# THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

## OFFICIAL REPORT

**TUESDAY, the 3rd APRIL, 1956.**

**VOLUME VII — No. 2.**

## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Questions and Answers</td>
<td>139—161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Adjournment Motion re:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strike in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Government Motion re:</td>
<td>163—237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 (contd.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Government Motion re:</td>
<td>237—239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amendment to Schedule VII to the Madras District Boards Act 1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Government Bills:</td>
<td>239—257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Message from the Governor re:</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Government Bill:</td>
<td>253—271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Appendices

[Page 272—285]
THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 3rd April 1956.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Kurnool, at half past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon. Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora) in the Chair.

1. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Major and minor irrigation works in Chittoor District.

687—

* 498 Q.—Sri R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :—
Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations are being made for any major, medium or minor irrigation works in Chittoor District; and

(b) if so, what they are and their details?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the details of the schemes investigated and those under investigation in Chittoor District is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. VIWSWABAA RAO :—Statement table

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—

 Vide Appendix printed at page infra.
Investigation of the protected water supply scheme of Gooty Panchayat.

1104 Q.—Sri S. NARAYANAPPA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded sanction for investigation of the protected water supply scheme of Gooty Panchayat;

(b) if so, the amount required for the investigation;

(c) whether the Panchayat has sanctioned any amount towards investigation charges; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose?

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:

(a) The question of sanctioning investigation is pending a report from the Executive Officer, Gooty Panchayat about the ability of Panchayat to raise the necessary funds towards the cost of the scheme estimated at Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

(b) The cost of investigation is Rs. 16,000/-.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the answer to clause (a).
3rd April 1966

Local Fund Dispensaries at Podili and Darsi.

690—

* 403 Q.—Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take up the Local Fund Dispensaries at Podili and Darsi?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

There are no proposals under the consideration of Government for the provincialisation of the Local Fund Dispensaries at Podili and Darsi during 1956-57.

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—మరుభుతానం ఉండతాం దీన్ని ఎన్ని సంఖ్యలం ఉంటాం దేశాలు?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—మరుభుతానం ఉండతాం దీన్ని ఎన్ని సంఖ్యలం ఉంటాం దేశాలు?

SRI M. NAGI REDDI:—మను మరుభుతానం ఎన్ని దేశాలు?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—లోకానం 66ను ఎ దేశాలు ఉండేవారు 35 సంఖ్యలం ఉంటాం 1956-57 లో 16 సంఖ్యలం ఉండేవారు. అందుచేత మను మరుభుతానం ఎన్ని దేశాలు?

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—మరుభుతానం Head quarters Hospitals provincialise ఎ దేశాలు ఎన్ని సంఖ్యలం?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—తెలుగు ఎ దేశాలు?

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—మరుభుతానం

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—ఎందుకు నిజానికి ఎన్ని దేశాలు?

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—మరుభుతానం
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3rd April 1956

Sri C. SUBBARAYUDU:— Local Fund Dispensary 16 hospitals, dispensaries and headquarters hospital as provincialise Part II schemes hospitals, dispensaries and headquarters hospital.

Sri V. VISWESWARA Rao:— Local Fund Dispensary preference Part II schemes hospitals, dispensaries.

Sri I. LAKSHMANA DAS:— Hospitals, dispensaries and hospitals.

Sri G. NAGESWARA Rao:— L.F. dispensaries.

Sri N. SRINIVASA Rao:— Advisory Councils.

Sri A. B. NAGESWARA Rao:— taxes hospitals, dispensaries.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3rd April 1956]

Sri S. VEMAYYA — Provincialisation of hospitals

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO —

Supply of Electricity to Krishnapuram and other villages.

691—

* 1005 Q.—Sri P. BIAPPA REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the supply of Electricity to Krishnapuram and Marala villages from the Thermal Station at Mudigubba, Kadiri taluk, Anantapur District, to make the scheme more remunerative as they are situated within 6 miles of the station;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri P. BIAPPA REDDI:—From 1956-57 3000 KW have been sanctioned.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—From 1956-57 3000 KW have been sanctioned.

Sri A. KALESWARA RAO:—Since 1956-57 500 KW of electricity have been provided, but the present capacity is 500 KW. Further, 300 KW of electricity could be supplied.
[3rd April 1956]

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—The matter is under consideration. The Third party insurance Madras has been done all over the State as it was done in Madras; and

(a) whether Government propose to take up 3rd party insurance of Motor Vehicles all over the State as it was done in Madras; and

(b) if not why?

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—

(a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri S. BRAHMAAYYA:—Third party insurance Madras has been done all over the State as it was done in Madras.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Implications.

Sri P. GOPALU REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation and Commercial Taxes be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up 3rd party insurance of Motor Vehicles all over the State as it was done in Madras; and

(b) if not why?

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—It was done in 1956-57 as it was done in Madras.

Insurance of Motor Vehicles.

692—

*1220 Q.—Sri P. GOPALU REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation and Commercial Taxes be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up 3rd party insurance of Motor Vehicles all over the State as it was done in Madras; and

(b) if not why?

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—

(a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri S. BRAHMAAYYA:—Third party insurance Madras has been done all over the State as it was done in Madras.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Implications.

Sri P. GOPALU REDDI:—Implications.

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—Implications.

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—Implications.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3rd April 1956

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Refer dictionary.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Notice put.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—vide rog.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—The matter is under consideration as such.

693—

961 Q.—SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount collected in Andhra State by way of Income Tax during 1954-55; and

(b) the amount allotted to the Andhra State?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

(a) An amount of Rs. 1,45,29,148 was collected from the Andhra State by way of Income Tax during 1954-55. This excludes a sum of Rs. 17,24,613 collected as corporation tax which is not subject to distribution among the States under Article 270 (4) (a) of the Constitution.

(b) The amount allotted to the Andhra State for the year 1954-55 as its share was Rs. 3,25,94,000.

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—Income tax is allotted on principles laid down by the Finance Commission. Why certain allotments?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Appointed a committee to recommend income tax etc. Government of India servants etc., income tax pool.
3rd April 1956

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—"Income tax. How much income tax is to be levied on Excise duties? The Courte stops the Excise duties levied by the States to the Income tax.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Income Tax Commissioner has advised that Income Tax Commissioner has advised to levy Excise duty. It is decided to distribute the Excise duty between the States and the Central Government.

Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—"Excise duty is levied by the States. Excise duty is distributed between the States and the Central Government. Percentage of Income tax and Excise duty is decided by the States.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Excise duty is levied by the States. Excise duty is distributed between the States and the Central Government. 40% of the Excise duties are allocated to the States and 60% to the Central Government.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Excise duties are levied on various articles. Excise duties are distributed between the States and the Central Government. Tobacco is an example. Excise duties on tobacco are shared between the States and the Central Government.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3rd April 1956]

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Finance Commis-
sion 3rd April 1956 appointed in the month of April. Dr. B. Gopala
Reddi appointed Finance Commissioner. He has been transferred to
financial position, and requirements were met.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI:—Excise duty and income-tax rates are
required to be revised. Income-tax rates should be revised to
suit the requirements of the country.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Pool is actual
collection rates 20%. Population rates 80% according to
the population. Excise duty rates are 20% and income-tax rates are
revised to suit the requirements of the country. M. Nagi Reddi
supports the Finance Ministers' Conference rates.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI:—Excise duty rates 20% and income-tax
rates 80% according to the population. Excise duty rates are
20% and income-tax rates are revised to suit the requirements of
the country. M. Nagi Reddi supports the Finance Ministers' Conference rates.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Article 1926 Meston Award
controls the distribution of the money between the states and
1926 Meston Award was passed. Bengal, Madras, and
other states have come under the Meston Award. The Meston
Award 1926 was passed. The Finance commission report will
be presented by the Finance Minister.
Mr. SPEAKER :—This is a matter for Finance Commission and not for this Government to modify, rectify or alter it.

Sri S. VEMAYYA :—Mr. Speaker 1954-55 రాయిగా ఎంపుతున్నారు. ఆ 1954-55 రాయిగా యొక్క income-tax శాఖాబాధ్యాలు ఏమిటే ఎంపికాలను మేరడా కావాలి కోసం? ఎయిర్స్, ఉండాడు Black List లు maintain చేసారని మన మేరుగు మేరాయారు?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI :—వారు గుతించారు కాలం ప్రత్యేకమైన శాఖ వచ్చాఇంద్రు తమ్ముడు వికిరించాయుంది, అంటే agricultural loans, ఏమీస్తో 10 లేక అధిక రూపాణిప్పులు కొరించాయి, అంటే Black Lists లు maintain చేసారు నాటికి staff చేయలేదు. యాస Income_tax Department సందర్ఘానట్టు. Income_tax Department అనే Collectors ఆయా సంఘారు చేసాడి అంటే విషయాలను మేర చేసారు.

Extension of Powers to the Honorary Magistrate at Guntakal 694—

* 1254 Q.—Sri S. NARAYANAPPA :—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government regarding extension of powers to the Honorary Magistrate at Guntakal after the merger of the Prohibition Department with the Police Department ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Road from Tadikalapudi to Bhogole,

695—

* 653 Q.—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road from Tadikalapudi to Bhogole in Chintalapudi Taluk has been included in the Five Year Programme of the Post-War Road Development Scheme; and

(b) if so, when the metalling of the road would be taken up?

The Hon. Sir A. B. NAGESWARA RAO :—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) There is no likelihood of taking it up for execution as it is not included either in the First Five Year Plan, or in the Second Five Year Plan.

Sri N. SRINIVASA RAO :—అయం, అలాంటి ప్లానీ తేడా తెలుగులో ప్రారంభం చేసేది. అంటే రాజమంత్రి, అన్ని నేషనల్లు సమాధానం చేయండి! అందుకే వేయం?

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO :—కానిగా వెలుగులో అయినప్పటి కారణం లేదా అయితే ఇది ఒక ఎంపిక చేశాం. అంటే రాజమంత్రి సమాధానం చేసారు ఇది ఉంది.

Rayalacheruvu of the Old Karvetnagar Zamindari.

696—

* 361 Q.—Sri R. B. RAMA KRISHNA RAJU :—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a very big reservoir in Rayalacheruvu ayacut of the old Karvetnagar Zamindari known as Rayalacheruvu and said to have been constructed during the times of Rayas of Chandragiri;

(b) the area of the water spread, the height of the bund and the number of villages which the reservoir irrigated;

(c) whether there is any arrangement for regulating the flow of the water through the sluice; and
(d) if not, whether the Government propose to take steps to provide a regulator for the same and thus conserve and regulate the flow of water?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—

(a) Yes.

(b) The area of water spread is 18.86 Million Sq. Feet and the height of the bund is 50 feet above deep bed level.

Seven villages have the benefit of irrigation from the tank.

(c) and (d): There are no regulating arrangements for the flow of water at present and a scheme for constructing a tower fitted with regulating arrangements for discharging water is under consideration of the Public Works Department.

Board of Industries.

697—

668 Q.—Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of members on the Board of Industries;

(b) the functions allotted to it; and

(c) the work so far done by it in granting loans to the various Industries?

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—

(a) The number of members on the Board of Industries is 12 including the Chairman.

(b) The Board assists the Government in dealing with applications for aid under the act.

(c) The Board met four times and considered 24 applications for aid to the extent of Rs. 12,61,000. The Board recommended grant of aid in respect of 15 applications to the extent of Rs. 7,59,500.
3rd April 1956]

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—It is a long list.

MR. SPEAKER:—You better place it on the Table of the House or, you better read it and be done away with it.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:

Application of Sri S. Ramaswami Sastri, Sri Sadasiva Metal Industries, Kalahasti, Rs. 26,000.

Application of Sri P. Srimulu, Jayalakshmi Manure Works, Vinukonda, Rs. 25,000.

Application of Sri T. Roshan Brothers, Electric Flour and Rice Mills, Kalyandrug, Rs. 45,000.

MR. SPEAKER:—This information was given sometime back in the House.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—I think so.

MR. SPEAKER:—The list will be placed on the Table of the House.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Why is not the development of industries given loan or aid?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—This list is 15th or 16th.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Mills are not being encouraged for new areas? Is it because that is allowed?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—New industries are encouraged.

Industries newly introduced in new areas where they are underdeveloped, cottage industries, old or established industries, provided the State Government are satisfied that special reasons exist for giving such aid.
SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—You will get all the information when the details are furnished.

SRI M. NAGI REDDI:—Are loans encouraged in these respects? Why are they not encouraged?

THE HON. SIR D. SANJIVAYYA:—State Aid to Industries Act 5's provisions may be quoted.

