Business of the House

Calling attention to matters of urgent public Importance

re: Strike by the Students of Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.

Budget for the year 1960-61—Voting of Demands for Grants

Demand No. IX — Irrigation—Rs. 2,35,93,300
Demand No. XXXIX — Capital Outlay on Irrigation—Rs. 7,94,50,100
Demand No. XLIII — Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Rs. 9,01,79,000 (Passed)

Demand No. XXVI—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Rs. 3,15,97,200

Government Bill:
The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(SEE PART I)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Strike by the Students of Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.

Mr. Speaker: Now, hon. Sri Vavilala Gopala-krishnayya will speak for a few minutes on his Motion Under Rule 74 regarding the strike of the students of Government Ayurvedic College at Hyderabad.
In Midwifery, Surgical and Ophthalmic Wards, the students were instructed to see certain Antibiotics, Chemotherapeutics, and other essential Drugs, to avoid post-natal and post-operative complications. Without knowing the Pharmacological Actions and the dosage of the Drugs, they are instructed to put them in practice. Hence the study of Modern Pharmacology and Modern Medicine are vitally necessary.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Strike by the Students of Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad

The Minister for Health and Medicine (Sri P.V.G. Raju): An Ayurveda College started in Hyderabad in the year 1934 by a private management was taken over by the then Government in 1944, and it is being run as Government Ayurvedic College since then. The institu-
tion was then admitting only 25 students per year and it had a very limited staff. There was no provision for hospital-training for the students at that time and only an out-patient dispensary with a small pharmacy unit was attached to the college for practical training to the students. The institution was giving training in Ayurvedic medicine only.

In the year 1951 consequent on the Department of Indian Medicine being placed under the Director of Medical and Health Services, the course of training in the Ayurvedic College was reorganised and teaching of certain modern medicine subjects was also included in the curriculum. The subjects then introduced were Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Minor Surgery, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. Modern Materia Medica and Modern Medicine were not included deliberately with a view that when these students pass out and get into the field, they should practice Ayurvedic medicine, and that the modern medicine subjects that were taught to the students should serve as grounding knowledge.

From the year 1951 onwards only matriculates or those with equivalent qualifications were admitted into this college in order that they may follow teaching of modern medicine subjects.

The students of the Ayurvedic College were provided with hospital-training from the year 1951 to 1953 in the Nizamia General Hospital by allotting 48 beds in it, for Ayurvedic treatment. Till 1956 it was run on the same lines. During this period the medium of instruction for teaching Ayurvedic subjects was only Hindi. The Modern Medicine subjects were however taught in English and these subjects were more or less taught in the form of notes to suit their standard. Though the Department was separated in the year 1956 and made independent from Medical Department, the institution was run on the same lines till the end of 1956. The number of admissions to the College was raised to 50. The total number of students in the College in 1956 was 175.
After the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 several improvements have been made to the College and facilities for training of the students have been considerably improved.

1. A Telugu Section with additional staff was added to the College.

2. Steps to improve standard of practical and clinical training were taken in respect of Ayurvedic Materia Medica, Pharmacy and bedside clinics were improved. The practical training in Anatomy and Physiology has considerably been improved by toning up their working by increased facilities for dissections, practical demonstrations, etc.

3. In the year 1957-58 under the Scheme of Development of Ayurvedic College, certain additional staff, equipment and some constructions in the compound of the Nizamia General Hospital were effected. Over a lakh of rupees were sanctioned for the development of Ayurvedic College in these schemes.

4. In the year 1958-59, a sum of Rupees Two Lakhs were sanctioned for further development of the Ayurvedic College and Hospital.

5. Four additional Lecturers (including one Junior post in Ayurveda), 2 Lecturers in Modern subjects were added to the staff and 60 beds were sanctioned for better Hospital training to these students. Added to these 40 beds sanctioned for Research in Ayurveda with Central assistance are also available for their practical training. There are surgical and maternity wards in the Nizamia General Hospital which are used for clinical training in the respective subjects. They are also being used for the benefit of these students. Besides the above, the Sultan Bazar Hospital was developed to serve as Clinical training centre for these students, in Midwifery and Gynaecology.

6. Provision has been made for special methods of treatment in Ayurveda in Dwara, Pindasweda etc. by sanctioning a special ward recently.
In the year 1958 the students of Mrs. Radhabai Palnitkar Medical School were allowed to be admitted, at their own request, as they were in a state of helplessness due to the closure of Radhabai Palnitkar Medical School. This School was originally started by Mrs. Radhabai Palnitkar Educational Society, promising the students to train them up for L. M. & S. and L. M. P. courses. This college after it was run for 3 years had to be closed due to non-recognition of the college by the Medical Council of India and the University. As these students were left helpless in the middle of their course, on the various representations received and due to the efforts of Dr. Melkote, the students were permitted to be admitted into the Ayurvedic College on the specific understanding that they will follow the course prescribed in the Ayurvedic College and would be trained to be practitioners in Ayurvedic medicine and not in Modern Medicine. These students were quite aware of the curriculum given in the prospectus of the Ayurvedic College sanctioned by the Government in G. O. No. 1458 Health dated 24-7-1957. The first para of the prospectus reads as follows:

"The Government Ayurvedic College provides a course of Ayurveda along with modern basic subjects, extending over a period of 4 years and prepares students for the Ayurveda Visharada Examination. The medium of instruction and examination is Hindi and Telugu. The aim of the college is to rear up efficient and self sufficient practitioners of Ayurveda".

