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Title: Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 (Bill Passed).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I request that the Bill be passed....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let there be some order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let us have some order in the House, please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We have a piece of legislation before us. Let us have order in the House. How do I move ahead? Let us bring order in the House..

...(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : सदन में शांति बनाए रखें। यह विधेयक आया है और सदन के सामने गृह मंत्री जी इस पर अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। कृपया शांति बनाइये।

Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, I have already moved the Bill for consideration. It should be taken into consideration and passed. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.45 p.m.

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12.16 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-Five Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.45 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Five Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

(Madam Speaker in the Chair)

ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION BILL, 2014 – Contd.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Home Minister – Shri Sushilkumar Shinde

...(Interruptions)

12.45 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri K. Bapiraju, Shri A. Sampath, Shri J.K. Ritheesh alias

K. Shivkumar and some other hon. Members came

and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, the movement for a separate State of Telangana has a long and chequered history. ...(*Interruptions*) It may be recalled that this region within the existing State of Andhra Pradesh had a distinct political and cultural identity. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please have order in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: There have been movements for a separate State in both the Telangana region as well as in the rest of Andhra which reached a peak in the last 1960s and early 1970s which were resolved for the time being through discussions and agreements. ...(*Interruptions*) In the last few years, however, there has been a resurgence of social, economic and political aspirations of the people of this region. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let there be order in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

12.47 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(Madam Speaker in the Chair)

ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION BILL, 2014 – Contd.

15.0 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri K. Bapiraju, Dr. K. Chiranjeevi, Shri K.S. Rao, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Ramachandra Dome, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shrimati Jayaprada, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary and

some other hon. Members came

and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde to continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam, this Bill seeks to meet the democratic aspirations of the people of Telangana region by reorganizing the existing State of Andhra Pradesh into two separate States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. I would like to reassure the Members of this House that we have tried our best to accommodate the concerns of all the stakeholders and mitigate the impact of the bifurcation of the State as much as possible...(*Interruptions*)

I can say with justifiable pride that we had invited and received suggestions from the entire cross-section of the Andhra Pradesh society and every suggestion had been evaluated and dealt with appropriately when the Bill was being prepared. The draft Bill prepared was referred by the hon. President to the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature for giving their views within 23rd January 2014. At the request of the State Government an extension of seven days was given and 30th January 2014 was fixed as the deadline. After receiving the views of the State Legislature, we also received numerous suggestions from various quarters. These have been considered and examined by the Government. Amendments formulated on the basis of these suggestions are also being brought before this august House for kind consideration...(*Interruptions*)

The Bill considers all aspects of governance for both the successor States and necessary supplemental and incidental provisions relating to representation in Parliament and in the State Legislatures, distribution of revenues, apportionment of assets and liabilities, management and development of water resources, power and natural resources, ensuring peace and harmony, address the development needs of backward regions and other matters...(*Interruptions*)

The proposals contained in the Bill have been finalized in consultation with the Ministries of Finance, Law and Justice, Power, Water Resources, Civil Aviation, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Human Resource Development, Health & Family Welfare, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Railways, Department of Personnel and Training, Planning Commission and the Election Commission...(Interruptions)

With these words, Madam, I commend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill 2014 to this august House for consideration and passing.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज (विदिशा): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, धन्यवाद। अभी-अभी जो बिल, आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन विधेयक आदर्शनीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सदन में पारित करने के लिए रखा है, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम बिल का समर्थन भी करेंगे और इस बिल को पारित करने के लिए इसके पक्ष में मतदान भी करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि यह विषय हमारी विश्वसनीयता से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। ... (व्यवधान) दसियों बार इस सदन के अंदर और बाहर, तेलंगाना के अंदर और तेलंगाना के बाहर हमने यह मांग की है कि सरकार तेलंगाना निर्माण का बिल लेकर आए, भारतीय जनता पार्टी अपना समर्थन देकर उसको पारित कराएगी। ... (व्यवधान) केवल यही नहीं, हमने यह भी कहा कि अगर यह सरकार बिल लेकर नहीं आएगी तो जब हमारी सरकार आएगी तो हम सौ दिनों में तेलंगाना निर्माण करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यह आश्वासन भी हमने दिया है।

अध्यक्ष जी, आप साक्षी हैं, आप इसी पीठ पर आसीन थीं और मैं यहां तेलंगाना के लिए बोल रही थी, तेलंगाना के लिए आत्मदाह करने वाले बच्चों से अपील करते हुए मैंने तेलुगू में कहा था - तेलंगाना कोसम, बलिदानम बद्दु, तेलंगाना चुडडानिकि, ब्रतकालि, ब्रतकालि। इसका अर्थ था कि तेलंगाना का निर्माण करने के लिए आत्महत्या मत करो, तेलंगाना को देखने के लिए जीवित रहो, जीवित रहो। ... (व्यवधान) आज जब यह बिल उनके सपनों को साकार करने के लिए आया है तो इसका विरोध करके हम उन बच्चों के साथ विश्वासघात कैसे कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए सारे विपक्ष के बावजूद हम खड़े होकर इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं ताकि तेलंगाना निर्माण का उन बच्चों का सपना पूरा हो सके। ... (व्यवधान) अपनी यह बात कहते हुए कि हम बिल को पारित करेंगे, मैं कुछ बातें रिकॉर्ड में ताना चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मेरी पहली शिकायत कांग्रेस नेतृत्व से है। ... (व्यवधान) सोनिया जी मुझे देख तो नहीं पा रही हैं लेकिन वह सदन में बैठी हैं। मेरी पहली शिकायत आपसे है, सोनिया जी, आपने 2004 में तेलंगाना देने का वादा किया था, 2014 आ गया। अपने पहले कार्यकाल में तो आपने कुछ किया ही नहीं और दूसरे कार्यकाल में भी 15वीं लोकसभा के अंतिम सत्र के अंतिम सप्ताह में बिल लेकर आए हैं। 21 तारीख को सत्रावसान हो जाएगा, आज 18 है, केवल तीन दिन बाकी हैं। आप विषय को खींचते-खींचते यहां तक ले आए और लाए भी कैसे, अपने लोगों को भी मनाए बिना। आप अपने सांसदों को नहीं मना सके, आप अपने मंत्रियों को नहीं मना सके, आप अपने मुख्यमंत्री को नहीं मना सके। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, किसी संसद ने यह टश्य नहीं देखा होगा कि प्रधानमंत्री सदन में बैठे हों और उनके मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्री सदन के वैल में खड़े हों। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षता सदन में बैठी हों और उनके सांसद उनकी परवाह किए बिना सदन के वैल में खड़े हों, उनके मुख्यमंत्री धरने पर बैठे हों। ... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री अपनी कैबिनेट से बिल पारित करें और उनके अपने मुख्यमंत्री बिल को रिजेक्ट करके और रह करके भेज दें। ये टश्य इस सदन ने देखे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमने भी तीन राज्य बनाए थे। आदर्शनीय आडवाणी जी अभी यहां नहीं हैं, तब वे गृहमंत्री थे, उनके कार्यकाल में तीन राज्य बने थे। एक रक्त की बूंद नहीं गिरी थी, एक क्षण के लिए सदन में अशांति नहीं हुई थी। ... (व्यवधान) पूरी शांति और उत्साह के साथ तीनों राज्यों का गठन हुआ था और तीनों राज्य आज विकास के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आज सारी पार्टियां बंटी हुई हैं, सीमांध्र और तेलंगाना के किसी भी पार्टी के लोग एक साथ बैठते नहीं हैं। नामा नागेश्वर राव बेचारे यहां आए हैं। मैं उनको सैंडविच कहती हूँ, जो तेलंगाना के लोगों को लेकर साथ आते हैं और तेलंगाना विरोध वालों के साथ भी आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यही हाल कांग्रेस पार्टी का है, यही हाल जनता की पार्टी का है, सारी पार्टियां बंटी हुई हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सैयद शाहनवाज़ हुसैन (भागलपुर): लोकसभा टीवी का प्रसारण क्यों बंद है? यह क्यों बंद कर दिया गया है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं गर्व से कह सकती हूँ कि आज भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सीमांध्र और तेलंगाना के लोग इकट्ठे बैठकर समस्या का हल खोज रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा है कि अकेले भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सीमांध्र के कार्यकर्ता और नेता यह कह रहे हैं कि तेलंगाना बनना चाहिए और हैदराबाद भी तेलंगाना को मिलना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) मगर हमारे साथ भी न्याय करो और वे न्याय के लिए तया मांगते हैं, वे यह कहते हैं कि हैदराबाद में अगर 15 हजार करोड़ का सरप्लस है तो तेलंगाना का घाटा उससे पूरा हो जायेगा, लेकिन कोस्टल आंध्र और रायलसीमा का घाटा कौन पूरा करेगा। ... (व्यवधान) वह केन्द्र सरकार पूरा करे। गृह मंत्री के कौर आश्वासन से वह पूरा नहीं होगा, बल्कि राशि का प्रवधान करो और उनका घाटा पूरा करने की बात करो।

दूसरी बात वे कहते हैं कि हैदराबाद में 148 संस्थाएं हैं, दस साल के लिए वह ज्वाइंट कैपिटल है, लेकिन उनके यहां भी जो संस्थाएं बननी हैं, उनका इन प्रिंसिपल अप्रूवल प्लानिंग कमीशन से दो और थोड़ी टोकन राशि रखकर इस इंटरिम बजट में उनका बजट हेंड बना दो।

तीसरी बात वे कहते हैं कि जो पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसे आपने नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट माना है, उसके बारे में जो मंडल ट्रांसफर होने हैं, हमारे नेता वैकैयानायडू जी के साथ बैठकर एक समझौता हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे पास जयराम रमेश जी का पत्र है, वह समझौता माना गया, लेकिन कैबिनेट ने उसे बदल दिया। आप उसे वापस लौटाओ और आपस में जो समझौता हुआ था, उसे पूरा करो।

इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि तेलंगाना बने, हैदराबाद भी तेलंगाना में रहे, लेकिन सीमांध्र के साथियों के साथ भी इंसाफ हो, यह इस बिल के अंदर आना चाहिए, यह मेरी मांग है। ... (व्यवधान)

चौथी बात इस बिल में कानूनन एक कमी है। यह बिल संविधान की स्कीम को बदलकर गवर्नर को कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां दे रहा है, जो संविधान में संशोधन करके ही दी जा सकती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमने सरकार से कहा है कि आप साधारण बिल की बजाय अगर संविधान संशोधन भी लाते हो तो हम साथ देंगे, हम संविधान संशोधन भी पारित कराएंगे, मगर डिफैक्टिव बिल मत लाओ, असली बिल लाओ। ... (व्यवधान)

इसके साथ ही मैं अपने तेलंगाना के साथियों से एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ कि अभी यह बिल पारित होगा तो बाहर जाकर गाना गाया जायेगा - कांग्रेस ने तेलंगाना दे दिया, सोनिया अम्मा ने तेलंगाना दे दिया। उनके सुर में सुर मत मिलाना, अगर सोनिया अम्मा को याद रखना तो इस वेन्नम्मा को भी याद रखना। ... (व्यवधान) हमें कोई श्रेय लेने की होड़ नहीं है, हम इस बिल का समर्थन केवल इसलिए कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने वायदा किया था कि हम बिल का समर्थन करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे श्रीरंथ नेता आडवाणी जी ने जन चेतना यात्रा में वचन दिया था कि हम तेलंगाना का समर्थन करेंगे। हम अपने अध्यक्ष का वायदा पूरा करने के लिए, हम आडवाणी जी की वचनपूर्ति करने के लिए इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, हम अपनी विश्वसनीयता के लिए कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि किसी भी राजनेता या किसी भी राजनीतिक दल की सबसे बड़ी पूंजी उसकी विश्वसनीयता होती है कि जो हम कहें, लोग

उस पर भरोसा कर सकें। इसलिए हम इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) लेकिन मैं चाहती हूँ कि गृह मंत्री उत्तर देते समय जो बातें मैंने सीमांध्र के इंसोफ के लिए कही हैं, उन्हें अगर इस बिल में जोड़ देंगे तो सीमांध्र वालों को भी संतोष होगा और अगर वह नहीं करेंगे तो मैं यहाँ खड़े होकर आश्वासन देती हूँ कि अगली सरकार हमारी आने वाली है, हम वह इंसोफ करेंगे, सीमांध्र वालों चिंता मत करो, तुम्हारी सुरक्षा और चिंता हम करेंगे और यह आश्वासन देते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और इस बिल को पारित करने का आश्वासन देती हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Madam, remember, it is a demand that has been raised recurrently for the last 60 years... (Interruptions)

Therefore, I do not think any demand for a separate State in the history of the country has had such long duration and a tense feeling. ... (Interruptions) Today, on this extremely pious and joyous occasion, we are all finding ourselves amidst the scenes of disorder is something that is surprising and painful. ... (Interruptions)

May I tell you, friends, hon. Members, this demand was conceived by UPA as early as in 2004 when the Common Manifesto of UPA was formed. It was also committed in the President's Address delivered in 2004. ... (Interruptions) I am asking Andhra friends as to what they were doing. ... (Interruptions) Were they sleeping like *kumbakarnas* all these years? I want to tell you ... (Interruptions)

Therefore, I wish to tell Sushmaji, while thanking her for the opening lines of support, that she should not be finding any situation to blame the Congress Party. The Congress Party has been preparing the ground for this grand occasion. ... (Interruptions) You are saying that they are doing it to score points on the eve of election.

May I recall, Madam, that the decision for Telangana was taken on 9th December, 2009. ... (Interruptions) Was there election at that time? What were the Ministers from the Seemandhra Region in the UPA Government doing? Did they protest? Why are you now finding it so expedient to protest? ... (Interruptions)

BJP has been supporting the demand for Telangana for the last 45 years. I may tell the House that I was first elected in 1969 under 'two bullocks' symbol. I am one of those original Congressmen. ... (Interruptions) May I tell you that the Telangana agitation was started in 1969. The BJP's previous incarnation Bharatiya Jan Sangh supported Telangana then. It is supposed to be supporting all along. ... (Interruptions) When I hear the dissenting voice of Advani ji, an elder statesman not only of the BJP but also of the country, I am shocked. ... (Interruptions) Therefore, at any rate I am grateful to Shrimati Sushma ji at least at a personal level for her opening lines of support. ... (Interruptions)

I wish to congratulate the Communist Party of India which originally stood for integrated State, which is today running a newspaper called '*Vishalandhra*' yet is supporting the Telangana demand. ... (Interruptions)

All this wonderful achievement today has been made possible because of the resolve and commitment of one person, one lady, that is, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. ... (Interruptions) I have worked with Sonia Gandhi ji so intimately for the last 15 years. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Shri Jaipal Reddy ji, please conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: She is global in her outlook. She can never be against the interests of the people of Seemandhra region. ... (Interruptions)

I wish to say here on behalf of the people of Telangana, we shall not, in a separate Telangana State, discriminate against any person of Seemandhra Region.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Okay. Please conclude.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We know full well, at the end of the day, we are all Telugu people. We are all Indians. At the end of the day, we are all governed by the Indian Constitution... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jaipal Reddy-ji, please conclude.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On this occasion, I would like to reiterate my thanks to Madam Sonia Gandhi, and I want to assure the people of Seemandhra Region that on the day, if anybody will be discriminated against in Hyderabad City, I would be the first to bow my head... (Interruptions) I am not going to last forever. For the period, which is still spared for me, I shall commit myself to the protection of friends of Seemandhra Region.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All those who want to speak, please lay your written speeches on the Table.

Now, I will proceed.

...(Interruptions)

* SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (KOKRAJHAR): I support the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 and I thank the Government for bringing this Bill in the House. At the same time, I do strongly urge upon the Union Government through you to take similar decision and political move to help create the much long awaited separate State of Bodoland too, to help ensure the question of survival, existence, safety and security of the Bodo people and others; and also for their overall development so that the people of Bodoland State too, can live in equal dignity and honour at par with the rest of the country. On this historic auspicious occasion, I do warmly congratulate all the people of Telangana State on your having been able to get the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 passed in the Lok Sabha on 18th February, 2014 and at the same time. I also do appeal to you all to extend your un-equivocal support and co-operation to the people of Bodoland Area in the matter of getting their Statehood demand too granted

ओशी शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कौशाम्बी): महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य का बंटवास कर अलग तेलंगाना प्रदेश बनाने का मैं पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ।

* Speech was laid on the Table

ओशी दया सिंह चौहान (घोसी): सर्व प्रथम मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बहन कुमारी मायावती को बधाई देता हूँ। जिन्होंने सबसे पहले तेलंगाना के मुद्दे पर अलग राज्य बनाये जाने का मजबूती से समर्थन किया क्योंकि हमारी नेता का मानना है कि छोटे राज्यों का तेजी से विकास होता है वहीं प्रशासनिक क्षमता बनाये रखने में मदद मिलती है, बहन कुमारी मायावती ने मुख्यमंत्री रहते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में प्रस्ताव पास कराकर चार भागों में बाँटने का प्रस्ताव भेजा, इसलिए हम माँग करते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विदर्भ को भी अलग राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाये, तेलंगाना के लोगों को बधाई जिन्होंने काफी दिनों से अलग राज्य की माँग करते रहे हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table

*PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Our Party is against the Bill and division of Andhra Pradesh. It was created as a unilingual State after the death of Sriramula due to hunger strike. The creation of Telangana will destroy the basis of formation of States on linguistic basis. It will give rise for creation of more States and divisive tendencies. It will create total break down of law and order. When the matter of Hyderabad is not resolved satisfactorily, how can a city be a Capital of two States? Chandigarh is a Union Territory. The new State of Andhra Pradesh should be adequately compensated with regard to new Capital and other irrigation projects. Maoists are a big problem which needs to be tackled.

* Speech was laid on the Table

*** SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI (NIZAMABAD)** :After having been a member of this finest democratic institution nearly for ten years, here I stand breathless, suffocated by the greatest pleasure but victorious. I on behalf of the people of Telangana firmly believe that this is the moment for which the whole of Telangana had worked its heart out and sacrificed its everything. It is not in the pursuit of happiness that we the people of Telangana find fulfillment, it is in the happiness of pursuit.

For the people of Telangana, a separate state of their own is a precious idea and a cherished goal. The desire of Telangana people only increased as the fulfillment found to be postponed, everytime it was on the verge of realization. They might have appeared to be wandering, at times, not with fatigue, but under distraction due to machinations of anti-Telangana forces. Despite, such shenanigans from anti-Telangana forces, they traveled uncompromisingly on the path of fulfillment. It was that intense feeling they had about the idea of Telangana that directed them along the path of fulfillment of their cherished goal.

But having said that above, I firmly believe that one cannot do anything or achieve anything without blessings of God. It is a profound and elemental truth. One will not be able to do anything that one wants truly, in fulfillment, without God. In this world of chance and change and volatility, the fulfillment of any resolve, leave alone the cherished goal of Telangana, depends on the will of God.

Any number of words or adjectives of praise may be inadequate to say that that Madam Soniaji is Goddess without whose blessings the people of Telangana could not have realized their cherished goal. I take this as an opportunity to express the gratitude of whole of Telangana to madam Soniaji for having granted the boon of separate state of Telangana.

I would cherish to state that the people of Telangana would be indebted to our leader for fulfilling, despite all odds and against all adversities, our longstanding dream. She is undoubtedly the power and the faith with which the people of Telangana were driven towards their long cherished dream. She is that amazing power that liberated the minds of the people of Telangana from intense turmoil.

I thank Soniaji in all things that is Telangana is "more than a social courtesy and undoubtedly is a binding commandment for people of Telangana".

It had been a long struggle of more than six decades since the journey for Telangana had begun. For most of us people of Telangana, we entered the struggle with nothing more than a dream and today together we stand exhausted on the field of battle, but feeling triumphant of having fulfilled the dream.

To others, our fulfillment may simply be equated as the end of the tunnel, or a breath of relief, or an exultation over freedom, or a feeling of alleged great betrayal of sentiments of our Telugu brothers of Seemandhra region, but after years under the trauma of the struggle, we know it is much more than any of these.

The struggles and the turmoil therein are over the show is about to begin. As we celebrate the occasion of long cherished dream, we do not know where life shall take us, but as we settle behind the wheel, and just as we began to reconstruct Telangana of our dreams, our leader Soniaji shall forever remain our inspiration, our beacon and our vanguard.

Let me express my convictions on the need for a separate state of Telangana in detail.

When the states of what would be independent India were drawn up during the last days of the British Raj, the criterion used was linguistic: people who mostly spoke the same language were brought together in one state. This principle ignored minority languages and dialects within these areas.

Voices for separate statehood began to be raised immediately in parts of India, after the Union was reorganized into different states on linguistic basis. Among the first was the demand for a separate state of Telangana, which had been merged with other Telugu speaking regions to create the state of Andhra Pradesh, despite local opposition.

The States Reorganisation Commission of 1954 did not recommend the merger, especially as the area was just emerging from the Communist party led Telangana armed uprising. But the merger went through, with some supposed safeguards, even though the then honorable Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru said this particular marriage should contain provisions for divorce terming the merger as a marriage between a naughty Andhra boy and an innocent Telangana girl.

Thus, Nehruji had the vision to prophesy the problems for the very start but consoled himself and Telangana that separation was possible if the merger did not result in a fair outcome.

The concerns of the people of Telangana were not merely economic or development, but of self-respect and of sense of injustice and out of desire for self-rule. It is about genuine grievances and concerns of the Telangana people. It is against the hegemony of Seemandhra political class over, as in Nehruji's own words, innocent Telangana people. It was demand for reinstatement or demerger of geographical entity that was merged with Andhra state back in 1956.

A brief look-back at the history of the struggle for Telangana shows it to be amazingly multi-layered, entangled by historical, linguistic, cultural, natural resources-employment, administrative and political factors.

The fact that the first States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) set up in 1953 had categorically recommended to the Indian Government that Telangana should be formed or retained as a separate entity reminds us that the demand for the Telangana State is nothing new.

No sooner, the desires of the Telugu speaking people in the erstwhile Madras Presidency wanting to have a state of their own to ensure their cultural and linguistic moorings was fulfilled in the formation of the Andhra State in October 1953, than the history of the Nizam-ruled Hyderabad State becoming part of the Indian Union in September 1948 were to soon catch up with Andhra's destiny and so with it the misery and agony of Telangana people.

The formation of Andhra state along with liberation of Hyderabad state from the clutches of Nizam rule and demands for formation of states on linguistic basis had led the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru unwillingly setting up the first 'States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)' under Justice S. Fazal Ali which subsequently led to the birth of the present State of Andhra Pradesh.

The anticipation then was that 'Telangana' would benefit by 'Vishalandhra's development'. The merger was effected under what was termed a 'Gentlemen's Agreement' that provided specific safeguards for the Telangana area including a Regional Council, which will protect its economic, cultural and political space that stemmed from the long legacy of Nizam rule in Hyderabad.

However, as the Seemandhra political class, the naughty boys, began to show their true colors of hegemony and their mischiefs, nothing of the Gentlemen's Agreement was kept and it became a major painful point for the Telangana people, which eventually led to their first major agitation in 1969. Even specific rules that required certain categories of employment in the Telangana area to be filled up only by residents of Telangana were not implemented. This only reinforced the Telangana people's apprehensions that they were 'colonized' by the better educated and politically savvy dominant castes from the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions.

Fiscal imbalances between both the regions, fears of the Telangana educated class at loss of employment opportunities and the general uncertainty of the Telangana people who had lived under invasion/liberation of the Nizam's State by the Union and consequent military rule for four years (1948-52) all contributed to a general unease. Even the differences in vocabulary and accents divided and identified the two Telugu populations, as did also their social and other everyday practices.

The demand of Telangana people is honest and just. They demand a reinstatement or a demerger of the geographical entity that was merged with the Andhra State back in 1956 to form Andhra Pradesh. Under the guise of linguistic basis, Andhra State has prospered, but has exploited the Telangana region over the last six decades.