Electricity for agricultural purposes.

1002 Q.—Sri P. BIAPPA REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government give any priority in supplying Electricity for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, whether the Government consider the case of Nallamada Firka in Kadiri Taluk where the entire land is irrigated by wells?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The question of supply of electricity for agricultural etc. purposes to certain villages of Nallamada firka has already been investigated by the Government Electricity Department and a scheme will be formulated on receipt of full particulars of load requirements from the prospective consumers.

A. 1875.

B. 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882. Investigation is in progress. Agricultural purposes have been considered. But the Agricultural scheme finalise is in progress.

SRI BIAPPA REDDI:—The investigation report shall be made public?
3rd April 1956

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—The Hon. the Minister for Agricultural Services desires to state that the Ani

mal Husbandry Bureau and Publicity Section were established in 1956.

SRI N. C. SESHADRI:—The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there are proposals with the Government to have an Animal Husbandry Bureau and Publicity Section?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—Yes, Sir.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there are proposals with the Government to have an Animal Husbandry Bureau and Publicity Section?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI:—Yes, Sir.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there are proposals with the Government to have an Animal Husbandry Bureau and Publicity Section?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI:—Yes, Sir.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Yes, Sir.

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI:—Yes, Sir.

Animals Husbandry Bureau and Publicity Section.

699—

*1141 Q.—SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there are proposals with the Government to have an Animal Husbandry Bureau and Publicity Section?
SHORT NOTICE STARRED QUESTIONS.

Abolition of the post of Deputy Tahsildar in Gooty Taluk.

685 A.—
S.N.Q. 1307—E. Q.—Sri M. RAJARAM ;—Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have abolished the post of Deputy Tahsildar for assignment of Banjar lands in Gooty Taluk of Anantapur District; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE Hon. Sri K. CHANDRAMOULI ;—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It has been reported that having regard to the extent of waste lands readily available for assignment in the Gooty Taluk the work could be attended to by the regular Tahsildar with the assistance of 2 Special Revenue Inspectors given to him.

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI ;—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It has been reported that having regard to the extent of waste lands readily available for assignment in the Gooty Taluk the work could be attended to by the regular Tahsildar with the assistance of 2 Special Revenue Inspectors given to him.

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI ;—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

THE Hon. Sri K. CHANDRAMOULI ;—

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU ;—

THE Hon. Sri K. CHANDRAMOULI ;—
3rd April 1956

Sri K. SUBBA RAO:—What arrangements are being made to\ncontrol the spread of malaria in the respective villages?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—I believe arrangements are\nbeing made.

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—Is anything being done to\nprevent the spread of malaria in the respective villages?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—Yes, arrangements are\nbeing made.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—I understand that waste land\nbelonging to the various panchayats is being sold for\nconvertion. Are any plans being made to\nconvert it into farmland?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—Yes, plans are being\nmade to convert it into farmland.

SRI M. NAGI REDDI:—I understand that the accounts of the\nsold waste land have not been settled. Are\nyou taking any steps to settle the accounts?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—I may clarify\nthe position here, Sir. The accounts of the sold waste land\nhaving not yet been settled. We have, therefore,\nundertaken to settle the accounts. We have\nundertaken to settle the accounts within the\nnext 6 months. The accounts will be settled in\nthe next 6 months. We have, therefore,\nundertaken to settle the accounts. We have\nundertaken to settle the accounts. We have\nundertaken to settle the accounts. We have\nundertaken to settle the accounts.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of basic training schools in Tiruvur N. E. S. Block.

Sri V. VISWESWARA RAO:—Will the Hon.\nChief Minister be pleased to state the number of schools?
(a) the number of basic training schools in Tiruvur National Extension Service Block and Nuzvid Community Development; and

(b) whether they possess the necessary equipment?

**The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI**:

(a) There is only one Aided Basic Training School for Women in Tiruvur National Extension Service Block and there are no Basic Training Schools in Nuzvid Community Development area.

(b) The equipment for the training school having six sections is reported to be poor.

**Sri V. VISWESWARA RAO**:

The equipment of the training school having six sections is reported to be poor.

**The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI**:

According to the tabular inspection report of the institution for 1955-56 there are two stools, two chairs, one table, one desk, two racks, three boxes only for the training school having six sections.
3rd April 1956]

The Director of Public Instruction has considered it poor, though basic schools and basic training schools are expected to manage with minimum furniture. It is however reported that the furniture belonging to Andhra Sarvodayam Sangkam, Tiruvur is being utilised to supplement the above furniture.

SRI S VEMAYYA:—সাহায্য দি স্বাধী বিনামূল্যে কাজ করুক, কিন্তু ইতিমধ্যে সবকিছু ৮৪০ টাকা দিয়ে ধরতে হবে।

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Notice, please.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Minimum furniture বলতে ঘোষণা করুন। Minimum furniture কথা মনে করুন?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—সাহায্য দি মিনিমাম furniture, Basic Training Schools এর জন্য কাজ করুন। অন্য কাজ এর ক্ষেত্রেও সাহায্য করুন। Training Schools এর জন্য মিনিমাম furniture কথা মনে করুন।

Amount spent in the Tiruvur N. E. S. Block.

698—

* 772 Q.—SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent upto the end of September 1955 in the Tiruvur N. E. S. Block and Nuzvid C. D. Block,

(b) the amount of contribution received from the people for the various works; and

(c) the No. of drinking water works for Harijans, sanctioned and constructed in the above two Block regions?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA.

Nuzvid Block.  Tiruvur Block.

(a) Rs. 2,47,957-14-0 ... Rs. 2,47,353-9-0.
(b) Rs. 2,21,802-0-0 ... Rs. 1,08,825-8-0.
(c) 9 well works ... 16 well works.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3rd April 1956

Sri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think I would be able to answer this question straight away.

Sri S. Vemayya:— I agree. The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:— Please.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao:— I think works should be proceeded with immediately, except C. D. Blocks 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. They should be proceeded with later.

Sri S. Vemayya:— I agree. The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:— Notice, please.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao:— The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:— Notice, please.
SHORT NOTICE STARRED QUESTIONS.

Ghantasala Panchayat in Divi Taluk.

685-B.—

S.N.Q. No. 1308-A Q.—Sri L. LAKSHMANADAS :— Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ghantasalapalem village was excluded from Ghantasala Panchayat in Divi Taluk, Krishna District by a notification of the Government in 1939;

(b) whether during the last Panchayat Elections to Ghantasala, elections were also held in Ghantasalapalem village as forming part of Ghantasala Panchayat notwithstanding the above notification of the Government;

(c) whether in a suit instituted by some persons of Ghantasalapalem, the District Munsif of Bandar declared the Ghantasala Panchayat as not properly constituted in the eye of law;

(d) whether it is a fact that notwithstanding the above declaration of the Government, the Ghantasala Panchayat Board is still exercising its jurisdiction over Ghantasalapalem also for collection of taxes etc.;

(e) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter, and

(f) if so, the nature of the action taken?

The Hon. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

(a), (b) and (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of the answer to (d)

Granting of pattas in Pennar-Delta Area.

685-C.—

S. N. Q. No. 1300-D. Q.—Sri B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that granting of pattas to political sufferers was stopped in Pennar Delta area, Nellore District; and
(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have kept in abeyance the assignment of waste lands in the Nagarjunasagar Project area until the alignment of the main canals and distributaries is finalised. These orders apply also to the Pennar Delta area which is likely to be benefited by the Nagarjunasagar Project.

Sri S. Vemayya:—Political sufferers are naturally affected by the degree of the area of the delta. A political sufferer's area has not benefited by the expenditure of the Government. Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi:—The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli:—The answer is in the affirmative.

Sri S. Vemayya:—The area of the political sufferer's area is more than 100 acres. Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi:—The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli:—The answer is in the affirmative.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3rd April 1956]

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI: — మార్గం చేస్తున్ను.

Preparation of Budget by the Municipalities.

685-D—

S.N. Q. No. 1307-B. Q.—SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—

Will the Hon the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the Municipalities should prepare their Budgets every year;

(b) whether the Municipality of Vijayawada approved its Budget;

(c) the steps taken by the Commissioner to get the Budget prepared; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

(a) 30th Day of November.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Commissioner has taken necessary steps to get the Budget prepared.

(d) Does not arise.

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:— మరియు బడ్జెట్ ప్రాప్చేతాం, కానీ మునిసిపల్ పాలన పరిషట్ అనేక దినాల ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రాంత మండలాల ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రాంత కొరకు కారణాలను కలిగి ఉన్నాం. ఉన్నతంగా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మార్గం చేసుకోవాలేదు. అప్పుడు మార్గం చేస్తున్న అవసరం వెలుగులు కలిగి ఉన్నాం. అందువలు మార్గం చేసుకోవాలే? 4 యొక్క వారింది దినాలు మార్గం చేసుకోవాలను చేసారు?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:— మరియు మార్గం చేయడానికి పూర్వకం.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:— ఉండి తప్పాలి,

official year యొక్క మార్గాన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో, అప్పుడు official year enter ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మండలాలలో ప్రాంతాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మండలాలలో ప్రాంతాలలో. మరియు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రాంతాలలో?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:— ఉండి తప్పాలి,

ప్రతి extension of time అవసరానికి.
II. ADJOURNMENT MOTION : re

Strike in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Sri Yellamanda Reddi has given notice of a motion regarding some strike in the King George Hospital, Visagapatam. The Hon. Minister for Public Health is in that hospital. I have called for information and after receiving information I shall let know whether a discussion is allowed.

Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—As you, Sir, learned that the King George Hospital is the only hospital in the district. Some doctors and staff members are on hunger strike demanding better conditions. They have been on strike for some time.

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO :—Yes, he said...

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA :—Public Health, Planning Minister asked the Minister for Public Health, Labour Commissioner, Director of Medical Services, Labour Commissioner, etc., to hold a conference with the Director of Medical Services, Labour Commissioner, and others to discuss the situation. They have communicated that the strike is due to the demands of the doctors and staff members. They want better conditions and pay.

Mr. SPEAKER :—I have called for the correct information. So let us proceed to the next item. You will get the correct information, Mr. Yellamanda Reddi. Don't be in a hurry.

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA :—Dismissal of any employee is a serious matter. The Hon. Minister for Public Health has requested the dismissal to be examined.
III. GOVERNMENT MOTION

Re.—INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES
REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

*Sri S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO—Mr Speaker, Sir, let me first congratulate this generation of, or rather all Telugu-Speaking people in the entire Telugu area, that we have been able to achieve a single State for all the Telugus and that we are able hereafter to live together for generations and centuries to come. Sir, it is a great pride that we live now. Things are happening and events are taking place in such rapidity that history alone will be able to mark them for future generations, how these things happened in such a short space of time. The achievement of a single State for us under the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis is a great event in the history of India. We, in this part of the country are happy that we have a State of our own with all the Telugu-speaking people in it.

The question of the name of the new State is yet to be decided. Personally I feel that ‘Andhra Pradesh’ as suggested by the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and by a host of people who constitute public opinion seems to be a most charming name, and I hope and trust that our friends in Hyderabad would accept it. The word ‘Andhra’ has its own charm and has a history behind it, if not a legend. ‘Telugu’ is also a word used in this part of the country too. So ‘Telugu Pradesh’ may also look nice; but nothing like ‘Andhra Pradesh’, which has its own charm, as I said, and it will certainly give better weight in the rest of India, for it connotes as people belonging to Andhra Pradesh.

Coming to the establishment of democracy in the State, we have now an Assembly, a Lok Sabha and a Rajya Sabha. The strength of the representatives of the new organised State, in the State Assembly, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is fixed at 301, 43 and 18 respectively. The integration of the Members from Telangana has become easy as the number of Members representing that area are on the same population basis as we on this side of the country. As for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the increase in strength is based on the
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Ramach Rao] [3rd April 1956

...)

...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

[8th April 1956] [Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao]

number of times when a matter is being discussed by the council of elders. I feel, Sir, giving further opportunities for testing Government policies in the crucible of representative public opinion, and so I feel we must have a Legislative Council in the new State, and there is everything to be said in favour of the Upper House. Probably the usual bogey of extra expenditure will be trotted out. But such critics should not forget that when it is decided to have a Parliamentary democracy a little more expenditure should not be grudged by having a second chamber. So it is worth while that we spend that amount.

