people who are demanding separation. This is your method. When there was violence you advised the people to adopt peaceful methods, constitutional

methods. What constitutional methods, what peaceful methods should be adopted, Sir? The majority of the MPs, the majority of the MLAs, District Boards Chairman and Zilla Parishad chairman are demanding bifurcation but yet you do not appreciate that and you do not consider that to be a sufficiently constitutional method. And, when you do not consider that to be a constitutional method, naturally people will be forced to resort to violence. When violence is there you condemn it You say, adopt peaceful methods and then only we will consider and we will solve your problem. All right. Now normalcy is restored. What are you doing? You are doing only to propagate integration This is dishonesty. I am telling you You deceive the Telengana people in the same manner. You are deceiving the Andhra people in the same manner. This is a charge I am levelling against the Prime Minister I am very sorry. I never condemn her personally. But unfortunately, I am forced, I am compelled to say all these things about her also. I also warned her and said You are depending upon the CPI people here. We know what they were doing and what their activities are Now we are happy that separatist leaders are exterminated, separatist leaders are attacked, but I tell you, they will also attack your own people.

We had had that bitter experience in Telengana as Prof. Madhu Dandavate pointed out in 1948 Of course. I was a boy at that time. Don't you know what activities they indulged in? Don't you know how many people were murdered by these people, how many houses burnt by these people? The same thing they are going to repeat in the Andhra area also. Don't be happy that the CPI is with you and that they are supporting you so far as maintaining the integrity of the State is concerned I say, you will be in danger, my dear friends I also warned the Prime Minister Last time also I said you will have to meet the same fate as Mr. Sukarno if you depend upon these people They are not dependable people at all. They are not interested in you. They

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

think that by infiltrating into your organisation they will capture the power. That is why they are supporting, it is not because they support your policies. This is the thing you must keep in your mind.

Sir, I am sorry I have to say all these things. I did not want to speak because I already spoke so many times on this. But I thought I have to say all these when I hear CPI friends say that they condemn reactionaries, landlords and all that. Mr. Balakrishnaiah my friend was telling about the harijans. He is not a landlord he is a separatist. He said this: All right, baba, I offer by property to the so-called integrationists. I am not concerned here with socialism or with anything. I am concerned with prosperity of the people I am concerned with the feelings of the people. You cannot suppress the real feelings of the people. Sitting here you cannot appreciate the feelings of the people. it is very easy to say. Oh, no, no, no, it is a movement of landlords, it is a movement of reactionaries, it is a movement of self-interested persons, disgruntled elements and all that. It is very easy to say so. What happened to my friends the so-called separatists? When they go to Andhra area they say we are with you, we are going to quit the party, we are going to sit with so-called separatists, but whenever they come here they change; I do not know what happened, whether it is because of Mr. Raghuramaiah or because of the Prime Minister but they are sitting there. I pity these people. If they go to the people they will not be condemned because consistently at least they are saying so, but you are in trouble. If you go to the people you will be condemned and I think there is no safety for you. You will have to decide finally and I am telling you my bitter experience also.

I also joined the congress after this merger, after evolving of the six-point formula. When I went to Simla, when I told her, you please implement it, she said: I never said that

six-point formula will be implemented. Then and there I resigned. I said, if that is so, I have nothing to do with your congress I will be with the people. And, I am with the people. If you are honest you should do this; otherwise no objective will be achieved at all.

Coming to the Budget, the Finance Minister has shown some surplus, that is, Rs. 51 lakhs. With the assistance and loan of the Central Government this is possible. But there is no large outlay, there is no scheme which they are going to take up and that is why they show a surplus here. As I said, Telengana is facing unprecedented drought and famine. There is no water, no electricity. Agriculturists are suffering very much. I have been to my constituency recently. There is no electricity. It is completely cut off. Because of the scarcity of electricity, agriculturists have purchased oil engines but the most unfortunate thing is there is no diesel oil available. I was surprised to learn that the authorities are not allowing the dealers to import diesel oil from Bombay where it is available. I do not know why they are not allowing? Why are they making people to suffer like this? Not only they will suffer but you will also suffer. After all production will go down. Bureaucrats are not bothered. They are bothered about themselves. This is the most important thing which has to be kept in mind by the Finance Ministry.