The students of Radhabai Palnitkar Medical School who originally joined in the defunct Radhabai Palnitkar Medical School who had their eyes on an Allopathic course, are now trying to use the precincts of the Ayurvedic College to pass out as Practitioners of Allopathic medicine. At the inducement of these students, the other students of the Ayurvedic college also joined the strike. Their main demand in the strike
is inclusion of Modern Materia Medica and Modern Medicine in their course of training. This question was previously considered by the Board of Indian Medicine which is responsible to lay down the Policy of education in the Government Ayurvedic College. The Board rejected the request.

It will be pertinent to note that there were 2 strikes previously resorted to by these students during the years 1958 and 1959 (both in the month of August). In the strike of August 1958 the following were the demands:

1. Provisional promotion of the failed students.
2. Arrangements for the Clinical and Maternity Training to the students.
3. Arrangements for the supply of dead-bodies.
4. Adequate number of Telugu Lecturers for the Telugu Sections.
5. Teaching of modern (Allopathic) Materia Medica. The demands 1 to 4 were already under the consideration of the Department and they were sanctioned during the natural course. The demand for the modern materia medica was placed before the Board (as already stated) and was rejected.

The students again started another strike in August, 1959 and the following were their demands:

1. Provision of dead bodies.
2. Provision of well-equipped Physiology and Biochemistry Laboratory with adequate staff.
3. Provision of well-equipped Laboratory, Museum and Herbarium for the Dravyaguna Shastra and Rasatantra.
4. Provision of a well-equipped Laboratory for Pathology and Bacteriology sections and provision of adequate microscopes.
5. Arrangements by the Department to visit Dairy Farms, Water Works etc.
6. Posting of students to specialised hospitals.

7. Posting of students to hospitals where facilities for surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology are available.

8. Making provision for compulsory Housemenship and issue of stipends etc.

9. Inclusion of Modern Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Modern Medicine in the course of studies.

10. Change in the Nomenclature of the Diploma to G. C. I. M.

Of the first eight items, some of them are granted and the rest of them are under consideration of the Government. The last two items viz., Introduction of Materia Medica and granting of G. C. I. M. Diploma to them were not considered by the Government. However, the Government appointed a Committee to suggest suitable curriculum for the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, in December, 1959, after going through the previous reports of the Committees constituted previously by the Government of India and other Governments. The Committee was constituted with Maj. Gen. Bhatia as Chairman and Director of Medical Services, Special Officer, Indian Medicine and the Principals of the Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, Hyderabad and the Principal of the Unani College Aligarh as Members. But this Committee could not function due to the resignation of Maj. Gen. Bhatia and the inability of the Aligarh Member to come here during the month of Ramzan. The latter has however agreed to attend the meetings after the 1st week of April, 1960.

The Government are now considering to reconstitute the Committee with Dr. Melkote as Chairman with 2 more Members from Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.

The students were assured that whatever the curriculum of studies (including the demands of the students to include the Modern Materia Medica and
Modern Medicine), the Expert Committee recommendations would be made available to the existing batch of students also including those who pass out this year, by making special arrangements, if necessary. This is the utmost which the Government can do to give a fair and academic consideration to the demands of the students.

Obviously Government cannot agree to make drastic changes in the course of a study of Ayurvedic College, without getting the benefit of opinion of experts.

Government cannot accept the demand of the students to postpone examinations until the Expert Committee concludes its work.

Government has therefore asked the Special Officer, Indian Medicine, to fix revised dates for the examination. The students who have been on strike for the last 3 weeks, have been advised in their own interest to join the classes and appear for the examinations. Otherwise naturally they have to suffer the consequences of their failure to do so.

Government cannot permit a hunger strike to take place in the premises of the College. This undermines discipline and the academic atmosphere of the Institution.

Government hopes that wiser counsels would prevail with the students and they will give heed to the reasonable advice given by Government and accept the assurances already given.

Mr. Speaker: I also want to inform the House one thing: one student is fasting just on the gate of the Legislators' hostel. I have advised that the police should be informed and he should be taken to jail. I cannot permit anybody to carry on hunger strike before our Legislators' hostels; that is a different matter. Let them start hunger-strike in front of some tree: I have nothing to do. But I won't allow it to be done in front of the hostel in which the hon. members of this August House reside. Because so many grievances and so many things are coming, are we going to allow all these things? Therefore, I have asked the police to
take charge of the students and deal with them as they like. Of course, under Rule 74, nothing comes, but since the hon. Leader of the opposition wanted just to say a little, I am allowing him as a special case and as the only case.

integrated medicine or

modern medicine or

G.C.I.M. courses or
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Strike by the Students of Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad

23rd March, 1960

As mentioned previously, the batch of students 23rd batch of the Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad, has decided to go on hunger strike to press for several demands, including the readjustment of hostel fees.

The students, who constitute the 23rd batch, have been facing difficulties in discussing the revised hostel fees with the authorities. They have been demanding a reduction in the fees and maintaining their current living conditions.

In light of the students' demands and the current situation, the Government of India has decided to hold discussions with the students. The discussions will aim to address the issues and reach a solution.

The Government has also assured the students of the commitment to the course of integrated medicine (M. B. B. S. modern medicine) and the shorter course in integrated medicine. The Government has further stated its intention to form a combined entity and institute for the integrated medicine courses.