Then I come to the provisions relating to the regional councils. I am not sure whether these councils will be one for the Telangana area alone, or there will be two for the entire area; and how long this is going to be is also not quite clear from the provisions of the Bill. I would rather like that things should be defined more specifically and pointedly so that there might be enough safeguards. Further, whether they are permanent or temporary, a time limit is really desirable. Again, I feel that the powers, duties and responsibilities should be specifically defined; for they are left as vague as possible in the present Bill. In the proposed amendment of the Constitution they must be given a clear-cut shape. Again, these councils should not be chota Cabinets, in the sense that they should not usurp the functions of the Cabinet and the powers of the Cabinet, nor should they come in clash with the regular duties of the Cabinet. They should help the Government to function efficiently with their advice and guidance, and not put brakes often in the quick discharge of the work or in the interests of the State. A critical eye should be there and a close scrutiny is necessary before the Constitution is amended in this particular direction.

Then I come to the provisions relating to the establishment of zonal councils in the Bill. The idea of providing statutorily a common meeting place or a common meeting ground is really desirable, particularly when we are trying...
anxious about linguistic division of provinces. If the members of these zonal councils, in actual practice, show a desire to serve India as a whole, they should approach subjects on a national basis rising above pettiness and petty bickerings. If the establishment of bigger multi-lingual States in India is in course of time found desirable, then these zonal councils will help towards that. At any rate for the present there is enough scope for those councils to discuss, watch and decide. Perhaps these zonal councils may serve to dissolve our present-day bickerings, short-sightedness and linguistic frenzy, and make our statesmen rise above pettiness.

Then the next point which is not quite clear in the Bill is the location of the capital and the High Court. We are all agreed that our capital should be at Hyderabad. It is perhaps, one of the most beautiful cities in India, if not the most beautiful city for all of us to live together. There is no difference of opinion about it either from this side of the State or the other side of the State. But the location of the High Court is not quite clear in the minds of all. I feel it will be good and in keeping with the dignity of a State like ours, big in size and area, if the High Court also is located at the seat of the capital. It has been decided that there should be one High Court, and so to start with, let us have it also at Hyderabad.

Sir, the future of this State depends on how all of us shape it. The Second Five Year Plan speaks about balanced and equitable development of areas. Surely the zonal councils will help in developing all areas alike and thus bringing about the happiness of all people. Our aim should be to achieve that ideal in Andhra Pradesh, and that cannot be achieved unless there is a spirit of give and take and a sense of aided self-help among the people. The Second Five Year Plan is very broadly planned for that, and I hope by the working of that Plan, the goal would be achieved. Sir, the integration of the two parts of Andhra Pradesh does not mean integration of the laws immediately. That has to be
Then the most important subject that has to be carefully handled is the Services. The adjustment of the Services is really a big problem when these two parts become one big State. The prosperity of the people much depends on good administration and the administrative set-up. For that, the Services should be manned by persons of ability, hard work and character. The adjustment of the Services must be done very impartially, the ultimate aim being efficiency of the Services. That alone will solve the several problems of the people. After integration the rules of Services should be common and no one should be given any priority by choice or partiality. The Services must be contented and they must feel that there is impartial treatment in the entire State and that efficiency alone coupled with character are the guiding factors with the Government.

Sir, I went through Clause 108 of the Bill (at page 61 of the Bill). It gave me a doubt whether it would be interpreted by courts or persons to suit the occasion. My own feeling is that before integration the headships of the departments of the two States must be quite settled. Actually there should not be parallel lines of heads of offices running. To give a concrete example, there should not be two Directors of Public Instruction, there should not be two Inspector-Generals of Registration and there should not be two Inspector-Generals of Local Administration of the same cadre. I take these three examples for the reason that they are not All-India Services to-day, and probably State Services here. This clause will certainly give an impression which may give rise to difficulties later on. So I suggest that a sub-clause (3) be added to clause 108 giving a clarification to this point. Before integration things should be settled. There should not be two parallel appointments of the same cadre, at least for the headships concerned.

We have faith in our leaders and let them deal with this problem—or for the matter of that, any other problem—in
the new State in a statesmanlike manner, rise above pettiness and achieve stability and prosperity and win the gratitude of all Andhras.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I may add here that this is the first time in history that the Andhras—Andhras in the sense, Andhras of this particular or present Andhra State—have kept themselves quiet, calm and cool. They were not perturbed, they were not disturbed and they had not given room for any sort of violent agitation. They left it wholly for the Telangana brethren who have very kindly and rightly come to the right conclusion. Very shortly we are all going to live together as brethren in one house under one roof. I hope the same attitude of trust in mutuality will bring in happiness and prosperity to the new State; and I hope they will in a spirit of calm atmosphere steer us through to come to the new State, where all Telugu speaking people may live in peace, happiness and prosperity. Thank you, Sir.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri K. Subba Rao] [8th April 1956

High Court and the High Court at Hyderabad. Urdu Bench at Hyderabad in Urdu.

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Sri K. Subba Ram

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

[3rd April 1956]

170 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri K. Subba Ram

...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri K. Subba Rao

The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 is introduced by the Council to bring
Mysoore (now Karnataka) and Mysore (now Karnataka) into one single
Council. The Mysore Council has been abolished and a new Council has been
created to administer the area.

Mysoore (now Karnataka) and Mysore (now Karnataka) will be
combined into one single Council, with the abolition of the
Mysore Council. A new Council will be created to administer the
area.

The Mysore Council has been abolished and a new Council has been
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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL
1956 IN PARLIAMENT.

Sri K. Subba Rao

[3rd April 1956]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956
[Sri K. Subba Rao]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri K. Subba Rao [3rd April 1956]

The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill has been
welcomed with enthusiasm in all parts of the country. The
people of the different States have been anxious for
some time to have their own States reorganised on a
basis which would be satisfactory to all. The Bill is
likely to achieve this object.

The States which are to be reorganised are
those which have been carved out of the former
British provinces. The former British provinces
were created in 1919 for the purpose of providing
autonomy to the people of the different linguistic
groups. The Bill is likely to bring about a
reorganisation of the States on a basis which will
be satisfactory to all.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri K. Subba Rao

Mr Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Bill I want to make a few observations. Yesterday the Chief Minister in presenting the Bill dwelt at length on the Bill and covered all aspects of it. First of all, it marks a new era for Andhras, as a new State is formed.

Before speaking about the formation of the enlarged State let me recapitulate the progress of the formation of States on linguistic basis. As a matter of fact this Bill has a historical background, first in the Indian Statutory Commission during the British rule, then the Dhar Commission, then the J.V.P. Report and later on the Fazal Ali Commission who were entrusted with the great task of redrawing the map of India on linguistic basis. The Congress lent its support to that proposal as well as the Communists, and the Socialist Party also has supported the view in consonance with the aspirations of the people. First of all I wish to submit that the Fazal Ali Commission was guided not only by the linguistic consideration but also by administrative, economic and financial considerations. A few years ago the Andhra State was formed and at that time there was a good deal of reasoning against the formation of States on linguistic basis.
on the ground that linguistic States fostered exclusiveness, regional and communal affinities and also obliterated the sense of national unity by local language, history and culture. That is true. I agree with it. But it can be averted by dynamic leadership, political acumen and political consciousness. In this connection it may not be out of place—it may be relevant I think—to mention that if leadership emerges out of political cliques, from group mentality and communal basis it would dissipate the politics of Andhra State, and I am sure with the formation of the new State a new leadership based on goodwill and co-operation and unanimity will be formed in the State of Andhra. We enter upon a new era with the transfer of territories of Telangana to the present Andhra State. Ours becomes the third biggest State in India and our State has got a great scope and opportunity for development because of the natural resources, power, water and mineral wealth. At the outset Telangana had its own apprehensions. I am not prepared to call them imaginary, for they may be real and natural apprehensions; but all the same those apprehensions have now been dispelled by the safeguards guaranteed, and I am sure those safeguards will be incorporated by the President in the Bill.

Coming then to the Bellary issue, with regard to it, the Fazal Ali Commission's approach was quite different from the approach of the Misra Commission. The approach of Mr. Misra was guided by the 'linguistic gravity, in the words of Fazal Ali Commission. But the Fazal Ali Commission in recommending the transfer of the territories of Bellary taluk, Siruguppa and Hospet considered also the aspects of administrative convenience, geographical contiguity and the vital importance of Tungabhadra project and the headworks. As a matter of fact the High Power Committee and the Government of India also recognised the vital interest to Rayalaseema of the Tungabhadra Project and the headworks, but did not agree with the recommendation of the Fazal Ali Commission with regard to the territorial changes. They twisted it and gave a different finding on the issue of Bellary, namely, that the vital interests may be safeguarded.
by some other means. So that is the opinion of the Government of India and the High Power Committee. Sir, today Bellary issue is a most serious question. It affects the interests of Rayalaseema. In fact Rayalaseema is as much undeveloped and backward as Telangana. The Tungabhadra project is an insurance against recurring famine in Rayalaseema, and if we have no control over the project and if we have no control over the headworks, the development of Rayalaseema will be greatly retarded.

Then, Sir, as regards the Zonal Councils I wish to say a few words. The composition of the Zonal Councils is purely official. It has got an official atmosphere. A non-official element should be introduced in them. A few non-official, eminent persons, men of wisdom, men of administrative experience should also be included in the Zonal Councils.

Coming next to the High Court, clause 53 of the Bill is quite clear on the subject. That clause provides for the constitution of a High Court for the new State. But the location of our High Court should be decided either by Parliament or the new Legislature. In my opinion Hyderabad is the best place for the location of the High Court. When that location was suggested, there arose some apprehensions in the minds of Telangana Advocates that they could not face competition by the influx of Advocates from Andhra area. Probably it may be so. But competition in any walk of life is inevitable. I am sure there are eminent Advocates in Hyderabad also. For those Advocates in Hyderabad they can have a separate Bench of Urdu knowing judges to cater and protect the interests of Urdu knowing Advocates. It may be set up.

As regards the second chamber, clauses 31 to 36 deal with it. They provide a legislative council for Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and the Punjab. Ours is the third biggest State in India. As the Deputy Speaker, Sri Kallur Subbarao observed bicameral legislature is the cardinal principal of democracy. Ours is an infant democracy. About eight
years ago we achieved independence, and in an infant democratic set up it is necessary to have a second chamber as the counsel of elders is highly necessary. So men of wisdom, men of experience should have a place in the council of elders and they can contribute to the well functioning of the infant democracy. In the elections of 1952 and 1955 we found that people with their fluctuating opinion and fluctuating ideas could not judge whom to elect. As a matter of fact we find that persons who are decried yesterday by the public are being returned today with a thumping majority. That is the state of our present democratic set up. To safeguard against such things, and to check hasty legislation a second chamber is necessary.

As regards the Public Service Commission, the Fazal Ali Commission has recommended that the appointment of members and Chairman should be made by the President. It is a good rule. For it will increase the stature and independence of the Public Service Commission. It will also remove apprehensions of discrimination in the matter of recruitment to the services from the mind of the people and from the minds of those who seek employment. As regards the transfer of High Court Judges from one High Court to another, it is a good idea in the sense it will inspire confidence, it will help in arresting parochial trends etc. After all a Judge also like any other ordinary man is subject to human weakness, and so the transfer of Judges from one High Court to another is quite desirable in the interest of administration of justice.

Finally, Sir, in the matter of reorganisation of States there are several matters which require care and caution. Take for example, the reallocation of Services, the division of assets and liabilities and the fixation of cadres and scales of pay. All these are very important and they have to be decided with meticulous care. I am sure under the able guidance of our leaders we will able to solve those problems. Andhra-Telangana, the third biggest State in India has a great future before it, and I am sure by co-operation and goodwill we can make our State a model State in India.
3rd April 1956]

Sri P. NARASIMHAPPA RAO:—

(1) Introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill.

179

1956 IN PARLIAMENT

1956 ;

(1) The purpose of the Bill is to (a) reduce the number of States from 64 to 14, and (b) to make the States more viable by combining similar States.

(2) The Bill is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the governing bodies by providing a larger number of representatives.

(3) The Bill seeks to create a more unified and cohesive nation by reducing the number of States.

(4) The Bill is designed to improve the functioning of the States by providing better representation and governance.

(5) The Bill is intended to bring about a more equitable distribution of resources and responsibilities among the States.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Narasimhappa Rao
[3rd April 1956]

130 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sn P. Narasimhappa Rao
[8rd April 1956]

1336 IN PARLIAMENT

Excise Duties and Excise Duties on Excise Duties.


(2) Excise Duties — 8.09 lakhs in the Excise Duties.

(3) Excise Duties — 11.31 lakhs.

(4) Excise Duties on Excise Duties on Excise Duties.

