

clearly expressed that he is prepared to discuss it for a period of a week. I submit that, in view of the fact that the Leader of the House has expressed his willingness to have discussion for a period of a week, the time limit now fixed by you should be kindly revised and some more time should be given for us.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Since those who have signed this Resolution know their mind full well, there is no point in asking for an adjournment, but at the same time, since you have been pleased to say... (*Interruptions*). Since you have been pleased to say that there will be three points in regard to each....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why argue it?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** We want to know what are the points. The House wants to know. We want that these should be given to us within 15 minutes from now. These points may be given so that the House knows what we are to discuss.

12 NOON

#### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55—ANDHRA

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Andhra State. Of the 2 hours allotted for this item of business, 44 minutes have already been availed of yesterday and 1 hour and 16 minutes now remain. This means that these Demands including the Appropriation Bill will be disposed of by about 1-15 p.m.

The House will, thereafter take up the consideration of the Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

**Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda):** Sir, yesterday I was submitting a few points in respect of things that arise out of these Supplementary Demands for Grants for Andhra State.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Let there be no other discussion in

the House other than the one on the Order Paper.

**Shri Raghavachari:** The other matter, about the irrigation policy of the Government is in question. I wish to make only very brief remarks about one or two points. The Ministry in its anxiety to arouse the sympathy and support of all parts of Andhra have committed themselves in a hurry to a number of projects costing crores of rupees which they may not be able to implement within the space of one term of office or even two. Not that I am complaining that they should not have a plan and should not do their business, but there is more anxiety to do too many things and in this hurry what they have done is they have utterly neglected the very small irrigation projects. It is unnecessary to advance any arguments in favour of the necessity of taking up these small minor irrigation projects because they are not very costly, they are quick in yielding results; and they will avoid first to un-settle people and disposses them and then to rehabilitate them. All those are considerations that would ordinarily arise in bigger projects.

But, in the neglected Andhra and in our districts where the rainfall is not more than 20 inches a year, the ancient kings have adopted one policy and that is of building tanks and kuntas. Wherever it is possible for them to store the rain water, they have always taken care to see that, that water is not allowed to flow out waste. Therefore, it must have been the primary work of the Government to examine the possibilities of such small schemes which might even not cost more than Rs. 1,000, and all that would have really helped in bringing a little more water to facilitate irrigation. Such a thing should have been done from village to village. An estimate should have been made, details gathered from the local knowledge work carried out. That has not been done. They want to take up projects costing Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 150 crores which will be more a matter for

[Shri Raghavachari]

advertisement and satisfaction rather than yielding any quick results. That is the point I wish to make clear.

Particularly in the case of my district where there is, as I have already submitted, no possibility of any big irrigation scheme ever giving help to the people, such small minor irrigation schemes should be taken up.

The other observation that I wish to make relates to two points about electricity. The policy of the Government very happily is that electricity should be brought to the rural parts for agricultural purposes. It is no doubt a very happy thing when we hear that such a thing is given importance; but, in the matter of executing there are two difficulties that have actually been experienced. One is, much of this energy we are now getting by way of sale from the neighbouring State of Mysore. There are two types of electricity that is generated in the Mysore State. They have agreed to supply electricity to Andhra, one kind from the Sivasamudram Hydro-electric works and that is of 25 cycles and the other is from Jog which is of 50 cycles. The present programme of extending the power to villages and rural parts should be really to the advantage of the agriculturists. The difficulty should have been imagined by the Government and they should have made all the power of one type and not of two namely 25 cycles and 50 cycles; it must all be 50 cycles. You know, Sir, that the modern electric power is invariably of the standard of 50 cycles. When from Tungabhadra 36,000 or 40,000 kwts.—even from Jog it is 50 cycles—are generated and distributed, if you spread 25 cycles electricity to the villages now, almost every villager who invests any money on a motor or a pump or anything to work with, he has immediately to change that after two years. That will be a difficult task for him. It is not likely in a poor country and particularly in backward districts like ours. You can-

not expect the ryots to change their machines often. Therefore, the best thing would have been to convert the 25 cycles electricity to 50 cycles and then spread it round the villages. I am not mentioning this with a view to stop the extension of electricity into the village parts. I am anxious that it must be taken soon and it may be done in a way which will not mean additional investment or call for any additional investment by people who, if they could not afford that, may find no use for electricity. These are the two things on which I wanted to make my submission.