I am very sorry to point out although our Andhra man, Dr. K. L. Rao, is at the head of Irrigation Ministry yet we are the second lowest in the country in producing electricity. We have got all the resources. We have got plenty of coal and water. Thermal power as well as hydro-electricity can be generated. I know his difficulty. He is only Power Minister but he has no political power behind him. The sanctioning authority are others. He also says what can be do. He is only Power Minister in name. He cannot have this political power. You, please, give him political

power. I request Dr. Rao if he is not able to help Andhra people then it is better for him to quit the Ministry. If some other Minister comes we can force him. We cannot force Dr. Rao because he happens to be the Andhra man. We are exporting coal to Madras and other neighbouring States. They are generating power and we are depending on Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Orissa.

Now, I take up land reforms. I am the first person to support the land reforms Bill but the most unfortunate thing is the Government is not implementing it. You might have got difficulties in Andhra but what about Telengana. You can easily implement it in Telengana. What prevents you from implementing it in Telengana? In the name of land reforms people are made to suffer. Shri Narasimha Rao when he was the Chief Minister had issued the Ordinance prohibiting the people alienating the land. Because of that Ordinance the middle-class agriculturists are suffering and they are not able to obtain any loan from the banks because they cannot mortgage their lands. These are the difficulties. These difficulties must be mitigated at once otherwise the whole economy will be ruined.

My last point is about contractors' agencies. In Andhra Pradesh the contractors are becoming lakhiers and they are dominating politics also without any difficulty. They are earning lakhs of rupees easily. Although the drought funds are released for the benefit of the so-called agricultural labourers yet these people are utilising this money because contract agencies will be given to them and without spending. In collusion with the bureaucrats, so-called supervisors and engineers, they are earning the money without doing any work there.

So this thing must be kept in mind. Of course, it is not in the hands of the Finance Minister to bifurcate the State or to solve this problem. But let him at least convey these feelings

to the Prime Minister so that the problem can be solved peacefully and permanently.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): I did not want to participate in this debate because our speeches, utterances or participation in these debates seem to be provoking the separatists. Even the very living of the integrationists seems to be a provocation to some friends. So I thought I should not cause any further provocation. But when Prof. Dandavate said something about the Tenali meeting, I thought I should give some facts to the House.

The other day during the debate on the promulgation of President's rule in the State, they said that the integrationist MLAs were sitting in Hyderabad, that they could not stay in Andhra, that they could not go out, that they could not face the people and all that. Today the complaint is the other way their appearance will mean civil war, that they have been holding big meetings. According to Prof. Dandavate....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He said he held the meeting.

SHRIMATI T. LOKSHMIKANTHAMMA: ...there was a big procession in Tenali and that demonstrated their influence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She need not reply to that.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: He said about the integrationists' procession. You were not here because you were busy thinking of something else because you are very much involved in it—I will come to that later.

Shri Viswanathan took the first opportunity to tour the troubled Andhra area to create dissensions among the Andhra and Telangana friends. This is an internal affair of ours. Tomorrow, suppose I say Madras should be divided....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You have created more trouble in Andhra than anybody else. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: I know. I was at Vellore in his constituency when the M. G. Ramachandran trouble was going on then he hid himself in a police station. I was present there.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You ask the people.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: My brother was in the Vellore hospital. I went there to see him. Then I learnt that these two MPs hid themselves. Every State has got its own problems, every State has its own troubles (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): It is just a story.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: I was present there. It is not a story.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You are responsible for the major portion of this dissension.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: You are the main cause of everything.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: Do not bring your mind into this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): There is no separatist problem in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will address the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: We are brothers, whether in Telengana or in Andhra. We are brothers and sisters. Tomorrow we will adjust ourselves.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This matter is before Parliament and the country. It is not with Andhra now. If it was purely an affair of Andhra, I would not have spoken.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: I will quote from a despatch dated Nellore, 5th February by the representative of *Andhra Jyoti*:

"Deputy leader of the DMK Parliamentary Party Shri V. Viswanathan, said that Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi is acting in a more mean way than the British rulers. In case the Centre takes to threatening postures, we shall conduct the fight for the separation of the entire south, he said."