(5) Excise Duties on Excise Duties on Excise Duties.

(6) Excise Duties on Excise Duties on Excise Duties.

Zonal Councils and general purposes grant.

Zonal Councils and general purposes grant.

Planning Commission and M.L.A.

Advisers and M.L.A.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri P. Narasimhappa Rao

Clause 1 (3) simpliciter (1) lakshana, appârtha veerumala

Clause 1 (8) lakshana (1) lakshana, appârtha veerumala

Clause 1 (11) "mohpatra"
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Narasimhappa Rao] [3rd April 1956

...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri P. Narasimhappa Rao]

...
Now we see that the Prime Minister Nehru was against the formation of linguistic provinces. He was of opinion that the formation of linguistic provinces would go against the National spirit of India and it would lead to disintegration of the various people that inhabit the length and breadth of our Bharat Desa. He was also against the disintegration of Hyderabad for various reasons, but as he himself has admitted, after the S.R.C Report has come out, he changed his opinion and he agreed to the disintegration of Hyderabad State. Now we see we are faced with a question as to what should be the name of our new State, whether it should be Andhra-Telangana as envisaged in the Report or it should be some other name. We find on reliable authority that our leaders of the residuary State of Hyderabad are also anxious and willing to change the name of Andhra-Telangana into some other name which would be acceptable to one and all. I believe that our Telangana leaders also are in favour of accepting ‘Andhra Pradesh’ as the name of the newly formed State from October of this year. If that is so, we shall all be glad. There is also another suggestion why it should not be called ‘Telugu Pradesh’. Now the agitation for Andhra has been for over 40 years and we got Andhra State and so now this Andhra State is going to be implemented by adding certain portions wherein Andhras live. So, that being the case, this Andhra State is the basis of the new extended State and...
3rd April 1956] [Sri K. V. Ramanayya Naidu

as such, I think we would be able to persuade our Telangana leaders to accept the name 'Andhra Pradesh' as the name of the new State.

After the State is formed, we are faced with certain difficulties. Just when the Andhra State was formed, the people of Rayalaseema entertained very grave doubts that the coastal people would come and invade upon their rights and that they would drown them and eclipse them. That was the fear that was agitating their minds when the agitation for the formation of Andhra State was in full swing. But now our friends have realised that not only did the coastal people did not eclipse them, but on the other hand, they feel that they are in a position to deal with the entire Andhra State, and that being the case, we can also inform our friends from Telangana area that the same doubts which they now entertain—and they want certain safeguards—were the same expressed by our Rayalaseema people. Now they are disillusioned about their fears. So also they will soon be disillusioned of their fears and the new leadership would realise that it is its duty to create confidence among all sections of the people and among all sections of the country. The new leadership will certainly try to realise the importance of winning confidence of all sections of the people and of all parts of the country. Certain safeguards have been provided in the new Bill itself. There are Regional Committees going to be appointed to safeguard their interests and Sri S B. P Pattabhirama Rao has expressed a fear whether it is going to be a Regional Committee for that part of the country or whether there is going to be another Regional Committee for this part of the country or for both parts of the new State. Whatever it is, from the report we find that it is intended more to safeguard the interests of the people living in that area and there is no harm in it. We need not be afraid of what is going to happen if we are going to be fair in our dealings, if we are going to be honest and just in our dealings, no section of the country, no section of the people need entertain any doubt about the partiality of the leaders whoever they be, whether it is from this part
of the country or from the other part of the country. When once we feel that we belong to one race, which speaks a common language, it is the duty of the leaders to treat it as one unit and treat all the people living in both the sections of the country as one race, as one people and do what is just and necessary to promote the common interests of one race.

With reference to the location of the capital at Hyderabad it is a ready-made city. After the separation of the Andhra State when we had to move away from Madras, we know the difficulties and troubles felt not only by the legislators but also by the members of the staff and their families. It is very fresh in our memories and we can realise the gravity of those difficulties. So also here now, we feel that the location of the capital at Hyderabad should be done immediately as early as possible just before the schools and colleges reopen so that the members of the staff may not feel any difficulty of putting their children to school and if that is done as early as possible and if all the offices at Madras are located there, if they could also be conveniently transferred immediately before the end of June, that would be conferring a great boon on the services.

As regards the location of the High Court, the Bill says that the Hyderabad High Court is abolished and the High Court also has to be located at the place where the capital of the province is located. There is a suggestion that a Bench of the High Court should be located at Guntur and that the jurisdiction over Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur should be transferred to the High Court at Hyderabad. This involves not only a lot of expenditure but also a lot of inconvenience and lot of trouble. If it is to be in two places, where is the Chief Justice to reside and how is he to have effective control over the administration of justice. There will have to be two Advocate-Generals, there will have to be two Government Pleaders and two Registrars and all these difficulties are there. So it is necessary that the entire High Court should be at the place where the capital of the
3rd April 1956] [Sri K. V. Ramanayya Naidu

Government is located. Then only there is scope for better harmony, better co-ordination and better improvement and growth of cultural as well as educational and economic uplift of the place. Here, a fear is expressed by some of the Advocates at Hyderabad that all the High Court Advocates would migrate themselves to Hyderabad. The Advocates at Hyderabad who transact their business in Urdu feel that they would be under a handicap because better people and senior people would come and take up their place and that they would be affected. I think their misapprehension is not well founded for this reason. When they see seniors, leaders and better people practising in their places, it would be a good example for them to emulate them and come up to that standard which they see before their eyes and it would be to their advantage and not to their disadvantage at all. So it is highly desirable that there should be no Bench of High Court at Guntur. There are further difficulties also. Are these Advocates to keep two offices, one at Hyderabad and the other at Guntur? Are they to keep two establishments, one there and the other at Guntur, and how, even if a Bench is formed, the Bench of the High Court changes from week to week or even if it changes once in a month, the Judges who form a Bench at Guntur will have to go back to Hyderabad. Are they to keep two residences, and two establishments? I do not think that that is the intention of the framers or the people who wished such a state of things. So it is absolutely necessary that in the interests not only of the Andhra Advocates but even of the Advocates of Hyderabad, that the High Court should be in one and the same place and not in two places. The dignity of it would be gone, the prestige would be gone. The administrative effect of it will have to be considered if it is to be stationed in two places. So it should be at Hyderabad alone.

With reference to the formation of a Legislative Council, it has already been stated and we have seen from the various States that the Legislative Council acts as a sort of eye-opener to the actualities of the various situations that might arise in the Legislative Assemblies. At the time when our
Indian Constitution was framed, our President Rajendra Prasad who was the President of the Constituent Assembly at the close said "Well we have prescribed so many qualifications for the people who are expected to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. If a doctor is to be allowed to practice he has to pass his M.B.B.S., if a lawyer is to practice he has to pass B.L. or LL.B., and if a lecturer is to be appointed, he has to pass M.A., or Ph.D., or D.Sc., and even if a clerk is required to serve in the Collectorate he has to pass S.S.L.C. and then pass the Public Service Commission examination and if a teacher is to be appointed he has to pass the training examination. So for each and every service, certain qualification is prescribed." He then posed a question before the members of the Constituent Assembly. "These are all people who are to carry out the provisions laid down in the Constitution in the various acts of the legislature, but what are the qualifications prescribed for the legislators themselves?" He posed this question. The Constitution did not lay down any qualification for the legislators. The only qualification is that they must be above a certain age. That is the only qualification which the Constitution envisages. These constitute the Legislatures and all the legislation that is passed is to be carried into effect by people who are to qualify themselves in ever so many ways and he piously hoped that a day would come when the Government of India would take suitable steps to prescribe the necessary qualifications for the legislators themselves. In the Legislative Council, we will have expert Educationists, Scientists, Businessmen and all other people who cannot afford to fight an open competition in the general elections, and would be there available to give their mature advice and certainly this is a feature which we all should welcome.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.]

Then there is a difficulty expressed by Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao with regard to Section 108 (2) which says that 'nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a competent authority, after the appointed day, from passing in relation to any such person any order affecting his
continuance in such post or office.' This is the most difficult and complicated aspect of the matter which we have to seriously consider. About the services, we have got ever so many departmental heads. There also, there are departmental heads. How to integrate the services of this State with the new State. The Assembly is dissolved, the High Court is dissolved but the services there are not dissolved. Then it is a difficult problem how to integrate these two services. That is a most difficult and complicated question, As is suggested by Sri Pattabhirama Rao, instead of trying to sit up and settle those questions afterwards, it is better to sit up and settle all those questions before the new State comes into existence because we have got one Chief Secretary there and another here and every departmental head is there as also here and the question remains as to who is to go or who is to be put in a particular position in the new set up. That creates a lot of trouble and this is not an easy matter and I feel that all the members of the services here are greatly perturbed. They are thinking over it and they are meeting together and the Central Government also asked them to meet and give their opinion. They are also having consultations and it is a matter which is not entirely in their hands. It is a matter which is in the hands of leaders. The leaders must try to safeguard their interest. Otherwise there will be discontent and dissatisfaction with the result that there would not be a settled state of things for the first one or two years. So this is a subject which requires attention.

Member after member was pleased to say that all the Andhras are brought together. I fail to see how all the Andhras are brought together. Only certain Andhras are brought together, but what about Bellary, what about Tungabhadra project. Tungabhadra project was started at a time when Bellary was in the Madras State. It is solely intended for the benefit of the Rayalaseema area. Bellary was never in Mysore for ages and Bellary was in Madras and never claimed by the Madrasis. It is claimed by the Andhras. Even though Misra Report was against it, the Fazal Ali Commission has seen the reasonableness of including Bellary
and the other three Taluks in this area. It is not by the majority of the Telugu speaking but people alone also by affinity, by tradition and cultural aspects it forms part of Rayalaseema and it should be in it with a view to get greater control and effective management of the Tungabhadra project which is solely intended for the benefit of the Rayalaseema people. The Government of India have set at naught the report of the Fazal Ali Commission by saying that Bellary deserves to be part of Mysore. Here, I fail to see the logic and reasoning of the higher authorities. It is not quite consistent with the reasoning they have adopted for adding on Telangana to this area. So, hereafter, as our Deputy Speaker himself has suggested, we should not give up the fight for getting back Bellary where the Telugu-speaking people are in a majority. I also feel (subject to correction) that our leaders themselves are responsible for this state of things, because I hear there is a revised statement put in before the High Command viz., that we do not want those three taluks if we are given complete control of the Tungabhadra area and I believe, the present state is the result of adopting that attitude on the part of our leaders. If that is true, I am very sorry for the attitude taken by our leaders. I state that subject to correction If they had not exhibited that attitude, I think we would not have lost Bellary. Bellary people are very anxious. They were never part of Mysore, they never had any traditional connections with Mysore, they never had anything in common with Mysore and they were always part and parcel of Rayalaseema i.e., Telugu-speaking people and so we should not give up our attitude to fight for getting back Bellary. Introducing this Bill, the Chief Minister said 'let us not create trouble, let us not create bad-blood, let us as far as possible go on the line of least resistance'. I think this attitude is mainly responsible for the present state of things. We must get what is our due. We must fight for them. Why should we care for the feelings of others. If our claims are unjust, certainly we can be made to realise them. When our cause is just and honest, why should we not fight for it.
With reference to the Districts in the north, like Paralakimidi and other places, there is of course a provision in the Bill itself for the appointment of a Boundary Commission and what the functions of the Boundary Commission would be, God alone knows. But it can be an eye-wash for the time being and when once Telangana State is formed, it may practically be given the go-by. That being the case, we should not give up our attempts and our claims for including the three Taluks of Bellary where the Telugu-speaking people constitute a majority of population and we should fight to the last by peaceful means, by constitutional means, and by every possible means and strive and get back at least those three taluks so that we may have complete control over the Tungabhadra project area. The complete control should be with us because it is intended for our use, it was constructed at the cost of the composite State when Mysore State was a different State altogether. Why should we not have it and claim it as our legitimate right? So with these few remarks, I suggest that the Legislative Council may be decided upon, High Court should be at Hyderabad and then we should not give up our fight so far as Bellary is concerned. With these few observations I support the passing of this Bill with the modifications indicated above.
192 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri M. Nagi Reddi] [3rd April 1956

...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

8th April 1956 [Sri M. Nagi Reddi]

In the House of the People, numbered the case 2 of 1956.

Chief Justice Venkataramana


leading lawyers of the High Court.