There is one other thing also which I wish to state in this connection in the matter of general administration. I have found that in trying to distribute the head offices from Madras to various parts of the Andhra territory, they have entirely neglected the claims of Anantapur. I beg to be pardoned when I have to say that I have a suspicion that the claims of Anantapur have not been considered at all, perhaps designedly. Of course there was a police training school in Anantapur and they now want to make it a police training college. Except this, Anantapur has been ignored. Almost all the things are taken to other parts of the Andhra State to the prejudice of Anantapur which enjoys a first class healthy climate and other beautiful conveniences. This is a matter which may be considered sympathetically.

I may next briefly refer to the newly instituted High Court of Andhra. Even when the Andhra Bill was under discussion on the floor of the House, I took care to see that a clause was there in the Bill which would make it permissible, which would make it administratively within the powers of the Government and the High Court to locate a Division Bench of the High Court in any other part of the Andhra State, so that all people may not have to go to one place at considerable cost. I invite the attention of the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs to this parti-

cular point which I am urging. It is a matter which is within the peculiar province and the privilege of the High Court. Instead of building a High Court and asking for lakhs of rupees to be provided for the Judges' quarters and so on, in a place overcrowded already like Guntur, it is worth while considering as to why they should not have a Division Bench of the High Court located in Anantapur which is a centre of Rayalaseema, so that it will be more to the advantage of people to have justice in a place which is quite near. This principle has been accepted by the Union Government and even a Bill was introduced in the case of the Travancore-Cochin State High Court, providing for a Division Bench of the High Court in another part of that State. Therefore, I wish to urge that a Division Bench of the Andhra High Court might well be located in Anantapur. It does not require the sanction of the Legislature, it does not require any public agitation. It is a matter which is purely one of extending the policy which has already been accepted by the Government. It can easily be done by the Andhra Government and the High Court (Andhra).

**Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur):** While supporting the Demand for Grant in respect of the Andhra State, I oppose the cut motion of the hon. Members of the Opposition, and I want to speak a few words in doing so, on the Andhra administration and also on the irrigation works that have been executed in that State. Yesterday, some of the hon. Members of the Opposition criticised and condemned the administration of the Andhra Government and also advanced an argument that Kurnool district was neglected in the matter of irrigation projects. Another Member of the Opposition said that the Government has failed to implement some of the schemes approved by the Andhra Assembly. I must disagree with that criticism. I can really welcome a criticism which is a fair one. Criticism is necessary as a corrective and as a

spur to further efforts but unfair criticism is not desirable.

If you look into the book on Supplementary Demands for Grants, you will understand that the Andhra Government has undertaken a number of irrigation works, as many as 17 works, involving nearly Rs. 6 crores. In that connection I must compliment and pay a tribute to the hon. Minister for P.W.D. in Andhra, for having conducted negotiations with the Central Government and got a boon from the Central Government for the irrigation projects. When a Member from Kurnool said that Kurnool was neglected in the matter of irrigation projects, I was really surprised. Rayalaseema is a poor and backward tract and Kurnool is one of those tracts. Of course the Member from Kurnool said that it is a poor and backward place, but he also said that it has not received any irrigation benefits either from the Plan or from the Andhra Government. I am sorry he is not correct. It is Kurnool that has got the maximum benefit from the Tungabhadra project. Perhaps my hon. friend might have forgotten Alur and Adoni which are part and parcel of the Kurnool district and which are receiving maximum benefit from the Tungabhadra project. The K. C. canal is also one of the biggest projects that is included in the Five Year Plan. It involves a cost of nearly Rs. 1,12,00,000. In addition to this, I think Kurnool is a town blessed in all respects. Fortunately, the capital was located there in spite of the keen opposition, as the House knows, and later on, lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent on buildings, roads, water works and electricity in the town. You are aware that Kurnool has sprung up into a fine city, beyond recognition, and nobody expected that it would become like that. But when an hon. Member did state, grudgingly and grumblingly, that Kurnool had been neglected, I was really surprised to hear it. It only leads me to conclude that there are some people who, having eyes, refuse to see the things done by others, however good those things may be,

[Shri Lakshmayya]

and refuse to see the worth or merit of others.

Another Member said that Government is not coming forward to offer loans to the ryots, etc. I saw the report yesterday, which was sent by the Special Collector of Adoni on the Tungabhadra irrigation works. I find that it is not Government that is lethargic but the ryots. Some people who were not for the scheme are not coming forward. Therefore it is no fault of the Government. We should not blame Government unnecessarily, though fair criticism is really necessary.