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This was quoted earlier and I replied to it; I repudiated it. You were not here when Andhra was discussed.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: When an hon. Member says something, we must accept it.

16 hrs.

At this Tenali meeting, where the integrationists held the meeting, bombs were thrown seven times at this meeting. (*Interruption*) Here is the photograph of the persons injured in it. Not one of them got up from the meeting. That is the determination of these people who are here.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The CRP in mufti.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: This is the photograph of the person who is hit and here is another photo. An ex-lady Minister—now that they are not Ministers and so, she has now become an ex-Minister—was present there. Now, it is good that most of the MLAs have gone back because we will have to explain to the people. How long we can live like cowards either in Hyderabad or in Madras or some other place? They have decided rightly. They have not provoked. May be other parties; but we are not responsible for the other parties. Law and order should take its own course. Whether it is this party or that party, law and order has to be maintained. But as far as our party is concerned, credit must be given to them because even under tall provocation—

AN HON. MEMBER: Violence.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-
THAMMA: Violence, created not by
our party, or even by separatists; but
there are others—(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't be reply-
ing to every interruption.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-
THAMMA: Anyhow, in Andhra Pra-
desh they said they created emotions,
or that emotions were created because
of the linguistic States and so many
other things.

I am one who believes in God and
who believes that whatever happens
is for the good of the country. So,
today what happens in Andhra Pra-
desh is an eye-opener to the whole
country. What are the force? What
is happening? What is behind, and
then, what are the forces working
against the Centre? They have start-
ed rightly or wrongly,—may be pres-
sure or whatever it is saying that it
was unwarranted; that the imposition
of President's rule was unwarranted in
Andhra Pradesh. Whatever it is—
(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN. Order please. I
am not allowing anything. Let the
hon. Member continue

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-
THAMMA: I did not want to speak
because my speaking itself is a provo-
cation, because truth is bitter always.
So, I appeal to the Prime Minister not
to lose sight of the facts, and that in
a very real sense her regime is expect-
ed to create both political and consti-
tutional history in the country. Sup-
posing what we have done in Andhra
had created such an impact in other
parts of the country; what has hap-
pened in Orissa; in Gujarat? What is
happening in some other parts?

AN HON. MEMBER: Mysore.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-
THAMMA: This churning is going on.
This is like the *Sagarmanthan*—*Ksheera*

Sagar. (Interruption) I am sorry
that in this process I have not been
able to bring out the material pro-
gress of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
But these are the fundamental things.

One unhappy thing I felt was this.
The land reform Bill was brought,
and then there were certain forces and
all that. What prevents President's
rule to implement the land reform
measures and so many other things?
Supposing there are certain other
progressive measures, What prevents
them from implementing them? It is
all the more easy for the President's
rule to implement them.

What happens is, Mr. V.K. Rao, the
Adviser says, "No implementation of
land reforms till normalcy is restor-
ed" That means you continue the
movement so that normalcy will not
return, and the land reforms may not
be implemented. Is this the way the
President's rule, this regime, has to
function? So, I feel it is wrong. That
statement itself is wrong.

Sir, a part of the bureaucracy has
been helping certain elements, and I
think it is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-
THAMMA: One word more and I
shall stop. I refer to the NGOs. They
are part of ourselves. I have nothing
against anybody. When there is an
emotional wave everyone is involved.
May be technically it is wrong. But
because it is on emotional issue, they
have involved themselves at the cost
of their own suffering and sacrifice. I
think now they should think of the
country and then do a greater sacri-
fice in joining back the service.