Capital High Court, 5th March 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the "Capital High Court")

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri M. Nagi Reddi

Sri T. Jiyar Das:——...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956 [Sri T. Jiyar Das]

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956 [Sri T. Jiyar Das]
193 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri T. Jiyar Das] [3rd April 1956

[At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

8th April 1956] [Sri T. Jalayya

The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 was introduced in Parliament on 3rd April 1956. The Bill is aimed at reorganising the states of India to create larger and more homogeneous states. It is believed that this will help in the development of the states and the country as a whole. The Bill seeks to merge several small and fragmented states into larger, more cohesive ones. This will help in the equitable distribution of resources and the better utilisation of the available manpower. The Bill also seeks to bring about a more equitable distribution of power and responsibility among the states. The Bill is expected to be a significant step towards the creation of a more united and prosperous India.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri T. Jalayya [3rd April 1956]

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI —

Sri T. JALAYYA —

Hyderabad, 3rd April, 1956

The Hon. President of the Lok Sabha.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure that I present to this august Parliament the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956. The history of our country is replete with instances of states being integrated for the betterment of all concerned. This Bill, therefore, is a continuation of that tradition.

In presenting this Bill, I would like to believe that its acceptance will be a source of great satisfaction to all of us. It is not only a matter of integrating certain states, but also of ensuring that the people of those states will get the benefits of the unity in diversity that exists in our country.

I am confident that this Bill will be accepted by the House with overwhelming support. It is a logical and necessary step towards the unification of our country.

Yours sincerely,

Sri T. Jalayya
3rd April 1956] [Sri T. Jalayya

SRi S. RANGANADHA MUDALIAR:—I request the Hon. Member not to be so harsh with Madras.

SRi T. JALAYYA:—Sir, I beg to move the following Amendment:"Any State existing in 1935 shall continue to exist in 1956." The Government of Madras has been asked to disband the Telugu States. I do not think that the Government of Madras has done anything wrong. The people of the region have always worked together. I believe that the Telugu States should continue.

SRI S. RANGANADHA MUDALIAR:—Sir, I beg to move the following Amendment:"Any State existing in 1935 shall continue to exist in 1956." The Government of Madras has been asked to disband the Telugu States. I do not think that the Government of Madras has done anything wrong. The people of the region have always worked together. I believe that the Telugu States should continue.
Sri T. Jalayya]  

Sn VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA — 

1947 August 15th తూర్పు ప్రపంచంలో ప్రతి వినికి ఉపన్యాసం చేసారి, ఈ సమయం నుండి ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులు సమాఖ్యాతి చేసాయి. ఈ సమయంలో నేతృత్వం చేసిన బ్రిటిష్ స్వతంత్రం మీద సమ్మతి క్రమంలో ఉపన్యాసం చేసారి. ఈ సమయంలో ప్రతి ప్రతి పరిస్థితి మనుడు పరిస్థితి క్రమంలో తెలిసిన సమయంలో ఉపన్యాసం చేసారి. 100 సహా 50 సహా సమాఖ్యాతి చేసారి, South baster, చేసారి విద్యార్థియులు, మనం, బడ్డ అంటే Dhar Committee కేమన్నా.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

"The Telugus also claim in the north some portions of Chanda and Bastar in the Central Provinces, the latter being also counter claimed by Orissa and Maharashtra".

The northern boundary is also in dispute and may be the present boundary of Orissa and the Central Provinces or it may be a line drawn from some point near Rishikulya River in Orissa unto the south of Indravati in the Central Provinces carrying through portions of the present Ganjam and Koraput Districts of Orissa and of the Bastar and the Chanda Districts of Central Provinces as a future Boundary Commission may decide.

"We have great sympathy with the desire of the Rajah of Parlakimidi for the inclusion of the Estate in the new Province, but in view of the racial and linguistic Composition of the population therein contained, we are unable to recommend that his desire should be acceded to."
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishna

[3rd April 1956]

...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL 203
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

8th April 1956 [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnavyay]

The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, in the Lok Sabha was made by Dr. V. V. Gopalakrishnayya. The Bill seeks to reorganize the existing States into larger units to promote unity in diversity. The Bill was introduced on 8th April 1956.

The Bill aims to create a democratic setup. The Legislative Council, which was abolished in 1955, is proposed to be restored. Constitutional amendments are necessary to make the Legislative Council a permanent feature. The Bill also seeks to merge some of the smaller States into larger ones.

The introduction of the Bill was made with a view to bringing about a more democratic setup in the States. The Bill seeks to create a more unified and representative Legislative Council.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

[3rd April 1956]

The State Reorganisation Bill, 1956 is designed to meet the situation existing in the States in the country, particularly in the small States where the size of the State is incapable of maintaining a viable government on the lines laid down in the Constitution. The Bill seeks to bring about a meaningful reorganisation of the States in the country.

The Bill provides for the dissolution of the States with populations below a certain limit, the mergers of States, and the creation of new States. The Bill also provides for the establishment of an Advisory Committee to consider the mergers of States and the creation of new States.

The Bill envisages the election of the Governor of a State by the elected representatives of the State. The Governor shall have the power to appoint the Chief Minister and the members of the Council of Ministers. The Governor shall also have the power to appoint the members of the State Council from among the elected representatives of the State.

The Bill seeks to provide for the smooth transition from the existing system to the new system of State Government. The Bill also seeks to provide for the protection of minorities and the interests of the people of the States.

The Bill is a significant step towards the reorganisation of the States in the country and it is expected to provide a stable and effective system of State Government.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

The introduction of Regional Committees, following the recommendations of the All India Regional Committee, was based on the principle of Democratic set up and Constitutional provisions. The intention was to establish a democratic and constitutional framework for the states. The proposed Regional Committees were expected to ensure a democratic set-up and to provide a framework for the states.

The introduction of Regional Committees in Madras was in line with the recommendations of the All India Regional Committee. The Regional Committees were expected to provide a democratic set-up and to ensure a constitutional framework for the states.

The introduction of Regional Committees in the backward areas was in line with the recommendations of the All India Regional Committee. The Regional Committees were expected to ensure a democratic set-up and to provide a constitutional framework for the states.

The introduction of Regional Committees in the advanced areas was in line with the recommendations of the All India Regional Committee. The Regional Committees were expected to ensure a democratic set-up and to provide a constitutional framework for the states.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL.
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya] [3rd April 1956

The creation of High Court Judges in the States is a significant step in the process of statehood. It is a recognition of the need for a stable judicial system in the States.

The creation of High Court Judges is a step towards the establishment of a stable judicial system in the States. It is a recognition of the need for a system that is independent and free from political interference.

The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill is a significant step in the process of statehood. It is a recognition of the need for a system that is free from political interference.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 207
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

The States Reorganisation Bill of 1956 is the outcome of a series of recommendations made by various committees and boards. The bill aims to reorganize the states of India into a more effective and efficient administrative structure.

The bill seeks to align the states with the principles of stability, efficiency, and economic development. It proposes the creation of new states and the merger of smaller states into larger ones, thereby reducing administrative costs and improving governance.

The bill also seeks to address the issue of language diversity by making provisions for the use of regional languages in state administration.

In conclusion, the States Reorganisation Bill of 1956 is a significant step towards modernizing the Indian state structure, aligning it with the needs of a rapidly changing economic and social landscape.
208 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya [3rd April 1956

"..."

Assets and Liabilities of the States in the Bill were
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The Bill provides for the reorganisation of the States
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The Bill envisages the reorganisation of the States
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The Bill aims to achieve the following objectives:
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The Bill seeks to create a more just and equitable
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The Bill proposes the following measures:
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The Bill is expected to bring about a significant
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The Bill is a landmark in the history of Indian
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The Bill is a major step towards the realisation of
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The Bill is a crucial step in the process of
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The Bill is a testament to the vision of
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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956
1956 IN PARLIAMENT
3rd April 1956

SRI S. K. V. KRISHNAVATARAM :—

[Continued text in Telugu language]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri S. K. V. Krishnavataram] [3rd April 1956

The Hon'ble Members of the House...

...and the following Bill was introduced into the House:

The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956

The object of the Bill is to provide for the reorganisation of the States and the Union Territories and to make certain amendments in the Constitution in connection therewith. The Bill seeks to provide for the transfer of functions, personnel, and other matters between the States, Union Territories, and the Union territories. It also provides for the transfer of High Court Judges and the inter-provincial transfers of high courts. Law journals have been consulted and a list of references has been prepared. The object of the Bill is to promote the welfare of the people and to achieve the ultimate goal of a just society. The Bill is supported by the President and the Order of the House. The President has given his assent to the Bill, and both the Houses of the Parliament have passed it unanimously. Two Houses passed 2/3 majority in favour of the
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri S. K. V. Krishnavatharam

Introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 in Parliament

Justice not only to be done, but appears to be done also. The practice of the bar seems to be the practice of the advocate in case the advocate appears to be the advocate in case of a junior advocate. Madras Legislative Assembly opposes the zonal councils as the Composite State opposes the zonal councils. SRI S. K. V. KRISHNAVATARAM — Solemnly, the composite states will continue as the zonal councils continue to be as the Composite State continues to be. Joint family manager will continue as the zonal councils continue to be as the Composite State continues to be. Partitions

SRI G. NARASIMHA MURTY — Who says that the zonal councils continue to be? In the Composite State, SRI S. K. V. KRISHNAVATARAM — Solemnly, the composite states will continue as the zonal councils continue to be as the Composite State continues to be. Joint family manager will continue as the zonal councils continue to be as the Composite State continues to be. Partitions

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri S. K. V. Krishnavataram [3rd April 1956]

The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 in Parliament is a significant step towards the reorganisation of states in India. The bill envisages the creation of new states and the reorganisation of existing states to address historical grievances and promote unity and development.

Regional committees were established to draft the bill, involving representatives from various sectors such as scientists, engineers, educationists, and legislatures. The legislative councils and zonal councils were involved in the process to ensure a balanced approach.

The bill aims to create a bilingual, multilingual state with a decent burial for linguistic minorities. The introduction of a provision in Article 350 of the Constitution of India allows for the inclusion of linguistic minorities in the electoral process. This is to ensure that their voices are heard and their rights are protected.

The administration has been upset by the bill, leading to a deficit in finance. The bill was introduced in 1960 to address the need for elections and redistribution of power.

The bill has implications for the federal structure of India, as it seeks to balance the interests of different linguistic groups and promote national unity.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri S. K. V. Krishnavatharam]

Sri K. PUNNAYYA:—INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

[Image 0x0 to 402x678]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1936 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri K. Punnayya

[Introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill.]

In Parliament, 3rd April 1956

Chief Minister stated that the States Reorganisation Bill would benefit the people. He declared that the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister had given their consent to make amendments to the Bill. The Zonal Councils had also agreed to make amendments to the Bill. The Chief Minister nominated the Zonal Councils. The Public Services were also benefited by the Bill. The minorities were also benefited by the Bill. Zonal Councils were nominated by the Chief Minister.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

9th April 1956 [Sri K. Punnayya]

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri K. Punnayya]

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri K. Punnayya]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri G. Yellamanda Roddi] [3rd April 1956

The introduction of this bill in the Lok Sabha on 2nd April 1956, "Justice" GuvaramSlice, 3rd April 1956, by the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Yellamanda Roddi, is a significant step towards the reorganisation of the States in the country.

The bill seeks to reorganise the legislative councils of the States into regional, zonal, and high command councils. The existing legislative councils, with their various powers and functions, are to be replaced by these new councils. The bill also contemplates the establishment of a high command council to oversee the operation of the regional and zonal councils.

This reorganisation is expected to bring about a more effective and efficient administration of the States, thereby enhancing the democratic process and improving the quality of governance.

The bill is accompanied by a comprehensive discussion in the Lok Sabha, with various Members elaborating on the objectives and provisions of the bill. The debates highlight the importance of the issue and the need for a robust reorganisation of the States to meet the challenges of our times.

The bill, if passed, will mark a significant milestone in the journey towards a more just and equitable society in India.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi

The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 was introduced in Parliament. The Bill aimed at merging certain states into larger units to streamline the administrative structure. The High Court and local councils were to be merged accordingly. This move was intended to improve efficiency and effectiveness in governance.

High Court, Zonal Councils, and other bodies were to be restructured under the provisions of the Bill. The Bill sought to create a more unified and efficient system across the states.

The Bill was introduced to address the challenges faced by the existing state structures and to pave the way for a more cohesive and effective governance system.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi

[3rd April 1956]

The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill has been made, as S.R. C. Report shows, for a purpose to achieve greater unity, the welfare of the people and the advancement of the States. The Bill suggests the formation of a number of new States. Lealism seeks to unite the peasantry of the States and it is to be expected that a democratic State system will be established in the States. The States of the new States are expected to become more integrated with each other.