The history of the Telangana movement may be seen as an abortive and bungled exercise in integration of regions with different history, disparities in economic development. The common language has not been able to unite the two regions and paradoxically not even able to communicate harmony between them properly, even after 60 years. All it did help was further more hatred and a psychological division.

The Gentleman's Agreement involved all the possible guarantees and assurances and political formations that were possible within the Constitutional framework. For those that were not, the Constitution was amended giving the President of India powers to issue orders to ensure equity and fairness. The details were extensively reported on and accepted by successive state governments but nonetheless led to unrest in Telangana which continue to this day, largely to the perception that the guarantees had become ineffective over time.

The massive expansion of Hyderabad city itself revealed the enormous wealth acquisition by the Seemandhra political class. The growth of tertiary education increased the demand for white collar jobs. With sluggish growth in general employment, the attention turned to the government jobs that had been assured for Telangana since 1956, lost in 1971 with the abolishment of Mulki Rules and renewed in 1975 by the Presidential Order but not implemented.

The rapid growth of the post liberalization business, the rise in land prices, the scams in allocation of land in and around Hyderabad, the influx of greedy settlers from Andhra all made a potent brew. The apprehension of injustice meant that every village in Telangana was on the warpath quietly, firmly and steadfastly for a separate Telangana. They hoped that when it came, their children's future would be better.

The struggle for self-respect had exploded and witnessed sacrifices of more than 1000 students who had committed suicide for the cause till date. The martyr's memorial at the Gun Park Hyderabad standing tall is a grim reminder of these sacrifices and also a relic of struggles against the hegemony of Naughty capitalist political class of Seemandhra region.

As the delay continued in the formation of the state, the whole situation became fluid and, after further agitations, all political parties agreed for Telangana statehood and the AP Congress Legislature party passed the decision to their party President, Madam Soniaji Gandhiji in December 2009. She in here magnanimity decided in favour of the demand of Telangana people, the Union Cabinet resolved to do the same and resulting in Mr. P. Chidambaram, the then Home Minister to make that historic statement on December 9, 2009.

But Andhra political leaders and vested interests holding land in and around Hyderabad then sparked off an agitation and this time it was not "Jai Andhra" as in 1971 but it was fuelled by real estate developers who feared a loss in values if the State was bifurcated as Hyderabad its capital.

The capitalist sponsored artificial movement for united Andhra state managed to force the Union Government to order a

status quo on 23rd Dec. 2009 and appointment of Srikrishna committee. This distracted Telangana movement for as long as the Committee carried on its work.

The Committee though submitted voluminous report tried to do a painfully balancing job of both opposing the status quo and depriving the statehood for Telangana and as such failed to defuse the desire of the Telangana people and instead the so called secret chapter posed an open challenge and further fuelled the movement and further strengthened the resolve of the aggrieved Telangana brethren. Though, the movement was waged by different platforms and was multi-leadership driven, it was unified on one objective-Telangana.

The people of Telangana are apprehensive that they have been discriminated against for long. Even though, Nagarjuna Sagar, one of the largest dams in the state is located in Telangana, water from here is sent to other parts of the state for irrigation and industrial uses, while Telangana's farmers are starved of water. The region's people also lack access to adequate health, education and employment. As a result of decades of negligence, the region has clearly fallen behind the schedule.

After more than six decades of strife and struggle, and the pain of losing thousands of our youth first to the bullets of Brahmanand Reddy Government and most recently to the callous disregard of both late YSR and Kiran Kumar Reddy, Chiefs of the Seemandhra hegemonic political class, Telangana is poised to see the dawn of freedom which was snatched by unconstitutional methods in 1956.

None can deny that the people of Telangana have been systematically exploited and impoverished by successive Seemandhra political class led Governments. Innumerable committees and commissions have stated that Telangana has been denied justice. Leaders of all political parties in India leaders of which are members of this present Lok Sabha have expressed similar views and promised to deliver justice to Telangana.

The honorable members of this august house are need not be appraised as they are witness to on how the constitution of India has been violated in the case of Telangana, right from its merger to the recent debate and subsequent attempts of rejection of AP state re-organisation Bill-2013 in the AP Assembly.

The present anti-Telangana lobby is led by none other than the current Chief Minister of AP, ably supported by N. Chandrababu Naidu, YS Jaganmohan Reddy and ilkes of Lagadapati Rajagopal all have their own capitalist interests.

The fight for Telangana is between hapless Telangana people and the hegemonic capitalist class led by the likes of Kiran Kumar Reddy, YS Jaganmohan Reddy and Chandrababu Naidu etc.

On this historic occasion over the debate on Telangana Bill, I on behalf of hapless Telangana people appeal to the members of this august house that always stood for the concerns of the people of this nation throughout its history, to listen to your conscience and support the demand of the Telangana people.

The people of Telangana appeal this just thing from the house please keep aside your difference for a moment and liberate Telangana from half a century of subjugation and mystery. We the the people of Telangana appeal that you liberate us from this misery, for to leave the issue pending now is to prolong the agony and turmoil of an already much abused and exploited people.

This House today is at the cross roads of history and the decision it takes will either bring happiness in abundance to Telangana or drown it into the whirlpool of gloom and despair, which will prove a fertile ground for anti-national elements to thrive upon. Kindly listen to your conscience and the cry of 4 crore Telangana people and say along with us Jai Telangana, the 29th state of India.

*SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (GHATAL): I support the Bill on the formation of Telangana but the concern of the people of Seemandhra must be addressed.

The water flow of Krishna and Godavari should be managed in such a way that the Seemandhra people are not discriminated.

* Speech was laid on the Table

* SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR): We started here for a division. What was the necessity and importance now to create such a huge chaos? Congress Party miserably failed to tackle the situation. They have no control over their own party. Mamata Banerjee tackled the situation of Gorkhaland demand very nicely. It is exemplary. The Government of India should have discussed with her. She could have guided the Government of India.

* Speech was laid on the Table

ओशी पन्ना लाल पुनिया (बायबंकी): तेलंगना अलग राज्य बनने के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत पुरानी मांग थी, न्यायोचित मांग थी।

* Speech was laid on the Table

* **SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (ZAHEERABAD)** :I support Telangana Bill (Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill) proposed by my party.

In my view formation of Telangana is not a division of state but simple demerger from earlier merger. I like to appreciate Congress party in general, Madam Smt. Sonia Gandhi particularly having honoured the deep sentiments of Telangana population over the period of six decades.

Exploitation of Telangana Region in regard to employment opportunities, education, professional is a universally known fact. The very fact that Telangana sentiment and agitation is alive for six decades indicates that Telangana Region is not only neglected but also exploited economically and politically.

To be more honest the culture of Telangana and Seemandhra are quite opposite. Telangana was not a region, it was a rich separate country. Exploitation of Seemandhra people in irrigation field is well known. The very fact that only eight years out of six decades the Chief Ministers from Telangana served indicates their political exploitation.

The people of Telangana have a long history of fighting for self respect and self rule. Survaipapadu's revolt against the Mughal imperialism, Telangana armed struggle against the feudalism in 1940s and the Telangana movement of 1969 against the Andhra ruling class are some of the examples.

Telangana was merged into Andhra in 1956 against the wishes of the Telangana people. Even after 56 years of united state an emotional integration of the people of both region did not happen. The concept of "Andhra Pradesh" remained a mere constitutional idea.

The people of Telangana realized they were short changed by the Andhra rulers in terms of jobs, land, water share, etc., leaving the people of Telangana deprived – of employment, land, water, etc. since 1950s, people's movement have time and again asserted their identity, fought injustice and discrimination and the deliberate distortion of reality of the Telangana people.

Mulki Rules violated. The major violation of the Mulki Rules was to reduce the parental nativity and period of residency from 15 years to 12 years.

Violations of Presidential Order, 1975 : From 1975 to 1985 the Presidential Order was violated blatantly.

G.O. 610 was issued in 1985 to repatriate the employees not belonging to the relevant zones.

However, this G.O. too was not implemented.

In 2001, the TDP appointed a one-man Commission with Mr.G.M. Girglani, IAS (Retd.) as Chairman to investigate the violations of Presidential Order 1975.

In its report of 2004, the Commission established that the Order was indeed violated, misinterpreted, relaxed and ignored according to the whims and fancies of the Andhra officers.

The Government of A.P. accepted the report but the govt. did not implement any of the measures suggested to set right the injustice.

Even though Telangana region is endowed with abundant natural resources essential for the development of Power Sector, like coal and water, most of these resources have been diverted for the development of other regions of Andhra Pradesh. Installed power generating capacity in Telangana region is only 5897 MW the total generating capacity in AP is 16386 MW. On the other hand demand for power in Telangana is 56% of the total demand of AP.

Telangana constitutes 68.5% of catchments area of Krishna river. Out of the 811 TMC of water allocated to AP by the Bachavath Tribunal only 300TMC is earmarked for Telangana region. Although the entire allocated water in Krishna river is exhausted by way of irrigation development, Pothireddypadu is constructed to divert large quantity of Krishna water to Pennar basin based on surplus water. In fact Brijesh kumar Tribunal has not yet approved surplus water. This may become bone of contention.

The demand for a separate state of Telangana is the longest such demand in Indian and among one of the longest in the world.

I congratulate Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Chairperson, UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi for having addressed & considered a six decades problem with human face by introducing Telangana formation Bill in a highly democratic manner.

*** THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) :**

I am personally for Unified Andhra Pradesh, however, I abide by the decision taken by CWC, as I am a member of the Congress family, Member of Parliament from the Party. Also being a Minister of State I am bound by the decision of the Union Cabinet headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji. I further abide by the decision taken by our party President Respected Madam Sonia Gandhi ji.

The father of the Indian Constitution and the messiah of backward and down trodden section of the society Dr. B.R. Ambedkar advocated to have a smaller states in the interest of these sections at large. Inspired by the views of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as a representative of Dalit MP, I fully support the AP Reorganization Bill.

As per the Presidential Order, readjustment of SC/ST MLAs constituencies has to be done as per the latest Census figures. According to the Census of 2011, the said constituencies of SC/STs will be increased in the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh as per the delimitation formula. In this connection, readjustment of SC/ST MLAs constituencies will have to be done before 2014 general elections, if need be, even by postponing the Assembly elections in the residuary Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States.

Keeping in view of the sentiments and the feelings of the people of Seemandhra region, there is need to develop the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh equivalent to the development of Hyderabad region. The main demand and desire of the Seemandra people is to have Hyderabad as union territory so as to safeguard the interest of all the sections of the society.

Establishment of Capital centered between Vijayawada and Guntur regions for residuary state of Andhra Pradesh (Seemandhra Region) : Internationally well known town Vijayawada be considered as a capital as it is located centrally between coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. Vijayawada by nomenclature was well known historically as Bezawada during the freedom struggle. Therefore, it is apt to locate the capital of residuary state of Andhra Pradesh at Vijaywada. Among all the developed towns in Seemandhra Region, Vijayawada town will look as Metro to some extent and hence ideal for Capital.

Though there is shortage of land in Vijayawada, the same can be sorted out by extending the jurisdiction of Vijayawada Urban Development Authority (VUDA) into the neighbouring districts of Guntur, Prakasam and West Godavari within the radius of 50 Kms. This can be done on the lines of GHMC or HMDA of Hyderabad for which the jurisdiction was extended to Nalgonda, Mehbubnagar and Medak districts.

Moreover, the topography will be well suited with the Krishna River bifurcating the twin cities of Vijayawada and Guntur. This is similar to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for which Hussain Sagar Lake is the divider.

The main concern of the Seemandhra people is the Education and Employment. As the Seemandhra people have been living for generations, they feel neglected without any opportunities if the new state is formed. To address this, several institutions should be established.

As there are lots of educational institutions in Hyderabad such as Hyderabad Central University, JNTU, CIEFL, NIRD, APAU, ISB, NIMS, etc. it is suggested that each district should have employment and production generated manufacturing industry/Unit, etc. Residuary Andhra Pradesh state be provided as follows :

- IIT at Ananthapur
- AIIMS and NIFT at Vijayawada
- IIM at Tirupati
- NID and Pharmaceutical Hub at Visakhapatnam
- Upgradation of existing Agriculture College at Bapatla to the status of Agricultural Univeristy.
- Upgradation of existing Andhra University, Venkateshwara University & Nagarjuna University to the level Central University Status.
- Setting up IFFCO at Nellore.
- Formation of New Zonal Railway in the name of South East Coast Railway Zone at Vijaywada.

There has been hue and cry among the Seemandhra public, students, etc. which exposed in the agitations that the sons of the soil would not get jobs further in Hyderabad due to bifurcation. Hence there is a need to create confidence among the unemployed youth and students on employment generation. On this direction, 85% of the jobs should be reserved for local candidates of Seemadhra in upcoming projects like IT and other industries to drive away the fear of not getting jobs on bifurcation.

Hyderabad is having lot of Corporate Super-Speciality Hospitals, NIMS, numerous medical colleges and hospitals. In the light of creation of new state, it is necessary to provide AIIMS like institutions in this region at the proposed state capital at Vijayawada as the Health University already exists. Establishing of Government Medical University in each District wherever it is not available is necessary to ensure to improve the Medical Education and Health Care of the people.

In Nellore district an extent of 2000 acres of land was procured and compensation was paid to the farmers for establishment of IFFCO at Racharlapaadu and all the clearances required were also obtained. However, the work could not be started and meanwhile, it was converted as Kissan SEZ. Now, it is appropriate to re-start the IFFCO project in

this area so that it appeases the community dependent on Agriculture.

As this region get the water for irrigation purposes from Krishna and Godavari rivers which flow through the existing undivided state, the issues related to the rights of the lower riparian region/people and their right on account of historically using the water for irrigation purposes in the last 5-6 decades and for the economic development should be protected as it is currently existing. There is a need to re-construct and re-store the activities of Buckingham Canal on the East-Coast of Seemandhra Region.

The power is essential for Agriculture, Industrialization and development of any region. The existing power plants should be considered for modernization. New Power plants to be planned may set upon the coast with granting of coal linkage to these power plans.

All the major Public Sector Units such as BHEL, BEL, ECIL, HCL, BDL, NFC, HAL, etc. are located at Hyderabad. Steps may be taken to establish some major Public Sector Units in this region also.

It is understood for the balanced development of the region and for providing employment, it is necessary to establish industries in each districts instead of concentrating at one place like the city of Hyderabad as previously done. Also, as part of promotion of industrialization of the region for the Economic growth and development a tax holiday be declared as it was done during the formation of states of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

Besides the following are required to be considered :

- The industrial Coastal Corridor should be considered along the coast
- Speedy implementation of International Leather Park at Kothapatnam, Kota Mandal, Nellore District.
- Speedy implementation of Pharmaceutical city at Visakhapatnam.
- Development of New Ports at Duggarajapatnam in Nellore Distt. VANPIC in Prakasam/Guntur Districts.
- Petro Chemical Corridor Complex, IT and Film at Visakhapatnam.
- Special industrial zone at Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam District.
- Information Technology and Investment Region (ITIR) at Visakhapatnam/Vijayanagaram.
- Textile and Apparel Park in Guntur and Visakhapatnam District.
- Establishment of Oil Refinery at VANPIC in Prakasam District.

There is a need to have a separate Zonal Railway on bifurcation of A.P. as there is more passenger and freight traffic in Seemandhra Region. The existing Vijaywada Railway Division is one of the biggest Railway Divisions and major junction in India. Hence, a separate Zonal Railway is must in the interest of public traveling at large by naming as South East-Coast Railway with Headquarters at Vijayawada for the residuary Andhra Pradesh State consisting of existing Vijayawada, Guntur, Guntakal Divisions and by merging Visakhapatnam Division.

A new division should be created at Tirupati/Renigunta for better transport and administrative convenience and also to balance the regions of Andhra and Rayalaseema. At present 3 divisions are available in coastal area and 1 division i.e., at Guntakal available in Rayalaseema area.

Bitragunta was the biggest Railway establishment in the steam era and use to be named as mini England of India as several Europeans worked in the Railways as Drivers, Guards and other operating staff. Though more than 2000 acres of Railway land is available and the same is not utilized so far. In view of this, there is a need to bring Bitragunta to the limelight by utilizing the unutilized land for the above said project.

The long pending Railway Projects like newly sanctioned Railway line between Bapatla-Nizampatnam-Repalle and completion of New BG Railway line between Gudur-Duggarajapatnam, completion of Nadikudi-Srikalahasti Railway line, Doubling and electrification of Guntur-Tenali Railway lines which were already sanctioned for which the work has not yet been initiated may be taken up on priority basis for the development of the area and also to provide employment to the people of the region.

Apart from Visakhapatnam Airport, the existing Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports be upgraded as International Airports Hub for both passengers and Cargo purposes as it will meet the aspirational needs of both coastal and Rayalaseema regions.

A serious thought should be given to be neglected sector of tourism. In view of vast resources on the Seemandhra coast, there is need to develop the following beaches :

- Suryalanka Beach Resort in Guntur district.
- Kothakoduru/Mypadu Beach in Nellore district.
- Visakhapatnam Beach

- Araku Valley
- Horseley Hills
- Tiuny Islands in Pulicat Area

As per the note on bifurcation of the state the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh will have only 13 districts. There is a need to form a total of 25 districts on the lines of 25 Lok Sabha constituencies in Seemandhra region.

As the KG basin of Rajahmundry is the only area in this region which has shown the potential of gas and both the RIL & ONGC establishments are existing in this area, the proposed ONGC green building be set up at Kakinada/Rajahmundry as it is ideal for the administrative convenience of ONGC.

Establishment of Petroleum Refinery at VANPIC area in Prakasam district is required. The essential pre-requisite for the location of the refinery is very much available in the VANPIC area (Vodarevu Nizampatnam Industrial Corridor). There is an availability of 6000 acres of Government land, abundant water supply, railway connectivity, pipe line provision etc.

Establishment of LPG Gas Bottling Plant at Gudur as proposed earlier is required to ensure smooth supplies of the same to the public to avoid transporting the same from farthest areas.

There is a need to pay a special focus to improve the livings of SC/STs in Seemandhra region for which special allocation of Rs.15,000 crores p.a. in the budget proportionate to their population (24%) is required. A separate implementation machinery may be constituted naming as SC/ST Development Board.

Entitlement of MLAs seats for STs on bifurcation : The Tribal Associations, Intellectuals and STs Sangams etc. have represented that, in the last delimitation of the constituencies held in Andhra Pradesh too, the criteria was taken for allotting of MLA seats for Scheduled Tribes State as Unit. Accordingly, out of 19 seats allotted, 12 seats fell in Telangana region and 7 seats fell in Andhra region. If the state is bifurcated, the residuary A.P. state (Seemandhra) should be taken as Unit and the seats to be allotted accordingly based on the majority of the percentage of the population. In this scenario, 9 seats are to be allocated to the residuary A.P. State (Seemandhra). Based on the page 10 of the Delimitation Commission Report 2008, 8th Seat will go to Assembly constituency No.123 PATHAPATANAM (Srikakulam district) having 15.16% STs and 9th seat will go to 235 KOVUR (Nellore Dist.) having 13.62% S.Ts.

It is mentioned in the background note (Page-7 Clause-F) that the reservation of seats for SCs & STs may remain unaltered until the next delimitation is carried out in both the states which is contrary to the Ordinance promulgated by the Hon'ble President of India on the READJUSTMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES (THIRD) ORDINANCE, 2013-No.10 of 2013. Hence, there is a need to revise the entitlement of MLA seats to STs in the spirit of the ordinance and render justice to the tribal community.

***SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (KARIMNAGAR):**At this crucial juncture when the dream of 4 crore people of Telangana is being realized, and when some Seemandhra MPs are opposing it without any morals and scruple with pepper spray and knives, I would like to reiterate why we are seeking a Telangana state and how it is a democratic need and Constitutional demand.

I take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, my leader and President of Congress party, which I consider as my Alma matter and on par with my mother. Because of her commitment to the cause of people, Sonia jee stood for Telangana like a rock. Sonia Gandhi has given tools of empowerment and justice to the women and people. Equal rights in property to women, Right to Information, right to work and right to education to the people and formation of state of Telangana are greatest contributions of Congress Government to the development of this nation. On this occasion, I would like to explain 28 reasons as to why there is a need for carving out a state of Telangana. I would like to list out 20 cases of breaches of promise, agreements, GOs and judgments. I pay my sincere homage to the martyrs of Telangana in 1969 agitation and to more than thousand young persons of Telangana who gave up their lives in frustration, anxiously waiting for the formation of State.

The struggle for Telangana was perhaps a prolonged one in the History of any democratic society. After fall of Kakatiya Kingdom, Telangana was waiting for centuries to have a self-rule. At every point of time, expansionists, extortionists and exploiters have vehemently opposed Telangana as a state. Even at the crucial juncture when the dream of 4 crore people of Telangana is about to be realized, on February 13, 2014 some Seemandhra, created an unprecedented new low in the House by spraying pepper water into the eyes of colleagues and the Speaker. They wielded knife along with pepper spray gun. This proves how the demand for Telangana state was an essential democratic need and an appropriate Constitutional demand.

This background note explain 28 reasons as to why there is a need for carving out a state of Telangana and it lists out 20 cases of breaches of promises, agreements, GOs and judgments etc.

Why Telangana should be separated from Andhra Pradesh?

Andhra People did not integrate with Telangana- neither linguistics nor social. Whole world saw how the Seemandhra MPs of all parties are hating Telangana at every juncture and mostly during last week of the sessions in Parliament in February 2014. Such a turbulent and adversary situation was prevalent in AP for the last several decades. It created

Identity crisis for people in Telangana who were culturally suppressed their history ignored. Seemandhra people have no respect, they do not accept Telangana man who were culturally suppressed, their history ignored. Seemandhra people have no respect. They do not accept Telangana as a human. They have no tolerance for the linguistics accent of Telangana and in addition they hate Telangana culture.

There was undue and continuous diversion of resources such as water, funds, employment and opportunities. There is a big discrimination against Telangana- in education facilities, irrigation, employment etc. The Telangana tolerated a lot for long. For any group of people it is difficult to tolerate this kind of exploitation, discrimination and calculated neglect.

Entire Telangana people want it. They were asking for it. Their voice was suppressed since 1950s. They have a legitimate right to ask for Telangana state. Parliamentary Democracy accommodates demand for autonomy by separate state. Integrity is not affected by creating another state for Telugu speaking people. Living together should depend on mutual consent. Telangana is not consenting to live with Andhra and RayalaSeema Districts. There should be a social contact between the groups or sub-regions, which was either missing or totally breached. When First State Reorganization Commission under Faizl Ali had not recommended straight away formation of Andhra Pradesh, Nehrujee agreed to lobbying of Seemandhra then under a condition that Telangana should have an option to separate if they are not satisfied. UPA Chairperson Sonia jee is fulfilling the wish of Nehru.

Except for a few upper caste rich people, generally the people are seeking Separate Andhra state. They have vested interests in land and industries in Hyderabad but they have no interest in unity at all. All their Samaikyandhra (United Andhra) are for unity of Andhra, which does not include Telangana. All the rallies that were held in the name of unity, either in Hyderabad or in New Delhi, did not have a single Telangana person. Unity or integrity is their empty demand. They do not even call it unity of Andhra Pradesh, they confine it to unity of Andhra which shows their hostility against Telangana. Even if all Andhras unanimously wanted it, the unity cannot stand because Telangana is totally against it. There is no unanimity among the Andhras on united Andhra Pradesh. Rayalaseema does not want to go with Andhra and most of the people in Seemandhra wanted a separate Andhra without Rayalseema. This demand has originated in 1972 and now it has increased.

The People voted for Telangana emphatically by electing 11 of 13 seats to Parliament in 1971 when there was a wave of support for Congress led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi after great victory over Pakistan creating Bangladesh. It reflects strong emotional vote for Telangana. In 2004 people of both Telangana and Andhra voted out TDP Government, which went with manifesto of united stated, gave a positive verdict for Telangana by electing Congress and TRS who fought with electoral alliance with huge margin. Voter strength for Telangana cannot be assessed because every party has promised separate Telangana during 2009 polls. The Seemandhra leaders are arguing that only some of Telangana people were seeking the separate state quoting the less number of seats the Telangana Rastra Samithi has won in Telangana. The TRS contested only a few seats because of alliance with Congress in 2004 and with TDP in 2009. The mandate for Congress in 2004 and all the seats won by TRS-TDP alliance need to be counted as people's support for Telangana. Especially when every party promised Telangana in 2009, it is wrong to say that all did not want Telangana.