I next come to another point raised by hon. friends. I can say that the Kuppuswami Committee's report has been accepted by the Andhra Government. The recommendations contained in the report would have been implemented had the Assembly continued to function. Unfortunately the crisis overtook the Assembly and it was dissolved. An hon. Member from Chittoor made a point on which I need only say that the Government are considering it.

Finally, I want to let the hon. Members know that the Government are neither indolent nor indifferent, but that they did excellency well in executing the projects, and in doing so, only the interests of the new Andhra State were in their minds.

Coming to some of the points relating to my district, my hon. friend Mr. Raghavachari has already advanced in favour of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal. It is a long-felt need. I am happy to hear that it would be included in the First Five Year Plan. It is an old dream which has been realised by the people. (Interruption.) I do not know how far the Government would be able to achieve it; it is the desire and intention of the people of Rayalaseema that the Tungabhadra High Level Canal should be excavated. It is the only perennial

source for Rayalaseema. For the last forty years the people of Rayalaseema were agitating for that and were hoping with great eagerness that it would be taken up. Eventually, when the Tungabhadra project materialised, the matter was left there and the high level canal was not excavated. There is no hope for the people of Rayalaseema unless that is done.

You are aware that Rayalaseema is a backward and poor area and also, on account of the failure of the monsoon, agriculture in Rayalaseema is a gamble in rain. Irrigation facilities are necessary for Rayalaseema. The land is fertile and it would yield a very good crop of cotton, millets, paddy and others but, unfortunately, we have no rains. On account of the failure of the rains, we are all poor and we are faced with famines off and on. You are also aware that the people of Dharmavaram represented this to you when you presided over a conference. I am glad that in this provision has been made for some trees and plants and I am sure that investigation will be completed before long and the excavation of the canal would be taken up so that it would benefit some of the taluks in Bellary and Anantapur, particularly, Gooty, Muruvakonda, Rayadug and some other taluks in Cudappah district also. Not only that, it would solve the problem of drinking water in some of the villages in my parts, where drinking water is in scarcity.

I now come to electricity in Rayalaseema. Again, I congratulate the Government of Andhra for having installed a number of thermal stations. Within 30 days they were able to install a complete thermal station at Kadiri and another at Dharmavaram within 40 days. It is a thing which could never be expected of any Government within such a short period. It is a stupendous task, so efficiently and so quickly completed. That it has been executed within such short a time, the Government of Andhra deserves congratulations.

Unfortunately, my taluk of Kalyandrug which is a poor one and another taluk in my district, the taluk of Madaguserai, which is the poorest, have not got electricity. Perhaps the poor people will be neglected everywhere. We expected that the Andhra Government would give us electricity soon, but, unfortunately, it was dissolved. They had promised that they would get it because we have got electricity within a distance of 16 miles of it, at Rayadug. We can easily connect Kalyandrug. Rural electrification is also absolutely necessary for Rayalaseema.

In Andhra there are 5 lakhs of wells and 12 lakhs of tanks and the Andhra Government has undertaken the repair and renovation of innumerable tanks. My friend Mr. Raghavachari just now said that they have not taken up minor irrigation works. They have taken many—not so many—and the House would appreciate what I saw if they refer to page 7 where they have included as many as 70 irrigation works, most of them medium and also minor. Therefore, irrigation projects as well as power projects should be executed before long and electricity should be provided in the rural parts, particularly in the villages, so that the cultivators will have the facilities of taking the water by means of pumping sets.

Then, my hon. friend, Mr. Raghavachari, said that a Division Bench of the High Court should be established at Anantapur. I really agree with him that it is certainly necessary in order to afford judicial facilities to the people. That will really be useful and helpful for the district of Anantapur. Of two other districts of Rayalaseema, Chittoor has got a University and Kurnool has got something—why something, it has got the capital. Cudappah and Anantapur are neglected. Therefore, I request Government to consider the advisability of establishing a Division Bench at Anantapur.

With regard to the courses of study in the Colleges and the University at Tirupathi, they should be different

from what we are having at Waltair and some special courses should be started.—I welcome the idea. We really compliment the Andhra Government for getting the Venkateswara University established at Tirupathi. That is a holy and sacred place. Though Anantapur is the centre of culture, we welcome the University at Tirupathi. We want that some higher courses should be included in the college at Anantapur.

I once again compliment the Andhra Government for the excellent work in the Andhra State and for the progress of the new Andhra State.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to focus my attention on the subject-matter of the two cut motions that I have given notice of. I must, at the outset, observe that the Ministry of Irrigation is not represented here now, though that is most necessary.