Sri Shankar Mahammad Rahamathulla
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri Shaik Mahammad Rahamathulla

The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 in Parliament is a significant step towards the reorganisation of the states of India. The Bill aims to address the historical disparities and anomalies in the state boundaries that have existed for a long time.

The Bill seeks to realign the states based on language, geography, and cultural homogeneity. It proposes the creation of new states and the reorganisation of existing ones. The safeguards proposed in the Bill ensure that the wishes of the people of the states are taken into account.

The High Court has been appointed to oversee the implementation of the Bill. The High Court will play a crucial role in ensuring that the rights and interests of the states are protected during the reorganisation process.

The introduction of the Bill is a testament to the commitment of the Government to address the concerns of the states and to create a more harmonious and stable federal structure.

In conclusion, the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 is a significant step towards the reorganisation of the states of India. It seeks to address the historical disparities and anomalies in the state boundaries that have existed for a long time. The Bill proposes the creation of new states and the reorganisation of existing ones. The safeguards proposed in the Bill ensure that the wishes of the people of the states are taken into account. The High Court has been appointed to oversee the implementation of the Bill. The High Court will play a crucial role in ensuring that the rights and interests of the states are protected during the reorganisation process. The introduction of the Bill is a testament to the commitment of the Government to address the concerns of the states and to create a more harmonious and stable federal structure.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Shaik Mahammad Rahamathulla [3rd April 1956]

...
3rd April 1956

[Sri U. Rangababu]

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL. 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL. 32i

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri U. Rangababu
[8th April 1956]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1936 IN PARLIAMENT

8rd April 1956

[Sri U Rangababu

फूँड़े रूसल्ले, अंग्रेजी भाषा मात्र होंगे, तथा जाति परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित चर्चा करना प्रारंभ करना चाहिए।

1956 में संसद में दर्ज की गई। प्रारंभ में राहत से राजनीति नहीं आया था। बल्कि प्रारंभ में राय आया था। जिसमें राजनीतिक दर्शन नहीं आया था। वे जाति से राजनीति के लिए दृष्टि हिंदी राजनीति नहीं बना। 

"सेवा" शब्द का अर्थ है। अर्थात् हिंदी राजनीति नहीं बना। जिसका अर्थ है। अर्थात् हिंदी राजनीति नहीं बना। जिसका अर्थ है। अर्थात् हिंदी राजनीति नहीं बना। जिसका अर्थ है। 

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224 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri U. Rangababu

[S. R. C. Report on Regional Councils]

Regional Councils have been very important in the development of the regions. The S.R.C. Report on Regional Councils has highlighted the need for regional development. The Report suggests that Regional Councils should be strengthened and their powers increased. The Report also recommends that Regional Councils should be made more representative of the regional population.

Regional Councils should be encouraged to undertake developmental activities in their respective regions. The Regional Councils should be provided with adequate resources and support to carry out their developmental activities effectively.

The S.R.C. Report has also emphasized the need for greater coordination and cooperation between the Central and State Governments and the Regional Councils. The Report suggests that a mechanism should be established to facilitate better coordination and cooperation between these levels of government.

In conclusion, the S.R.C. Report on Regional Councils has provided a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the role and function of Regional Councils in India. The Report recommends several measures to strengthen the Regional Councils and ensure that they play a greater role in promoting regional development.

[Sri U. Rangababu]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri U. Rangababu

The States Reorganisation Commission's report submitted on 31st March 1956, contains the recommendations for the reorganisation of the States. As per the report, Mysore should be included in the States of the Southern Group. However, the report places a claim on Madras for the purpose of forming the new States. The recommendation, therefore, makes the erstwhile Mysore State a part of the Southern Group. According to the recommendations of the Commission, the States of Madras and Mysore should be divided, with Mysore being included in the States of the Southern Group. The recommendation further states that the erstwhile Mysore State should be divided into two parts, with one part being included in the Southern Group and the other part being included in the States of the Eastern Group.

SRI SHEIK MOULA SAHEB - After the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission were made public, there was a widespread response. People expressed their views and opinions. The recommendations of the Commission were debated in the House of the Legislature. The recommendations were accepted and the States were reorganised accordingly.

The States Reorganisation Commission has recommended the reorganisation of the States in India. The recommendations of the Commission were debated in the House of the Legislature. The recommendations were accepted and the States were reorganised accordingly. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted and the States were reorganised accordingly.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Sheik Moula Sahb

[3rd April 1956]

Sri G. Narasimhamurty: The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill has been long anticipated. It is a comprehensive measure designed to bring about a more effective and equitable administration of the States. The Bill aims to achieve this by amalgamating smaller States with larger ones, thereby eliminating the disparities in size and population. The proposal is based on the principle of a single electorate, ensuring equal representation and voting rights for all citizens.

The Bill seeks to establish a more democratic and just system of governance. It provides for a gradual process of reorganization, allowing time for preparations and adjustments. This approach is intended to ensure smooth transition and minimal disruption to the States.

In conclusion, the States Reorganisation Bill is a significant step towards creating a more unified and prosperous nation. Its implementation will require careful planning and coordination. It is to be hoped that the Bill will receive the support of all stakeholders, leading to a harmonious and progressive future for India.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1966 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri G. Narasimhamurty

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri G. Narasimhamurty] [3rd April 1956

Sri N. C. Seshadri:—

Sri N. C. Seshadri:—
Introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 in Parliament

8th April 1956 [Sri N. C. Seshadri]

The Commission has recommended the review of the previous decision mainly to ensure the smooth and efficient execution and working of the Thungabhadra Project.

Cummulative effect of three main considerations namely administrative convenience, economic links and the importance of the Thungabhadra Project to the Rayalaseema districts of Andhra.
"The Ayacut of the low level canal on the southern side of this Project already sanctioned will have to be brought under cultivation as soon as possible and it has been represented that immigration from the existing Andhra State into the eastern position of Bellary District as it is now constituted is both necessary and desirable for this purpose."

The Ayacut of the low level canal on the southern side of this Project already sanctioned will have to be brought under cultivation as soon as possible and it has been represented that immigration from the existing Andhra State into the eastern position of Bellary District as it is now constituted is both necessary and desirable for this purpose.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[Sri N. C. Seshadri]
3^2 INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri N. C. Seshadri

(3rd April 1956)

స్తాని దక్షిణ తెలంగాణ డిశన్, సీమా రాష్ట్ర విడుదల శాఖ సంస్థల్లో సంచారమయించిన పండుగా సమాప్తి సంచారం అంచన అందుబాటు.

మాచర్లు ముంతాజ్ అమ్మన్మన పండితుడు నిర్మల్యాధికారి నిర్వహించిన పల్లెలోకి విడించింది. లోక్స్మీ మాహోని తిరుమల్ తియేత లోకారంభం సంచారం అంచన అందుబాటు. దీనిని సంచారం పెట్టడం పండితుడు తెలుగు భాషా సంచారం కంప్యూటర్ పండితుడు చేత ఆధారానిక అవసరం. సంచారం నిర్వహించడానికి సంచారం పొందిన ప్రయత్నానికే చేసేదు.

లోక్స్మీ మాహోని తిరుమల్ తియేత లోకారంభం సంచారం అంచన అందుబాటు. సంచారం పెట్టడం పండితుడు తెలుగు భాషా సంచారం కంప్యూటర్ పండితుడు చేత ఆధారానిక అవసరం. సంచారం నిర్వహించడానికి సంచారం పొందిన ప్రయత్నానికే చేసేదు.

Sri A. VENKATARAMA RAJU

ఇది పద్మసంపత్తి సంచారం పొందిన ప్రయత్నానికి చేసేదు.

సంచారం పొందిన ప్రయత్నానికి చేసేదు.

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సంచారం పొందిన ప్రయత్నానికి చేసేదు.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

[ Sri A. Venkatarama Raju ]

...
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri A. Venkatarama Raju

[3rd April 1956]
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL 1956 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956

Sri M. R. Appa Rao

In the House of the People,
3rd April 1956

Sri M. R. Appa Rao, adhering to the sanctions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, moves the introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has submitted a Bill for the reorganisation of the States in the country, in the light of the recommendations of the Commission set up for the purpose. This reorganisation is necessary in the interest of national unity, and it is also in conformity with the wishes of the people of the various States. The Bill provides for the creation of new States, and for the delimitation of the boundaries of the existing States.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has stated that the reorganisation will facilitate the development of the various States, and that it will also provide for the proper representation of the people of each State in the deliberations of the Parliament.

The Bill will be discussed in the House, and the Hon'ble Members will have an opportunity to express their views on the matter.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL,
1956 IN PARLIAMENT

Sri M. R. Appa Rao

[3rd April 1956]

The Government of India has introduced into Parliament the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 in order to bring about the reorganisation of several States and Union Territories on a只怕 basis. The Bill is designed to meet the urgent need for a more equitable and rational distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Centre and the States. The Bill seeks to achieve this objective by providing for the merging of several small States and Union Territories into larger and more viable units.

High Court elections are another aspect of the reorganisation process. The High Court is an important judicial institution in India, serving as the highest court of law in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

C. R. Chiranjeevi

Madras Council President
INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1936 IN PARLIAMENT

3rd April 1956] [Sri M. R. Appa Rao

Mr. SPEAKER:—The House will now rise and meet again at 5-30 p.m. today.

AFTER 5.30 P.M.

The House reassembled at half past five of the clock in the evening, Mr Speaker (Hon. Sri Rokkam Lakshminarasimham Dora) in the Chair.

IV. GOVERNMENT MOTION.

Re:—Amendment to Schedule VII to the Madras District Boards Act, 1920.

THE HON. SRI A. B NAGESWARA RAO:—Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

"That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Andhra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 201 of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), altering Schedule VII to that Act, be approved."

DRAFT RULE

In the said Schedule, for clause (mm) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(mm) selling wholesale or retail, or storing for wholesale or retail trade, or for purposes other than private or domestic use, rice and broken rice, grain, groundnut,
tamarind, chillies, jaggery, pulses, flour, bran, oil-cakes, or agricultural produce including fruits and other horticultural produce which is likely to attract rats.’”

28.2.56 read to amend the above. The court held, otherwise, and so they want to make it specific by adding

Madras District Boards Act s 7 as follows

“Selling wholesale or retail, or storing for wholesale or retail trade, or for purposes other than private or domestic use, grain, groundnut, tamarind, chillies, jaggery, pulses, flour, bran, oil-cakes, or agricultural produce which is likely to attract rats.”

Grain does not include rice. Section 36 of Madras District Municipalities Act s 4 of the schedule to the Act include rice. But fruits do not come under agricultural produce.”

Mr. SPEAKER :—‘ Agricultural produce’ is generally thought to include horticultural produce. But the court held otherwise, and so they want to make it specific by adding
The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:—A similar amendment was passed by this August Assembly on 28—2—1956 in the District Municipalities Act. So this is only a similar amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

That the following drafts of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Andhra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 201 of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), altering Schedule VII to that Act, be approved.

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The motion was carried and the draft rule adopted.

V. GOVERNMENT BILLS


The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya. —Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956 and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Sri D. Sanjivayya] [3rd April 1956

charges 10% collection charges 20% charges, 90% collection charges 20% charges.

Sri PILLALAMABRI VENKATESWARLU:--

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:--2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Mr. SPEAKER — Motion moved :

"That the Madras Entertainments Tax
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into
consideration at once ".

SRI M. NAGI REDDI :--

SRI G. NARASIMHA MURTY:--
Sri M. NAGI REDDI — (Member), expressed the view that the proposed Amendment Act would have the retrospective effect, even if the 1950 Act was amended by the Amendment Act. He said that the Amendment Act should be given retrospective effect, as it was passed to amend the 1938 Act. He also pointed out that the proposed Amendment Act would have the retrospective effect, even if the 1950 Act was amended by the Amendment Act.

Sri G. Narasimhamurty said that the Amendment Act should be given retrospective effect, as it was passed to amend the 1938 Act. He also pointed out that the proposed Amendment Act would have the retrospective effect, even if the 1950 Act was amended by the Amendment Act.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI — (Member), expressed the view that the proposed Amendment Act would have the retrospective effect, even if the 1950 Act was amended by the Amendment Act. He said that the Amendment Act should be given retrospective effect, as it was passed to amend the 1938 Act. He also pointed out that the proposed Amendment Act would have the retrospective effect, even if the 1950 Act was amended by the Amendment Act.