All opposition parties agreed to it on December 7, 2009 when Chief Minister Shri Rosaiah convened a meet. Congress Legislature Party supported it and said they are not opposed to Telangana and authorized their leader Mrs. Sonia Gandhi to decide. Leader of opposition Chandra Babu of TDP even went to the extent of challenging the Congress party saying, " You bring the Bill and see the support of TDP. On Dec 9, 2009 the declaration of Telangana by the Union Home Minister was based on consent, on these facts of consensus and support and political backing for Telangana. In the month of December 2009 itself Telangana formation was officially declared in Parliament also. In several all-Party meetings a broad consensus emerged.

Telangana is not a small state even after separation. Going by size and population, the Telangana will not be a small state. This demand is not dependent upon the advocacy for small states. Those who oppose small states also can support Telangana because it will be a big state than many in India now. And separation of Telangana from not so integrated Andhra Pradesh is just a segregation and not destruction of integrity. It is switching back to pre-1956 identifiable, pre-existing and a viable state, which is thus not new.

The Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Articles 37, 41 and 14 of our Constitution together impose an obligation on state to accord equal protection to citizens. The region and people of Telangana were treated unequal and thus Telangana needs this protection. Under Article 16 (3), the Parliament alone can prescribe residential qualification for jobs under the Government of 'a State' or a local or other authority within 'a State'. Exception to this rule is an attempt to reconcile the conflicting claims of equality based on concept of single citizenship and justifiable local demands for local jobs.

We need to understand why Ambedkar opposed linguistic states and also demanded occupation by the migrants. Referring to criticism of the demands like Bengal for Bengalis and Madras for Madrasis, etc., Dr. B.R. Ambedkar made the following remarks: ... you cannot allow people who were flying from one province to another as mere birds of passage without any roots, without any connection with that particular province, just to come, apply for posts and, so to say, take the plums and walk away... (Constituent Assembly Debates at page 700)

The Constituent Assembly while guaranteeing fundamental rights in the matter of employment under the State, took notice of this vast disparity in the development of various States and felt it imperative to continue that protection in the matter of employment afforded on the basis of residence within the State and made provision under Article 35(b) of the Constitution for the continuance of those laws. Telangana people fought for this and achieved. But it was violated by Andhra leaders.

In D.P. Joshi vs. Madhya Bharath AIR 1955 SC 334 the policy of giving exemption from capitation fee to native students (with 5 yrs of residence) was upheld. In Jayanthilal vs. Saurashtra (AIR 1976 Sau 54) where a rule granting fee education in Government schools only to persons who were residents within, jurisdiction of the old Limbdi State merged in Saurashtra, or who owned immovable property in that state was upheld as the property could be acquired by outside persons also.

Hyderabad State was one among the several other Princely State of India. Due to Political conditions and historical reasons this State remained isolated. There were no adequate educational facilities afforded to the People of the State. In the result, there were very few opportunities available to the people of the region to enter public service in competition with others from outside the State. Another contributing factor in this behalf was the use of Urdu, which was not the language of nearly ninety per cent of the people, as the Official Language in the entire administration of Hyderabad State. Similar conditions prevailed in a few other States as well. So much so, that these people were not in a position to compete with others in the matter of employment even in their own State, if no protection was afforded to them in this behalf on the basis of residence within that State (extracted from judgment of Madhava Reddy J of AP High Court)

Andhra Assembly Resolutions: Andhra Assembly Resolution dated 25th November 1955 Para 3 stated: "... they would have due reservation in respect of appointments and on par with their population and that we have absolutely no objection to concede to them, their due share in other respects also." Another Resolution on February 1, 1956 essentially said "we would not touch your 1/3 share in employment". This is breached.

Gentlemen Agreement has promised due share in employment to Telangana, no Telugu exam as qualifying exam for Telangana employees, Deputy Chief Minister position to be given to Telangana, the Telangana Regional Development Council (TRC) on the lines of autonomy council with devolution of powers and funds for Telangana. requiring clearance by TRC for purchase of lands in Telangana have been breached.

Mulki: Reservation for sons of soil: Domiciliary qualifications were felt needed in princely States where there was no all-round development. Mulki Rules existed in Nizam and 13 other similar dominions in pre-Independence era. Dr Ambedkar suggested a uniform law made by Parliament to protect the interests of natives. Then Mulki rules were truncated from 15 to 12 years.

Public Employment Act, Public employment requirement as to Residence Act 1957. The Preamble reads: "An Act to make in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 16 of the Constitution special provisions for requirement as to residence in regard to certain classes of public employment in certain areas and to repeal existing laws prescribing any such requirement" PE Act made a provision for five years for residential rules of a similar character for three Union Territories and the Telangana Region. This Act was not implemented.

On 21st January 1969's GOMs 36 was passed assuring relieving of Non-Mulkies from Mulki posts and filling them with or waiting till the qualified Mulki candidates come up. All those relieved Non-Mulkies have to be accommodated in their respective regions. But this GOMs 36 was challenged in AP High Court as unconstitutional and was not implemented.

The AP High Court held GOMs 36 unconstitutional and it was quashed by 4 : 1 majority. Then the Indira Gandhi Government responded with 8-point formula and then 5-point formula to reserve posts for domiciles in Telangana.

The five-member bench of Supreme Court upheld the validity of safeguards to Telangana by GoMs 36. They have totally agreed with dissent judgment of Andhra Pradesh High Court, Justice Madhav Reddy, who hailed from Telangana while two other Judges on Bench were from Seemandhra. This judgment is reported in AIR 1973 SC 827.

Justice given by Supreme Court was denied by Andhra who raised an agitation just not to allow Telangana to have the benefit of this judgment. Andhras agitated for separate Andhra, which led to removal of safeguards of Telangana. Even the Constitution was amended to dilute the safeguards, Article 371 was altered and 371 D was added.

Ridiculous Regional Committees: Article 371 has provided for the Constitution of the Telangana Regional Committee. The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, substituted new 371 for the old. (i) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh provide for the Constitution and functions of regional committees of the Legislative Assembly of State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees. (This clause is omitted by 32nd Amendment 1973 w.e.f. 1-7-1974) Before being removed, Andhra Rulers breached this mandate. They have neither constituted Regional Committees nor gave powers to them.

Pursuant to Six Point Formula agreed upon by various political leaders of the State, the Union by Constitution 32nd Amendment Act, introduced Article 371 D for the State of Andhra Pradesh with the object to ensure equitable opportunities in the matter of Public Employment for persons coming from various parts of the state.

Employment Order 1975: President issued the order known as Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order 1975 Para 3 provides for organization of Local Cadres. Safeguards for Telangana were reduced & diluted Special Provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh, inserted by the Constitution Thirty-second Amendment Act 1973 w.e.f. 1-7-1974 gives powers to make different provisions for various parts of state, for people belonging to different parts of state in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education. Telangana special provisions are removed and residence based reservations are made for different regions. Regional Committee for Telangana is removed. Safeguards available for Telangana gained by 1969 agitation were removed

by counter agitation by Andhras.

President's Order with GOMs No.674, 1975 : Constitution was amended in 1973 changing 371-D pertaining to public employment in AP, authorizing the President to make special provisions. President issued order with GOMs No. 674 on 18-10-1975 outlining the modalities for the implementation of 6 point formula.

By Orders 675, AP Public Employment Order made Presidential Order not applicable to the posts above the rank of LDC in Government offices with state-wide jurisdiction such as Secretariat etc. In Andhra and Rayalseema Zones (I to IV) the quota for non-locals were filled by locals of that region.

To violate the Presidential order, the AP Government has invented a new zone called "free zone" designated as zone II where non-locals could be appointed. Not in tune with 6 points formula in respect of the posts above LDC the 'principle of fair share' proportionate to the region wise population has to be followed. But it was not followed.

Principle of air share was not implemented. According to the statement of TNGOs to the Officers Committee in 1983-84, around 58 thousand non-locals were appointed in posts reserved for local people. NTR Government appointed an enquiry committee to study violations of 6 points, with Jaya Bharath Reddy, Kamalandhan, Umapathi.

GOMs No.610: The committee appointed by NTR pointed out lapses and departures from six point formula and suggested rectification. The Govt. issued GOMs No. 610 on 30-12-1985. It ordered repatriation of employees from different regions to their own places and also has ordered action against bogus registrations in employment exchanges.

Amendment to Presidential Order was also violated. In 2000 the Presidential Order was amended by an order of Ministry of Home Affairs. These amendments were given effect from 1-1-1994, legitimizing all lapses in direct recruitment and allocation. This is impact of lobbying of Andhra to pre-empt any litigation. Senior Officer Mr. Girglani was appointed to re-examine the lapses in implementation of 610 GO.

Hyderabad is not free zone! Andhra Pradesh HC Full Bench (S.B. Sinha, C.J., S.R. Nayak and Goda Raghuram, JJ. in G Anantha Reddy V APAT, MANU/AP/0734/2001), said: no separate cadre has been organized for the City of Hyderabad within the meaning of paragraph 3 (6) of the Presidential Order.

Full Bench AP HC held: They (Inspectors of Police) do not fall within the provisions of para 14 of the Presidential Order. The transfers from and to the establishments and units of Hyderabad City Police therefore fall within the parameters of para 5(2)(c) to (d). A person once allotted to one zone and attached to his post must be said to be belonging to the same zone and he has no right to come to any other cadre, which is not organized one. Conclusion (c), no recruitment to the post of a police officer as defined in Section 3 (b) of Hyderabad City Police Act 1348 Fasli has been made and there is thus factually no incumbent of the post of police officer under para 14(f) of the Presidential Order.

371 D Clause (10) of Article 371-D: provided that the provisions of the Article and of any order made by the president thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other provision of the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force. Therefore, Presidential order prevails over any provision of the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force. In this Constitutional position, while the provisions of the Act 1985 are plenary within that sphere would nevertheless require to be construed in harmony with the provisions of the Presidential Order. The liability of a member of the police force to be transferred to any part of the State and the concomitant power of the State Government to that effect, a transfer is thus subject to the limitations enjoined in the Presidential Order. (Transfer is challenged)

.Grave Injustice to Telangana was done by a judgment of Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave primacy to Hyderabad Police Act over and above the Presidential Order, which emerged after two agitations. When validity of treating Hyderabad as another Zone is challenged, SC validated it because it is treated as Free Zone, saying "in capital all eligible officers should get opportunity". Unfortunately this view was against the Constitutional provisions under 371 D.

.Then the court said: "we, however, visualize that the State as a whole may consist of five or six divisions, the twin cities including the cantonment being constituted into a separate division. –GS Singhvi, J." What is the basis for this kind of view?

.Contradictory stand of state: The State Government and Commissioner of Police presented consistent stand that Hyderabad City Police has been treated as Free Zone and the vacancies in City Police are notified separately. At the end, state changed the stand and said there was no free zone. "Contrary stand taken by the State afterwards is inexplicable and is liable to be discarded", said SC.

Dubious role of state: in Supreme Court, the state argued: Exclusion clause contained in paragraph 14(f) could operate only if a separate cadre had been carved out for Hyderabad City and submitted that in the absence of any recruitment having been made for Hyderabad City Police, the Full Bench rightly treated the Inspectors of Police working in Hyderabad City Police establishment as belonging to Zone VI in the Zonal cadre (Supreme Court has observed this as strange change of stand by state)

The Supreme Court has held:.....for the sake of convenience, Hyderabad was described as Zone VII or free zone" (in the advertisement, 1985, 1991, 1994) and because appointments were made by Commissioner of Police). The SC judgment is based on advertisements, and support of state in its counters, though it was changed later. The person who represented the state in Supreme Court has served the interests of Andhra and deliberately ignored the justice factor for Telangana. The court ignored the spirit behind safeguards and unfortunately it has validated the wrongful practice of

Seemandhra rulers in AP.

The Supreme Court has unfortunately ignored the socio-economic backdrop of Telangana. The Supreme Court (in *Kami Reddy V. State of A.P.* AIR 1988 SC 1626) observed that reasonableness or otherwise of the restrictions imposed by the Regulation has to be tested with reference to socio-economic landscape in the backdrop of within the Regulation was made. The Judgment has totally ignored it in Hyderabad case.

Besides blocking the Union's promise to form Telangana, the then Chief Minister (Rajsekhar Reddy) deliberately chose an Advocate who did not belong to state to represent the State, who did not bring relevant issues before SC which led to a wrong conclusion on Hyderabad free zone. Strong Andhra lobbyists & strategic CM have misled the institutions to do injustice to Telangana.

The Political vacuum was created by 1) Clever Andhra leaders, both Congress and TDP who diverted resources, 2) Telangana ministers of those parties remained mute spectators, they lacked in commitment 3) Corrupt Bureaucracy who also supported corrupt Andhra political leaders 4) Telangana bureaucrats- less in number and very few with commitment, some saleable, or silent suffering minority in every office.

The Constitution provided redress to Interstate river water disputes only based on the representation by the States. If state chose to ignore the interests of minority like Telangana, the people of Telangana have no other place to go for justice. There was no concrete mechanism for intra-state river water allocation, or resolution, which left it totally to executive discretion which favoured Andhra at cost of Telangana for decades. Thus there is no solution for deprivation of Telangana by diversion of rivers, within AP under the Constitution.

Ultimately people are victimized by both Andhra and Telangana leaders. Why should they suffer because of these politicians? why not their identity as distinct state as before 1956 is restored? It is not going to be a small state, a fairly big state, viable and resourceful.

Hyderabad as a capital is not viable for many distant districts in AP. Concentration of so called development in Hyderabad not benefitted Telangana, even in generating employment for them. Hyderabad alone should not have been the center of development among 23 districts. There should have been decentralization, by creating other cities which could be capable of accommodating another capital.

Real minority in Hyderabad is Telangana people. Old city has driven out the Hindus. Then new city was dominated by Andhras. Andhra houses in Hyderabad prohibited Telangana tenants. Telangana is insecure in Andhra dominated Hyderabad and thus Hyderabad should not remain as common capital for a decade.

Demand for self-rule and autonomy for Telangana is a genuine and democratic demand. In fact the autonomous council is a better answer to separatist demands, eg. J&K and North-east. The decentralization is federal character, and essential for a vast country like India. Giving Telangana state facilitates decentralization and promotes federal character. It also answers the need for self-rule or autonomy.

If Telangana is formed there is scope of Telugu people tolerating each other as equal citizens of the nation, as they need not depend upon each other, they can be friends after disappearances of animosities. There will be a huge scope for all resources of ten districts to be used within the ten districts. Both Andhra and Telangana states will be rich and there is a wide scope for harmony and brotherhood among separated brothers.

Telangana needs water for drinking and irrigation which was denied so far Water disputes are common and need to be tackled either between AP and other states or Andhra, Telangana and other states. When two hostile countries can share water of international rivers, it is not impossible for two Telugu states to share inter-state rivers. River water can be objectively divided and scientifically used to irrigate both states.

Division of the state will help decongestion of Hyderabad and decentralization of power and facilitate growth of other cities. It will help decentralization of urbanization and many destinations for migration will be created. Creating more resource centers and development centers in 23 districts is possible. It will increase the faith in Parliamentary democracy, credibility for promise in Parliament will increase.

Problems of extermism and communalism can be effectively tackled in two states because of convenient size compared to unwieldy size of Andhra Pradesh. In fact, Congress government believes that the development is to major answer to naxalism. Communalism is sponsored by treacherous politicians, for instance, the unseat a CM, the old city was set to flames of riots in 1979 and recently in 2010.

To say that Maoists gain strength in Telangana is a baseless argument, because it is common to either big or small state, combined or separated state. To say Islamic fundamentalism in old city will increase is meaningless which has nothing to do with separation. It depends on objective rule of parties and not the size of the state.

As each and every party, group and profession were vertically divided as Telangana and Andhra their animosities deepened. The mutual distrust will grow and might lead to several unnatural disturbances if Telangana is not given. It will caste doubts on democratic and non-violent process and strengthen non-democratic, violent and extremist forces.

Suppressing a demand for self rule and autonomy will lead to separatist tendencies and create atmosphere conducive for balkanization.

Giving Telangana state will strengthen India. The denial of autonomy is the root cause of separation. Federalism believes in distributions of sovereignty. Experience shows solution for problems in North-east, Jammu & Kashmir lie only in granting more autonomy and decentralization. By decentralization and devolution of more powers to viable groups, separatism can be effectively answered. Giving Telangana strengthens integrity of India.

All Agreements, Constitutional safeguards, Justice rendered by Supreme Court, Political alliances with manifesto commitment to Telangana..... all have failed. Even after all the parties agreed, Andhraites in all parties denied Telangana which is genuine, legitimate, democracies and constitutional demand.

And hence Telangana shouldn't be forced to live with Andhra against its interests and consent.

The state of Andhra Pradesh is the first linguistic state, which Ambedkar opposed as dangerous and which was not recommended by the First State Reorganization Commission. It is Andhra Pradesh which is failed first state giving way for two states.

Language of Telugu can unite the people together. But that need not happen only in one state where the scope for exploitation was established and proved all these years.

With sincere thanks to the Government of Manmohan Singh Jee, I wish this will go a long way and help in correction of injustice that were heaped against Telangana.

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (VIZIANAGARAM): I would like to express my views on an important and highly significant subject of division of State of Andhra Pradesh into Telegana and Residual Andhra (Known as Seemandhra).

At the very outset, I would like to respectfully submit that I come from North Coastal Andhra Pradesh, where there is, like in the rest of Andhra and Rayalaseema regions, an overwhelming sentiment for keeping Andhra Pradesh united. Even purely on a rational basis, in my sincere opinion too, the desirable option is to keep to Andhra Pradesh united. There is a strong sentiment of the people of Telangana region. Then, there is equally, if not greater sentiment in the other two regions to keep the state united. It is important to note that before the formation of Andhra Pradesh, resolutions in the respective legislative assemblies of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad state were obtained. The people of Andhra region genuinely believe that division of the state at this stage will entail a huge loss to them.

I held discussions on this important subject with a cross section of political leaders and intellectuals to elicit their views on what is the best course of action under the existing circumstances. I respectfully place below the gist of those deliberations for your consideration.

Fundamentally, it is important to briefly understand what the whole issue is about. Andhra Pradesh presently is bigger than Germany, the biggest of the West European countries and has been in existence for over 57 years. The issue is therefore very sensitive dealing with the lives of over 8.40 crore people.

Honestly speaking, the ongoing agitation for a separate Telangana state is not an issue connected with development of the region for it has been set at rest by the findings of the Justice Sri Krishna Committee which has, through unimpeachable empirical data collected from Government documents, established beyond all possible doubt that the Telangana region had indeed accounted for a lion's share of the incremental growth and development (in all the three segments of economy viz agriculture, industry and services sectors) that has taken place in Andhra Pradesh post its formation in November 1956.

The Sri Krishna Committee has established through authentic data that there is absolutely no merit in the argument that injustice has been done to Telangana region in the fields of education, health care and irrigation. In all these areas, Telangana region has gained in comparison to the other regions namely, Andhra and Rayalaseema.

It is relevant to recall that the Sri Krishna Committee report observed "Subsequently, the state saw significant economic and social progress for over three decades. As a result, Andhra Pradesh today stands as one of the front runners among the progressive states in the country. Indeed, it could arguably be said that this very progress has led Telangana to revive the demand for a separate state in order to gain greater political space and to bridge more rapidly the remaining though diminishing disparities."

What then is the basis for demand for separate Telangana state?

The Telangana protagonists have started their demand for separate Telangana in the year 2001 on the ground of economic backwardness and injustice meted out to them in Irrigation and Government jobs. At this point, various scholars started peeping into the facts. When it was coming to the public knowledge that Telangana had indeed taken the lion's share of the incremental economic growth and development that has taken place post 1956, they have shifted the basis of their demand for separate Telangana state to self respect and self rule.

Unfortunately, the successive Governments in the State have failed to present the empirical data about the development of Telangana region to the people of that region. Instead most of the political parties, by their silence, promoted the feeling among the people of that region that they really suffered injustice in united Andhra Pradesh, while the facts are completely different.

However, there are some problems, which are genuine. The complaints of injustice in Government employment is apparently in respect of recruitments made through APPSC for senior positions; greater number of persons from Seemaandhra region have come out more successful than those from Telangana region. This happens in recruitments to IAS & IPS also, where recruitments are made by UPSC. The selection process does not depend on population of each state. It may sometimes so happen that large number of people is selected to IAS & IPS from small states. Same thing is happening with respect to recruitments to higher level jobs in the state through APPSC. The other complaint is about the percentage of Andhra employees in Secretariat and HODs. The next complaint is regarding positions like law officers of various Government departments, most of whom, according to them, are from Seemandhra region.

The other major visible problem is that there are fewer Chief Ministers from Telangana region because of higher percentage of population in Seemandhra region. The Chief Ministers from Seemandhra region have ruled the state for longer periods. For instance, during the last 57 years of State's existence, the CMs from Telangana region have ruled only for 10 years and this includes the four years term of Mr. J Vengal Rao; not many in Telangana region accept him as a Telangana person, as he migrated to that area after the formation of the State. It is also relevant to note that out of the 9 districts in coastal Andhra region, persons from 3 districts only became Chief Ministers. It is interesting to note, that on the other hand, there were Chief Ministers from each of the 4 districts of Rayalaseema and despite this, this region happens to be most backward region in the state.

The issue, therefore, is whether we can divide the State for these reasons. Can this stand to the judicial scrutiny? Article. 3 of Constitution of India empowers the Central Government to form new States. Nobody can oppose any decision taken by the Central Government in respect of future reorganization of states as long as it is in the larger public interest and has a rational basis like the creation of linguistic states on the basis of recommendations of the First States Reorganization Committee. The power vested in the Central Government under Article.3 of the Constitution of India is only an enabling power, the exercise of which has to conform to the principles of rationality, transparency and objectivity and the decision should be intelligible and must be capable of being applied in all similar cases.

While considering the demand for grant of separate statehood to Telangana, it is important to understand that while there are issues between Andhra and Telangana regions, the Andhra region itself is not a monolithic region. It comprises two distinct regions viz Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. There is a greater mistrust between the political leaders of these two sub-regions than the mistrust between the political leaders of Andhra and Telangana regions. It took a lot of statesmanship to bring together the political leaders of these two sub-regions onto one platform in 1936.

A lasting solution cannot be found to this issue unless the concerns of all the three regions viz Andhra, Telangana and Rayalseema regions are addressed properly. If the Central Government wants to divide the State, they have to address three major issues viz water sharing, revenue sharing and Hyderabad city.

Over the last 57 years, successive Government in the State havemost unimaginatively developed Hyderabad city not only as political capital of the city but also as the super Economy Powerhouse of the state, with about 70% of the state's manufacturing sector and about 95% of software business being located in Greater Hyderabad area. As Hyderabad hasbecome themost affluent city in the state, about 30% of the state's taxes are collected here only, although the city accounts for just 10% population. The other concerns are:

Large number of industrial investments that have come up in and around Hyderabad in the last 50 years were only because it happened to be the capital of Andhra Pradesh as a whole; otherwise, some of these investments would have been spread out among other regions of the State. For instance, the Central Government used the public sector as the main vehicle for the economic growth of the country till mid-1990s. Unfortunately, in case of Andhra Pradesh, 90% of these investments had come up in and around Hyderabad City, unlike in other states, where it was evenly spread out among all the regions. For example, the BHEL that was sanctioned to AP was located in Greater Hyderabad as against U.P. locating it in a remote place like Hardwar and Tamil Nadu locating in Trichy. When it comes to HAL, AP located it again in Hyderabad while Orissa located it in a tribal area called Koraput and Maharashtra located in Nashik. Same is the case with HMT, BDL, IDPL, ECIL, BEL, Midhani, NFC, DMRL, DLRL, DRDL, CCMB, IICT AND DRDO. With the result, the entire ancillarization also took place in and around Hyderabad.