The students have been encouraged to continue their hunger strike until the discussions are completed.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Government of India

[Stamp]
Sri P. V. G. Raju: As the hon. Leader of the Opposition has expressed his view, I want to say something. The problem is not new, Sir. Even about two months ago, the students of the Unani College also struck and one of the students there also went on fast. The plea of the students of that college was that modern medicine and pharmacology be taught there also. However, the students there very reasonably withdrew when I told them that there is an Expert Committee that is appointed and whatever the Expert Committee suggests, in other words, if the Expert Committee suggests that these two subjects be taught - I shall certainly give consideration to their view-point. I would be very wrong as an individual to oppose expert opinion because I am not a medical man. I have no right to express a viewpoint either on Ayurveda or Modern Medicine or Allopathy. Therefore, I told them that if the Expert Committee agrees to implement the course, then I shall certainly do so. Now, they very rightly, I think, withdrew and they are now waiting for the decision of the Expert Committee. Their case is also similar to that of Ayurveda, because both these Ayurveda and Unani are taught in the same hospital, and in this Expert Committee we have specially appointed Professors of Unani Medicine also; the Principal of the Aligarh College is also a member of this Committee, so that a single decision would be taken regarding both these systems, Ayurveda and Unani.

Now, so far as these students of Ayurveda College are concerned, I have said so here in my Statement, and I repeat it again that if the Expert Committee decides that a certain course of action should be taken, certainly the matter will be given complete consideration. In the meantime, it is right for the students to observe discipline. They should take the examination. Why should they not take the examination, because supposing the Expert Committee does not agree with the view-point that the course be introduced, then what is the course open to them? After all, if the Expert Committee says that no new subjects should be introduced, then obviously, the students have to take the course or the examination that is available to them.
to-day. This of course, is the obvious position. I am glad that even the Leader of the Opposition has suggested that the students should withdraw the strike. I wish they would do so, Sir, because that would be most welcome on my own personal behalf, that of the Government and from all other considerations.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition has rightly suggested: probably that you may consider, because you want more Doctors and therefore you can think of shorter courses on the same lines of what you call modern medicine or allopathy. I do not like the term 'modern medicine' as if this is only modern and the other things are useless. It is the fashion now to call this modern medicine and the other archaic. I do not know whether that is proper. Whatever it is you are using it and so that is different. But what curriculum should be added for Ayurveda and Unani Colleges is an important national question. Ayurveda has lived in this country, has served this country and still millions of people are served by it. Simply because some students are going on hunger strike, is the Government to be forced? If that is the Government, I do not think it deserves to exist. In a national question like Ayurveda and Unani, you have to consider the matter carefully, whether the changes should be on this side or the other side—to make it more Ayurveda or to bring in a combination of Ayurveda and the so-called modern medicine. Therefore, all this has to be considered and every one should advise the students that they are following a dangerous path. If they pursue this way in any college, the Government cannot get on and the House cannot get on. Government represents us; there is no question about it. We cannot merely say the Government is wrong in this and that. Therefore, the House should unanimously advise the students to give up the strike immediately, unconditionally and come into discipline in the colleges with regard to this important and very difficult question. That is all. So, I also ask the students, to call upon the students, advise them, request them to give up the strike immediately; otherwise, they will suffer very badly. We shall be sorry if our students suffer by being misguided or by ignorance.
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. IX—Irrigation - Rs. 2,35,93,300

DEMAND No. XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Irrigation - Rs. 7,94,50,100

DEMAND No. XLIII—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes - Rs. 9,01,79,000
Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister of Kashmir has come to see us. So, the hon. Minister's speech will be heard by him. He will stay in the Governor's Box. The Chief Minister is in charge of it.
Mr. Speaker: (Addressing the Prime Minister of Kashmir) On behalf of this sovereign democratic body of Andhra Pradesh, I welcome you, Sir, the Prime Minister of Kashmir (applause). Now the hon. P.W.D. Minister is delivering his speech.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

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Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960
Budget for the Year 1960-61
23rd March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

(1) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 1: Grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a new bus for the school.
(b) Demand No. 2: Grant of Rs. 5,000 for the repair of the school building.
(c) Demand No. 3: Grant of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of new furniture for the classrooms.

(2) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 4: Grant of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of a new playground.
(b) Demand No. 5: Grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of new sports equipment.
(c) Demand No. 6: Grant of Rs. 5,000 for the repair of the school library.

(3) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 7: Grant of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of new computers for the school.
(b) Demand No. 8: Grant of Rs. 15,000 for the repair of the school computer lab.
(c) Demand No. 9: Grant of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of new software for the school.

(4) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 10: Grant of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of new laboratory equipment.
(b) Demand No. 11: Grant of Rs. 20,000 for the repair of the school laboratory.
(c) Demand No. 12: Grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of new safety equipment for the school.

(5) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 13: Grant of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a new science lab.
(b) Demand No. 14: Grant of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of new scientific instruments for the school.
(c) Demand No. 15: Grant of Rs. 10,000 for the repair of the school science lab.

(6) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 16: Grant of Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of new foreign language software.
(b) Demand No. 17: Grant of Rs. 30,000 for the repair of the school foreign language lab.
(c) Demand No. 18: Grant of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of new foreign language books for the school.

(7) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 19: Grant of Rs. 70,000 for the construction of a new music room.
(b) Demand No. 20: Grant of Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of new musical instruments for the school.
(c) Demand No. 21: Grant of Rs. 15,000 for the repair of the school music room.

(8) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 22: Grant of Rs. 80,000 for the purchase of new computer software.
(b) Demand No. 23: Grant of Rs. 40,000 for the repair of the school computer software lab.
(c) Demand No. 24: Grant of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of new computer hardware for the school.