Another thing is this My sympa-
thies are for those who died, especial-
ly the NGOs who died the day before
yesterday in the incident at Cudda-
pah; and more of the separatist lea-
ders are coming here. Some sepa-

[Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kanthamma] ratist leaders are coming here. I am sure our Prime Minister with her ability and determination should do the right thing. She was called sometime ago Trimurthi, Annapurna and Durga; she will be real Kali; she should, now, because it is time for her to act once again. Otherwise what happens to the aspirations that you have roused among the people? If prices go up, they will go and say: it is Indira Gandhi's regime and prices are going up. Unless you implement all these measures, how will you control prices. How will you gain their confidence? There should be no compromise; compromise means the base. The base is your people. They supported you because you fought for them. If you try to have compromise like the compromise of Biju Patnaik, what happens? The base will go; people also will leave you. These people here will say; the nose is not good and so Narasimha Rao should go, the ear is not good and so Nandiniji should go and that is not good or this is not good and so Oza should go.... (Interruptions) All your strength is in the people and she should compromise only with the people and not with others.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilili): If I am right, this is the first time that the Andhra Budget is discussed here, since it was formed in 1956. That speaks about its political health, as compared to many States whose budgets had been discussed here because of the President's rule. Even the imposition of the President's rule raised some controversy and according to the strict terminology of the Constitution, somebody questioned it. I do not want to go into that.

I know pretty well that when the movement for separate Andhra was started, it started on a low key: and the young boys and students who are swayed by emotion only said: scrap the mulki rules or separate Andhra. I ask a frontal question to the friends who are behind this movement: how many persons are able to understand the meaning or content of the mulki

rules? When I asked some of the leaders, they said: we do not know.

But as time went on several other factors complicated and enlarged the issue; much heat was generated because of extraneous considerations; I will not go into them at this moment. Who is leading it? Nobody has been leading this movement. Events have overtaken people. My point is this. How far can we yield to pressures like this in arriving at a political decision which involves the separation of Andhra Pradesh? According to the latest census Andhra Pradesh represents the second largest linguistic group, next only to Hindi.

We are proud to be Andhras. I cannot understand why my friend from the D.M.K. and others try to see that the Andhras are divided. Tomorrow they may say that they represent the entire South because their State is the largest. Therefore, they have this motive behind them.

What I feel is this. We want that our State should be retained as it is. I do not want to get into the difficulty at the moment. The Supreme Court, in one of its judgments, pronounced an ambiguous judgment. They have stated in a mechanical fashion that the Mulki Rules are valid. But when that comes to implementation of the rules they say that it is not their concern. How can the Supreme Court give a judgment without interpreting the Mulki Rules as to how they can be applied? This is an elementary law of jurisprudence that the Court has to interpret the rules. As a result there were certain fears expressed. And there were writ petitions filed against the validity of the Mulki Rules. On the so-called mulki rules question we have taken certain hurried steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I now come to the crucial point. The Mulki Rules are not related to the services. They only regulate the status of an individual who is born in the Hyderabad State or who has been a resident or who has been domiciled here by birth. It is all a question of sense of belonging. During the Nizam rule this rule was introduced. This was the very rule which had been very much agitating and it had gone before the Supreme Court. If you permit me, I may read that out. This is the article about which many friends talk about. It reads as follows:—

“No person will be appointed in any superior or inferior service without the specific sanction of His Exalted Highness.”

If he is not a Mulki under the terms of rules laid down in Appendix XI, he will be deemed to have been dismissed from the post from the date of the cancellation of his domicile. This rule, according to the Supreme Court, is supposed to be a valid rule. This is supposed to be the position in Andhra Pradesh. I ask a question as to how can this be applied without adaptation? If you adapt it, in what way that can be done? Since this has not been adapted even to-day, the whole of the mulki rules has been misinterpreted.

Speaking about the Budget I want to say something. When we are discussing the budget, we should not discuss here about the mulki rules. Let me say something about the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken ten minutes. You should now conclude.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: In conclusion, I would like to reiterate my earlier plea for a Central University in Hyderabad City. In this particular juncture, it will certainly help to ease the situation. I am not talking in a spirit of north and south, but it is a fact that all the Central Universities have been situated in the north.

It is a question of regional convenience. I earnestly appeal to Government to see that a Central University is established in Hyderabad City, so that we can get out of these difficulties.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I am thankful to hon. members who have taken part in the debate, which has followed the same pattern as the one when the House gave its assent to the Presidential Proclamation on Andhra Pradesh. The House is aware of the circumstances in which the President took over the administration of the State and I am not going to cover that ground again.