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Sri M. Nagi Reddi

[3rd April 1956]

The entertainment tax is a tax on public entertainments. The object of this tax is to control the consumption of public entertainments and to raise revenue. The tax is levied on the sale of tickets for public entertainments. The tax is payable by the person who sells the ticket.

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—Local bodies are in a difficult position as they are not in a position to demand entertainment tax. They are not in a position to control the issue of tickets. They are not in a position to collect entertainment tax. They are not in a position to issue instructions to the police.
3rd April 1956

Sri M. NAGI REDDI — (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956,

10 Local Body members for the purpose of entertainments tax. Income tax officer, Sales tax officer, and 2 members of the local body have been appointed. Local Body members are required to ensure the payment of entertainment tax. Income tax and sales tax will be deposited with the local body. Income tax will be calculated based on the number of tickets sold.

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO. — The entertainments tax on cinema halls will also include tickets sold on the premises. The local body will be responsible for ensuring the proper functioning of the entertainments tax.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI: — The entertainments tax will be levied on cinema halls. Sales tax officer, Income tax officer, and 2 members of the local body will be responsible for ensuring the proper functioning of the entertainments tax. Entertainment tax will be calculated based on the number of tickets sold. Local Body members will be responsible for ensuring the proper functioning of the entertainments tax.

The capacity of the cinema hall is 1000, and tickets will be sold for the first week and the second week. Overcrowding is expected for the first week and the second week. Capacity of the cinema hall is 1000, 1500

Tickets will be sold in advance. Tickets will be sold for the first and second weeks. Capacity of the cinema hall is 1000, 1500
[8th April 1956]

Mr. M. Nagi Reddi

SN M. Nagi Reddi


Surcharge on the entertainments tax at 244.

Vehicular tax payable by the dealers and distributors was increased by 244.

Grants payable to the entertainers, distributors, and proprietors, dealers, and distributors, was increased by 124.

Vehicle tax payable by the dealers and distributors was increased by 244.

Sales tax payable by the dealers and distributors, was increased by 244.

Sales tax was increased by 244.

Establishment tax payable by the dealers and distributors was increased by 244.

The entertainment tax payable by the dealers and distributors was increased by 244.

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THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956

3rd April 1956

[Sri M. Nagi Reddi

THE Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO :—

Sri M. NAGI REDDI.— Seahathu indraga indru palake nava sampannu. 

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—

THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX  
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya]  [3rd April 1956

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Sales tax officers

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—The argument

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—A point that should be

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—It is submitted
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bull. 1955

3rd April 1956 [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya]

The Hon. S. D. Sanjivayya:—

The local boards are to contribute 10% of the income of any entertainment to the Madras Entertainments Tax. This contribution is to be made to the local boards by the operators of the entertainments. The local boards are to forward this contribution to the Madras Entertainments Tax office. The income of the entertainments is to be calculated as per the Income Tax Act. The contribution is to be made by the local boards as per the Income Tax Act.
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu [3rd April 1956]

III Form states Free education introduce in the
Municipality by both private individuals & public
institutions. The idea of providing education to all children
was adopted. The introduction of Free Education in
the Municipality was welcomed by the Municipal
councillors and members. The chairman, secretary Municipal
councillors & members welcomed the introduction of Free
Education. The board members of the Municipal
councilors were happy with the decision. The introduction
of Free Education was welcomed by all the members.

The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:
Local Bodies are preferable to Department.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Local
Bodies are preferable to Department.

Members,)

presidents
3rd April 1956]

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment Bill, 1956.)

Corruption is a great evil which requires stringent action. The
Entertainment tax of 10 percent is a deterrent to corruption. The corrup
tion is not only a social evil but also an economic evil. The corrup
tion is a source of income for the Government.

The State Government has complete autonomy in the
Economics sector.
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.
[3rd April 1956

SRI A. YERUKU NAIDU :—

The Madras Entertainments Tax Act 1956 was amended to include 10 percent (10%) of the entertainment tax as compensation for the loss to the State. Local bodies were to receive 80% of the direct taxes and 20% of the indirect taxes. Entertainment tax, Compensation, and motor vehicles compensation were to be determined. Quasi Governments, Local bodies, and direct revenues were to be paid out. Local bodies received 80% of the direct revenues and indirect revenues. Entertainment tax, Compensation, and motor vehicles compensation were to be calculated.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI...
III From 13, 14 years onwards free education must be provided. The Second Five Year Plan provides for this. From 15, 16 onwards free education must be provided. The consideration of the Second Five Year Plan is that from 13, 14 years onwards free education must be provided. From 15, 16 onwards the cost of education must be considered. The percentage of compensation must be increased, 10% of the salary and allowance must be provided. Consideration must be given to the Second Five Year Plan. The percentage of compensation must be increased, 10% of the salary and allowance must be provided. The consideration must be given to the Second Five Year Plan.
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

3rd April 1956

మార్చిలోని నాటకం సాధనం, అధిక నాల ఎందరించి నాల ఎందరించి తయారు చేస్తారు. అధికంగా ఎందరించి నాల ఎందరించి తయారు చేస్తారు. 

1. Entertainment tax వరుసగా, Abolition of compensation వరుసగా, కొనసాగించి 

2. కొనసాగించి ఎందరించి తయారు చేస్తారు. 

3. కొనసాగించి ఎందరించి తయారు చేస్తారు.

4. కొనసాగించి ఎందరించి తయారు చేస్తారు.

ఎందరించి తయారు చేస్తారు. 

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : ఒకసారమే గాని సమాధానం చేస్తారు, మలిచ మాటలు ఉంటాం అందాలం ఉండడాన్ని, వెలిగో వెలిగిందాను?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI : ఒకమార్గ సమాధానం అందాలం ఉండడాన్ని, కాని నాకు ఏటి విధం కొన్ని ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం ఉంటాం. అది major గాని ఉంటుంది.

10 per cent కాంతి, రెండవ సంయోగ తో ఒకసారము ఉంటాం, కానీ కస్తకాల పాలన ఉంది. అది నాకు ఏటి కాంతి ఉంటాం.

తెలియి నంది పరాంతి. తెలియి నంది పరాంతి. సమాధానం చేయడానికి సమాధానం చేయడానికి ప్రారంభం చేస్తారు. 


సంస్థానం పై సంస్థానం 1954-55 వరకు ఉంటాం, 1956 వరకు ఉంటాం.
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment Bill 1956)

3rd April 1956]
[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

...
THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX  
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi] [3rd April 1956

The Public Resorts Act contained entertainment tax act for

8 years average compensation to resort owners. After Public Resorts Act came into effect, 18 years compensation 8 years

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18 years compensation was accordingly amended, enabling resort owners to increase 8 years

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3rd April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]


Dr. B. Gopala Reddi


3rd April 1956

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi


3rd April 1956

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARULU: — The amendment is not loss of 5 rupees and 25 paisa, net loss of 5 rupees, and 5 rupees and 25 paisa. Net loss of 5 rupees, and 5 rupees and 25 paisa.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: — 5 rupees and 25 paisa.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is: The Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Bill 1956 be taken into consideration.

The motion was declared carried. Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarulu pressed for a division. Voting by counting of heads took place, 56 voted for the motion and 13 against the motion and neutrals nil. The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall now proceed to the consideration of the clauses.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved:

Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the word 'twenty' substitute the word 'five'.

THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956,
3rd April 1956 [Sri S. Vemayya

The amendment was duly seconded.
THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—I am opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER:—The question is:
In sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the word 'twenty' substitute the word 'five'.

The motion was lost.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER:—The other amendments are consequential and so they do not arise. The question is:
Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Sir, I beg to move,

'That The Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed into law.'

MR. SPEAKER:—The question is: 'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed into law'.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VI. MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR:


MR. SPEAKER:—I have to announce to the House that
the following message has been received from the Governor:

In pursuance of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, hereby recommend to the Andhra Legislative Assembly the introduction of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

VII. GOVERNMENT BILLS:


THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra
3rd April 1956] [Sri D. Sanjivayya Amendment) Bill, 1956 and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

MR, SPEAKER.—Motion moved—

"That the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration at once".

Sri G. JAGANNADHA RAJU : Amendment which toll gates abolish income District Boards and municipalities and toll gates stay. Toll gates abolish which municipality tax becomes ready insolvency petition ready ready. Toll gates abolish which municipality pay tax.
Sri G. Jagannadha Raja] [3rd April 1956

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya —

Agricultural Debt Relief Act & introduce & introduce Agricultur... Government must pay that amount to the Panchayat Boards. The provision amendment Municipalities effect income Municipalities Local Boards Minister advantage Cabinet stage minister.
TRE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION

(Andhra Amendment Bill 1956.

8th April 1956]

THE Hon. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI.—In the larger interests of education.

SRI G. JAGANNADHA RAJU.—"You are anyhow bound to give it and you want to take advantage of it.

While you are making him suffer you are making administration go bad, and you want to take the credit that you are giving the money for the uplift of the people by way of introducing elementary education. That is bad. Anyhow you are bound to give it Please give it. Don't cancel this and that for the sake of your giving the money. That is the bait you are giving We are giving you this and therefore give up this. You ought to have opposed it in the Cabinet. But most probably you don't know the point at this stage. He is all alone in the Cabinet and this is the result of all that."

THE Hon. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA.—I don't think he is all alone there. He is along with so many other members.

SRI G. JAGANNADHA RAJU.—It looks like that.

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—అంద్రకాలం లో, అసలు మూడు సంస్థలలో ఉన్నారు కనుక వాస్తవానికి మేధావుతున్నారు. పెద్ద పరారుదిగాను విధానసభలో గొప్పి నాశ్చారు. పాలు పరిస్థితి ద్వారా ఇంటిపై స్థాయిశాసనం కారణం ఉండాలి. అంతే విస్తీర్ణం సంచార సంస్థల చిరుతున్న చిరుతున్న రాష్ట్రానికి విచిత్రం చెందాం. తరువాత చిరుతున్న విస్తీర్ణం విస్తీర్ణం 25 శాఖల ఉండుండాన్ని చెప్పాలి మరుండి.

విస్తీర్ణం చిరుతున్న విస్తీర్ణం 12 సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. మరియు అద్య అమలు నిర్వహించాలి సమాధానాలు కట్టడానికే.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: అంద్రకాలం లో, పాలు మూడు సంస్థలలో ఉన్నారు కనుక వాస్తవానికి మేధావుతున్నారు.

Motor vehicles వలన చిరుతున్న విస్తీర్ణం ఉండాలి.
SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:— సంతానం సంస్థ సంస్థలను సాగుతుంది।

Tollgates సంఖ్య 25 ఇందువల్ల విభాగాలు కదిలచేస్తారు. ఈ ప్రశ్న చేసే సంస్థలు తన ప్రత్యేక సంఘటనలు చేస్తారు. మొత్తం సంఖ్య 50 ఇందువల్ల విభాగాలు కదిలచేస్తారు. ఈ ప్రశ్నను సంస్థలు తన ప్రత్యేక సంఘటనలు చేస్తారు.

వాన వాణియాలకు ఉండాలి. ఈ ప్రశ్నను సంస్థలు తన ప్రత్యేక సంఘటనలు చేస్తారు. ముగ్గురాకు కారపాటంలో అందుకు తాకండి. 3 మూసి ప్రశ్నను కారపాటంలో అందుకు తాకండి.

SRI PHILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: On a point of personal explanation, Sir, అనే ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నను విచారం చేస్తుంది. స్వాభావిక పాటు విచారం చేస్తారని చారు. Land revenue surcharge సంఖ్య సమాంతరంగా ఉపయోగించే పారిశ్రామిక సేవలు ప్రదాయాలకు ఉపయోగించారు. సేవలపై అందించబడిన సేవలు మొత్తం ప్రామాణికంగా ఉచ్చ ప్రత్యేక పారిశ్రామిక సేవలు చేస్తారు. 3 మూసి ప్రశ్నను ఇందుకు తాకండి.

SRI V. VESWESWA RAO: On a point of... అనే ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నను విచారం చేస్తుంది. వాతావరణం వాణియాలకు ఉండాలి. మొత్తం తన ప్రత్యేక సంఘటనలు చేస్తారు. Toll tax, Entertainment tax ఉత్పత్తి కోసం వాడబడింది. మొత్తం తన ప్రత్యేక సంఘటనలు చేస్తారు.
3rd April 1956] [Sri V. Visweswara Rao

Sri A. KALESWARA RAO: —Since, as you know, hospitals, education, water, sanitation and free education are the grants given. However, the proposals given by the Budget are appealing. It is not possible to accept all the proposals. The grant from toll gates should not be taken away. Therefore, it is requested that these proposals may be accepted.}

Sri A. B., NAGESWARA RAO: —I think 37% is the case, in my view. The Budget proposals are 25% and hence the objections.
THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION
(Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

[3rd April 1956]

Sri V. VISWESWARA RAO :— Free education should be extended to all. Educational facilities should be provided for children of all classes. The state should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children.