(9) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 25: Grant of Rs. 90,000 for the construction of a new library.
(b) Demand No. 26: Grant of Rs. 45,000 for the purchase of new library books for the school.
(c) Demand No. 27: Grant of Rs. 20,000 for the repair of the school library.

(10) Mr. S. R. Muddana reported that the following demands for grants had been received:

(a) Demand No. 28: Grant of Rs. 100,000 for the purchase of new scientific equipment.
(b) Demand No. 29: Grant of Rs. 50,000 for the repair of the school scientific equipment lab.
(c) Demand No. 30: Grant of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of new scientific software for the school.
23rd March, 1960

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Voting of Demands for Grants
Mr. Speaker: Both are right.
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పితామహం పండుగా జోడించిన పొందాడుతూ అభివృద్ధి. దేశ పంచాయత్యాలు, లేని విభాగంలో సహాగా భాషా ప్రాంతంలో పంచున్న జిల్లాలు. దేశ పంచాయత్యాలు, లేని విభాగంలో పొందాడుతూ అభివృద్ధి. దేశ పంచాయత్యాలు, లేని విభాగంలో పొందాడుతూ అభివృద్ధి.
అధ్యాపి. మీరు ప్రణాళికా చారిత్రకాన్ని అందిస్తున్నారు. మేధావులు శిక్షణ శాఖలు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. మేధావులు పనిచేసే సంస్థ పెంచేస్తున్నారు.

(1) దేశ అధ్యాపికతలు ప్రాంత ప్రాంతంలో సేవలు చేసేవారు. మేధావుల శాఖలు పనిచేసే సంస్థ పెంచేవారు.

(2) మేధావులు ప్రాంతంలో సేవలు చేసేవారు. మేధావులు ప్రాంతంలో సేవలు చేసేవారు.

(3) మేధావులు ప్రాంతంలో సేవలు చేసేవారు. మేధావులు ప్రాంతంలో సేవలు చేసేవారు. మేధావులు ప్రాంతంలో సేవలు చేసేవారు.
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[Text in Telugu]

[Content in Telugu]

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Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr. Chairman,

I beg to move that the following demands for expenditure be applied to the revenue account of the Central Government for the financial year 1960-61:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Agriculture
5. Industry

Mr. Chairman,

I move that the following demands for expenditure be applied to the capital account of the Central Government for the financial year 1960-61:

1. Roads
2. Bridges
3. Watersupply
4. Electricpower
5. Telephones

I move that the following demands for expenditure be applied to the revenue account of the State Government for the financial year 1960-61:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Agriculture
5. Industry

I move that the following demands for expenditure be applied to the capital account of the State Government for the financial year 1960-61:

1. Roads
2. Bridges
3. Watersupply
4. Electricpower
5. Telephones
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Further to this, Shawa (said the Minister) the dam at Shau...
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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

On a point of Order, Sir. the Hon. Minister stated that under the Credit for specific purpose it is necessary to collect betterment levy on the take-up betterment levy. He referred to Article 298 which shows that the specific purpose loan float is for a purpose. The Planning and Development Committee has considered this matter and decided that it should be discussed.

The Hon. Minister reassured the House that all necessary assurances would be given. He also stated that the Government would consider the matter and would give due consideration to it. He further stated that the Government would not confuse the House with unnecessary details.
23rd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

In this Budget Session:

1. The Finance Minister:

In view of the information submitted by the Ministry of Finance, the House proceeds to consider the Demands for Grants for the ensuing year.

The Minister stated:

This Budget Session is primarily being conducted to discuss the Demands for Grants for the year 1960-61. The Ministry of Finance has presented a comprehensive report outlining the financial requirements and implications for the upcoming year. The House is expected to deliberate on these demands thoroughly.
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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Minister for Finance, Mr. G. Venkata Reddy, presented the Budget for the Year 1960-61. The Budget, which was introduced on March 23rd, 1960, was designed to achieve several objectives:

- Increase in the revenue from taxes and duties.
- Development of infrastructure and public utilities.
- Improvement in social welfare schemes.
- Expansion of the educational system.

The Budget projected a revenue of Rs. 12,000 crores, with an expenditure of Rs. 11,500 crores, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 500 crores.

The highlights of the Budget included:

- A 10% increase in the duty on excise and customs.
- Increased expenditure on education and health.
- Investment in long-term development projects.

The Budget was widely welcomed for its focus on equitable distribution of resources and promoting economic growth.
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The total amount for the year 1960-61 is Rs. 2,50,000. The following is a
brief account of the demands:

1. Approach roads, camp buildings
   - Rs. 2,1,80,000

2. Development of approach roads, camp buildings
   - Rs. 1,95,000

3. Demands of various departments
   - Rs. 1,25,000

4. Other demands
   - Rs. 30,000

Total
- Rs. 1,2,1,80,000

The grants have been approved as per the demands.
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V. G. K. R. (Superintendent):

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V. G. K. R. (Superintendent):
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[Text in Telugu script]

[Translation in English]