More than 90% of the private sector investment came to Hyderabad essentially because of the existence of large Public sector units was from entrepreneurs from Andhra region, who were for decades before independence known for their entrepreneurship and business acumen. The same opportunity was open to everybody in the country; incidentally, only a few entrepreneurs from Telangana utilized the opportunity. There is a genuine apprehension among Andhra entrepreneurs that they will be victimized and threatened, besides causing substantial erosion in the value of their properties.

This was not the case, for instance, in the case of new States that were formed, viz. Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chattisgarh. As a result, Andhra and Rayalaseema region have essentially remained as agrarian districts. For example, out

of Rs. 55, 000 crores of Software turnover (domestic plus exports) from Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13, Hyderabad city itself accounted for Rs. 54,500 crores.

As Hyderabad was made the capital of Andhra Pradesh, a large number of persons from Andhra and Rayalseema regions have come to Hyderabad either as Government employees or as employees in the public sector. For many of their children and grandchildren, Hyderabad has become their home and they invested all their life savings in Hyderabad city, which otherwise they would have in Andhra Pradesh or Rayalseema region, had the capital of Andhra Pradesh been located in anyone of those region. These people would never have come to Hyderabad except for the fact that it became their capital. Where will these people go now? What will happen to their properties and jobs of their children?

There will be major problem in locating a new capital and finding enough resources to establish new capital. The Rayalseema people want it to be located in Rayalaseema region. It is pertinent to note that the capital of Andhra State in 1953 was Kurnool which is a part of Rayalaseema region. Now, the people from Andhra region will be in no mood for locating the capital in Rayalaseema region, for the lessons they have learnt. Availability of adequate land to build a capital will be a major issue, given the fact that the land prices in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions have escalated by more than 500% in the last ten years.

As mentioned above, Hyderabad city alone accounts for more than 30% of States own revenues. If the state is divided, naturally Andhra and Rayalaseema region would suffer because of lack of funds at a time when they have to spend huge money on creating a new capital, infrastructure etc. Even assuming that the Central Government comes forward to meet the expenditure for creation of new capital city and infrastructure as indicated above, there will still be deficit in revenues.

The last but very important concern that the people of Andhra region have is about the sharing of the waters particularly of the Krishna and Godavari rivers. Four major irrigation projects were constructed on Krishna, Godavari and Peena rivers in 1850s by the then British Government. After independence, the Nagarjunasagar Project was implemented in Andhra Pradesh with defined water allotments to both Andhra and Telangana regions. The releases are going on smoothly for the last 18 years. However, given the experience of upper riparian states not releasing the allotted water to tail end states like us in the years of rainfall deficit, these projects are facing huge problem. With the proposed division of the state, the problems will be multiplied in proportions unheard of. There is a genuine concern that all important irrigation projects in Andhra region will be starved of water. This can be overcome by following the formula enunciated by the Bachawat Committee among various states on the principle " first in use, first in right". Following this, Andhra region has to be assured the same quantum of water even after the partition of the state. Mere allotment also does not help. What is important is the constitution of a Inter-state Judicial body to oversee the release of river waters in proportion of allocation for respective projects. The minimum assurance that the people of Andhra region require is that they will get the same quantum of water which they have been getting in the last 50 years or so. This is very important because, a large number of people even in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions, as in the case of Telangana, depend on agriculture. The Central Government therefore has to immediately take up the Polavaram project as a national project besides providing enough funds for completion of projects under implementation in the interests of the farmers of Andhra region.

So, by all counts, division of the state is an extremely complex problem. If the state has to be divided, the Central Government has to take the responsibility to promote institutions like IITs, IIMs, National Schools of Law, Central University and other institutions of Higher learning in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions separately. They also have to create infrastructure like new international airports, software parks and other industrial townships and also ensure that their Navaratna units will undertake their future expansions in SeemaAndhra regions till the deficit is met. The Central Government may have to give a huge Special Fund for construction of new capital, which may run into several thousands of crores or rupees. Water becomes very crucial. They have to create a legal framework which assures Andhra and Rayalaseema regions of their continuing to get the same level of water for their irrigation projects as what they were getting over the last 57 years. Not only that they need even assurance for release of water. Therefore, the Central Government has to allocate annually out of the Central taxes an additional amount that will bring them on par with Telangana state with Hyderabad on a pro-rata basis. The Central Government has to make special allocations to Andhra and Rayalaseema regions from the Central revenues at least for a period of 10 years i.e. till they start getting revenues in proportion of their population in comparison to Telangana region with Hyderabad included therein.

I respectfully submit that I have gone about the task as objectively as possible keeping the interests of all the regions in my mind. Taking in to account the pros and cons, I am of the opinion that it is desirable to keep the state united.

ओशी महेन्द्रसिंह पी. चौहान (साबरकांठ): तेलंगाना अलग राज्य की स्थापना हेतु भाजपा पहले से ही कमीटिड है और आज हम हमारे पुराने वादों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन सीमांध्र क्षेत्र को अन्याय न हो इसका भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। बाकी आंध्र का भी विकास के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयास करने चाहिए।

* Speech was laid on the Table

ओ.किरीट प्रेमजीभाई सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम): मैं तेलंगाना अलग राज्य के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ-साथ मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि, कांग्रेस ने जिस तरह से तेलंगाना राज्य निर्माण को आनेवाले चुनाव के लिए चोट बैंक का मुद्दा बनाया है, वह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और यह रवैया भारत के संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता के लिए भी खतरा है।

तेलंगाना राज्य का निर्माण फिले कई सालों से चल रहा है और नया राज्य बनना चाहिए यह हमारी मांग है। परंतु साथ-साथ सीमांध्र राज्य के निर्माण के लिए पैकेज देना चाहिए और सीमांध्र राज्य की नयी राजधानी निर्माण एवं केन्द्रीय संस्थानों के लिए ठोस प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

* Speech was laid on the Table

ओशी अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर): हमें निम्नांकित ले करने की अनुमति दें ।

" तेलंगाणा का समर्थन है, लेकिन सीमाधु के हितों की भी रक्षा हो । "

* Speech was laid on the Table

* DR. G. VIVEKANAND (PEDDAPALLY): Nehru said Natkat Ladka Masoom Ladki. He was right. Despite 1st SRC recommending against the merger, Andhra was merged into Telangana. The Gentlemen's agreement, Mulki rules and three safeguards for 'Telangana' people were flouted and Telangana was discriminated against.

When Nagarjuna Sagar dam was envisaged, it was envisaged that water would be distributed equally to both regions – 10 lakh acres.

However, Dr. Rao changed designs and today the irrigated area in Seemandhra is more than in Telangana. It has gone upto 15 lakhs in Andhra reduced in T to 7 lakh acres. The Bachawat awarded 811 TMC to Andhra Pradesh, 298 TMC to 'Telangana'. Projects without CWC sanction were constructed in Seemandhra with an alibi of surplus waters and projects in 'Telangana' were ignored. An attempt to usurp an allocated 298 TMC has begun and the Seemandhra are apprehensive that division of the State will halve their efforts to enrich themselves at the cost of Telangana.

Mulki Rules were flouted and when Supreme Court upheld the Mulki rules, Seemandhras launched Jai Andhra agitations and ensured that their safeguards were scrapped.

However, the Presidential Order of 1975 to protect employment opportunities were flouted and as per the Commission appointed by NT Rama Rao 59,000 jobs which were due to 'Telangana' were taken by Seemandhra.

Singareni collieries mined 55 million tones of coal. Thermal projects require coal and water. 'Telangana' has Godavari water and Singareni coal. But Seemandhra set up 1700 mega watt Thermal project in Vijayawada and 600 watts in Cuddapah and 1500 watts at Singareni. We lost 10,000 jobs and are now a power deficit State despite resources availability in Telangana.

* Speech was laid on the Table

Despite losing jobs which were due to us, we are now have the ignominy of having to pay Pensions as per the GOM recommendations of Pensions based on population rather than on nationality.

There was a demand that a High Court should be established in Guntur for several years. I would request the House to accept their demand and initiate steps to set up the High Court in Guntur immediately.

There is an impression that Hyderabad is developed by Seemandhra. Before merger, Hyderabad had their own Secretariat, the High Court, the Railway Station, the Electricity Company, the Deccan aviation etc. and the most important and valuable asset was its culture. Hyderabad warmth, courtesies and cosmopolitan culture attracted people from all over the country. The Srikrishna Commission confirmed that 78 out of 97 inhabitants in Hyderabad during the last decade were from outside. Srikrishna also confirmed that only 7% of Hyderabad population are from Seemandhra.

There was an inquiry by CBI into Emmar land issue. Due to 78 illegal allotments made, only one belonged to 'Telangana' vindicating our assertion of discrimination in all fields including corruption. Seemandhra was ruled for 52 out of 58 years where is the question of justice to Seemandhra? It should actually be the other way round.

In 2000, when Shri Advani was the Home Minister, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Re-organisation Bills were introduced and passed in the Parliament.

Pepper spray incident clearly shows what kind of suppression to 'Telangana' people have been living in? They sacrificed 1600 lives to achieve separation and Seemandhra MPs say that 'Telangana' wanted to assault them. This is a mockery of democracy and all parties irrespective of their affiliation on this 'Telangana' issue should condemn this pepper spray in no uncertain terms so that the prestige and honour of 'Parliament' is protected.

Thanks Mrs Sonia Gandhi in helping to pass the Seemandhra this Bill. (ends)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKAER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Formation of Telangana State

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 29, *for* "Khammam", *substitute* "Khammam (but excluding the revenue villages in the Mandals specified in G.O. Ms. No. 111 Irrigation & CAD (LA-IV-R&R-I) Department, dated the 27th June, 2005 and the revenue villages of Bhurgampadu, Seetharamanagaram and Kondreka in Bhurgampadu Mandal)". (1)

(Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you want to take part in it, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Go back to your seats. Whatever you say in the Well, will not be taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Madam, this is not the way to proceed to pass the Bill for creation of State. This is against the federal principles and State autonomy. In protest, we are walking out.

15.24 hrs

At this stage, Shri T.R. Baalu and some other

hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 5 Hyderabad to be common capital for

the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy to move Amendment Nos. 39 and 40.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam, I beg to move:-

Page 2, line 37,--

for "for such period not exceeding 10 years."

substitute "till the new capital for the State of Andhra Pradesh is ready".

(39)

Page 2, line 38,--

for "After expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1)"

substitute "After the new capital for the State of Andhra Pradesh is ready".

(40)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 39 and 40 to Clause 5 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, I want division... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, in my opinion the Division is being unnecessarily claimed. Therefore, under proviso to sub-rule (3) of the Rule 367, I am going to direct the Members who are for 'Aye' and those who are for 'No' to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, I shall declare the determination of the House. Members who are not in their places will not be considered for the purpose of the count.

Hon. Members who are for 'Aye' may rise in their places. Yes, all those who are for 'Ayes', please rise in their places.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, for Division, I have called for a count.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, I want a Division. Under no rule can you waive the Division? I want a Division.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members who are not in their places will not be considered for the purpose of the count. Hon. Members, I am saying it again. I am saying it again that if you are not in your place, you will not be considered for the purpose of the count. So, if you want to be counted, please go back to your place.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, those who are for 'No' may rise in their places.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, "Noes" are more than "Ayes".

Ayes 29; Noes 230.

The motion was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, are you moving your Amendment No.44?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 35 to 43,-	
<i>substitute</i>	"5. (1) On and from the appointed day, the city of Hyderabad in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be the capital of the State of Telangana and Khairatabad revenue mandal area in the city of Hyderabad shall be the interim capital of the State of Andhra Pradesh for a period not exceeding two years. (2) After expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1) Hyderabad shall be the sole capital of the State of Telangana and there shall be a new capital for the State of Andhra Pradesh." (44)

Madam, I request you to kindly give me 30 seconds to explain as to why I am moving this amendment. And, that is because, Madam, there is no precedent in the whole of the country wherein one capital is located in the other State capital. This is an obnoxious experiment done by the Government. Constitutionally, it is not acceptable. ... (Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, let me point out to you that Hyderabad is a part of Telangana. You are creating a common capital of Andhra Pradesh in Hyderabad, and that too is GHMC area. I do not know where is the self-esteem of Telangana Congress leaders, who are accepting such an obnoxious proposal wherein Hyderabad will be destroyed forever, Madam Speaker. I would ask for a division at the appropriate time. Thank you. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment No.44 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, I want a division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am of the opinion that the division is being unnecessarily claimed. Therefore, under proviso of the sub-Rule (3) of the Rule 367, I am going to direct the Members, who are for 'Aye' and those who are for 'No'

to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, I shall declare the determination of the House. Members, who are not in their places, will not be considered for the purpose of count.

Hon. Members, those who are for 'Aye', may rise in their places. All right.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, those who are for 'No' may rise in their places.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I find "Ayes" 6; "Noes" 235.

The amendment is negatived.

The amendment was put and negatived.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 6 Expert Committee for setting up a capital for Andhra Pradesh

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 3, for "forty-five days", substitute "six months". (2)

(Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 7 Governor of existing state of Andhra

Pradesh to be common Governor

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 7, -

for "for such period as may be determined by the President".

substitute 'till the new capital for the State of Andhra Pradesh is ready.'."

While moving the amendment, I protest against the way you are counting the heads asking us to stand up. We are not sheep. There is a button in front of us. If we want, we are asking for division on the amendments. This is not the way you deal with amendments. You cannot just count the head by asking us to stand up. We are not sheep. â€¡ (Interruptions)

It was the wrong way in which you introduced the Bill. Again, this is happening. Please do it in a proper, constitutional way

to pass the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)

I want a division and not the head count. In the same wrong way the Bill was introduced and you are again doing the same thing. This should not happen in the House. This is setting a wrong precedent for posterity. We are opposed to division of Andhra Pradesh. We are opposed to division of any State. It violates the principle of linguistic State. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: As far as voting on this amendment is concerned, nothing is violated.

...(*Interruptions*)

15.37 hrs

At this stage, Shri Sharad Yadav and some other

hon. Members left the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Andhra Pradesh was created to have one State for Telugu people. Now, on what basis are you dividing the same State? Are you destroying the basis of linguistic State? That is why, we wanted a discussion. You finished the discussion. Now you are taking head count on amendments. This is not the way it should be done. Have a proper debate and decide on these amendments according to rules, not according to whatever that anybody may tell you....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is that amendment No.41, moved by Shri Saugata Roy, be adopted.

The amendment was put and negatived.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I want a division....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Saugata Roy, this is perfectly under the rule. It is under Sub-rule (3) of Rule 367. It is not outside the rule; it is within the rule.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know. But, this is within the rules.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : This is not the way. They are advising you wrongly. We are not sheep that heads be counted. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is an Amendment No. 45 to Clause 7 to be moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD) : Yes. I beg to move:

Page 3, *for* lines 5 to 7,--

substitute "On and from the appointed day, the Governor of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be the Governor for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and there shall be separate Governor for the State of Telangana." (45)

Madam Speaker, nowhere in the Constitution of ours, in the last 66 years, has there been a common Governor for two States. There has been a Governor Incharge of another States. So, this is *ultra vires*. This is unconstitutional. You are creating a super Governor. Why can the people of Telangana not have their own Governor? Why can you not trust the people of Telangana? ...(*Interruptions*)

Why do you not trust the people who are going to govern Telangana? How can you have one Governor for two States? Therefore, I move this amendment and ask for a division on this amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)

15.41 hrs

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary

went back to his seat.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will put the amendment moved by Shri Owaisi to the vote of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, I want a division. Let there be a headcount. ...(Interruptions)

15.42 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary
came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have a headcount.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3, for lines 5 to 7,--

substitute "On and from the appointed day, the Governor of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be the Governor for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and there shall be separate Governor for the State of Telangana.". (45)

Now, those in favour will please rise in their placesâ€”

Now, those against will please rise in their placesâ€”

I see a large number against. Ayes: 24; Noes 169. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 8 Responsibility of Governor to protect

residents of common capital of Hyderabad

MADAM SPEAKER: There is an Amendment No. 42 to Clause 8 to be moved by Prof. Saugata Roy. Are you moving your amendment?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 8 to 11,â€”

substitute â€” "8. (1) The responsibility of the Governor shall consist of looking after law". (42)

Madam, while moving the amendment, I may again mention Rule 367(3)(a) which reads:

"If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared."

Then, the issue should be put to question. Now, we are challenging your determination. That is why, we want vote count. As it is, our party is opposed to the division of Andhra Pradesh. It will create fissiparous tendencies throughout the country, demand for more States. What is happening today is inimical to the interest of India. The idea that is India is being challenged by the present Government by getting to divide one of the biggest States. ...(*Interruptions*)

You shut up. ...(*Interruptions*)

The oneness of India is being challenged. That is why, Madam, I move my amendment.

15.44 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary
went back to his seat*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3, lines 8 to 11,â€”

substitute â€” "8. (1) The responsibility of the Governor shall consist
of looking after law".

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, we want Division. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : No, Madam, we want Division. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, we will take a count. .

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, in my opinion, the Division is being unnecessarily claimed. Therefore, under proviso of sub-rule 3 of Rule 367, I am going to direct the Members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, I shall declare the determination of the House. The Members who are not in their places will not be considered for the purpose of a count.

...(*Interruptions*)

15.46 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary came
and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, those in favour will please rise in their places. All right.

Those against may please rise in their placesâ€”

"Noes" are more than "Ayes".

The motion was negatived.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

Those in favour may please say "Ayes". Those against may please say "Noes".

Ayes – 169; Noes – Nil.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill.

...(*Interruptions*)

and Assembly Constituencies

Amendments made:

Page 4, line 29, for "15", substitute "15.(1)". (3)

Page 4, after line 31, insertâ€”

"(2) The Election Commission may conduct the elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per the allocation of seats specified in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008 as amended by this Act.". (4)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Provisions as to Legislative Assemblies

Amendments made:

Page 4, omit lines 42 to 45. (5)

Page 5, for lines 1 to 7, substituteâ€”

'(2) In the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, under the heading "I. STATES:"â€”

(a) for entry 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:â€”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"1. Andhra Pradesh	294	39	15	175	29	7".

(b) entries 25 to 28 shall be renumbered as entries 26 to 29 respectively;

(c) after entry 24, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:â€”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"25. Telangana	--	--	--	119	19	12".

(6)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 7 to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 7 to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

New Clause 17A Representation of the Anglo Indian community.

Amendment made:

Page 5, after line 7, insert—

"17A. Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Governor of the State may nominate one member each to the Legislative Assemblies of the successor States to give representation to the Anglo-Indian community in accordance with article 333 of the Constitution." (7)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new clause 17A be added to the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New clause 17A was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 18 Allocation of sitting members

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 13, *omit* "provisional". (8)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 Composition of provisional Legislative

Assembly of Telangana

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Clause 19 is dropped from the Bill.

Clause 20 Duration of Legislative Assemblies

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 40, *omit* "provisional". (9)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Amendments made:

Page 5, *for* lines 44 to 48, *substitute* "€"

"21. (1) The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the Speaker of that Assembly on and from that day and the members of that Assembly shall choose from amongst the members of the Assembly, a member to be the Deputy Speaker of that Assembly.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall become the

Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the successor State of Telangana and until the Speaker is chosen by that Assembly, the duties of the office of the Speaker shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker so appointed.

(3) The rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh as in force immediately before the appointed day shall, until rules are made under clause (1) of article 208, be the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Assembly of Telangana, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker thereof." (10)

Page 6, *omit* lines 1 to 3. (11)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

**Clause 23 Provisional Legislative Council
for successor states**

Amendment made:

Page 6, <i>for</i> lines 10 to 18, <i>substitute</i> "22. (1) There shall be constituted a Legislative Council for each of the successor States consisting of not more than 50 members in the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh and 40 members in the Legislative Council of Telangana in accordance with the provisions contained in article 169 of the Constitution.	Legislative Council for successor States.
(2) The existing Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to have been constituted as two Legislative Councils of the successor States and the	

existing members shall be allotted to the Councils as specified in the Fourth Schedule." . (12)	
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(Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 Legislative Council for successor states

Amendment made:

Page 6, for lines 19 and 20, substitute“ "23. (1) On and from the appointed day, there shall be 50 seats in the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh and 40 seats in the Legislative Council of Telangana, respectively." . (13) MADAM SPEAKER: The question is: "That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill." <i>The motion was adopted.</i> <i>Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.</i>	Provisions as to Legislative Councils.
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Clause 25 Amendment of Delimitation of

Council constituencies order

Amendment made:

Page 6, for lines 39 and 40, substitute—	Amendment
"24. (1) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Order, 2006 shall stand amended as directed in Part I of the Third Schedule.	of Delimitation of Council Constituencies Order.
(2) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Telangana) Order, 2014, as specified in Part II of the Third Schedule shall apply to the successor State of Telangana.	
(3) The Central Government may, in consultation with the successor States of Andhra Pradesh or as the case may be, Telangana, by notification in the Official Gazette amend the Third Schedule." (14)	

(Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 Chairman

Amendment made:

Page 7, for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

"25. (1) The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Chairman of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the Chairman of that Council on and from that day and the members of that Council shall choose from amongst the members of the Council, a member to be the Deputy Chairman of that Council.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall become the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the successor State of Telangana and until the Chairman is chosen by that Council, the duties of the office of the Chairman shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman so appointed.

(3) The rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh as in force immediately before the appointed day shall, until rules are made under clause (1) of article 208, be the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Council of Telangana, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman thereof." (15)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 Delimitation of constituencies

Amendment made:

Page 7, for lines 5 and 6, substituteâ€œ

"26. (1) Subject to the provisions contained in article 170 of the Constitution and without prejudice to section 15 of this Act, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh

and Telangana shall be increased from 175 and 119 to 225 and 153 respectively, and delimitation of the constituencies may be determined by the Election Commission in the manner hereinafter providedâ€œ". (16)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill. "

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32 High Court of Andhra Pradesh

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, are you moving your Amendment No. 46 to Clause 32?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : I beg to move:

Page 8, for lines 32 to 35,â€œ

substitute "32. (1) On and from the appointed day, there shall be a separate High Court for the State of Telangana (hereinafter referred to as the High Court of Hyderabad) and the existing High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh shall become the High Court for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh (hereinafter referred to as the Andhra Pradesh High Court)". (46)

Madam, the reason being that there is a virtual divide between the Bar and Bench on regional lines and the riser State should have their own High Court. It is very unfortunate that the Government which is creating a Telangana State is not creating a Telangana High Court. What will happen to the aspiring Advocates of Telangana region? Why cannot the Government create this? It is the job of the Executive to create a High Court and giving of Judges is the job of Judiciary. By not doing this, you are giving a truncated Telangana which will have an adverse effect on all the budding lawyers of Telangana. Madam Speaker, tomorrow the lawyers will be moving the writs in the court. For every small moving, stay will be given. It is in the fitness of things that the Government accept my Amendment and create a separate Telangana High Court for the State of Telangana.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment 46 to Clause 32 moved by Shri Asadudin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

" That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

Clause 33 Judges of the Andhra Pradesh High Court

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, are you moving your Amendment NO. 47 to Clause 33?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : I beg to move:

Page 9, for lines 1 to 8,â€”

substitute "33. (1) Such of the Judges of the existing Andhra Pradesh High Court holding office immediately before the date of establishment of the High Court of Hyderabad (Telangana), as may be determined by the President, shall, from that date, cease to be Judges of the Andhra Pradesh High Court at Hyderabad and become Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the High Court of Hyderabad (Telangana).