**Shri Lakshmayya:** The Minister is out of office since the dissolution of the Andhra Assembly.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Sir, when the supplementary demands are presented to the House, it is not only desirable but incumbent on every Ministry which is responsible for the several supplementary grants to be represented on the floor of the House....

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah):** These are supplementary demands for Andhra and we are here.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** I quite realise that but I do not think the hon. Finance Minister will be able properly to appreciate the viewpoint of the Andhra representatives regarding certain irrigation facilities.

**Shri M. C. Shah:** After all, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will also not be able to say much. What we propose to do is to take notes and send them to the Andhra Government.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** I do not want to spend more time on that; anyhow, I would like to point out certain things that require immediate attention of the Government and especially from the viewpoint of finance.

In Demand No. XXXIV a list of irrigation works has been shown and the estimated amounts as well as the money required immediately are shown in the respective columns. The schemes that are put down on page 7 seem to be provided for scarcity areas. While I welcome the activity of the Government, both State and the Centre, to provide for scarcity areas large sums of money for improving their irrigation facilities and thereby helping their food production, I would advise caution as regards taking up some of those schemes, either from the financial point of view or from the point of view of the fact whether they are going to affect the other irrigation facilities if the facilities that are now going to be adopted are brought into existence. I would like to point out that item No. 17, Kalangi Reservoir, with which I am acquainted, is going to be executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,66,000. The project is going to serve about 3,000 or 4,000 acres of land in Kalahasti Taluk in Chittoor District. I have had opportunities of studying this question and I find that in Nellore District through which the river Kalangi flows...

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** There is no quorum in the House now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At about lunch time it is not necessary.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** It is half an hour ahead of lunch time.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** In Sulurpet Taluk in Nellore District, there are already 10,000 acres of registered Ayacut land, wet irrigation, and another 2,000 acres of T.J. land. I am told that the Andhra Government has taken notice of 5,000 acres under the anicut at Taniyali in Nellore District and ignored the existence of 10,000

acres of registered land wet irrigation and 2,000 acres of T.J. land, though the matter has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister there in charge of Irrigation. The information he seems to have obtained is that there are only 5,000 acres under irrigation in Nellore District. I am afraid either the Government there is misleading itself or is being misled by the irrigation authorities concerned, but the facts have to be faced, and I only suggest that the Central Government should take up a further investigation of the matter before they actually commence it. You might have noticed that already several projects have been amply provided for—Rs. 14 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs and so on. I would suggest that a greater scrutiny of these estimates would be necessary because these are projects which are going to be unremunerative, not even coming under the protective schemes, but are supported on account of the scarcity areas where these projects are going to be located. It is possible that estimates are prepared in the interests of the contractors and not so much of the ryots. It is also possible that heavy schedule of rates have been adopted in places where the schedule of rates could have been easily reduced. In that view I would wish that the Central Government appoint their own officers from here and in collaboration with the Andhra Irrigation Department, try to scrutinise the estimates to the best advantage of not only of the finances of the Centre, which I think is going to grant these sums, but also for quick execution as well as the integrity of the State Government departments.

On page 8 of the Memorandum on Supplementary Grants, it is noticed that an amount of Rs. 3,00,000 is provided for the remodelling of the K.C. Canal, for which the estimated cost is shown as Rs. 1,12,00,000. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding of the possibility of remodelling this particular canal, and I wish also that the Government should look into the matter much more clearly. I think

the Khosla Committee has suggested that it should be remodelled at a cost of about Rs. 3 crores so as to give supply of water to two new channels for Nellore District. As it is, the present capacity of the K.C. Canal as well as the anicut in Sunke-sila is 1,500 cusecs. If the idea is to increase it to 3,000 or even to 6,000 cusecs and spend about Rs. 6 crores, the possibility and feasibility of executing this will have to be looked into more carefully. There have been differing opinions and estimates on this matter and the Chief Engineer there thinks that it is not possible to remodel it so as to give a supply of 6,000 cusecs, but the Central Government seems to be of the opinion, probably without looking into the facts much more closely, that they can increase the capacity to 6,000 cusecs. This means that the remodelling of not only the channel but also the bridges and aqueducts connected with this particular channel. Under the K.C. Canal, the estimated acreage would be about one lakh of irrigated land, which has not been sufficiently covered until recently, because the cultural practices there, especially for growing paddy crops, have not been quite predominant. But of late, there seems to have been some activity in that way, and the entire areas is going to be cultivated. This channel, if it is estimated to serve certain other areas in Nellore District, will cost, according to the announced estimates, about Rs. 6 crores. My suggestion is that instead of spending Rs. 6 crores, which figure probably would have to be revised to Rs. 8 crores in due course of time, the possibility of having the terminal reservoir for Pennar River, where it enters Nellore District, can be considered. Shri Trivedi, the present Governor of Andhra, had the goodness to inspect the particular site of the construction of the proposed projects—the Somasila Project—and I am told that he was very much impressed not only about the feasibility but also about the utility of the project. Probably, the construction of the reservoir or raising of the dam would