The crux of the situation is there has been widespread drought conditions and law and order situation in Andhra and this budget has been presented in that context. This budget has a very limited objective, i.e., carrying on the administration for the next four months and meeting the requirements of the plan projects which are there, so that the minimum development of Andhra Pradesh is not obstructed. It is very difficult for me to take a stand on the various view-points expressed by hon. members from their own party positions, and from the positions they have taken, which are fairly known in the country. It is a very sensitive issue and it is not possible for me to go into it, except to say that the Prime Minister has reiterated that once normal conditions are restored and objective conditions for a free discussion, debate and exchange of views are created, it will be possible to solve the question of Andhra Pradesh in a manner which will be acceptable to the widest sections of the people there. It is the second biggest linguistic State. Andhras are very gifted people. They have contributed their full share to the national development. They have a language which is also fairly well developed amongst the languages of India. They have a

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tradition and history of their own. I agree with Prof. Dandavate that Telengana, as part of Andhra Pradesh, has been the crucible of many experiments and also the failure of those experiments. Left extremism failed there. Bhoodan was tried. I would not say it has failed, but the problem still continues. I think the experiment which is being tried now there will also fail in Telengana. It is quite obvious. We have been following for the last 25 years many of these experiments that have been there and I am only surprised that a socialist of his persuasion should have allowed himself to be thrown into this position in which he finds himself today, because he will not be able to get out of that. In the political life of a country a time comes when one has to take a decision, if it becomes a little unpopular, even if some people may not like it.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMA: We have overthrown the Nizam. We, the Telengana people, will overthrow the feudalism also.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, you belong to a very senior generation. It surprised all of us who belong to a younger generation of political workers to hear Shri Piloo Mody speak about the struggle that is going on in Andhra. Sir, there must be a certain amount of seriousness in the political life of this country. Some of us who have been roused with political consciousness in the composite State of Madras understand the ethos of Andhra and the compulsions that were there in Andhra, much better than Shri Piloo Mody will be able to understand. Therefore, to glibly talk about the struggle that is going on there is political shibboleth which has no relation to reality.

We all realise that the situation in Andhra is very sensitive, it is very emotional. But I will not agree with some of our friends on the left side

who try to reduce the emotional situation to a class struggle. There are various factors which have come into being which have highly surcharged emotionally the situation. Therefore, we have to apply the healing touch. We have to create a situation in which discussion can be possible and a solution can be found out. The Prime Minister has said time and a gain that all view points will be taken into consideration had discussed before any decision is taken.

We all know the genius of the Andhra people and their political traditions. They have fought all forms of reactionary forces in this country. They have been in the vanguard, in one form or another, all these years and I am sure they will be able to find a solution for the present problem also.

The Centre and the States have faced many difficult problems and we have solved them. This Parliament has been able to find solutions to various difficult problems which this nation faced from time to time, whether it is linguistic or otherwise. We are confident that for this problem also this supreme and sovereign Parliament will find a solution which is acceptable to all.

It is not necessary for me to go into the genesis of the whole thing. I will only say that to single out the Prime Minister and criticise her is not correct or objective. It may politically look very attractive but it is certainly not very objective. After all, it was not possible to find a solution for the Mulki Rule in Andhra itself. Therefore, the leaders of Andhra asked the Central Government to find a solution. After protracted discussion with all the interests involved in Andhra for a sufficient length of time...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: No time was given. The Cabinet was asked to ratify it the same day.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: After protracted discussions with all the interests in Andhra consensus was arrived at which the Prime Minister announced in Parliament. To attack the Prime Minister, saying that she delayed the whole thing is certainly dirty politics, though may be some political groups might take advantage of it.

We know how Andhra was formed. The country is also aware of the problem of Telengana, its own history, its own under developed State under Nizam, its own history of struggle against the feudal elements that were there. We know the fact that Vishal Andhra was formed and the great Telugu people acclaimed Vishal Andhra as the culmination of their dream of having an integrated State in which their language and culture should develop.

Later on, some problems came out and the gentleman's agreement was there. Andhra people gave an assurance to the Telengana people about the utilisation of surplus. The Bhargava Committee was formed and the surplus was determined and the Presidential Order was thereon the question of Budget.