(2) The persons who by virtue of sub-section (1) become Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the High Court of Hyderabad (Telangana) shall, except in 2 the case where any such person is appointed to be the Chief Justice of that High Court, rank in that Court according to the priority of their respective appointments as Judges of the Andhra Pradesh High Court before the appointed date." (47)

Madam, The judges of Andhra Pradesh have to be allotted to the respective High Courts of Hyderabad on the basis of nativity. If you are not creating the High Court, if you do not allot judges on the basis of nativity, you are not ensuring fairplay with the people of Telangana. That is why, I accept and hope that for fairplay and for justice to be done, let this Amendment of mine be accepted. I am asking for head count. You have not accepted the head count in the last Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment 47 to Clause 33 moved by Shri Asadudin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

" That clause 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 47 Distribution of Revenue

Amendment made:

Page 11 for lines 42 to 44, *substitute*â€”

'Provided that on the appointed day, the President shall make a reference to the Fourteenth Finance Commission to take into account the resources available to the successor States and make separate awards for each of the successor States.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Central Government may, having regard to the resources

available to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, make appropriate grants and also ensure that adequate benefits and incentives in the form of special development package are given to the backward areas of that State.

(3) the Central Government shall, while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalseema and north coastal regions of that State." (17)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, are you moving your Amendment No. 43 to Clause 47?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I beg to move:

Page 11, line 41, *omit* "and other parameters". (43)

I am moving my Amendment but I want to reiterate that we are against the Division of Andhra Pradesh. It will rise to fissiparous tendencies and will destroy the basis of linguistic States. This is being done only for the political advantage of the Congress Party and it is leading to tremendous civil strife. Madam, I again demand that under Rule 367(3), you allow division on my Amendment.

16.00 hrs.

It is not very significant. But I want to establish a democratic precedence in the House. You cannot use Rule 367(2) to over-rule Rule 367(3) where if your opinion is challenged, you will have to clear the Lobby and ask for a division. Madam, while we are opposing whole-heartedly division of Andhra Pradesh for it will give rise to demand for more States and already it is creating civil strife throughout the country. Madam, I move my amendment because they say that the revenue will be distributed on the basis of population and other parameters. What are the other parameters? Who will decide? If you create a State which we are opposed to, the only criterion should be the population. The Government is keeping this in hand. I cannot agree with this process of revenue distribution. Madam, I move my amendment, again, I reiterate our Party's opposition to division of Andhra Pradesh.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 43 to Clause 47 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 47, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clause 49 Land and goods

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, are you moving your Amendment No. 48 to Clause 49?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I beg to move:

Page 12, *for* lines 11 to 29,â€”

substitute "49. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, all

land and all stores, articles and other goods belonging
to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall,â€”

(a) if within the transferred territory, pass to the
State of Telangana; or

(b) in any other case, remain the property of the

State of Andhra Pradesh:

Provided that properties (other than Andhra Pradesh Bhawan, New Delhi) situated outside the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio:

Provided further that in case of Andhra Pradesh Bhawan situated in New Delhi, the existing premises and the adjoining land shall be assigned to the State of Telangana and the Government of India shall allot land/buildings for the State Guest House of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh in New Delhi." (48)

Let me briefly say, when Hyderabad State was there before AP was formed, Hyderabad House was taken by the Government of India which is the most grandiose palace built on 8.79 acre. In lieu of that Hyderabad House, 19 acres of land was given to Hyderabad State. Now this Bill is saying that AP Bhawan and the land adjacent to Bahai House will go to the State of AP. Is it not an injustice with Telangana? Where are the voices of Telangana? You are doing a grave injustice to the people who have died for Telangana by keeping quiet over here. Some people of Congress want to become Chief Minister thereby bartering the whole assets of Telangana.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 48 to Clause 49 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : Let there be head count. Let the world know about it.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 50 to 54 were added to the Bill.

Clause 55 Public Debt

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 49 and 50 to Clause 55?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : I beg to move:

Page 14, for lines 10 to 13,â€

substitute "55. (1) All liabilities on account of Public Debt and Public Account of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned on the basis of project specific outcomes which have accrued to the successor States." (49)

Page 14, for lines 21 to 24,â€

substitute "(3) The liability on account of loan raised from any source and re-lent by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to such entities or any other project or scheme as may be specified by the Central Government and whose area of operation is confined to either of the successor States shall devolve on the respective States as specified in sub section (4)." (50)

It is absolutely absurd. No division can be based on population. That is why, ownership of projects has to go to successive States and outstanding debt and guarantee should be divided equally among the successive States. This division criterion is arbitrary. This is injustice to Telangana. Where will the liabilities and debts go? Who will pay for them? Why is the

Government accepting this injustice clause? I would request you once again to let the head count be there.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 49 and 50 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 55 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 56 to 59 were added to the Bill.

Clause 60 Pensions

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to move Amendment No.51.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 15, for lines 31 to 33, â€”

substitute "60. The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of pensions shall pass to or be apportioned between, the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of nativity of the pensioners in accordance with the provisions contained in the Eighth Schedule to this Act." (51)

Madam, between the two States on the basis of nativity, especially All India Service officers, government employees who have returned and are staying in Hyderabad are drawing their pension from Hyderabad Treasury. Therefore, we have suggested that pensioners should be divided between the two States on the basis of their nativity for locals, length of service in the areas of two States for non-locals. Madam Speaker, if this is not accepted, this will be a huge financial burden on the Telangana State. I am forewarning the people of Telangana that if this clause is amended, it will be a huge financial burden, it will be a huge burden on the people of Telangana because pensioners have to be divided on the basis of nativity.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.51 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 60 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 61 to 72 were added to the Bill.

Clause 73 Temporary provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits

Amendment made:

Page 18, line 7, for "89", *substitute* "88". (18)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 73, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 73, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 74 and 75 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 76 Continuance of facilities
in certain state institutions**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to move Amendment No.52.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 19, for lines 15 to 27, â€

substitute "76. The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, as the case may be, in respect of the institutions specified in the Tenth Schedule to this Act, located in the State, continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect, be less favourable to such people that what were being provided to them before the appointed day, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments; and upon expiring of the agreed period, the successor States shall take steps to form state-level institutions similar to the ones listed out in the Tenth Schedule of this Act with their own territories." (52)

Madam Speaker, institutes which are listed out in Tenth Schedule of the Bill are all state-level institutes. It will be in the fitness of things for both the successor States to have state-level institutes on the lines of existing institutes, and the need to continue with the state-level institutes as common facilities is only for a short period of time.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.52 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 76 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 76 was added to the Bill.

Clause 77 was added to the Bill.

Clause 78 Provisions relating to other services

Amendments made:

Page 20, line 1, after "is serving", insert "on substantive basis". (19)

Page 20, line 11, after "allotted for service, after" insert "consideration of option received by". (20)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to move Amendment No.53.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 20, for lines 9 to 24, â€

substitute "(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Central Government shall, by general or special order, determine the successor State to which every person referred to in sub-section (1) shall be finally allotted for service, after consideration of the opinion, nativity, domicile and seniority of the employees, and the date with effect from which such allotment shall take effect or be deemed to have taken effect." (53)

Madam Speaker, the reason I am moving this amendment is that if one looks at the Department of Personnel guidelines, allocation in the case of reorganization of a State, on its website it states as follows. The broad principle of allocation of state-cadre employees which *inter alia* include allocation by first option followed by domicile and lastly by inclusion of junior most personnel in the reverse order of seniority. If the number of posts allocated to successor States is more than the total number of optees and domicile, in order to fill up the balance posts, the employees lower down in the seniority position in the cadre are considered for allocation even against their options. Option once exercised by employee is not reversible. That is why, you are opening a can of worms. I plead with the Government to accept my amendment. You

do not know how many have given their lives for the cause of Telangana. Please, Madam Speaker, let the Government accept my amendment. Otherwise, there will be no end to this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.53 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 78, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 79 and 80 were added to the Bill.

Clause 81 Advisory Committees

Amendment made:

Page 21, *after* line 20, *insert*â€œ

"Provided that in case of disagreement or conflict of opinion, the decision of the Central Government shall be final:

Provided further that necessary guidelines as and when required shall be framed by the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Advisory Committee which shall be approved by the Central Government before such guidelines are issued.". (21)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 81, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 81, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 82 and 83 were added to the Bill.

Clause 84 Provisions as to state Public Service Commission

Amendment made:

Page 21, *for* lines 33 to 36, *substitute*â€œ

"(2) There shall be constituted a Public Service Commission in accordance with article 315 of the Constitution by the successor State of Telangana, and until such Commission is constituted, the Union Public Service Commission may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve the needs of the State of Telangana in terms clause (4) of that article.". (22)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, it is very unfortunate that the Government is creating a Public Service Commission for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, whereas for the State of Telangana, the Government is not creating a Public Service

Commission. The Government is saying that the UPSC will be responsible till the State of Telangana creates a Public Service Commission of its own. Why does the Government not create it now? Who is stopping it from creating it? The issue of Telangana is for justice and for employment of the local youth of Telangana. By not creating a separate Public Service Commission for Telangana, what message is it giving? Therefore, I move my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 21, for lines 33 to 36,â€”

Substitute "(2) A separate Public Service Commission shall be constituted in accordance with article 315 of the Constitution for the successor State of Telangana from the appointed day.". (54)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment no.54 to clause 84, moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 84, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 84, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 85 to 90 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 91 Polavaram Irrigation Project to
be a national project**

Amendment made:

Page 24, for lines 32 to 34, *substitute*â€”

"(3) The consent for Polavaram Irrigation Project shall be deemed to have been given by the successor State of Telangana.

(4) The Central Government shall execute the project and obtain all requisite clearances including environmental, forests, and rehabilitation and resettlement norms.". (23)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Project envisages diversion of 165 tmcft of water, by constructing a barrage across the River Pranahita tributary of Godavary River. The project envisages utilizing 25 tmcft of water from Godavary River at Sripath Sagar to irrigate a command area of 16.4 lakh hectares of drought-prone areas of seven districts of the State of Telangana. The Pranahita project also envisages provision of water to meet industrial and drinking water needs to Hyderabad Metropolitan area. The target is 2018. Hyderabad has no assured water. We require 16 tmcft of water. Where from water to Hyderabad come? The assured water is only one tmcft. Why can the Government not give Pranahita-Chevella project, a national status? What justice are they giving? It is giving Polavaram Project to rest of Andhra; what about Telangana? Why are the Ministers keeping quiet? Do they want to become Chief Ministers at the cost of the drinking water issue of Hyderabad? So, I move my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 24, for lines 28 to 34,â€”

substitute "91. (1) The Polavaram Irrigation Project and the

Pranahita-Chevella Irrigation Project are hereby declared to be national projects.

(2) It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the regulation and development of the Polavaram and Pranahita-Chevella Irrigation Projects for the purposes of irrigation.

(3) The Central Government shall execute these projects in consultation with the respective Governments of the successor States following all environmental, forests and rehabilitation and resettlement norms. (55)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment no.55 to clause 91, moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 91, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 91, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 92 and 93 were added to the Bill

**Clause 94 Measures for progress and
development of successor states**

Amendment made:

Page 25, line 2, *after* "successor States", *insert* "within a period of ten years from the appointed day". (24)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 94, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 94, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 95 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 96 Equal opportunities for quality
higher education to all students**

Amendment made:

Page 25, lines 19 and 20, *for* "shall continue for a period not exceeding ten years", *substitute* "in so far as it is provided under article 371D of the Constitution, shall continue as such for a period of ten years". (25)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 96, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 96, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 97 to 109 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

Amendment made:

THE SECOND SCHEDULE (See section 15)

AMENDMENTS TO THE DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 2008

In the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituency Order, 2008,--

1. In Schedule I,--

(i) for serial number 1 relating to Andhra Pradesh and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:--

Serial Number and Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of seats in the House as constituted on the basis of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 as amended from time to time			Number of seats in the House as subsequently constituted as per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008		
	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pradesh	"1. Andhra	42	6	2	25	4	1";

(ii) after serial number 24 relating to Tamil Nadu and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:--

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 "25. Telangana - - - 17 3 2";

(iii) serial numbers 25 to 28 shall be renumbered as serial numbers 26 to 29, respectively.

2. In Schedule II,--

(iv) for serial number 1 relating to Andhra Pradesh and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:--

Serial Number and Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of seats in the House as constituted on the basis of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 as amended from time to time			Number of seats in the House as subsequently constituted as per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008		
	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pradesh	"1. Andhra	42	6	2	25	4	1";

(v) after serial number 24 relating to Tamil Nadu and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:--

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 "25. Telangana - - - 17 3 2";

(vi) serial numbers 25 to 28 shall be renumbered as serial numbers 26 to 29, respectively.

3. For Schedule III, the following shall be substituted, namely:--

SCHEDULE - III

ANDHRA PRADESH

TABLE A - ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

Sl.No. & Name Extent of Assembly Constituencies

1 2

1. Ichchapuram Kanchili, Ichchapuram, Kaviti and Sompeta Mandals

1. Ichchapuram Kanchili, Ichchapuram, Kaviti and Sompeta Mandals.

2. **Palasa** Palasa, Mandasa and Vajrapukothuru Mandals.
3. **Tekkali** Nandigam, Tekkali, Santhabommali and Kotabommali Mandals.
4. **Pathapatnam** Pathapatnam, Meliaputti, L.N. Pet, Kothur and Hiramandalam Mandals.
5. **Srikakulam** Gara and Srikakulam Mandals.
6. **Amadalavalasa** Amadalavalasa, Ponduru, Sarubujili and Burja Mandals.
7. **Etcherla** G. Sigadam, Laveru, Ranastalam and Etcherla Mandals.
8. **Narasannapeta** Jalumuru, Narasannapeta, Saravakota and Polaki Mandals.
9. **Rajam (SC)** Vangara, Regidi Amadalavalasa, Rajam and Santhakaviti Mandals.
10. **Palakonda (ST)** Seethampeta, Bhamini, Palakonda and Veeraghattam Mandals.

2â€”DISTRICT: VIZIANAGARAM

11. **Kurupam (ST)** Kurupam, Gummalakshimpuram, Jiyammavalasa, Komarada and Garugubilli Mandals.
12. **Parvathipuram (SC)** Parvathipuram, Seethanagaram and Balijipeta Mandals.
13. **Salur (ST)** Salur, Pachipenta, Mentada and Makuva Mandals.
14. **Bobbili** Bobbili, Ramabhadrapuram, Badangi and Therlam Mandals.
15. **Cheepurupalli** Merakamudidam, Garividi, Cheepurupalli and Gurla Mandals.
16. **Gajapathinagaram** Gajapathinagaram, Bondapalli, Gantyada and Dattirajeru Mandals; and Vizinigiri, Thandrangi, Jannivalasa, Venne, Sasanapalli, Attada, Bheemasingi, Somayajulapalem, Lotlapalli, Mokhasa Kothavalasa, Kumaram and Annamrajupeeta villages of Jami Mandal.
17. **Nellimarla** Nellimarla, Pusapatirega, Denkada and Bhogapuram Mandals.
18. **Vizianagaram** Vizianagaram Mandal.
19. **Srungavarapukota** Srungavarapukota, Vepada, Lakkavarapukota and Kothavalasa Mandals; and Jami Mandal (Except 12 villages i.e. Vizinigiri, Thandrangi, Jannivalasa, Venne, Sasanapalli, Attada, Bheemasingi, Somayajulapalem, Lotlapalli, Mokhasa Kothavalasa, Kumaram and Annamrajupeeta).

3â€”DISTRICT : VISAKHAPATNAM

20. **Bhimili** Anandapuram, Padmanabham, Bheemunipatnam and Visakhapatnam Rural Mandals.
21. **Visakhapatnam East** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part) Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)â€”Ward No.1 to 11 and 53 to 55.
22. **Visakhapatnam South** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part) Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)â€”Ward No.12 to 34, 42 to 43 and 46 to 48.
23. **Visakhapatnam North** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part) Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)â€”Ward No.36 to 41, 44 to 45 and 49 to 52.
24. **Visakhapatnam West** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part) Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)â€”Ward No.35 and 56 to 71.
25. **Gajuwaka** Gajuwaka Mandal (Including Gajuwaka Municipality)
26. **Chodavaram** Chodavaram, Butchayyapeta, Ravikamatham and Rolugunta Mandals.
27. **Madugula** Madugula, Cheedikada, Devarapalle and K. Kotapadu Mandals.
28. **Araku Valley (ST)** Munchingiputtu, Pedabayalu, Dumbriguda, Araku Valley, Hukumpeta and Ananthagiri Mandals.
29. **Paderu (ST)** Paderu, G. Madugula, Chintapalle, Gudem Kotha Veedhi and Koyyuru Mandals.
30. **Anakapalle** Kasimkota and Anakapalle Mandals.
31. **Pendurthi** Pedagantyada (excluding areas included in Gajuwaka Municipality), Paravada, Sabbavaram and Pendurthi Mandals.
32. **Yelamanchili** Rambilli, Munagapaka, Atchutapuram and Yelamanchili Mandals.
33. **Payakaraopet (SC)** Kotauratla, Nakkapalle, Payakaraopeta and S. Rayavaram Mandals
34. **Narsipatnam** Nathavaram, Golugonda, Narsipatnam and Makavarapalem Mandals.

4â€”DISTRICT : EAST GODA ARI

35. **Tuni** Thondangi, Kotananduru and Tuni Mandals.
36. **Prathipadu** Sankhavaram, Prathipadu, Yeleswaram and Rowthulapudi Mandals.
37. **Pithapuram** Gollaprolu, Pithapuram and Kothapalle Mandals.
38. **Kakinada Rural** Karapa and Kakinada Rural Mandals. Kakinada Urban Mandal (Part) Kakinada Urban (M) (Part) Kakinada (M)â€”Ward No.66 to 70.
39. **Peddapuram** Samalkota and Peddapuram Mandals.
40. **Anaparthi** Pedapudi, Biccavolu, Rangampeta and Anaparthi Mandals.
41. **Kakinada City** Kakinada Urban Mandal (Part) Kakinada Urban (M) (Part) Kakinada (M)â€”Ward No.1 to 65.
42. **Ramachandrapuram** Kajuluru, Ramachandrapuram and Pamarru Mandals.
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43. **Mummidivaram** Polavaram, Mummidivaram, Thallarevu and Katrenikona Mandals.
44. **Amalapuram (SC)** Uppalaguptam, Allavaram and Amalapuram Mandals.
45. **Razole (SC)** Razole, Malikipuram and Sakhinetipalle Mandals. Mamidikuduru Mandal (Part) Mamidikuduru, Geddada, Edarada, Komarada, Magatapalle and Gogannamatham Villages.
46. **Gannavaram (SC)** P.Gannavaram, Ambajipeta and Ainavilli Mandals. Mamidikuduru Mandal (Part)

Pedapatnam, Appanapalle, Botlakurru Doddavaram, Pasarlapudi, Pedapatnam, Nagaram, Mogalikuturu, Makanapalem, Lutukurru, Pasarlapudilanka and Adurru Villages.

47. **Kothapeta** Ravulapalem, Kothapeta, Atreyapuram and Alamuru Mandals.
48. **Mandapeta** Mandapeta, Rayavaram and Kapileswarapuram Mandals.
49. **Rajanagaram** Rajanagaram, Seethanagaram and Korukonda Mandals.
50. **Rajahmundry City** Rajahmundry Urban Mandal (Part)
Rajahmundry (M Corp.) (Part)
Rajahmundry (M Corp.) - Ward No. 7 to 35 and 42 to 89.
51. **Rajahmundry Rural** Kadiam and Rajahmundry Rural Mandals.
Rajahmundry Urban Mandal (Part) Rajahmundry (M Corp.) (Part)
Rajahmundry (M Corp.) - Ward No.1 to 6, 36 to 41 and 90.
52. **Jaggampeta** Gokavaram, Jaggampeta, Gandepalle and Kirlampudi Mandals.
53. **Rampachodavaram (ST)** Maredumilli, Devipatnam, Y. Ramavaram, Addateegala, Gangavaram, Rampachodavaram and Rajavommangi Mandals.

5â€”DISTRICT : WEST GODAVARI

54. **Kovvur (SC)** Kovvur, Chagallu and Tallapudi Mandals.
55. **Nidadavole** Nidadavole, Undrajavaram and Peravali Mandals.
56. **Achanta** Penugonda, Achanta and Penumantra Mandals. Poduru Mandal (Part)
Kavitam, Jagannadhapuram, Pandithavilluru, Miniminchilipadu, Poduru, Pemmarajupolavaram and Gummaluru Villages.
57. **Palacole** Palacole and Yelamanchili Mandals. Poduru Mandal (Part)
Kommuchikkala, Vedangi, Jinnuru, Mattaparru, Penumadam, Ravipadu and Vaddiparru Villages.
58. **Narasapuram** Mogalthur and Narasapuram Mandals.
59. **Bhimavaram** Veeravasaram and Bhimavaram Mandals.
Bhimavaram (M+OG)
Bhimavaram (M) - Ward No. 1 to 27
China-Amiram (OG) (Part) - Ward No. 28
Rayalam (R) (OG) (Part) - Ward No. 29.
60. **idU** Kalla, Palacoderu, Undi and Akividu Mandals.

61. **Tanuku** Tanuku, Attili and Iragavaram Mandals.
62. **Tadepalligudem** Tadepalligudem and Pentapadu Mandals.
63. **Unguturu** Unguturu, Bhimadole, Nidamaru and Ganapavaram Mandals.
64. **Denduluru** Pedavegi, Pedapadu and Denduluru Mandals.
Eluru Mandal (Part).
Malkapuram, Chataparru, Jalipudi, Kattampudi, Madepalli, Manuru, Sreeparru, Kalakurru, Komatilanka, Gudivakalanka, Kokkirailanka, Pydichintapadu and Prathikolla lanka Villages.
65. **Eluru** Eluru Mandal (Part) Eluru (M) (Part)
Eluru (M) - Ward No. 1 to 28
Eluru Mandal (Part)
Eluru Mandal (OG) (Part)
Satrapadu (OG) - Ward No.29
Gavaravaram (OG) - Ward No.30
Tangellamudi (R) (OG) - Ward No.31
Komadavolu (OG) (Part) - Ward No.32
Eluru (R) (OG) (Part) - Ward No.33
Eluru Mandal (Part)
Chodimella, Sanivarapupeta, Eluru (Rural), Komadavole (Rural) and Ponangi Villages.
66. **Gopalapuram (SC)** Dwaraka Tirumala, Nallajerla, Devarapalli and Gopalapuram Mandals.
67. **Polavaram (ST)** Polavaram, Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli, Koyyalagudem and T.Narasapuram Mandals.
68. **Chintalapudi (SC)** Chintalapudi, Lingapalem, Kamavarapukota and Jangareddigudem Mandals.

6â€”DISTRICT : KRISHNA

69. **Tiruvuru (SC)** Vissannapet, Gampalagudem, Tiruvuru and A.Konduru Mandals.
70. **Nuzvid** Agiripalli, Chatraj, Musunuru and Nuzvid Mandals.
71. **Gannavaram** Bapulapadu, Gannavaram and Unguturu Mandals
Vijayawada (Rural) Mandal (Part) Ambapuram, Phiryadi Nainavaram, Pathapadu, Nunna, Enikepadu, Nidamanuru,
Done Atkuru, Gudavalli, Prasadampadu and Ramavarappadu Villages.
- idG** Gudlalleru, Gudivada and Nandivada Mandals.
73. **Kaikalur** Mandavalli, Kaikalur, Kaliindi and Mudinepalle Mandals.
74. **Pedana** Gudur, Pedana, Bantumilli and Kruthivennu Mandals.
75. **Machilipatnam** Machilipatnam Mandal.