come to about Rs. 10 crores. If that is so, whatever amount that can be saved by not improving the K.C. Canal, can be utilised on the construction of the reservoir and the dam at Somasila. It might not exceed about Rs. 10 crores. It is often pointed out that the Nandikonda project, Right Bank Canal upto the river Pennar, will be about 276 miles long. It is doubtful whether this long channel would be able to give much water supply to the areas lying on either side of the river Pennar, including present irrigated wet area of nearly 2,00,000 acres, and they have to be stabilised. Whether it is possible to give 20,000 cusecs of water from the Nandikonda project to Nellore through the right bank canal is very doubtful. It is also doubtful whether the expected areas in Nellore district can be irrigated by this canal. It is, therefore, suggested that this new project mentioned, namely, the Somasila project, might be brought into being with a view to irrigating about 10 lakhs of acres. It might be possible that it will take up a portion of the land provided for irrigation under the Nandikonda R.B. canal. So we can cut off that estimate which is made under the Nandikonda canal and divert it to the estimate under the Somasila project and the canals.

The idea of improving or remodelling the K. C. Canal is to give two channels in the Nellore district, one the Kavali canal and the other Kanpur canal. Unfortunately, before the Nandikonda project has been thought of these two canals were expected to be taken off from the Sangam Anicut across the river Pennar where the storage of water is very precarious and undependable. Unless there is a specially augmented supply from above, it is not possible to make these two canals useful, even if the Kurnool-Cudappah Canal can be improved and remodelled. I have already said that it is not possible to remodel the Kurnool-Cudappah Canal to the extent expected and if the Central Gov-

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

ernment thinks that it could be done, or if the State Government also agrees with them, I am afraid it is going to be a political eye-wash rather than actual help to the people concerned. So, even to stabilise the two lakhs of acres in Nellore Delta this reservoir is absolutely necessary and I am very doubtful whether this stabilisation can depend on the Nandikonda Canal at all. Both from the point of view of extension of irrigation to about 10 lakhs of acres in Nellore District without such depending on the Nandikonda canal, and also to stabilise the existing irrigation of nearly 2 lakhs of acres the Somasila project is an absolute necessity. I did not want to raise this question earlier during the debate in this House because I thought that this would crowd out or cloud out the possibility of bringing the Nandikonda project. But I am sure the authorities should be able to look into the matter much more clearly and have a discussion with the Governor of Andhra as regards the feasibility and the workability of the scheme that I have suggested without affecting the prospects of the Nandikonda project.

Sir, I have got one more matter to speak about, that is the efficiency of Police in Andhra. That is a matter directly connected with the Home Department here and I am sure they will take note of the few remarks that I make at this particular juncture. You know, Sir, that the working of prohibition in Andhra has been a failure. Whether the policy of prohibition is right or wrong I am not going to discuss now. I am only trying to impress upon the Government that it has been a failure and a Special Committee appointed for that purpose has declared it to be so—a Committee consisting of a High Court Judge, an ex-administrator of great repute and ex-Service Commission Member. They have given a clear verdict that prohibition has failed. I do not mind in this connection

whether prohibition succeeds or fails, but I want to point out the very bad effects of the prohibition policy on the police in Andhra. Regular mamools have been set up for the police inspectors and sub-inspectors....

**Shri Lakshmayya:** Nira was accepted in Andhra State.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** I am not speaking about the policy of prohibition, but I am speaking of the effects of the prohibition policy on the police. Regular mamools have been set up for each man who deals with a number of trees. A particular sum of mamool has been fixed and there will be a man who collects all these mamools and pays them to the sub-inspector. This is an open secret about which there is no second opinion and it looks as if it is necessary that this sort of demoralisation that has crept into the police force will have to be removed as early as possible by whatsoever means it might be.