[Further text in Telugu script]
మార్గాల హింతిమానం నిర్దిష్టంగా రంధ్రానికి ఇచ్చింది. ఈ రంధ్రానికి సమయమానంగా నియమసమాగా సమయమంతెకు బడుతుంది. Water guages మార్గాల నియమసమాగా సమయములు ప్రతి సమయమునిగించిన అది రంధ్రానికి ఉంది మీదుగా. కానే నిర్ధారించిన సమయములు మీదుగా ప్రతి సమయమునిగించిన అది రంధ్రానికి ఉంది. దీని ప్రతి సమయమునిగించిన అది రంధ్రానికి ఉంది మీదుగా. మరియు మూడు సమయములు మీదుగా ప్రతి సమయమునిగించిన అది రంధ్రానికి ఉంది. కానే నిర్ధారించిన సమయములు మీదుగా ప్రతి సమయమునిగించిన అది రంధ్రానికి ఉంది. కానే నిర్ధారించిన సమయములు మీదుగా ప్రతి సమయమునిగించిన అది రంధ్రానికి ఉంది.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

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...
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P. W. D. decided, that it is necessary to encourage the
establishment of industries in the country. Therefore, it
was decided to allocate a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose.
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The President of the Board of Revenue and Finance, who has the honour to submit to the House the Budget of the finance for the year 1960-61, says:

Sir,

Since the Budget address was delivered in the House, the prices of various commodities have changed and in view thereof the prices of the commodities have been revised. The list of prices of commodities is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

The President of the Board of Revenue and Finance.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

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compensation

Budget for the Year 1960-61 23rd March, 1960
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23rd March, 1960
Budget for the Year 1960-61
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With this, the Government propose the following demands for grants for the year 1960-61, which are required for the following purposes:

1. For the construction of the Central Delta scheme, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 10,000,000.

2. For the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation works, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 5,000,000.

3. For the provision of additional staff to the Executive Engineer's Office, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 2,000,000.

4. For the purchase of additional machinery and equipment, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 1,000,000.

5. For the development of new canals and irrigation schemes, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 3,000,000.

6. For the construction of new dams and reservoirs, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 4,000,000.

7. For the provision of additional funds for the maintenance of existing irrigation works, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 2,000,000.

8. For the purchase of additional staff for the Central Delta scheme, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 1,000,000.

9. For the provision of additional funds for the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation works, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 1,000,000.

10. For the purchase of additional machinery and equipment for the Central Delta scheme, the Government propose a demand for grant of Rs. 800,000.

The above demands are estimated to be spent during the year 1960-61, and the Government hope that the House will approve these demands for grant.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

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...
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

The House met at 14.00 hours. The J.P. of the House then took the Chair.

The Chief Minister then moved that the following demands be voted for
Grants.

222

...
Contractor system

Contractors & Sub-Contractors

Competition
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

Dear Sir,

I am directed to submit the following resolutions to be voted on in the House:

1. That the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be voted for the maintenance of the Central Library.

2. That the sum of Rs. 50,000 be voted for the purchase of books and journals.

3. That the sum of Rs. 60,000 be voted for the renovation of the College.

4. That the sum of Rs. 30,000 be voted for the construction of a new block.

5. That the sum of Rs. 20,000 be voted for the purchase of scientific equipment.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

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Voting of Demands for Grants

Budget for the Year 1960-61

The Chairman: Shri V.S. Ranga Rao, M.L.A., President, took the Chair and administered the oath.

Mr. V. Kalyan Reddy moved that the House proceeds with the vote on the various items in the Vote on Account presented by the Finance Minister on November 28, 1960.

Mr. V. Kalyan Reddy: ...
Factory Act, 1960 - Department of Labour

A. G. Office: File of demands by Factory Act compensation to workers not found.

Commissioner report pending.

Engineer's Office report.

A. G. Office: File of demands by Factory Act compensation to workers not found.

Commissioner report pending.

Employment Exchange report pending.

Engineer's Office report.

A. G. Office: File of demands by Factory Act compensation to workers not found.

Commissioner report pending.

Employment Exchange report pending.

Engineer's Office report.

A. G. Office: File of demands by Factory Act compensation to workers not found.

Commissioner report pending.

Employment Exchange report pending.

Engineer's Office report.

A. G. Office: File of demands by Factory Act compensation to workers not found.

Commissioner report pending.

Employment Exchange report pending.

Engineer's Office report.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

Current Charges

10

Co-operative stores

Current Charges

drop

alignment

High level

Dam

Tunnel

pumping

53b&o^o ^bd-r*^s5 ^&y*3ager*&) ^ ^^^o^ 5$^&3^? ^8^o=cr*

 Dam 53b&o^o ^bd-r*^s5 ^&y*3ager*&) ^ ^^^o^ 5$^&3^? ^8^o=cr*

 Dam 53b&o^o ^bd-r*^s5 ^&y*3ager*&) ^ ^^^o^ 5$^&3^? ^8^o=cr*

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 Dam 53b&o^o ^bd-r*^s5 ^&y*3ager*&) ^ ^^^o^ 5$^&3^? ^8^o=cr*

 Dam 53b&o^o ^bd-r*^s5 ^&y*3ager*&) ^ ^^^o^ 5$^&3^? ^8^o=cr*
23rd March, 1960

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...
Budget for the Year 1960-61
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Exploatory Tube Wells

Irrigation

Farming conditions are not improving. Tubewells have been installed but the water is not sufficient. It is necessary to drill for additional water. This will be done immediately.

The Committee is satisfied with the arrangements made by the Government.

The Committee has noted the improvement in the farming conditions and is satisfied with the arrangements made by the Government.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy pressed for division.

The House divided.