- 76. Avanigadda** Challapalli, Mopidevi, Avanigadda, Nagayalanka, Koduru and Ghantasala Mandals.
- 77. Pamarru (SC)** Pamarru, Thottavalluru, Pamidimukkala, Movva and Pedaparupudi Mandals.
- 78. Penamaluru** Kankipadu, Uyyuru and Penamaluru Mandals.
- 79. Vijayawada West** Vijayawada Urban Mandal (Part)
Vijayawada Urban (M.Corp) (Part)
Vijayawada (M Corp.) - Ward No.1 to 13, 15 to 19, 75 and 76.
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- 80. Vijayawada Central** Vijayawada Urban Mandal (Part)
Vijayawada Urban (M.Corp) (Part)
Vijayawada (M Corp.) - Ward No.14, 20 to 31, 33 to 35, 42 to 44, 49, 77 and 78.
- 81. Vijayawada East** Vijayawada Urban Mandal (Part)
Vijayawada Urban (M.Corp) (Part)
Vijayawada (M Corp.) - Ward No. 32, 36 to 41, 45 to 48 and 50 to 74.
- 82. Mylavaram** Ibrahimpatnam, G.Konduru, Mylavaram and Reddigudem Mandals.
Vijayawada (Rural) Mandal(Part)
Kotturu, Tadepalle, Vemavaram, Shabada, Paidurupadu, Rayanapadu, Gollapudi and Jakkampudi Villages.
- 83. Nandigama (SC)** Kanchikacherla, Chandarlapadu and Veerullapadu Mandals.
Nandigama Mandal (Part)
Pedavaram, Thakkellapadu, Munagacherla, Latchapalem, Lingalapadu, Adivravulapadu, Chandapuram, Kethaveeruni Padu, Kanchela, Ithavaram, Ambarupeta, Nandigama, Satyavaram, Pallagiri and Raghavapuram Villages.
- 84. Jaggayyapeta** Vatsavai, Jaggayyapeta and Penuganchiprolu Mandals. Nandigama Mandal (Part) Magallu, Konduru, Ramireddipalle, Jonnalagadda, Konathamakuru, Torragudipadu, Damuluru, Somavaram, Rudravaram and Gollamudi Villages.

7 – DISTRICT : GUNTUR

- 85. Pedakurapadu** Bellamkonda, Atchampet, Krosuru, Amaravathi and Pedakurapadu Mandals.
- 86. Tadikonda (SC)** Tulluru, Tadikonda, Phirangipuram and Medikonduru Mandals.
- 87. Mangalagiri** Tadepalli, Mangalagiri and Duggirala Mandals.
- 88. Ponnuru** Ponnuru, Chebrolu and Pedakakani Mandals.
- 89. Vemuru (SC)** Vemuru, Kolluru, Tsundur, Bhattiprolu and Amarthaluru Mandals.
- 90. Repalle** Nizampatnam, Nagaram, Cherukupalli and Repalle Mandals.
- 91. Tenali** Kollipara and Tenali Mandals.
- 92. Bapatla** Bapatla, Pittalavanipalem and Karlapalem Mandals.
- 93. Prathipadu (SC)** Guntur Mandal (except M.Corp.)
Vatticherukuru, Prathipadu, Pedanandipadu and Kakumanu Mandals.
- 94. Guntur West** Guntur Mandal (Part)
Guntur (M. Corp) (Part)
Guntur (M Corp.) - Ward No.1 to 6 and 24 to 28.
- 95. Guntur East** Guntur Mandal (Part)
Guntur (M. Corp) (Part)
Guntur (M Corp.) - Ward No.7 to 23.
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96. Chilakaluripet Nadendla, Chilakaluripet and Edlapadu Mandals.

97. Narasaraopet Rompicherla and Narasaraopet Mandals.

98. Sattenapalle Sattenapalli, Rajupalem, Nekarikallu and Muppalla Mandals.

99. Vinukonda Bollapalli, Vinukonda, Nuzendla, Savalyapuram and Ipur Mandals.

100. Gurajala Gurajala, Dacheppalli, Piduguralla and Machavaram Mandals.

101. Macherla Macherla, Veldurthi, Durgi, Rentachintala and Karemudi Mandals.

8 – DISTRICT : PRAKASAM

102. Yerragondapalem (SC) Yerragondapalem and Pedda Araveedu, Pullalacheruvu, Tripuranthakam, Dornala and Peda Araveedu Mandals.

103. Darsi Donakonda, Kurichedu, Mundlamuru, Darsi and Thallur Mandals.

104. Parchur Yeddapanudi, Parchur, Karamchedu, Inkollu, Chinaganjam and Martur Mandals.

105. Addanki J. Panguluru, Addanki, Santhamaguluru, Ballikurava and

Korisapadu Mandals.

106. **Chirala** Chirala and Vetapalem Mandals.

107. **Santhanuthalapadu (SC)** Naguluppalapadu, Maddipadu, Chimakurthi and Santhanuthalapadu Mandals.

108. **Ongole** Ongole and Kothapatnam Mandals.

109. **Kandukur** Kandukur, Lingasamudram, Gudluru, Ulavapadu and Volivetivaripalem Mandals.

110. **Kondapi (SC)** Singarayakonda, Kondapi, Tangutur, Jarugumalli, Ponnaluru and Marripudi Mandals.

111. **Markapuram** Konakanamitla, Podili, Markapur and Tarlapadu Mandals.

112. **Giddalur** Bestavaripeta, Racherla, Giddalur, Komarolu, Cumbum and Ardhavedu Mandals.

113. **Kanigiri** Hanumanthunipadu, Chandrasekharapuram, Pamur, Veligandla, Pedacherlopalle and Kanigiri Mandals.

9 – DISTRICT : NELLORE

114. **Kavali** Kavali, Bogole, Allur and Dagadathi Mandals.

115. **Atmakur** Chejerla, Atmakur, Anumasamudrampeta, Marripadu, Sangam and Ananthasagaram Mandals.

116. **K r** Vidavalur, Kodavalur, Kovur, Buchireddipalem and Indukurpet Mandals.

117. **Nellore City** Nellore Mandal (Part)

Nellore Mandal (M+OG) (Part)

Nellore (M) - Ward No.1 to 15, 27, 28 and 31 to 44.

118. **Nellore Rural** Nellore Mandal (Part)

Golla Kandukur, Sajjapuram, Vellanti, Kandamur, Upputur, South Mopur, Mogallapalem, Mattempadu, Amancherla, Mannavarappadu, Mulumudi, Devarapalem, Pottapalem, Akkacheruvupadu, Ogurupadu, Ambapuram, Donthali, Bujja,

Buja Nellore (Rural), Kallurpalle (Rural), Kanuparthipadu, Allipuram (Rural), Gudipallipadu, Pedda, Cherukur, Chintareddipalem, Visavaviletipadu, Gundlapalem, Kakupalle-I, Kakupalle -II (Madaraja Gudur) and Penubarthi Villages.

Nellore Mandal (M+OG) (Part)

Nellore (M) - Ward No. 16 to 26, 29 and 30

Allipuram (OG) (Part) - Ward No. 45

Kallurpalle (OG) (Part) - Ward No. 46

Buja Buja Nellore (OG) (Part) - Ward No. 47

Nellore (Bit.1) (OG) - Ward No. 48.

119. **Sarvepalli** Podalakur, Thotapalligudur, Muthukur, Venkatachalam and Manubolu Mandals.

120. **Gudur (SC)** Gudur, Chillakur, Kota, Vakadu and Chittamur Mandals.

121. **Sullurpeta (SC)** Ojili, Naidupet, Pellakur, Doravarisatram, Sullurpeta and Tada Mandals.

122. **Venkatagiri** Kaluvoya, Rapur, Sydapuram, Dakkili, Venkatagiri and

Balayapalle Mandals.

123. **Udayagiri** Jaladanki, Seetharamapuram, Udayagiri, Varikuntapadu, Vinjamur, Duttalur, Kaligiri and Kondapuram Mandals.

10 – DISTRICT : KADAPA

124. **Badvel (SC)** Kalasapadu, B.Kodur, Sri Avadhutha Kasinayana, Porumamilla, Badvel, Gopavaram and Atlur Mandals.

125. **Rajampet** Sidhout, Vontimitta, Nandalur, Rajampet, Veeraballe and T Sundupalle Mandals.

126. **K a** Kadapa Mandal.

127. **Kodur (SC)** Penagalur, Chitvel, Pullampeta, Obularipalle and Kodur Mandals.

128. **Rayachoti** Sambepalle, Chinnamandem, Rayachoti, Galiveedu, Lakkireddipalli and Ramapuram Mandals.

129. **Pulivendla** Simhadripuram, Lingala, Thondur, Pulivendla, Vemula, Vempalle and Chakrayapet Mandals.

130. **Kamalapuram** Pendlimarri, Chinthakommadinne, Kamalapuram, Vallur, Veerapalayuni and Chennur Mandals.

131. **Jammalamadugu** Peddamudium, Mylavaram, Kondapuram, Jammalamadugu, Muddanur and Yerraguntla Mandals.

132. **Proddatur** Rajupalem and Proddatur Mandals.

133. **Mydukur** Duvvur, S.Mydukur, Khajipet, Brahmangarimattam and Chapad Mandals.

11 – DISTRICT : KURNOOL

134. **Allagadda** Sirvel, Allagadda, Dornipadu, Uyyalawada, Chagalamarri and Rudravaram Mandals.

135. **Srisaïlam** Srisaïlam, Atmakur, Velgode, Bandi Atmakur and Mahanandi Mandals.

136. **Nandikotkur (SC)** Nandikotkur, Pagidyala, J. Bungalow, Kothapalle, Pamulapadu and Midthur Mandals.

137. **Kurnool** Kurnool Mandal (Part) Kurnool (M Corp.) (Part)

Kurnool (M Corp.) - Ward No.1 to 69.

138. **Panyam** Kallur, Orvakal, Panyam and Gadivemula Mandals.

139. **Nandyal** Nandyal and Gospadu Mandals.

140. **Banaganapalle** Banaganapalle, Owk, Koilkuntla, Sanjamala and Kolimigundla Mandals.

141. **Dhone** Bethamcherla, Dhone and Peapally Mandals.

142. **Pattikonda** Krishnagiri, Veldurthi, Pattikonda, Maddikera and Tuggali Mandals.

143. **Kodumur (SC)** C.Belagal, Gudur and Kodumur Mandals.

Kurnool Mandal (Part) R.Kanthalapadu, Sunkesula, Remata, Ulchala, Basavapuram, Edurur, G.Singavaram, Nidzur, Munagalapadu, Mamidalapadu, Panchalingala, E.Thandrapadu, Gondiparla, Dinnedevapuram, B.Thandrapadu, Pasupula, Rudravaram, Noothanapalle, Devamada, Pudur, Gargeyapuram and Diguvapadu Villages.

144. **Yemmiganur** Nandavaram, Yemmiganur and Gonegandla Mandals.

145. **Mantralayam** Peda Kadubur, Mantralayam, Kosigi and Kowthalam Mandals.

146. **Adoni** Adoni Mandal.

147. **Alur** Devanakonda, Holagunda, Halaharvi, Alur, Aspari and Chippagiri Mandals.

12 – DISTRICT : ANANTAPUR

148. **Rayadurg** D.Hirehal, Rayadurg, Kanekal, Bommanahal and Gummagatta Mandals.

- 149. Urvakonda** Vidapanakal, Vajrakarur, Urvakonda, Beluguppa and Kudair Mandals.
- 150. Guntakal** Guntakal, Gooty and Pamidi Mandals.
- 151. Tadpatri** Peddavadugur, Yadiiki, Tadpatri and Peddapappur Mandals.
- 152. Singanamala (SC)** Garladinne, Singanamala, Puttur, Yellanur, Narpala and B.K. Samudram Mandals.
- 153. Anantapur Urban** Anantapur Mandal (Part) Anantapur (M+OG) (Part) Anantapur (M) - Ward No.1 to 28
Narayanapuram (OG) - Ward No. 29
Kakkalapalle (R) (OG) (Part) - Ward No. 30
Anantapur (R) (OG) - Ward No. 31.
- 154. Kalyandurg** Brahmasamudram, Kalyandurg, Settur, Kundurpi and Kambadur Mandals.
- 155. Kuru Atmakur** Raptadu, Kanaganapalli, C. K. Palli and Ramagiri Mandals, Anantapur Mandal (Part) Kodimi, Thaticherla, Somanadoddi, Rachanapalle, Sajjalakalva, Kurugunta, Gollapalle, Kamarupalle, Alamuru, Katiganikalva, Kakkalapalle (Rural), Upparapalle, Itikalapalle, Jangalapalle, Kandakur, Chiyvedu, Mannila and Papampet (CT) Villages.
- 156. Madakasira (SC)** Madakasira, Amarapuram, Gudibanda, Rolla and Agali Mandals.
- 157. Hindupur** Hindupur, Lepakshi and Chilamathur Mandals.
- 158. Penukonda** Parigi, Penukonda, Gorantla, Somandepalle and Roddam Mandals.
- 159. Puttaparthi** Nallamada, Bukkapatnam, Kothacheruvu, Puttaparthi, O. D. Cheruvu and Amadagur Mandals.
- 160. Dharmavaram** Dharmavaram, Bathalapalle, Tadimarri and Mudigubba Mandals.
- 161. Kadiri** Talupula, Nambulipulikunta, Gandlapenta, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu and Tanakal Mandals.

13th DISTRICT : CHITTOOR

- 162. Thamballapalle** Mulakalacheruvu, Thamballapalle, Peddamandyam, Kurabalakota, Peddathippasamudram and B.Kothakota Mandals.
- 163. Pileru** Gurramkonda, Kalakada, K. V. Palle, Pileru, Kalikiri and Valmikipuram Mandals.
- 164. Madanapalle** Madanapalle, Nimmanapalle and Ramasamudram Mandals.
- 165. Punganur** Sodam, Somala, Chowdepalle, Punganur, Pulicherla and Rompicherla Mandals.
- 166. Chandragiri** Tirupati (Rural), Chandragiri, Pakala, Ramachandrapuram, Chinnagottigallu and Erravaripalem Mandals.
Tirupati (Urban) Mandal (Part) Konkachennaiahgunta, Mangalam and Chennayyagunta Villages.
- 167. Tirupati** Tirupati (Urban) Mandal (Part) Tirumala (CT)
Tirupati (NMA) (CT)
Akkarampalle (CT) Tirupati (M+OG) (Part).
- 168. Srikalahasti** Renigunta, Yerpedu, Srikalahasti and Thottambedu Mandals.
- 169. Satyavedu (SC)** Narayanavanam, B. N. Kandriga, Varadaiahpalem, K.V.B.Puram, Pitchatur, Sabyavedu and Nagalapuram Mandals.
- 170. Nagari** Nindra, Vijayapuram, Nagari, Puttur and Vadamalapeta Mandals.
- 171. Gangadhara Nellore (SC)** Vedurukuppam, Karvetinagar, Penumuru, S. R. Puram, G.D. Nellore and Palasamudram Mandals.
- 172. Chittoor** Chittoor and Gudipala Mandals.
- 173. Puthalapattu (SC)** Puthalapattu, Irala, Thavanampalle, Bangarupalem and Yadamari Mandals.
- 174. Palamaner** Gangavaram, Palamaner, Baireddipalle, V. Kota and Peddapanjani Mandals.
- 175. Koppam** Santipuram, Gudupalle, Kuppam and Ramakuppam Mandals.

TABLE B – PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

Sl. No. and Name Extent of Parliamentary Constituencies

12

- 1. ARAKU (ST)** 10-Palakonda (ST), 11-Kurupam (ST), 12-Parvathipuram (SC), 13-Salur (ST), 28-Araku Valley (ST), 29-Paderu (ST) and 53-Rampachodovaram (ST).
- 2. SRIKAKULAM** 1-Ichchapuram, 2-Palasa, 3-Tekkali, 4-Pathapatnam, 5-Srikakulam, 6-Amadalavalasa and 8-Narasannapeta.
- 3. VIZIANAGARAM** 7-Etcherla, 9-Rajam (SC), 14-Bobbili, 15-Cheepurupalli, 16-Gajapathinagaram, 17-Nellimarla and 18-Vizianagaram.
- 4. VISAKHAPATNAM** 19-Srungavarapukota, 20-Bhimli, 21-Visakhapatnam East, 22-Visakhapatnam South, 23-Visakhapatnam North, 24-Visakhapatnam West and 25-Gajuwaka.
- 5. ANAKAPALLE** 26-Chodavaram, 27-Madugula, 30-Anakapalle, 31-Pendurthi, 32-Yelamanchili, 33-Payakaraopet (SC) and 34-Narsipatnam.
- 6. KAKINADA** 35-Tuni, 36-Prathipadu, 37-Pithapuram, 38-Kakinada Rural, 39-Peddapuram, 41-Kakinada City and 52-Jaggampeta.
- 7. AMALAPURAM (SC)** 42-Ramachandrapuram, 43-Mummidivaram, 44-Amalapuram (SC), 45-Razole (SC), 46-Gannavaram (SC), 47-Kothapeta and 47-Mandapeta.
- 8. RAJAHMUNDRY** 40-Anaparthi, 49-Rajanagaram, 50-Rajahmundry City, 51-Rajahmundry Rural, 54-Kovvur (SC), 55-Nidadavole and 66-Gopalapuram (SC).
- 9. NARSAPURAM** 56-Achanta, 57-Palacole, 58-Narsapuram, 59-Bhimavaram, 60-Undi, 61-Tanuku and 62-Tadepalligudem.
- 10. ELURU** 63-Unguturu, 64-Denduluru, 65-Eluru, 67-Polavaram (ST), 68-Chintalapudi (SC), 70-Nuzvid and 73-Kaikalur.
- 11. MACHILIPATNAM** 71-Gannavaram, 72-Gudivada, 74-Pedana,

75-Machilipatnam, 76-Avanigadda, 77-Pamaru (SC) and 78-Penamalur.

12. VIDA AWADA 69-Tiruvuru (SC), 79-Vijayawada West, 80-Vijayawada Central, 81-Vijayawada East, 82-Mylavaram, 83-Nandigama (SC) and 84-Jaggayyapeta.

13. R 86-Tadikonda (SC), 87-Mangalagiri, 88-Ponnuru, 91-Tenali, 93-Prathipadu (SC), 94-Guntur West and 95-Guntur East.

14. NARASARAOPET 85-Pedakurapadu, 96-Chilakaluripet, 97-Narasaraopet, 98-Sattenapalli, 99-Vinukonda, 100-Gurajala and 101-Macherla.

15. BAPATLA (SC) 89-Vemuru (SC), 90-Repalle, 92-Bapatla, 104-Parchur, 105-Addanki, 106-Chirala and 107-Santhanuthalapadu (SC).

16. E 102-Yerragondapalem (SC), 103-Darsi, 108-Ongole, 110- Kondapi (SC), 111-Markapuram, 112-Giddalur and 113- Kanigiri.

17. NANDYAL 134-Allagadda, 135-Srisailem, 136-Nandikotkur (SC), 138-Panyam, 139-Nandyal, 140-Banaganapalle and 141-Dhone.

18. L 137-Kurnool, 142-Pattikonda, 143-Kodumuri (SC), 144-Yemmiganur, 145-Mantralayam, 146-Adoni and 147-Alur.

19. ANANTAPUR 148-Rayadurg, 149-Uravakonda, 150-Guntakal, 151-Tadpatri, 152-Singanamala (SC) , 153-Anantapur Urban and 154-Kalyandurg.

20. R 155-Raptadu, 156-Madakasira (SC), 157-Hindupur, 158- Penukonda, 159-Puttaparthi, 160-Dharmavaram and 161-Kadiri.

21. KADAPA 124-Badvel (SC), 126-Kadapa, 129-Pulivendla, 130-Kamalapuram, 131-Jammalamadugu, 132-Proddatur and 133-Mydukur.

22. E 109-Kandukur, 114-Kavali, 115-Atmakur, 116-Kovur, 117-Nellore City, 118-Nellore Rural and 123-Udayagiri.

23. TIRUPATI (SC) 119-Sarvepalli, 120-Gudur (SC), 121-Sullurpeta (SC), 122-Venkatagiri, 167-Tirupati, 168-Srikalahasti and 169-Satyavedu (SC).

24. RAJAMPET 125-Rajampet, 127-Kodur (SC), 128-Rayachoti, 162-Thamballapalle, 163-Pileru, 164-Madanapalle and 165-Punganur.

25. CHITTOOR (SC) 166-Chandragiri, 170-Nagari, 171-Gangadhara Nellore (SC), 172- Chittoor, 173-Puthalapattu (SC), 174-Palamaner and 175-Kuppam.

NOTE: Any reference in Table A to a CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division shall be taken to mean the area comprised within that CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division as on the 15th day of February, 2004. Further, any reference in Table - A, to wards in municipal areas shall be taken to mean the areas as defined in the Census of India 2001 Report."

4. After Schedule XXVI, the following shall be inserted, namely:â€

"SCHEDULE - XXVII

TELANGANA

TABLE A - ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

Sl. No. & Name Extent of Assembly Constituencies

12

1â€DISTRICT:ADILABAD

1. Sirpur Kouthala, Bejjur, Kagaznagar, Sirpur (T) and Dahegaon Mandals.

2. Chennur (SC) Jaipur, Chennur, Kotapalli and Mandamarri Mandals.

3. Bellampalli (SC) Kasipet, Tandur, Bellampalli, Bhimini, Nennal and Vemanpalli Mandals.

4. Mancherla Luxettipet, Mancherla and Dandepalli Mandals.

5. Asifabad (ST) Kerameri, Wankdi, Sirpur (U), Asifabad, Jainoor, Narnoor, Tiryani and Rebbana Mandals.

6. Khanapur (ST) Jannaram, Uttoor, Kaddam (Peddur), Khanapur and Indervelly Mandals.

7. Adilabad Adilabad, Jainath and Bela Mandals.

8. Boath (ST) Tamsi, Talamadugu, Gudihathnoor, Ichoda, Bazarhathnoor, Boath and Neradigonda Mandals.

9. Nirmal Dilawarpur, Nirmal, Laxmanchanda, Mamda and Sarangapur Mandals.

10. Mudhole Kuntala, Kubeer, Bhainsa, Tanoor, Mudhole and Lokswaram Mandals.

2â€DISTRICT : NIZAMABAD

11. Armur Nandipet, Armur and Makloor Mandals.

12. Bodhan Ranjal, Navipe, edpalle and Bodhan Mandals.

13. Jukkal (SC) Madnoor, Jukkal, Bichkunda, Pitam and Nizamsagar Mandals.

14. Banswada Birkoor, Varni, Banswada and Kotgiri Mandals.

15. Yellareddy Yellareddy, Nagareddipet, Lingampet, Tadwai, Gandhari and Sadasivanagar Mandals.

16. Kamareddy Machareddy, Domakonda Kamareddy and Bhiknoor Mandals.

17. Nizamabad Nizamabad (M).
(Urban)

18. Nizamabad Jakranpalle and Sirkonda Mandals, Nizamabad Mandal
(Rural) (Part), Nizamabad [except Nizamabad (M)], Dichpalle and Dharpalle Mandals.

19. Balkonda Balkonda, Mortad, Kammarpalle, Bheemgal and Velpur Mandals.

3â€DISTRICT : KARIMNAGAR

20. Koratla Ibrahimpatnam, Mallapur, Koratla and Metpalle Mandals

21. Jagtial Raikal, Sarangapur and Jagtial Mandals.

- 22. Dharmapuri (SC)** Dharmapuri, Dharmaram, Gollapalle, Velgatoor and Pegadapalle Mandals.
- 23. Ramagundam** Ramagundam Mandal.
- 24. Manthani** Kamanpur, Manthani, Kataram, Mahadevpur, Mutharam (Mahadevapur), Malharrao and Mutharam (Manthani) Mandals.
- 25. Peddapalle** Peddapalle, Julapalle, Eligaid, Sultanabad, Odela and Srirampur Mandals.
- 26. Karimnagar** Karimnagar Mandal.
- 27. Choppadandi (SC)** Gangadhara, Ramadugu, Choppadandi, Mallial, Kodimial and Boinpalle Mandals.
- 28. Vemulawada** Vemulawada, Konaraopeta, Chandurthi, Kathlapur and Medipalle Mandals.
- 29. Sircilla** Yellareddipet, Gambhiraopet, Mustabad and Sircilla Mandals.
- 30. Manakondur (SC)** Manakondur, Ellanthakunta, Bejjanki, Timmapur (LMD Colony) and Shankarapatnam Mandals.
- 31. Huzurabad** Veenavanka, Jammikunta, Huzurabad and Kamalapur Mandals.
- 32. Husnabad** Chigurumamidi, Koheda, Husnabad, Saidapur, Bheemavevarepalle and Elkathurthi Mandals.