Not only the prohibition, but also the separation of the executive and the judiciary has had some effect on the efficiency of the police. I do not for a single moment say that the separation of the judiciary from the executive is not good, but I would like to impress how the decisions of the judicial magistrates have often been going against police cases, so much so, the police people feel that it is no longer useful for them to put up any cases. So many cases are not brought on record; so many cases are not even taken notice of, and even if complaints go, the complainants are simply pacified and sent home with the result that on records it will be found that there are very few cases coming to the notice of the police, and as such the efficiency of the police is deemed to be maintained by the fact that they are taking care of the law and order situation in the country quite well. But they do not take note of the cases; they do not even record them, and the very few cases that they

record are probably so bad that a judicial magistrate is apt to decide against the police, with the result that there is a general despondency coming over the police and they do not want to put up cases at all. This is a very sad state of affairs and the police efficiency will have to be increased considerably. If the Police College, or Training School that is going to be established at Anantapur can be of any use, it must be for the equipment and training of the new officers in such a manner that they will withstand any effort that will come to them when they actually enter service.

Unless the position of law and order is very much improved there is likely to be a general situation not only in prohibition cases, but also in general, in other cases. It is absolutely necessary that the Central Government should come forward to give a fillip to the spirit prevailing there now and see that the administration of law and order is improved and the inefficiency that is now creeping is checked.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Nobody from our side has spoken.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They would have spoken yesterday.

**Shri M. C. Shah:** Sir, I have not much to say on this subject. I thought these Supplementary Demands for Grants were only with regard to certain expenditure to be in regard to some money to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund. But because of the President's rule we have to place these Demands before Parliament and I thought that the explanatory notes to all these Demands were so exhaustive that no further information was necessary.

Certain questions of policy have been raised and we thought that it would be advisable to have a senior officer of the Andhra Government to be here and take note of all the questions raised in this House and place them before the Governor and before the Ministry that will be formed very

soon. About the police and the other matters, my colleague, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs will reply. A question was raised about the power development in Andhra State. I have got a brief note here and I will refer only to relevant portions. It was stated that there was a necessity for power development in Andhra State. We have got the figures and they show that by the end of 1956, there will be 47,700 K.Ws. and that there will be a surplus of 5,000 K.Ws. The present generating capacity in Machkund area is 17,300, in Tungabhadra area it is 6,500; 2,500 in Nellore area and 3,800 in Chittoor area. There will be an increase in the total load demand which is estimated to be 42,700 whereas the total power produced will be 47,700 K.Ws. Thus, there will be a surplus of 5,000 K.Ws.

Still, it is recognised that the possibilities of power development and power utilisation in Andhra are very considerable and to harness these potentialities the State Government electricity department has a very active programme of construction works before them, not only in the First Five Year Plan but also in the subsequent plan periods. The power projects now under construction are: The Machkund scheme (first stage—51,000 K.W.) and the Tungabhadra scheme (first stage—3,800 K.W.). The Machkund scheme will supply power to the coastal areas of Andhra State from Srikakulam district in the north and Guntur district in the south. The Tungabhadra scheme will largely benefit the ceded districts area. The Machkund scheme will commence operation by the end of 1955 and the Tungabhadra power plant by 1957.

To be able to meet the anticipated future power demand in these areas, several new power projects have been proposed for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan and these are under consideration by the Planning Commission. These include the second stage of the Machkund power station (51,000 K.W.), the second stage of the Tungabhadra hydro-electric scheme (about 3,000 K.W.) Nandikonda

[Shri M. C. Shah]

hydro-electric scheme (first stage—75,000 K.W.), Sileru hydro-electric scheme (first stage—75,000 K.W.), Nellore thermal power station scheme (30,000 K.W.) and appropriate transmission and distribution projects.

It will be clear from the above that the power development programmes in the Andhra State are being actively proceeded with. That is about irrigation. My hon. friend, Shri Datar, will also speak about it. We have got a big note on that. But, I can assure the hon. Members that all the proceedings of this debate will be forwarded to the Andhra Government and due consideration will be given to all the questions that had been raised.

**Shri Lakshmayya:** What about electricity in my part? Hon. Minister perhaps knows that the per capita consumption of electricity in Andhra is only 4 units whereas in Madras it is 12 units. In Mysore, it is 44 units.

**Shri M. C. Shah:** This question also will be considered by the Andhra Government. We will forward this also to the Andhra Government. That is what we can do.

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** A number of points were raised regarding the Supplementary Demands that had been made here. One consideration that should be taken into account is that these are Supplementary Demands and the general questions of policy regarding the conditions obtaining in Andhra cannot be discussed. Secondly, President's rule in Andhra is more or less in the position of a caretaker government. This House desires that the general elections should be held there as early as possible and there ought to be popular government functioning at Kurnool. Subject to these considerations, President's rule has to be carried on and therefore, the general policy is in respect to follow the policy laid down by the last Government as far as possible and to keep the administration going on

without entering into larger questions of policy or undertaking very large schemes. Subject to these broad considerations or limits, I would point out to this House what the Government have been doing or what the Government's answer is in respect of the suggestions and criticisms offered on the various points in this House.