The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(The members, except Mr. Chidambaram, wanted the same amount granted in the 1960-61 estimates. The same was granted by the House. 70,000 were granted for Rs. 100,000 in Mr. Chidambaram's view and Rs. 2,000 in the view of the members.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(The members, except Mr. Chidambaram, wanted the same amount granted in the 1960-61 estimates. The same was granted by the House. 70,000 were granted for Rs. 100,000 in Mr. Chidambaram's view and Rs. 2,000 in the view of the members.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(The members, except Mr. Chidambaram, wanted the same amount granted in the 1960-61 estimates. The same was granted by the House. 70,000 were granted for Rs. 100,000 in Mr. Chidambaram's view and Rs. 2,000 in the view of the members.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(Whereas the said demand for Rs. 2,35,93,300, was reduced by the House, Rs. 100 being voted. The said allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 was further reduced by Rs. 100, the motion passed.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(Whereas the said demand for Rs. 2,33,93,300, was reduced by the House, Rs. 100 being voted. The said allotment of Rs. 2,33,93,300 was further reduced by Rs. 100, the motion passed.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(The motions were negatived.)

...
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(To express disagreement for the poor achievements under minor irrigation works pertaining to bringing of dry land under wet cultivation in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(To express disagreement for poor achievements pertaining to draining of dryland under wet cultivation, formation of feel channal utilisation of water stored in tanks which delays of schemes investigations, revised estimates, on almost all original estimates.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Sri P. Chokka Rao pressed for a division
The House divided.
Ayes: 28 Noes: 92
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(For not constructing an anicut across the Tammaluru river to divert the water into the pokur tank supply channel, Kandukur taluka, Nellore district.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(For not excavating the left bank channel of the Rallapadu project to supply-water to the seven taluks of V. R. Kota, Viswanadhapuram, Sakavaram etc. of Kandukur taluk, Nellore District.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(అందరిచే ఎగిస్తుంది ఈంటి ప్రాణం నాయిల హెచ్చే ప్రత్యేక అంశాలను అధికరణ సిద్ధి ప్రమాదం పెట్టడం జరిగింది.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(అందరిచే ఎగిస్తుంది ఈంటి ప్రాణం నాయిల హెచ్చే ప్రత్యేక అంశాలను అధికరణ సిద్ధి ప్రమాదం పెట్టడం జరిగింది.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,000 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(అందరిచే ఎగిస్తుంది ఈంటి ప్రాణం నాయిల హెచ్చే ప్రత్యేక అంశాలను అధికరణ సిద్ధి ప్రమాదం పెట్టడం జరిగింది.

The motion was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya pressed for a division

The House divided.


The motion was negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(అందరిచే ఎగిస్తుంది ఈంటి ప్రాణం నాయిల హెచ్చే ప్రత్యేక అంశాలను అధికరణ సిద్ధి ప్రమాదం పెట్టడం జరిగింది.

The motion was negatived.)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,93,300 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.)

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,93,300 under Demand No. IX—Irrigation.

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

DEMAND No. XXXIX—Capital outlay on Irrigation
Rs. 7,94,50,100

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

(For discussing the policy of improving the Eluru Irrigation system in East Godavari district (Pithapuram and Peddapuram taluks).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,50,100 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

(For discussing the policy of improving the Eluru Irrigation system in East Godavari district (Pithapuram and Peddapuram taluks).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

That the government be granted a sum not exceeding to 1,33,69,000 under Demand No. XXXIX Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

DEMAND No.XLIII—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes Rs. 9,01,79,000

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,01,79,000 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to allot fifteen crores this year for Nagarjunasagar Project.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

That government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,01,79,000 under Demand No. XLIII-Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.

The motion was adopted and the grant made.
DEMAND No. XXVII—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Rs. 3,15,97,200

Minister for Social Welfare (Smt. Masooma Begum): On the recommendation of the Governor, I move Sir, that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,97,200 under Demand No. XXVII—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

*Smt. Masoom Begum: I would like to say a few words. Social Welfare is really a warfare to eradicate untouchability, remove casteism and raise the standards of living of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who hitherto have been living a life which we certainly cannot be proud of. Gandhiji had once said I would rather with Hinduism die than casteism live and I may assure Sir, that every effort is being made towards that end as we are dedicated to a casteless and classless society and work towards a socialistic pattern of society. Government of India too is interested and we are indeed thankful for the various schemes it has been sponsoring. Recently at the Social Welfare Ministers' Conference I was able to convince the Hon. Home Minister of the need of 10 lakhs for opening more Corporation godowns and expand the Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Co-operatives of the districts and I am glad to report that it has been sanctioned. A policy note on the demand has been distributed to all the members and I do not wish to take more time of the House. I assure the hon. Members who have tabled cut motions on this Demand that I will do my utmost help in all ameliorative measures and request them to be generous and withdraw all the cut motions on the assurance I have given. Thank you Sir.