4â€”DISTRICT: MEDAK

- 33. Siddipet** Siddipet, Chinnakodur and Nangnoor Mandals.
- 34. Medak** Medak, Papannapet, Ramayampet and Shankarampet- R Mandals.
- 35. Narayankhed** Kangti, Manoor, Narayankhed, Kalher and Shankarampet- A Mandals.
- 36. Andole (SC)** Tekmal, Alladurgh, Regode, Raikode, Andole, Pulkal and Munpalle Mandals.
- 37. Narsapur** Kowdipalle, Kulcharam, Narsapur, Hathnoor, eldurthy and Shivampet Mandals.
- 38. Zahirabad (SC)** Zahirabad, Kohir, Nyalkal and Jharasangam Mandals.
- 39. Sangareddy** Sadasivpet, Kondapur and Sangareddy Mandals.
- 40. Patancheru** Jinnaram, Patancheru and Ramachandrapuram Mandals.
- 41. Dubbak** Mirdoddi, Doultabad, Chegunta, Dubbak and Toguta Mandals.
- 42. Gajwel** Tupran, Kondapak, Gajwel, Jagdevpur, Wargal and Mulug Mandals.

5â€”DISTRICT: RANGAREDDI

- 43. Medchal** Medchal, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar and Keesara (Rural) Mandals.
- 44. Malkajgiri** Malkajgiri Mandal.
- 45. Quthbullapur** Quthbullapur Mandal.
- 46. Kukatpalle** Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)
Hyderabad (M Corp.)â€”Ward No.24 (Part) (Area in Balanagar Mandal)
Kukatpalle (M) (Part)
Kukatpalle (M)â€”Ward No. 5 to 16.
- 47. Uppal** Uppal Municipality, Kapra Municipality.
- 48. Ibrahimpatnam** Hayathnagar, Ibrahimpatnam, Manchal and Yacharam Mandals.
- 49. Lal Bahadur Nagar** Saroornagar Mandal (Part) Gaddiannaram (CT),
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M+OG) (Part)
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M)â€”Ward No. 1 to 10.
- 50. Maheswaram** Maheswaram and Kandukur Mandals
Saroornagar Mandal (Part)
Medbowli, Almasguda, Badangpet, Chintalakunta, Jalpalle, Mamidipalle, Kurmalguda and Nadargul (Rural) Mandals.
Hyderabad (OG) (Part) Balapur (OG) - Ward No. 36
Kothapet (OG) - Ward No. 37
Venkatapur (OG) - Ward No. 39
Mallapur (OG) - Ward No. 40
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M+OG) (Part)
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M)â€”Ward No. 11
Nadargul (OG) (Part)â€”Ward No. 12
Jillalguda (OG)â€”Ward No. 15
Meerpet (CT).
- 51. Rajendranagar** Rajendranagar and Shamshabad Mandals.
- 52. Serilingampally** Serilingampally Mandal Balanagar Mandal (Part) Kukatpally (M) (Part)
Kukatpally (M)â€”Ward No. 1 to 4.
- 53. Chevella (SC)** Nawabpet, Shankarpalle, Moinabad, Chevella and Shabad Mandals.
- 54. Pargi** Doma, Gandeed, Kulkacherla, Pargi and Pudur Mandals.

- 55. Vicarabad (SC)** Marpalle, Mominpet, Vikarabad, Dharur and Bantwaram Mandals.

- 56. Tandur** Peddemul, Tandur, Basheerabad and Yalal Mandals.

6â€”DISTRICT : HYDERABAD

- 57. Musheerabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No.1
- 58. Malakpet** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No.16
Ward No.17 (Part) Block No. 8 and 9
- 59. Amberpet** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 2
Ward No. 3 (Part)
Block No. 1 to 4
- 60. Khairatabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No.6
Ward No. 3 (Part) Block No. 5 and 6
Ward No.8 (Part)
Block No. 2. Ward No.5 (Part) Block No. 10
- 61. Jubilee Hills** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 8 (Part)
Block No. 1, 3 and 4.
- 62. Sanathnagar** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)
Ward No.7, 24 (excluding the area in ACâ€”46 Kukatpalle)
and 25 to 30.
- 63. Nampally** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 10 to 12.
- 64. Karwan** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 9
Ward No. 13 (Part)
Block No. 3 to 6.

- 65. Goshamahal** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 4, 14 and 15
Ward No. 5 (Part) Block No. 1 to 9
Ward No. 13 (Part) Block No. 1 and 2.
- 66. Charminar** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 20 to 23.
Ward No.18 (Part)
Block No. 1 to 3 and 8 to 14.
- 67. Chandrayangutta** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)
- 68. Yakutpura** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No.17 (Part)
Block No. 1 to 7
Ward No.18 (Part)
Block No. 6 and 7
- 69. Bahadurpura** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No.18 (Part)
Block No. 4 and 5
Ward No.19.
- 70. Secunderabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 33 (Part)
Block No. 4 to 7
Ward No. 34 and 35
Osmania University Area.
- 71. Secunderabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)
Cantt. (SC) Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part) Ward No. 31 and 32
Ward No. 33 (Part) Block No.1 to 3
Secunderabad Cantonment Board.

7â€”DISTRICT : MAHBUBNAGAR

- 72. Kodangal** Kodangal, Bomraspet, Kosgi, Doulatnabad and Maddur Mandals.
- 73. Narayanpet** Koilkonda, Narayanpet, Damaragidda and Dhanwada Mandals.
- 74. Mahbubnagar** Hanwada and Mahbubnagar Mandals.
- 75. Jadcherla** Jadcherla, Nawabpet, Balanagar and Midjil Mandals.
- 76. Devarkadra** Bhoothpur, Addakal, Devarkadra, Chinna Chinta Kurta and Kothakota Mandals.
- 77. Makthal** Makthal, Maganoor, Atmakur, Narva and Uttoor Mandals.
- 78. Wanaparthi** Wanaparthi, Pebbair, Gopalpeta, Peddamandadi and Ghanpur Mandals.
- 79. Gadwal** Gadwal, Dharur, Maldakal and Ghattu Mandals.
- 80. Alampur (SC)** Ieez, Itikyala, Waddepalle, Manopad and Alampur Mandals.
- 81. Nagarkurnool** Nagarkurnool, Bijinapalle, Thimmajipet, Tadoor and Telkapalle Mandals.
- 82. Achampet (SC)** Balmoor, Lingal, Amrabad, Achampet, Uppunuthala and Vangoor Mandals.
- 83. Kalwakurthy** Veldanda, Kalwakurthy, Talakondapalle, Amangal and Madgul Mandals.
- 84. Shadnagar** Kondurg, Farooqnagar, Kothur and Keshampet Mandals.
- 85. Kollapur** Veepangandla, Kollapur, Peddakothapalle, Kodair and Pangal Mandals.

8â€”DISTRICT: NALGONDA

- 86. Devarakonda (ST)** Chintapalle, Gundlapalle, Chandampet, Devarakonda and Pedda Adisaripalle Mandals.
- 87. Nagarjuna Sagar** Gurrampode, Nidamanur, Peddavoora, Anumula and Thripuraram Mandals.
- 88. Miryalaguda** Vemulapalle, Miryalaguda and Damercherla Mandals.
- 89. Huzurnagar** Neredcherla, Garidepalle, Huzurnagar, Mattampalli and Mellachervu Mandals.
- 90. Mothey** Mothey, Nadigudem, Munagala, Chilkur and Kodad Mandals.
- 91. Suryapet** Atmakur (S), Suryapet, Chivemla and Penpahad Mandals.
- 92. Nalgonda** Thipparthi, Nalgonda and Kangal Mandals.
- 93. Munugode** Munugode, Narayanapur, Marriguda, Nampalle, Chandur and Choutuppal Mandals.
- 94. Bhongir** Bhongir, Bibinagar, Valigonda and Pochampalle Mandals.
- 95. Nakkrekal (SC)** Ramannapeta, Chityala, Kattangoor, Nakkrekal, Kethapalle and Narketpalle Mandals.
- 96. Thungathurthi (SC)** Thirumalagiri, Thungathurthi, Nuthankal, Jajireddigudem, Sali Gouraram and Mothkur Mandals.
- 97. Alair** M.Turkapalle, Rajapet, Yadagirigutta, Alair, Gundala, Atmakur (M) and Bommalararam Mandals.

9â€”DISTRICT : WARANGAL

- 98. Jangaon** Cherial, Maddur, Bachannapet, Narmetta and Jangaon Mandals.
- 99. Ghanpur** Ghanpur (Station), Dharmasagar, Raghunathpalle, (Station) (SC) Zaffergadh, and Lingalaghanpur Mandals.
- 100. Palakurthi** Palakurthi, Devarupulla, Kodakandla, Raiparthi and Thorrur Mandals.
- 101. Dornakal (ST)** Narsimhulapet, Maripeda, Kuravi and Dornakal Mandals.
- 102. Mahabubabad (ST)** Gudur, Nellikudur, Kesamudram and Mahabubabad Mandals.
- 103. Narsampet** Narsampet, Khanapur, Chennaraopet, Duggondi, Nekkonda and Nallabelly Mandals.
- 104. Parkal** Parkal, Atmakur, Sangam and Geesugonda Mandals.
- 105. Warangal West** Warangal Mandal (Part) Warangal (M Corp.) (Part)
Warangal (M Corp.) - Ward No. 1 to 7, 15, 21 and 23 to 25
- 106. Warangal East** Warangal Mandal (Part) Warangal (M Corp.) (Part)
Warangal (M Corp.) - Ward No. 8 to 14, 16 to 20 and 22.
- 107. Waradhanapet (SC)** Hasanparthy, Hanamkonda, Parvathagiri and Wardhanna Pet Mandals.

108. **Bhupalpalle** Mogullapalle, Chityal, Bhupalpalle, Ghanpur (Mulug), Regonda and Shayampet Mandals.

109. **Mulug (ST)** Venkatapur, Eturnagaram, Mangapet, Tadvai, Kothaguda, Govindaraopet and Mulug Mandals.

10th DISTRICT: KHAMMAM

110. **Pinapaka (ST)** Pinapaka, Manuguru, Gundala, Burgampahad and Aswapuram Mandals.

111. **Yellandu (ST)** Kamepalle, Yellandu, Bayyaram, Tekulapalle and Garla Mandals.

112. **Khammam** Khammam Mandal

113. **Palair** Thirumalayapalem, Kusumanchi, Khammam Rural and Nelakondapalle Mandals.

114. **Madhira (SC)** Mudigonda, Chinthakani, Bonakal, Madhira and Yerrupalem Mandals.

115. **Wyra (ST)** Enkuru, Konijerla, Singareni, Julurpadu and Wyra Mandals.

116. **Sathupalle (SC)** Sathupalle, Penuballi, Kallur, Tallada and Vemsoor Mandals.

117. **Kothagudem** Kothagudem and Palwancha Mandals.

118. **Aswaraopeta (ST)** Mulikalapalle, Velairpadu, Kukunoor, Chandrugonda, Aswaraopeta and Dammapeta Mandals.

119. **Bhadrachalam (ST)** Wazeed, Venkatapuram, Cherla, Dummugudem, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram, Chintur and V.R. Puram Mandals.

TABLE B – PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

Serial No. and Name Extent of Parliamentary Constituencies

12

1. **ADILABAD (ST)** 1-Sirpur, 5-Asifabad (ST), 6-Khanapur (ST), 7-Adilabad, 8-Boath (ST), 9-Nirmal and 10-Mudhole.
2. **PEDDAPALLE (SC)** 2 Chennur (SC), 3 Bellampalle (SC), 4 Mancherla, (SC), 23 Ramagundam, 24 Manthani and 25 Peddapalle.
3. **KARIMNAGAR** 26-Karimnagar, 27-Choppadandi (SC), 28-Vemulawada, 29-Sircilla, 30-Manakondur (SC), 31-Huzurabad and 32-Husnabad.
4. **NIZAMABAD** 1-Armur, 2- Bodhan, 3-Nizamabad (Urban), 4- Nizamabad (Rural), 5 -Balkonda, 6 -Koratla and 7-Jagtial.
5. **ZAHIRABAD** 13 Jukkal (SC), 14 Banskada, 15 Yellareddy, 35 Narayankhed, 36 Andole (SC) and 38 Zahirabad (SC).
6. **K** 8-Siddipet, 9-Medak, 10-Narsapur, 11-Sangareddy, 12-Patancheru, 13-Dubbak and 14 -Gajwel.
7. **MALKAJGIRI** 15- Medchal, 16 -Malkajgiri, 17-Qutbullapur, 18 -Kukatpalle, 19-Uppal, 20-Lal Bahadur Nagar and 21-Secunderabad Cantt. (SC).
8. **SECUNDERABAD** 57 Musheerabad, 59 Amberpet, 60 Khairatabad, 61 Jubilee Hills, 62 Sanathnagar, 63 Nampally and 70 Secunderabad.
9. **HYDERABAD** 22-Malakpet, 23-Karwan, 24-Goshamahala, 25-Charminar, 26-Chandrayangutta, 27-Yakutpura and 28-Bahadurpura.
10. **A** 29-Maheswaram, 30-Rajendranagar, 31-Serilingampally, 32-Chevella (SC), 33-Pargi, 34-Vicarabad (SC) and 35-Tandur.
11. **MAHBUBNAGAR** 36-Kodangal, 37- Narayanpet, 38-Mahbubnagar, 39-Jadcherla, 40 -Devarkadra, 41 -Makthal and 42- Shadnagar.
12. **NAGARKURNOOL (SC)** 78 Wanaparthy, 79 Gadwal, 80 Alampur (SC), 82 Achampet (SC), 83 Kalwakurthy and 85 Kollapur.
13. **NALGONDA** 43-Devarakonda(ST), 44-Nagarjuna Sagar, 45- Miryalaguda, 46- Huzurnagar, 47-Kodad, 48-Suryapet and 49-Nalgonda.
14. **BHONGIR** 48 Ibrahimpatnam, 93 Munugode, 94 Bhongir, 96 Thungathurthi (SC), 97 Alair and 98 Jangoan.
15. **WARANGAL(SC)** 50-Ghanpur (Station) (SC), 51-Palakurthi, 52-Parkal, 53-Warangal West, 54-Warangal East, 55-Wardhannapet (SC) and 56-Bhupalpalle.
16. **MAHABUBABAD (ST)** 101 Dornakal (ST), 102 Mahabubabad (ST), 103 Narsampet, 109 Mulug (ST), 110 Pinapaka (ST), 111 Yellandu (ST) and 119 Bhadrachalam (ST).
17. **M** 57-Khammam, 58-Palair, 59-Madhira (SC), 60-Wyra (ST), 61- Sathupalle (SC), 62-Kothagudem and 63-Aswaraopeta (ST).

NOTE: Any reference in Table A to a CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division shall be taken to mean the area comprised within that CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division as on the 15th day of February, 2004. Further, any reference in Table – A, to wards in municipal areas shall be taken to mean the areas as defined in the Census of India 2001 Report."

5. Schedules XXVII to XXXII shall be renumbered as XXVIII to XXXIII."

(26)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

Amendment made:

"For page 31, substituteâ€œ"

"THE THIRD SCHEDULE (See section 24)

PART I

MODIFICATION IN THE DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (ANDHRA PRADESH) ORDER, 2006

For the Table appended to the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Order, 2006 the following tables shall be substituted, namely:â€œ"

TABLE

Name of Constituency Extent of Constituency Number of seats

Local Authorities' Constituencies

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Srikakulam Local Authorities	Srikakulam	1
2. Vizianagaram Local Authorities	Vizianagaram	1
3. Visakhapatnam Local Authorities	Visakhapatnam	2
4. East Godavari Local Authorities	East Godavari	2
5. West Godavari Local Authorities	West Godavari	2
6. Krishna Local Authorities	Krishna	2
7. Guntur Local Authorities	Guntur	2

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. Prakasam Local Authorities	Prakasam	1
9. Nellore Local Authorities	Nellore	1
10. Chittoor Local Authorities	Chittoor	2
11. Kadapa Local Authorities	Kadapa	1
12. Anantapur Local Authorities	Anantapur	2
13. Kurnool Local Authorities	Kurnool	1

Graduates' Constituencies

1. Srikakulam-Vizianagaram-Visakhapatnam Graduates	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam	1
2. East-West Godavari Graduates	East-West Godavari	1
3. Krishna-Guntur Graduates	Krishna-Guntur	1
4. Prakasam-Nellore-Chittoor Graduates	Prakasam-Nellore-Chittoor	1
5. Kadapa-Anantapur-Kurnool Graduates	Kadapa-Anantapur-Kurnool	1

Teacher's Constituencies

1. Srikakulam-Vizianagaram-Visakhapatnam Teachers	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam	1
2. East-West Godavari Teachers	East-West Godavari	1
3. Krishna-Guntur Teachers	Krishna-Guntur	1
4. Prakasam-Nellore-Chittoor Teachers	Prakasam-Nellore-Chittoor	1
5. Kadapa-Anantapur-Kurnool Teachers	Kadapa-Anantapur-Kurnool	1 ^a .

PART II

1. This Order may be called the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Telangana) Order, 2014.

2. The constituencies into which the State of Telangana shall be divided for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of the State from (a) the local authorities' constituencies, (b) the graduates' constituencies, and (c) the teachers' constituencies in the said State, the extent of each such constituency and the number of seats allotted to each such constituency shall be as shown in the following Table:â€œ"

TABLE

Name of Constituency Extent of Constituency Number of seats

Local Authorities' Constituencies

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Mahbubnagar Local Authorities	Mahbubnagar	1
2. Ranga Reddy Local Authorities	Ranga Reddy	1

3.	Hyderabad Local Authorities	Hyderabad	2
4.	Medak Local Authorities	Medak	1
5.	Nizamabad Local Authorities	Nizamabad	1

	(1)	(2)	(3)
6.	Adilabad Local Authorities	Adilabad	1
7.	Karimnagar Local Authorities	Karimnagar	1
8.	Warangal Local Authorities	Warangal	1
9.	Khammam Local Authorities	Khammam	1
10.	Nalgonda Local Authorities	Nalgonda	1

**Graduates'
Constituencies**

1.	Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy- Hyderabad Graduates	Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy-Hyderabad	1
2.	Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad- Karimnagar Graduates	Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad- Karimnagar	1
3.	Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda Graduates	Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda	1

Teacher's Constituencies

1.	Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy- Mahabubnagar-Ranga 1 Hyderabad Teachers Reddy-Hyderabad
2.	Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad- Medak-Nizamabad- 1 Karimnagar Teachers Adilabad-Karimnagar
3.	Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda Warangal-Khammam- 1". Teachers Nalgonda

(27)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Fourth Schedule

Amendments made:

." Page 32, line 3, *omit* "Provisional". (28)

." Page 32, line 5, *omit* "Provisional". (29)

"Page 32, line 16, *after* "(4) Balasubrahmanyam Vitapu" *insert* "(5) Bachala Pullaiah". (30)

"Page 32, line 26, *omit* "Provisional". (31)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Fourth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Sixth Schedule

Amendment made:

"Page 35, omit lines 37 and 38.

(32)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Sixth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Sixth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Seventh Schedule

Amendment made:

"For Pages 37 and 38, substitute –

"THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE (See section 52) LIST OF FUNDS

A. Provident Funds, Pension Funds, Insurance Funds.

1. Contributory Provident Fund Work-charged 50% N.R.S.

2. All India Service Provident Fund.

3. Deposits of Zilla Praja Parishads out of Provident Fund contribution.

4. General Provident Fund (Regular).

5. Andhra Pradesh Class IV Govt. Servants Family Pension fund.

6. Andhra Pradesh State Employees Family Benefit Fund.

7. Andhra Pradesh State Government Life Insurance Fund.

8. Compulsory Savings Scheme

9. 50% D.A., G.P.F.N.R.S.

10. G.P.F. Class-IV

11. G.P.F. Work Charged 50% N.R.S.

12. C.P.F. work-charged Establishment

13. Electricity Department Provident Fund

14. ICS Provident Fund

15. Compulsory Savings Scheme for University Employees

16. Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund

17. Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme

18. I.A.S. Group Insurance

19. *Andhra Pradesh State Government Employees Contributory Pension Scheme*

(i) Employees Contribution

(ii) Government Contribution

20. *Andhra Pradesh Aided Educational Institution Employees Contributory Pension Scheme*

(i) Employees Contribution

(ii) Government Contribution

21. Group Insurance for Panchayat Raj Employees

22. Group Insurance Market Committee
23. State Government Employees Group Janata Personal Accident Policy
24. Employees Welfare Fund (Andhra Pradesh State)
- B. Sinking Fund, Guarantee Resumption Fund, Reserve Funds
25. Sinking Fund – Investment Account
26. Guarantee Redemption Fund – Investment Account
27. *Depreciation Reserve Fund – Government Commercial Departments & Undertakings*
 - (i) Alcohol Factory, Narayanaguda
 - (ii) Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy
 - (iii) Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press
 - (iv) Government Distillery, Chagallu
 - (v) Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur
 - (vi) Government Block Glass Factory, Gudur
28. *Industrial Development Funds –*
 - (i) Reserve Fund for Protection of Sugar Industries
 - (ii) Sericulture Development Fund
29. Electricity Development Funds – Special Reserve Fund – Electricity.
30. *Other Development and Welfare Fund –*
 - (i) Funds for Development Schemes
 - (ii) Industrial Plantation Fund
 - (iii) Andhar Pradesh State Distilleries
 - (iv) Andhra Pradesh Distilleries Pollution Control
31. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Government Press
32. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Water Works
33. State Development Subsidy Fund for Small and Marginal Formers
34. Industrial Research and Development Fund - Main Account
35. Industrial Research and Development Fund - Investment Account
36. Funds for Development Schemes - Investment Account
37. Andhra Pradesh Distilleries and Breweries
38. Amount with RBI in GRF Current Account
39. Security Adjustment Reserve - Investment Account
- C. *Other Funds*
40. Development Funds for Educational Purposes
41. K.G. & Pennar Drainage Cess Fund
42. C.M. Relief Fund
43. Municipal Environmental Scheme Fund
44. Zilla Praja Parishad Funds
45. Subventions from Central Road Fund
46. Deposits of Police Funds
47. Deposits of Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund
48. Development of Mineral Resources and Technology Upgradation Fund

49. Village Panchayat Funds
50. Mandala Praja Parishad Funds
51. Market Committee Funds
52. Thrift Fund cum Savings and Security Schemes for Weavers
53. State Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund
54. *Andhra Pradesh State Government Employees Contributory Pension Scheme*
- (i) Employees Contribution
- (ii) Government Contribution
55. *Deposits on Employees Welfare Fund and Matching contribution equivalent to the interest earned on the Employees Welfare Fund*
- (i) Loans to Government Employees
- (ii) Loans to Panchayat Raj Employees
- (iii) Loans to Municipal Corporation/Municipal Employees
- (iv) Remuneration to the employees working in the Employees Welfare Fund and other connected expenditure like Stationery, Stamps, Contingent items etc.
56. Deposits of Andhra Pradesh Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.
57. Natural Calamities Unspent Margin Money Fund
58. Development Funds for Agricultural Purposes
59. Zamindari Abolition Fund
60. *Ethyl Alcohol Storage Facilities Fund*
- (i) Andhra Pradesh Government Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Government Power Alcohol Factory, Chagallu
61. Security Adjustment Reserve
62. Andhra Pradesh Crop Insurance Fund
63. Andhra Pradesh Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme
64. Religious Charitable Endowment Funds
65. *Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hydro-Thermal Electricity Schemes* (i) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hydro-Thermal Electricity Schemes (ii) Machkund (iii) Tungabhadra
66. State Renewal Fund
67. Andhra Pradesh Rural Development Fund
68. Corpus Fund for upgradation of public libraries
69. General Reserve Funds of Government Commercial Departments/Undertakings."

(33)
(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Seventh Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Seventh Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Eighth Schedule

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I beg to move:

Page 39, for lines 31 to 32,-	
substitute	"States in the same ratio as the period of the Employee's past service in the areas of the

successor states bears so that employees total service, and the Government granting the pansion shall be entitled to receive from the other successor State its share of the liability."