It was first contended that there was some delay in the development of the Tungabhadra project area. The Two points were made out. One was that there was delay in the grant of taccavi loans and the other was that the facilities for land reclamation were not sufficient. So far as these two points are concerned, I may point out to this House that the Government have made available tractors for land reclamation in this area. Secondly, it may also be noted that the Government have already sanctioned the purchase of some more tractors. So far as taccavi loans are concerned, they are already being granted by the Government and the Andhra Government have already approached the Government of India for more financial assistance for the purpose of granting loans in this area. In addition to these, it will also be noted that the Andhra Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is also considering the question of providing easy credit facilities in the Tungabhadra project area.

Something was said about the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal yesterday. The real position in this respect is that the Government of Andhra have already sanctioned a scheme for remodelling this canal and one of the items for which a supplementary grant is asked for, is for this scheme. The scheme as sanctioned envisages the remodelling of the canal to carry a discharge of 3,000 cusecs. An enquiry is being made whether it could carry a larger discharge, say, to the extent of 6,000 cusecs. That question is now under consideration.

and the matter will be decided in consultation with the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission.

So far as the Nandikonda project is concerned, it has been under the consideration of both the Government of India and the Government of Andhra. The joint project report sent by the Governments of Andhra and Hyderabad was scrutinised by the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission and they had made certain suggestions and comments which have to be considered. Government of India have already pointed out to the Government of Andhra that they would be prepared to include the Nandikonda project in the Five Year Plan subject to the settlement of the points raised by the Technical Committee in consultation with the Governments of Andhra and Hyderabad. One more point has been stressed by the Government of India that the financial basis assumed in the project report should not be departed from. Subject to these conditions, Government will do all that is possible so far as these two schemes are concerned.

**Shri Lakshmayya:** What about the high level canal?

**Shri Datar:** That is what I am pointing out. The hon. friend, Shri Raghavachari, stated that the facilities of the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme should also be available to the Anantapur District. So far as that question is concerned the position is like this. That scheme was investigated up to the 82nd mile some time ago and investigation of the scheme beyond the 82nd mile was sanctioned by the Government of Andhra recently. The question whether irrigation facilities can be provided for Anantapur and Dharmavaram talukas would depend upon the technical investigation of the project. That is with regard to the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Raghavachari.

1 P.M.

**Shri Raghavachari:** Technical feasibility or technical assistance?

**Shri Datar:** Technical investigation of the project.

Something was stated about the Kalangi river. It was contended that the new scheme will affect existing irrigation rights. The policy of the Government of Andhra, which the Government of India naturally is following, is that no project will be taken up unless technical investigation has shown that water will be available without impairing existing rights. Therefore this question will also be considered.

With regard to the Nandikonda project and the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal one more point may be noted. The question as to which areas should be served by these projects is engaging the attention of Government and a decision will be taken in consultation with the Technical Committee and the Planning Commission.

Then certain other questions were raised, one regarding what is stated to be duplication of the courses of study so far as the Andhra University and the Tirupati Venkateswara University are concerned. In this connection this House will kindly note that the Venkateswara University was established for the purpose of meeting the needs of the Rayalaseema people, because it was felt that Waltair was at a very great distance from the Rayalaseema area. It will also be noted that only a few months ago this Venkateswara University has started functioning as such. Under these circumstances, to a certain extent, at least so far as the lower courses of study are concerned, some duplication is almost inevitable. Otherwise, if certain courses of study have to be formulated and established, say, at Waltair, then it would be inconvenient for the students from the Rayalaseema to go there; and vice versa the students of the coastal districts will find it difficult to go down. So to a certain extent in respect of all these regional Universities this question of duplication up to a certain point is inevitable, because the

[Shri Datar]

earlier courses have to be provided. The question mainly arises so far as the post-graduate courses or special departments of learning or sciences etc. are concerned. There I am quite confident that the Andhra Government would take care to see that both these Universities are advised properly so far as the fixing of the various courses of study is concerned. The House will also note in this connection that the question regarding the particular courses of study to be fixed is more or less a matter within the autonomy of the Universities concerned, and here the Government will only be acting in a persuasive manner. Therefore it would not be possible for us, either for the Government of India or the President or even ultimately for the popular Government of Andhra, to insist upon certain courses of studies being fixed up, though their general advice will always be available. And I am quite confident that the new Venkateswara University will be of the greatest benefit so far as the people of Rayalaseema area are concerned.