Sri G. NARASIMHA MURTY :— The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children.

Sri B. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :— The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children.

Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI :— The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children. The government should provide free education to all children.
3rd April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopala Reddy

Compensation $12,150 awarded.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Otherwise where is the loss to the Government by all these taxations?

Sri B. SANKARAIH:—Otherwise where is the loss to the Government by all these taxations?

Mr. SPEAKER:—"Then the Government is not bothered?

Sri B. SANKARAIH:—The Government is not bothered. The income is more than the compensation. We are legislating for the welfare of the Taxpayers. Compensation $12,150 awarded.

National income
Sri B. Sankaiah,

3rd April 1956

Sri PRAGADA KOTAIAH:

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1956. Since its amendment, there have been significant changes in the toll rates, which have led to discontent among the motorists.

Local Board Act 1955 states that the local board is responsible for imposing toll rates. However, the act does not specify the criteria for determining these rates. The current toll rate for 25 tonnes of vehicles has been increased to 34 rupees, which is causing financial strain on the motorists.

In my opinion, the Local Board Act 1955 should be amended to include a detailed procedure for determining toll rates. This would ensure that the rates are fair and reasonable, and also encourage compliance with the act.

I would appreciate it if you could consider my suggestions and take appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,

Sri B. Sankaiah
3rd April 1956]  

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah

SRi PILLALAMMARRI VENKATESWARLU:

III Form என்று விளக்கம் செய்யவும் அந்த பெயர் யாரு குரலிலே உள்ளது என்று விளக்கம் செய்யவும். இதில் அந்த பெயர் என்று குரலிலே உள்ளது என்று விளக்கம் செய்யவும்.
Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu] [3rd April 1956


Drainage facilities, protected water supply facilities, and drainage works etc. are essential to the proper functioning of the economy. The imposition of tax on drainage facilities under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, has been found to be deterring the development of such facilities. The present Bill aims to remove this anomaly by allowing the construction of protected water supply and drainage facilities as part of the motor vehicles tax. This will encourage the development of such facilities and contribute to the overall economic growth of the country. National Income
3rd April 1956] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU — In economy

Sri PRAGADA KOTAIAH:— About toll toll gates &

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:— About tolls abolish &
Sri D. Sanjivaya

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956 be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

(There are no amendments).

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move:—

"The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed into law."

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—sir,

...
THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956.

3rd April 1956]

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Andhra Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed into law.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The House will now adjourn and meet again to-morrow at 8-30 a.m.

The House then adjourned
## APPENDIX

**List I.**

List of Major, Medium and Minor Schemes Investigated in Chittoor District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number and district</th>
<th>Taluk.</th>
<th>Division which investigated</th>
<th>Name of scheme</th>
<th>Major, medium or minor schemes.</th>
<th>Brief description.</th>
<th>Stage and remarks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Chittoor. Vayalpad.</td>
<td>Special division, Anantapur.</td>
<td>Construction of a reservoir across the Bahuda river near Nimmanapalli. Cost of Rs. 38·15 lakhs.</td>
<td>Medium. The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Bahuda river near Nimmanapalli to irrigate an ayacut of 3,051 acres in the village of Mustur, Nimmanapalli Agharam, Chintaparti and Godu Bommanahalli.</td>
<td>The proposals with plans and estimates are under scrutiny in Chief Engineer’s Office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Constructing a reservoir across the Bahuda river near Madhavaram palli</td>
<td>Cost of Rs. 19.50 lakhs. The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Bahuda river near Madhavaram palli, hamlet of Tsakarepalli to irrigate an ayacut of 1,590 acres. The proposals with plans and estimates received from the Executive Engineer are under scrutiny in the Superintending Engineer's Office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Constructing a reservoir across the Kusastali river near Anumapalli (Gadanki)</td>
<td>Cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs. The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Kusastali river near Anumapalli (Gadanki) to irrigate an ayacut of 1,600 acres and also to feed Alattur and Tunganitta tanks. The proposals with plans and estimates received from the Executive Engineer have been finalised in Superintending Engineer's Office and they are under submission to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Reservoir across Pedda Eruneear Kottala</td>
<td>Cost of about 3-1/2 miles The proposals are to form a reservoir about 3-1/2 miles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Division by which investigated</td>
<td>Name of Scheme</td>
<td>Major, medium of minor schemes</td>
<td>Brief description</td>
<td>Stage and Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Puttur</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Construction of an anicut across the Nagari river near Satravada. Cost of Rs. 12.44 lakhs.</td>
<td>Rs. 27.84 lakhs.</td>
<td>from Kottala village to irrigate an ayacut of 2,000 acres in the villages of Zunzurupenta, Kotala, Bandaru and Duguapalli and to feed Kottala Pedda Charuvu and Banrevucheru.</td>
<td>from the Executive Engineer are under scrutiny in Superintending Engineer's Office.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Do. Chandra- special Formation of a reservoir across the Bheemanadi near Mulapalli. Cost of Rs. 3.43 lakhs.


8 Do. Puttur. Construction of an anicut across the Amar river near Savatur (alias Venkateswara project). Cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Bheemanadi near Mulapalli to irrigate an ayacut of 240 acres of 1st crop and 240 acres of 2nd crop in Kondareddi Khandriga, Bhimavaram, Chimarampuram and Pullaiahgani villages.

The proposal is to form a reservoir by combining Nesanur and Paidepalli tanks by a connecting dam and to feed a chain of tanks down to benefit an ayacut of 620 acres.

The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Amar river near Savatur to benefit an ayacut of 960 acres.

The proposals with plans and estimates were submitted to Chief Engineer (Irrigation), by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur. The Chief Engineer is awaiting Collector's views on the scheme.

A preliminary report on this scheme was submitted to Government. The Special Chief Engineer (Irrigation)
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Construction of an anicut across the Araniar river at Govindappanaidu Kandriga (alias Aragam Kandriga Scheme or Nallagundla Madugu Scheme).</td>
<td>Cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.</td>
<td>A preliminary report on this scheme was submitted to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) by Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Bugga Anicut Scheme.</td>
<td>Cost of Rs. 1.53 lakhs.</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Kusastali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: has been asked to submit his final report before 1st July 1956.
Cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Do. The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Kusa river, a tributary to Kusasth river near Perumellore to feed Perumellore tank, Bonala cheruvu, Kilapudi tank and Pandravedu tank and the additional ayacut to be brought under plough is 430 acres.


Do. The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Kalyani river to irrigate an ayacut of 200 acres under first crop and submitted to Chief Engineer, Irrigation, by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.

The proposals have been received from the Executive Engineer and they are under finalisation in Superintending Engineer's Office (awaiting some field particulars asked to be furnished by the Sub-divisional Officer, Nagari).

The proposals with plans and estimates have been submitted to Chief Engineer, Irrigation, by the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Taluk.</th>
<th>Division by which investigated</th>
<th>Name of Scheme.</th>
<th>Major, medium or minor schemes.</th>
<th>Brief description.</th>
<th>Stage and remarks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Special Reservoir across Division, Kutalavanka near Pathapalem.</td>
<td>Minor.</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct a dam across the Kutalavanka near Pathapalem to irrigate</td>
<td>800 acres under second crop besides bridging a gap of 200 acres between the registered wet and actual cultivation under the 16 spring channels lower down and assuring supplies to the remaining existing ayacut of 1,188 acres.</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Do. Palamaner</td>
<td>Do. Restoration of Girivasiah veddu across the Palar river.</td>
<td>Do. The proposal is to restore the old breached and flanked anicut across the Palar river to restore the registered ayacut. (Irrigation) by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Do. Puttur</td>
<td>Do. Kuchivarpalli anicut Scheme. Cost of Rs. 0.30 lakh.</td>
<td>Do. The proposal is to restore the breached and out flanked anicut across Nagari river near Kuchivampalli and to remodel the supply channel taking off from the above anicut which feeds Pallipet tank. Proposals are under submission to Chief Engineer (Irrigation) by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Do. Chittoor</td>
<td>Do. Formation of a new tank across Maddipalli vanka</td>
<td>Do. The proposal is to form new tank across Maddapalli</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Serial number</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Division by which investigated</td>
<td>Name of Scheme</td>
<td>Major or minor schemes</td>
<td>Brief description</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vanka alias Kuntla-madugu near Chittoor Vanipalli, hamlet of Gundlapalli to irrigate an ayacut of 300 acres of dry lands in the villages of Chukuvaripalli, Gubalavandlapalli, Digu-vagubalavandlapalli and Surugusettin-ganisapalli, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The proposal is to form a new tank at Taduku village near Venugopalanapuram Agraharam to irrigate an ayacut of 106 acres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Do. Puttur

Formation of a new Minor tank at Taduku near Venugopalanapuram Agraharam, Cost of Rs. 0.30 lakhs.
18 Do. Tiruttani. Do. Excavating left side channel from Punimangadu anicut across Kushastali near Punimangadu village. Cost of Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

The proposal is to excavate a main channel on the left side of the Punimangadu anicut and to excavate branch channels from main channel to feed Kothur Venkatapuram tank, Chivvada tank. The lands to be benefited under this scheme are 602 acres of existing wet ayacut which will set improved supply and 175 acres of new ayacut.

19 Do. Puttur. Do. Construction of an anicut across the

The proposal is to construct an anicut Preliminary report was submitted to

remarks and they are under revision with the Executive Engineer.

Proposals with plans and estimates were submitted to Chief Engineer, Irrigation by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.
283

10 Do. 1

Araniar river near Thorur.
Cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

across the Araniar near Thorur to irrigate an ayacut of 268 acres.

the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.

282

30 Do. Do. Do.

Restoration of Ootacharuvu of Rachapalem.
Cost of Rs. 0.49 lakhs.

The proposal is to restore the abandoned tank having no existing ayacut under it. After restoration it will bring 71 acres of land under plough.

Proposals with plans and estimates were submitted to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) by the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur.
### List II.

**List of Schemes under Investigation in Chittoor District.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Scheme for 3 small tanks and an anicut in Nagari Firka.</td>
<td>The proposal is to form 3 tanks and to feed them by waters from the Nagari river by constructing an anicut across it in Nagari firka to irrigate an ayacut of 500 acres.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>New tank near Timmarajapuram.</td>
<td>The proposal is to form a new tank near Timmarajapuram.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Excavation of a supply channel from Bahuda river to Jyotireddi cheruvu of Timmapuram village.</td>
<td>The proposal is to excavate a supply channel from Bahuda river to feed Jyotireddi-cheruvu of Timmapuram.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Punganuru</td>
<td>Construction of anicuts across Gargeya (Pincha) river at</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct 3 anicuts across the Gargeya</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item number and taluk.</td>
<td>Name of scheme.</td>
<td>Brief history.</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nanjampet, Nadigadda and Tsadam.</td>
<td>(Pyoha) river near Najampet, Nadigadda and Tsadam to irrigate an ayacut of 600 acres.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Madanapalli</td>
<td>Construction of an anicut across the Kallarivanka and excavating a channel to supply Peddakolathur tank.</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Kallarivanka and to excavate a supply channel to feed Peddakolathur tank to irrigate an ayacut of 2,000 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Palmaner</td>
<td>Construction of an anicut across the Knowndinya river near Palmaner.</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Knowndinya river near Palmaner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Construction of an anicut across the Chittoor river to feed Janakariptali tank and Pottannapeta Kalva.</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Chittoor river to feed Janakariptali tank and Pottannapeta Kalva to irrigate an ayacut of 168 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chittoor and Tiruttani</td>
<td>Construction of a dam across the Ponnai river near Gangadhara, Nellore and Gangadhara, Nellore and</td>
<td>The proposal is to construct a dam across the Ponnai river near Gangadhara, Nellore and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
digging a supply channel via Amudalaputtur.

10 Vayalapad... Forming a small reservoir on Tittilivanka at Chintavaripalli.

The proposal is to form a reservoir across Tittilivanka Chintavaripalli at the confluence with Bahuda river.

11 Puttur... Formation of a new tank across Lingakona Kalva near Aranyam Khandriga.

The proposal is to form a new tank across the Lingakona-kalva near Aranyam Khandriga to irrigate an ayacut of 288 acres.

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