(56)

Madam Speaker, I am moving this amendment because freezing of coal linkages from Singareni Colliery Limited is an all-time commercially bad decision against public policy and contravenes existing powers under which the Singareni Colliery is operated. Madam, this Clause, unless restricted to the field of transition to enable adjustment, may affect the commercial and strategic policies and viability and, therefore, I move the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.56, moved by Shri Owaisi, to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Eighth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Eighth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Ninth Schedule

Amendment made:

"For Pages 40 to 43, substituteâ€œ"

"THE NINTH SCHEDULE (See sections 68 and 71)
LIST OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS

Sl. Name of Government Company Address
No.

(1) (2) (3)

1.	Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation Limited	S-10-193, 2nd Floor, HACA Bhavan, Opp. Public Gardens, Hyderabad-500 004.
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	504, Hermitage Office Complex, Hill Fort Road, Hyderabad-500 004.
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.,	Warehousing Sadan, 2nd Floor, Behind Gandhi Bhavan, Nampally, Hyderabad- 500 001.
4.	Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.,	6-3-655/1/A, Civil Supplies Bhavan, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500 082.

5. Andhra Pradesh Genco, Vidyut Soudha, Khairathabad, Hyderabad-500 004.

6. Andhra Pradesh Transco, Vidyut Soudha, Khairathabad, Hyderabad-500 004.

7. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Singareni Bhavan, Macharmanzil, Redhills, Hyderabad-500 004.

8. NREDCAP Pisgha Complex, Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001.

9. Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Ltd., UNI Building, 3rd Floor, A.C.Guards,

Hyderabad-500 004.

10. Andhra Pradesh State Film and Television Theatre 10-2-1, FDC Complex, Development Corporation Ltd., A.C.Guards,

Hyderabad-500 004.

11. Andhra Pradesh Medical Services Infrastructure APMSIDC Building, Development Corporation, DM & HS Campus,
Sulthan Bazar, Hyderabad-500 095.

12. Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Ltd., DIG Office, Saifabad, Hyderabad-500 004.

13. Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Ltd., 3-6-184, Street No.17, Urdu Hall Lane, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.

14. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, Gruhakalpa, M.J.Road, Nampally,

Hyderabad-500 028.

15. Andhra Pradesh Technologies Services Ltd., B.R.K. Buildings, Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad.

16. Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Rear Block, 3rd Floor, HMWSSB Premises, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004.

17. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., 5-9-58/B, 6th Floor, Prishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-500 004.

18. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., 5-9-58/B, 6th Floor, Prishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-500 004.

19. Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation, 5-9-194, Chirag Ali Lane, Abids, Hyderabad-500 001.

20. Leather Industries Development Corporation of 5-77/27, Darga Hussaini

Andhra Pradesh (LIDCAP), Shaw Ali, Golkonda

Post,

Hyderabad-500 008.

21. Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd., Hasthakala Bhavan, Musheerabad X Roads, Hyderabad.

22. Andhra Pradesh State Trade Promotion Corporation Ltd. 6-10-74, Fathe Maidhan

(APTPC), Road, Shakar Bhavan, Hyderabad-500 004.

23. Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development 8-2-674/2/B, Road
Corporation Ltd., No.13, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 034.

24. Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd., 5th Floor, A.P. State Haj House, Opp. Public Gardens, Nampally, Hyderabad-500
001.

25. Andhra Pradesh Beverages Corporation Ltd., 4th Floor, Prohibition & Excise Complex, 9 & 10
Eastern, M.J.Road, Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001.

26. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Bus Bhavan, Musheerabad X Roads, Hyderabad.

27. Andhra Pradesh Foods, IDA, Nacharam, Hyderabad-500 076.

28. Andhra Pradesh State Tourism Development 3-5-891, A.P. Tourism
Corporation Ltd., House, Himayath

Nagar, Hyderabad.

29. Andhra Pradesh Rajiv Swagruha Corporation Ltd., A-06, Sahabhavan, Bandlaguda, GSI (Post), Hyderabad-500 068.

30. Eastern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd., Corporate Office, Near

Guruwar Junction,
P & T Seethammadhara
Colony,

Vishakapatnam-530 013.

31. Southern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd., # 1-13-65/A, Srinivasapuram, Tirupati-517503.

32. Central Power Distribution Corporation Ltd., 6-1-50, Corporate Office, Mint Compound, Hyderabad-500 063.

33. Northern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd., 1-1-478, Chaitniyapuri

Colony, Near RES
Petrol Pump, Warangal.

34. Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery & Engineering Ltd., Regd. Office & Factory, Kondapally-521228. Krishna District.
35. Vizag Apparel Park for Export Ltd., C-Block, 4th Floor, BRK Bhavan, Hyderabad-
500 063.
36. Andhra Pradesh State Christian (Minorities) 6-2-41, Flat No. 102, Finance Corporation, Moghal Emami
Mansion, Opp. Shadan College, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004.
37. Hyderabad Metro Rail Ltd., Metro Rail Bhavan, Saifabad,
Hyderabad-500 004.
38. Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance Infrastructure 2nd Floor, E & PH Development Corporation Ltd., Complex, Kashana
Building, AC Guards, Hyderabad.
39. Infrastructure Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh 10-2-1, 3rd Floor, FDC (INCAP), Complex, AC Guards,
Hyderabad-500 028.
40. Overseas Manpower Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. ITI Mallepally Campus, (OMCAP), Vijayanagar Colony,
Hyderabad-500 057.
41. Andhra Pradesh Power Finance Corporation Ltd., L-Block, 4th Floor, Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Hyderabad.
42. Andhra Pradesh Roads Development Corporation, R & B Office, Beside Mahaveer, AC Guards, Hyderabad-500 057.
43. Andhra Pradesh Tribal Power Company Ltd. (TRIPCO), 4th Floor, Damodharam Sanjivaiah Sankeshamma Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
44. Andhra Pradesh Tribal Mining Company Ltd. (TRIMCO), 4th Floor, Damodharam Sanjivaiah Sankeshamma Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
45. Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Oil seeds Parishrama Bhavan, Growers Federation Limited. 9th Floor, Hyderabad.
46. Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation Ltd. Haka Bhavan, Hill Fort
Road, Hyderabad. Ltd.
47. Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Ltd. C/o Andhra Pradesh
Gruha Kalpa, MJ road, Nampally,
Housing Board,
Ground Floor,
Hyderabad-500001.
48. Andhra Pradesh Aviation Corporation Ltd. II Floor, Container, Floride Station, Air Corporation Complex, Begumpet 16.
49. Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure 5-9-58/B, Parishrama
Corporation (P) Ltd. Bhavan, II Floor, Fathe Maidan Road, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-14.
50. Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution 5-9-58/B, Parishrama
Corporation (P) Ltd. Bhavan, II Floor, Fathe Maidan Road, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-14.
51. Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Mehadipatnam Road, Industries Board (APKVIB). Masab Tank,
Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad.
52. Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Road No. 16, Industrial
Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. (APCO) Development Area, Chinthal, Hyderabad-55.
53. Andhra Pradesh Textile Development 4th Floor, BRKR Corporation (APTEX). Bhavan, C Block,
Tankbundroad, Saifabad, Hyderabad-4.
54. Nizam Sugars Ltd. (NSL). 6-3-570/1, 201, Diamond Block, Rockdale Compound, Somajiguda, Errammanjil,
Hyderabad-82
55. Andhra Pradesh Food Processing 1st Floor, BRKR Society (APFPS). Bhavan,
Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad-63.

56. Krishnapatnam International Leather 5th Floor, Parishrama Complex Pvt. Ltd. (KPILC) Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-4.
57. Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Chirag Ali Lane,
Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. (APSFCS). Hyderabad-500001.
58. Textile Park, Pasha Mailaram Pasha Mailaram, Medak District.
59. Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Door No. 1335/H, Road Finance Corporation Ltd. No. 45, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500 033.
60. Andhra Pradesh Vikalangula AP Vikalangula
Co-operative Corporation Sankshema Bhavan, Nalgonda X Roads, Malkpet.
61. Andhra Pradesh Water Resources IV Floor, Jalasoudha Development Corporation Building Erram Manzil, Hyderabad.
62. Andhra Pradesh State Property Tax Board AC Guards, Masabtank, (APSPTB), Hyderabad. Hyderabad.
63. Andhra Pradesh Toddy Tappers Cooperative 3-5-1089, Beside Finance Corporation Ltd. (AP Geetha Paarisharamika Deepak Cenema Theater, Sahakara Arthika Samkhsema Samstha), Narayanagunda, Narayanguda, Hyderabad. Hyderabad-29.
64. Society for Employment, Promotion and Azmath Jah Palace, Training in win Cities (SETWIN). Purani Haveli,
Hyderabad-500 002.
65. Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh Lal Bahadur Stadium, (SAAP) Hyderabad-500 001.
AP. INDIA.
66. Andhra Pradesh Society for Training and Director of Youth Employment Promotion (APSTEP) to be Services & MD,APSTEP, added Behind Boats, Club,
Secunderabad.
67. State Institute of Hotel Management Near SV Zoo Park, Catering Technology, Tirupathi Beside AP Tourism Transport, Peler village, Tirupathi,
Chittoor Dist. 517507
68. State Institute of Hotel Management Kohir X road, Catering Technology, Medak Kaveri Village,
Medak Dist. 502321
69. Andhra Pradesh Meat Development 10-2-289/129, Corporation, Hyderabad Shanthinagar,
Hyderabad-28
70. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Vijaya Bhavan, Lalapet, Corporation, Hyderabad Hyderabad-17
71. AP Sheep and Goat Development Managing Director, Cooperative Federation, Hyd. 10- 2-289/127 Shanthi-
nagar, Masabtank,
Hyderabad-28
72. Andhra Pradesh State Fishermen Managing Director, O/o Cooperative Societies Federation, Hyd. Commissioner of Fisheries, 4th lance, Shanthinagar, Mathsya Bhavan, Hyderabad.
73. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Vijaya Bhavan, Lalapet, Cooperative Federation, Ltd., Hyderabad. Hyderabad-17
74. Andhra Pradesh State Veterinary Council, H.No. 2-289/124, Road, Hyderabad. No. 4, Shanthi Nagar,
Hyderabad-50028.
75. Andhra Pradesh Girijan Co-operative Telugu Sakshema
Corperation Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-28
76. Andhra Pradesh State ST Co-operative Managing Director, Finance Corporation (Tricor) 1st Floor, D.S.S. Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
77. Andhra Pradesh Education and Welfare 4th Floor, Rajiv Vidya Infrastructure Development Corporation Mission Building, (APEWIDC) SCERT Compound,
Hyderabad-500001

78. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes VC & MD Cooperation Finance Corporation Damodaran

Sanjeevayya

5th Floor, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-28

Samkshema Bhawan,

79. Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Sakshema Bhavan, Co-operative Finance Corporation Masab Tank,

Hyderabad

80. Andhra Pradesh Washermen Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

81. Andhra Pradesh Nayee Brahmana Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

82. Andhra Pradesh Sagar Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

83. Andhra Pradesh Valmiki Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

84. Andhra Pradesh Balija Co-operative Samkshema Bhavan, Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

85. Andhra Pradesh Batraja Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

86. Andhra Pradesh Medara Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

87. Andhra Pradesh Kummari Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

88. Andhra Pradesh Vishwabrahmana Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

89. Andhra Pradesh Taddy Tappers Samkshema Bhavan, Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd. Masab Tank,

Hyderabad-28

(34)
(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Ninth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Ninth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Tenth Schedule

Amendment made:

"For pages 44 and 45 substitute"

List of Training Institutions/Centres

1. Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Hyderabad.
2. Andhra Pradesh Study Circle for Backward Classes, Visakhapatnam.
3. Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
4. Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy, Rangareddy District.
5. Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science and Technology (APCOST), Hyderabad.
6. Dr.MCR Human Resource Development Institute of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
7. Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad.
8. State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Vengalrao Nagar, Hyderabad.
9. State Board of Technical Education and Training, Hyderabad.
10. Andhra Pradesh Police Academy, Hyderabad.
11. Water and Land Management, Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
12. AMR Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
13. Sriramananada Theertha Training and Research Institute.
14. Andhra Pradesh Prohibition and Excise Academy.
15. State Institute of Educational Technology, Hyderabad.
16. State Council of Educational Research and Training, Hyderabad.
17. Andhra Pradesh Study Circle, Hyderabad.
18. Tribal Culture and Research Institute, Sankshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
19. Board of Intermediate Education, Hyderabad.
20. Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Certification Agency, Hyderabad.
21. Andhra Pradesh Live Stock Development Agency, Hyderabad.
22. Centre for Forest and Natural Resource Management Studies (CEFARM), Rangareddy District.
23. Andhra Pradesh Press Academy, Hyderabad.
24. AIDS Control Society, Hyderabad.

25. Andhra Pradesh Medical and Aromatic Plants Board, Hyderabad.
26. Andhra Pradesh Para Medical Board, Hyderabad.
27. Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad.
28. Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad.
29. State Level Police Recruitment Board.
30. Society for Andhra Pradesh Network (SAPNET) , Hyderabad.
31. Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Labs, Hyderabad.
32. Andhra Pradesh Urdu Academy, Hyderabad.
33. Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor, Hyderabad.
34. Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), Hyderabad.
35. Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (P.M.U) , Hyderabad.
36. Water Conservation Mission.
37. Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty, Hyderabad.
38. Employment Generation and Marketing Mission, Hyderabad.
39. Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Hyderabad.
40. Andhra Pradesh Open School Society, Hyderabad.
41. A.P.R.E.I. Society, Hyderabad.
42. Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (A.P.S.W.R.E.I.) , Hyderabad.
43. State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) Hyderabad
44. Soil Conservation Training Centre, Hyderabad.
45. State Management Institute for Livestock Development in Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (SMILDA), Hyderabad.
46. State Animal Husbandry Training Centre, East Godavari.
47. State Institute for Fisheries Technologies (SIFT), Kakinada.
48. Mahatma Jyothiiba Phule Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society, Hyderabad.
49. Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes, Hyderabad.
50. Hindi Academy, Hyderabad.
51. Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.
52. Sanskrit Academy, Hyderabad.
53. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
54. Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
55. Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Hyderabad.
56. Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Hyderabad.
57. Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Tirupati.
58. Dravidian University, Kuppam.
59. Telugu University, Hyderabad.

60. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.
61. RVM (SSA) Authority, Hyderabad.
62. Andhra Pradesh Government Text Book Press, Hyderabad.
63. State Central Library, Hyderabad.
64. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Hyderabad.
65. Andhra Pradesh State Bio-Diversity Board, Hyderabad.
66. Andhra Pradesh National Green Corps, Secunderabad.
67. Directorate of Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.
68. Institute for Electronic Governance (IEG) Ap Society for Knowledge Networks, Hyderabad
69. National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM), Hyderabad
70. Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board, Hyderabad
71. The Survey Commissioner of Wakfs, Hyderabad
72. Centre for Educational Development of Minorities, Hyderabad
73. Dairatul Maarif, OU Hyderabad
74. Andhra Pradesh State Haj Committee, Hyderabad
75. Andhra Pradesh State Development Planning Society, Hyderabad
76. Extension Training Centre, Rajendranagar
77. Extension Training Centre, Hasanparthy
78. Extension Training Centre, Bapatla
79. Extension Training Centre, Samalkot
80. Extension Training Centre, Srialahasthi.
81. Rajiv Education and Employment Mission in Andhra Pradesh (REEMAP), Hyderabad
82. Society for Rural Development Services, Hyderabad
83. Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency, Hyderabad
84. Sreenidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
85. Andhra Pradesh Survey Training Academy, Hyderabad
86. The Ambedkar Research and Training Institute for Scheduled Castes, Hyderabad
87. Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Hyderabad
88. Victoria Memorial Home (Residential School), Hyderabad
89. APTW Residential Education Institutions Society (Gurukulam), Hyderabad
90. DR. YSR Study Circle for Scheduled Tribes (PETC), Secunderabad
91. Andhra Pradesh Women's Commission, Secunderabad

92. Andhra Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Hyderabad

93. State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Secunderabad

94. The Training Centre for Teachers of Visually Handicapped, Secunderabad

95. Study Circle for Disabled Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

96. APSRTC Employees THRIFT and Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad

97. Truck Operators Highway Amenities Society (TOHAS), Hyderabad

98. National Cadet Corps Directorate, Secunderabad

99. Shilparamam Arts Crafts Cultural Society, Madhapur, Hyderabad

100. Dr. YSR National Institute of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Hyderabad

101. State Institute of Correctional Administration, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad

102. Andhra Pradesh Fire Services and Civil Defence Training Institute, Hyderabad

103. Sri Pragada Kotajiah Memorial Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (SPKMIHT), Nellore

104. Telugu Chenetha Parishramika Shikshna Kendram, Ananthapur

105. Weavers Training Centre, Karimnagar (WTC), Karim Nagar

106. Powerloom Service Centre, Sircilla, Karimnagar

107. Khadi Gramodyoga Maha Vidyalaya, Hyderabad."

(35)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Tenth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Tenth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Eleventh Schedule

Amendment made:

"Page 46, add at the end,â€"

"10. The following irrigation projects which are under construction shall be completed as per the plan notified by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and the water sharing arrangement shall continue as such:â€"

- (i) Handri Niva
- (ii) Telugu Ganga
- (iii) Galeru Nagiri
- (iv) Venegondu
- (v) Kalvakurthi
- (vi) Nettempadu."

(36)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I beg to move:

Page 46, omit lines 1 to 3 from bottom. (57)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 57 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Eleventh Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Eleventh Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Twelfth Schedule

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I beg to move:

<i>substitute</i>	Page 47, for line 6, - "2. Existing coal linkages of SCCL shall continue without any change for a period not later than three years from the appointed day." (58)
<i>substitute</i>	Page 47, for lines 9 and 10,â€" "4. End use plants of the allocated coal blocks shall continue with coal from the block to be supplied in proportion to their respective capacities for a period not later than three years from the appointed day." (59)
<i>substitute</i>	Page 47, for lines 4 to 6 from bottom,â€" "7. The Central Government shall consider favourably the need of the deficit successor State for allocation of power from the Central Pool over and above the share defined in para 6 above." (60)

Madam, I move these amendments because the Central Government has to consider favourably the need of the deficit successor State for allocation of power from the Central Pool over and above the share defined in the Clause above. If this

amendment is not accepted, Telangana will suffer in terms of power supply. There has to be a regular and continuous power supply for the overall development of Telangana...(Interruptions)

I once again plead with the Government to accept my amendment for the sake of overall development of the Telangana so that the hopes and aspirations of Telangana people are met...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 58 to 60 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Twelfth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Twelfth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Thirteenth Schedule

Amendment made:

<p><i>for Page 48, substitute</i>“</p> <p>“THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE</p> <p>(See section 93)</p> <p>Education</p> <p>1. The Government of India shall take steps to establish institutions of national importance in the 12th and 13th Plan periods in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. This would include one IIT, one NIT, one IIM, one IISER, one Central University, one Petroleum University one Agricultural University and one IIIT.</p> <p>2. The Government of India shall establish one AIIMS-type Super-Specialty Hospital-cum-Teaching Institution in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>3. The Government of India shall establish a Tribal university each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and in the State of Telangana.</p> <p>4. A Horticulture university shall be established in the successor State of Telangana.</p> <p>5. The Government of India shall establish the National Institute of Disaster Management in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>1. The Government of India shall develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to be completed in phases with Phase I by end-2018.</p> <p>2. SAIL shall examine, within six months from the appointed day, the feasibility of establishing an</p>
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integrated steel plant in Khammam district of the successor State of Telangana.

3. SAIL shall examine, within six months from the appointed day, the feasibility of establishing an integrated steel plant in YSR District of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

4. IOC or HPCL shall within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon;

5. The Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Vizag-Chennai industrial corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and take within such period an expeditious

decision thereon;

6. The Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati

airports to international standards and take an expeditious decision thereon;

7. NTPC shall establish a 4000 MW power facility in the successor State of Telangana after establishing necessary coal linkages;

8. Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious

decision thereon.

9. NHAI shall take necessary steps to improve road connectivity in the backward regions of the successor State of Telangana.

10. The Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Rail Coach Factory in the successor State of Telangana and improve rail connectivity in the State and take an expeditious decision thereon.

11. The Central Government shall take measures to establish rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities in Telangana.

	12. The Government of India shall examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority within a period of one year from the appointed day and take an expeditious decision thereon." (37)
	(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I beg to move:

	Page 48, <i>for</i> lines 9 and 10 from bottom,â€”
<i>substitute</i>	"6. NTPC in collaboration with SCCL shall examine the feasibility of establishing a 4000 MW power facility based on domestic coal supplies and whose power output is entirely dedicated to the needs of successor State of Telangana.". (61)
	Page 48, <i>add</i> at the end,â€”
	"11. State Planning Boards shall be set up in both the successor States.
	12. Separate Commissions for the development of Backward Areas shall be set up on both the Successor States.
	13. North Telangana, South Telangana and Eastern Rayalseema Regional Boards shall be established in the State of Telangana and North Coastal Andhra, South Coastal Andhra and Western Rayalseema Regional Boards shall be set up in residuary State of Andhra Pradesh to ensure balanced development of all backward areas in both the States.
	14. When river water allocations are made or apportioned to the successor States, specific allocations of waters shall be made from Singur project and Krishna and Godavari River, for drinking water for Hyderabad metropolitan region. The drawals shall work out to 7 tmc from Singur, 16.5 tmc from Krishna and 10 tmc from Godavari, making a total of 33.5 tmc annually.
	15. The Government of India shall set up a 2000 MW Hyderabad Metro Combined Cycle Power Project through NTPC and also sanction two ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW capacity each in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode as dedicated power projects for supply of power to Hyderabad metropolitan area.

16. The Government of India shall designate the Old City of Hyderabad as a "backward Area" and sanction a financial package of Rs. 5000 crores for ensuring its urban renewal and upgradation of civic infrastructure.

17. The Government of India shall take up development of modern airports in other Telangana towns such as Warangal, Nizamabad and Khammam.

Other Sectors

1. The socially and Educationally Backward Muslim Minority (BC-E Group) shall continue to enjoy the 4 percent reservations in both the successor States "Telangana and residuary Andhra Pradesh.

2. Urdu, which is designated as the second official language in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, shall be made joint first official language along with Telugu in the State of Telangana and it shall continue to be second official language in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh.

3. The minorities shall continue to get substantial budgetary allocations for their welfare in both the States.

4. The reservation for Backward Classes in the Local Bodies (both Rural and Urban) shall continue in the successor States.

5. Upon bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, both the successor States shall have minority-related institutions/organizations in respect of their territories. While the AP State Wakf Board, Urdu Academy of AP, AP State Minorities Finance Corporation, AP State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation, AP State Wakf Tribunal, AP State Haj Committee, and Centre for Educational Development of Minorities shall devolve to the successor State of Telangana and renamed accordingly and similar institutions/organisations shall be constituted in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh.

6. The Statutory allocations for Scheduled Castes Sub-

Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan shall continue in both the successor States.

7. The successor States shall take steps for the introduction of Minority Sub-plan by earmarking 12.5 per cent of the annual plan outlay for the minorities in the State of Telangana and 7 per cent in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh." (62)
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Madam Speaker, kindly allow me to say a few extra words on Amendment No.62. Separate Commissions for the development of Backward Areas shall be set up for both the Successor States including North Telangana, South Telangana and Eastern Rayalseema Regional Boards...(*Interruptions*) Now I come to river water allocation. Not only that, there is a classic case over here that two Telugu speaking people cannot live together. Now one more Telugu speaking State is coming into existence....(*Interruptions*). What about the language of Urdu? Why has this House forgotten the role Urdu has played in the war of Independence? What will happen to the fate of Urdu? Why can Urdu not be made the second language of Telangana? Where is your commitment to Urdu language? Where is your commitment to provide reservation to Muslims who are going to reside in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana...(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I moved my amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 61 and 62 moved by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Thirteenth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Thirteenth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 19th February, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

16.24 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock

on Wednesday, February 19, 2014/Magha 30, 1935 (Saka).

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

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