One more point was made, about the police. So far as the police administration is concerned, Shri Ramachandra Reddi contended that the efficiency has gone down on account of, what he stated, the establishment of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. This is rather a surprise to us. After all it is one of the fundamental principles that there ought to be separation of the judiciary from the executive. And if there has been a separation of the judiciary from the executive and if judicial Magistrates are appointed, in all such cases we have to take proper care to see that proper cases are put up before the Magistrates without necessarily reducing the efficiency of the police. I am confident that the Andhra Government, the popular Government that will be established in Andhra, would take this question into account.

I am not here dealing with the question of prohibition at all, be-

cause the cut motion regarding it has not been allowed at all. But it will be found that this is a very controversial matter which requires very close consideration, and the House must have noticed that a Special Committee has been appointed by the Planning Commission with an hon. Member of this House as Chairman. It will go into all aspects of the case, and the report and the recommendations of this all-India body will have its full bearing so far as its effects on Andhra are concerned, and therefore I would not deal with that question at any great length.

Then my hon. friend Shri Raghuramaiah wanted to know the exact position so far as the Andhra High Court is concerned. You will find that the Andhra High Court was established on 5th July, 1954, and to start with three Judges of the Madras High Court were allotted to the new Andhra High Court. Subsequently two more Judges have been appointed and they are carrying on work with effect from 1st November, 1954. The sanctioned strength of the Andhra High Court is six Judges and five have already been appointed. So far as the last vacancy is concerned Government are awaiting the recommendations in this respect from the Government of Andhra. The moment the recommendations are received then early attention will be given to it to have the full sanction strength in respect of the Andhra High Court.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): May I know whether the filling up of that vacancy will be from the members of the Bar or from the service?

Shri Datar: Government will take into account the point that has been raised by the hon. Member. It is the desire of the Government, naturally, that there ought to be experienced Judges from the District Judges' cadre who ought to be appointed to the High Court. Now that question will also be taken into account Government are anxious that both advocate-Judges and service-Judges are offered due opportunities for being members of the Benches of

the High Court. The aspect that has been raised by my hon. friend will be duly taken into account, and the last vacancy will be filled up as early as possible.

Then my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari stated that there ought to be a Bench of the Andhra High Court at Anantapur. I might point out to him that hardly six months have passed since the establishment of the Andhra High Court. It is very early, if not premature, to consider the question of the establishment of a Bench of the High Court at some other place. Some time has to go and we must have some more experience as to the way in which the Andhra High Court will be working before we can consider whether it will be advisable to have one more Bench. That is a question which can, again, be considered by the popular Government of Andhra after one has been established. Therefore I would request him to wait for some time so far as this question is concerned.

One more point was stated that the Andhra Government offices have not been removed from Madras. Now, that depends upon the availability of accommodation at Kurrool or elsewhere. This is also being considered, and to the extent that it is possible, offices are being gradually removed from Madras to areas in the Andhra State.

I think I have answered all the points raised by my hon. friends in the course of the debate.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is 1—10 now. This will stand over. The Demands will not be put to the vote of the House now, but at 2-30 when the Appropriation Bill also will be moved. Now the House will take up the next time on the agenda.

#### DELIMITATION COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend

the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The facts which have necessitated this Bill are briefly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. As we all know, in the Act of 1952, section 8 provides that the Commission shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, determine on the basis of the latest census figures, the number of seats to be allotted to the States, and so on. Provision was made that these constituencies should be delimited on the basis of the latest census figures. However, it appeared that in the case of certain States, there was some obvious mistake. In the case of Scheduled Castes, there is an Order by the President under article 341 of the Constitution and under that Order, certain castes and communities were mentioned either as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled tribes. As we all know, for a period of ten years, they have been having some special representation. It is for this purpose that the Order was made. The Order has to be made by the President in the first instance. Then, Parliament may subsequently add to or alter it. That question does not strictly arise so far as the present Bill is concerned.

As a matter of fact, there was a previous census in the year 1941. After ten years, there was a subsequent census in 1951. Both under the Constitution and under the Delimitation Act, for the purpose of determining these constituencies, we are to go by the figures ascertained at the last census. In this case, the last census was in 1951. What happened was, at the time of the census in 1951, when the enumerators went about, they only entered the names of such communities as were mentioned in the Order by specific name. Apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in certain parts of the country, for example in the West Khandesh district, there are people called Konkana and Konkane. It was contended in the election petitions that