These things are there. We are in a situation which is a complex situation and which is a difficult situation. It is not possible to arrive at a correct decision to this atmosphere which is charged even now.

The question of violence is there. Of course, we condemn violence, whether it is done by integrationists or by separationists or even if it is excessively done by the police. Violence breeds violence. Let us realise that lesson. We realised in West Bengal to the utter dismay of many political forces as well as out of tremendous experience of West Bengal that violence does not pay. Violence breeds violence. What we see in Andhra today is the application of this thing. Violence has got to go.

Necessary situation has got to be created in which political situation will be arrived at which will be to the satisfaction of the largest majority of the people of Andhra.

Having said this, I would just mention a few financial points which have been made by some hon. Members. As far as what Shri Piloo Mody has said about Telengana and Andhra separate budgets, I think, he is a new comer to the situation of Andhra and he wants to leave all the gaps and jump into the Andhra situation. What has taken place in Andhra right from the time Vishal Andhra was formed? On the question of separate budget figures for Andhra part and for Telengana part, this was given in the Presidential Order of March, 1970 which directed that this should be done. It was for the consideration of the Telengana Regional Committee. The objective of this was to see that Telengana gets adequate share of its own development. Therefore, it is not a recognition of a separate State. It is a recognition of a particular reality with which both the parts of the State started.

As far as the Plan allotment is concerned, for 1973-74 the approved Plan outlay is Rs. 87.59 crores which is Rs. 8.80 crores more than the anticipated Plan expenditure for 1972-73. Rs. 55.21 crores will be financed by the Central assistance in addition to Rs. 5.30 crores which has been provided in the Budget for Telengana development schemes. It is true that the Plan outlay of Andhra has been facing certain difficulties right from 1969-70. Now, it is for the Government of Andhra Pradesh, when the popular Governments comes into being, to take this into consideration and have a discussion with the Planning Commission to see that the gap that is there is removed in the Fifth Plan.

Another difficulty that has been there is that in this short period, it

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is not possible to engage into any resource mobilisation which has got to be done so that the full use of Andhra Pradesh share in the Central loan is made up.

As far as the drought relief is concerned, the Government of India has granted assistance to the extent of Rs. 6 crores from April to June, 1972 and Rs. 28 crores from July to December, 1972. Since the relief programme has to be kept up in Telengana districts....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Much more is required.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes. It is expected that Rs. 53 crores would have been sanctioned on relief work from April, 1972 to June, 1973. It is hoped that the State will get its normal season also. Out of this, nearly Rs. 33 crores have been spent from April to December, 1972.

And further expenditure is also under way. I agree with the hon. Member that much more expenditure will be required.

As I had said in the beginning, this is a very limited Budget. The object of this Budget, in the absence of a popular Ministry, in the absence of the Legislature, is to see that the normal administrative machinery is carried on and those plans and projects which are absolutely essential and which have been there are carried forward and do not suffer for want of money.

With these words and with the expression of the hope that the Andhra people will re-assert their personality and will be able to solve this problem, I commend the Demands.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Minister has not replied to the points which were raised....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has finished his reply. Whatever he had to say, he has said.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Minister has to reply to the points raised by the hon. members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can not force him....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Please ask him, Sir. If he says that, then it is allright....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I cannot ask the Minister to reply to every point. He has already finished his speech. Now I shall put the Demands for Grants on Account to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President *on account*, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. I to LVI.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the Supplementary Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973.”

in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. II, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIII, XVII, XIX, XX, XXII, to XXV, XXVII, to XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, XL to XLII, XLVII, XLIX, LI, LV and LVI.”

The motion was adopted.

16.33 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) 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 provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of a part 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 provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I want to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister about the Godavari barrage which is in a very bad position. The Government of Andhra Pradesh also has levied some amount and the levy has been collected and unless some immediate steps are taken to repair this barrage, the entire delta which is the rice-bowl of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Krishna and Godavari Districts, will be in danger. I would request the Minister to take immediate steps, even though it is a vote-on-account, and see that the barrage is repaired.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I just want to make a submission...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Due to the agitation, the drought relief works could not be fully implemented and I want that whatever money that has been allocated for them, should not be allowed to lapse.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-3-73.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.