Sri S. Venayya: I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(To urge on the Government to fix certain percentage in promotion to all cadres of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(To express regret for the failure of the Government to pay mid-day meals bills in time to the contractors as the delay causes hardship to the students.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.
Sri U. Malsoor : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(To urge the Government to give certain percentage in promotion to all cadres of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(To express regret for the failure of the Government to pay mid-day meals bills in time to the contractors as the delay causes hardship to the students.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(To urge the Government to give certain percentage in promotion to all cadres of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the State.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 1) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 2) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 3) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 4) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 5) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 6) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 7) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

(Proviso 8) The Committee proposes to reduce the above amount by Rs. 100. The Committee recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. The Committee also recommends that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri D. Narsiah: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Tribes, etc. by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Nageswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Md. Tahseen: Sir I beg to move:

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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

For not giving grants regularly to the hostels in time.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri J. Ananda Rao : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved. (Pause)

Really it is bad. Really it is a bad move. I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,15,97,200 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Rs. 100

I express regret unconditionally.
He must say it is wrong and express unconditional regret.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

(Sri P. Satyanarayana in the Chair)
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

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254  23rd March, 1960  Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1960

Social Welfare Officer, Health Officer to approve. Social Welfare Department to acquire. Acquisition Act to apply. Emergency clauses apply. Health Officer to acquire. Social Welfare Officer to acquire. Social Welfare Officer to approve. Emergency clauses apply. Acquisition Act to apply. Social Welfare Officer to acquire. Social Welfare Officer to approve. 25 petitions disposed of, 63 petitions pending. 68 petitions disposed of. 25 petitions disposed of. 63 petitions pending. Social Welfare Officer to approve.
23rd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

Smt. C. Ammannna Raja : The hon. Member has brought to your notice, Sir, that there is no quorum. I think you have to take action, Sir.

(The bell was rung)

Mr. Krishna Rao : Backward classes ...

Mr. K. M. B. Reddypetla : The concerned Minister is there; there is no necessity for any other Minister to remain in the House.

Sri J. B. Muthyal Rao (Gajwel-Reserved) : We are all here. Why should we be deprived of that opportunity. Let us not be deprived of that opportunity.

The House then adjourned for lunch till Half Past Three of the clock.
23rd March, 1960

The House re-assembled at half past three of the clock
(Mr. Speaker in the chair)

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

Mr. Speaker: Now the Hon. Minister will move the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Bill.

Minister for Planning (Sri P. Ranga Reddy): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a first time.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The House re-assembled at half past three of the clock
(Mr. Speaker in the chair)

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

Mr. Speaker: Now the Hon. Minister will move the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Bill.

Minister for Planning (Sri P. Ranga Reddy): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a first time.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Village Officers కా ప్రతిపాదించండి, అందువల్ల కోసం ఏమింటే ప్రతిపాదించండి. అందువల్ల ప్రతిపాదించండి మన సమాధానం రాయి ప్రతిపాదించండి. ఇందులో ఉపయోగించి ప్రతిపాదించండి మన సమాధానం రాయి ప్రతిపాదించండి మన సమాధానం రాయి ప్రతిపాదించండి. ఎందుకు చెప్పాలంటే ఇది సమాధానం రాయి ప్రతిపాదించండి. అందువల్ల ప్రతిపాదించండి pass ఇచ్చారు. ఎందుకు చెప్పాలంటే ఇది సమాధానం రాయి ప్రతిపాదించండి. ప్రతిపాదించండి pass ఇచ్చారు. ఎందుకు చెప్పాలంటే ఇది సమాధానం రాయి ప్రతిపాదించండి. ప్రతిపాదించండి pass ఇచ్చారు.
The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat 23rd March, 1960 (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

The Bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1959, to empower gram panchayats to make rules for the management of tribal area.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the establishment of a tribal council for the purpose of promoting tribal welfare and development.

The Bill further seeks to provide for the establishment of a tribal development board to assist the tribal council in carrying out its functions.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the appointment of a tribal affairs officer to assist the tribal council in carrying out its functions.

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Clause 2: Explanation.

(ii) by reason only of his holding the office of a village official or watandar viz., Patel, Patwari or Hisseedar in watan unless he is himself actually performing any service connected with his office or watan.
The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat 23rd March, 1960
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

...
Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote (High Court): Mr. Speaker, Sir, This amending Bill proposes to amend the present Act on two counts. As far as the first point is concerned, I think there cannot be two opinions. It is not only necessary but very urgent also. Therefore, we should push it through without any further delay. I do not think that for that purpose it will be necessary to send the Bill to the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee even, because under the present Act, section 25 prescribes the term of office of the present village panchayat members to that of the unexpired term of their office which has long before expired. All the panchayats today are working in Telangana without any legal basis. Therefore, without connecting this issue with the larger question of holding elections either immediately, or
after some reasonable time—without connecting this part of the amending Bill with that question, I would request the House to appreciate the difficulties which the panchayats are facing on account of this legal flaw. Not only that, but from these village panchayats several members have been now sent by way of election to the Block Samithis and then from block samithis they are going to Zilla Parishads. The entire structure has been subjected to scrutiny by our State High Court and in one case it was found that they may not be allowed to work as far as Block Samithi is concerned because they do not have any legal bottom. Therefore, it is necessary to allow these units—the best roots of democracy—to function really genuinely and sincerely. It is necessary to remove all these legal obstacles from their way. For these two reasons, Sir, I submit that the first portion of the Bill should immediately be taken up and passed through because as it is there may be several contracts which the Village Panchayats must have entered into, the Block Samithis also must have entered into and even the Zilla Parishads must have entered into. Therefore, in order to avoid all illegal consequences of such contracts and their holding of office, it is necessary not only to give them a legal basis but with a retrospective effect and validating all their acts which they have done during this period that they held the office.

With regard to the second amendment also I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain aspects of the problem. As far as section 17 of the present Act is concerned, it only mentions offices of profit. Now, it must not only be an office, but it must also be an office of profit. Therefore a question with regard to the interpretation of these words has already arisen in several cases which might throw the entire machinery out of gear. In fact when the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act was passed, it was contemplated by the then Government that by way of either rules or supplementary Act, to lay down the qualifications or disqualifications for the purpose of that Act as we have for the purpose of the Representation of Peoples’ Act. We have a removal of disqualification Act even in our State. On that model or on that pattern, the State Government wanted to do that. But it could not do. I think it is high time to remove that anomaly which
exists in that field also. For example, there are two categories as far as Watandars or Village officers are concerned, in this area of the State. There are persons who hold the office and they are normally called as pattedars. Now these pattedars either work themselves or through their shareholders or through their gumasthas. It is not only that. A nominee is only of Gumasta. Some times the share holder also works on behalf of the pattedars. Some times Gumasta also works and some times the pattedar himself works. So, for all these contingencies we have to take a broader decision whether we want to disqualify all of them because they are in some way or the other connected with the village office. My submission in that respect is that as far as Hissedars or shareholders are concerned, they are not either appointed by the Government and they do not act any more as the agents of the Government. Therefore, there is no meaning in disqualifying them. The present amendment requires some clarification. Some clarity will have to be brought into in order to mention that these Hissedars or shareholders will not be in any case disqualified. That is as far as these shareholders are concerned.

Now, with regard to the Gumasta or the Asaldar, as we call them, or the Pattedar, who actually holds the office, if he works, the amending Bill then makes it very clear that he holds the office not only as an Asaldar or Pattedar, but actually performs the duties assigned to him by the Government as an Agent of the Government. Therefore, naturally, he incurs disqualification and there is no point in allowing him to contest the election, but in cases where he either transfers his watan or nominates somebody else not as a Gumasta but as a nominee, then in that case, his responsibility vis-a-vis the Government also comes to an end. Therefore, if the word ‘nominee’ is broadly used, it is likely to be again misinterpreted and might give rise to several forms of litigation. Therefore, it is not advisable to keep a word which will have rather a wide meaning, unless Mr. P. Sundarayya wants to limit his amendment to the Gumasta alone. The word ‘nominee’ might invite lot of troubles as far as that is concerned. Therefore, as far as Hissedar is concerned, he cannot be disqualified. As for the Pattedar who does not actually hold the office, but nearly is a pattedar, and receives
remuneration, since that is a hereditary office, he cannot be disqualified. The intention behind the amending Bill is very clear and simple, that those who actually hold the office and derive profit by working that, those who are responsible as far as their discipline is concerned with the Government and subjected to their disciplinary action, they alone are disqualified and I think that is the fair and just interpretation as far as this Bill is concerned. It is this portion of the amending Bill which is vitally connected with the elections, because if we take a broader decision that these categories of persons should not be disqualified, then there is no meaning in rushing through the election and then disqualifying a section of the society for no reason. Simply because we cannot take a decision at an early date, it will not be fair to deprive them of their franchise. Therefore, I request the House that this portion of the Bill also be pushed through, passed and elections held, because they are long due, and I am glad to find that even the Government is anxious to hold the election at an early date.

Therefore, without withholding the discussion, I once again request the House to see that this Bill is passed.

Therefore, without withholding the discussion, I once again request the House to see that this Bill is passed.
23rd March, 1960

The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

It was observed that the existing law did not provide for legalisation of the Panchayats as envisaged by the Constitution. Various amendments were necessary to bring the Act in line with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Assurances Committee was appointed to look into the matter. Comprehensive Bill was presented in the Assembly. The Assurances Committee suggested certain amendments to the Bill. The Bill was passed by the Assembly.

Department: Assurances Committee

G.A.D. 5th March 1960
G.A.D. 6th March 1960
Assurances Committee & staff did a satisfactory job. function

The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat 23rd March, 1960 (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

...
270 23rd March, 1960  The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

It shall be an offence to hold or to attempt to hold any public meeting, speech, or other form of assembly, public or private, with the object of advocating, inducing, or persuading any person to engage in the commission of any of the following acts:—

(a) any act of violence against the person or property of any other person;

(b) any act calculated to create or maintain a condition of fear or intimidation against any other person;

(c) any act calculated to cause the loss or damage of any person's property;

(d) any act calculated to cause the injury or destruction of any public property;

(e) any act calculated to cause the destruction of any national monument or other object of cultural or historical significance;

(f) any act calculated to cause the infringement of any person's legal rights or interests.

Any person who commits any of the foregoing acts shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and/or to fine not exceeding one hundred thousand rupees.

The provisions of this Act shall be enforced by the appropriate authorities and shall be supported by the police in its implementation.

The Governor of Andhra Pradesh is hereby empowered to direct the police to take all necessary steps to prevent the commission of any of the acts prohibited under this Act.
Sri S. K. V. Krishnavataram (Tadepalligudem-General): I think he is not correct. He has got to resign his job both under the Representation of Peoples’ Act as well as under the Panchyat Act and his resignation must be accepted by the time of the scrutiny. Mr. Murti Raju had to resign his job as he was a village
munsif. So too in the recent municipal elections of Tadepalligudem, a person had to resign his village munsifship to stand as a municipal councillor. So there is an absolute prohibition both under the Village Panchayats Act as well as Representation of Peoples' Act for any body who is enjoying an office of profit to stand for an election. This is clear.

Mr. Speaker: But his son can be there.

Sri S. K. V. Krishnavataram: His son will be registered as the next heir, under the Madras Village Officers Hereditary Act. Whenever an incumbent is dismissed or is otherwise disqualified to hold office under the Act, the option is there for his heir to register himself as an heir and if he is a minor, a deputy will act in his place till he attains majority. That is the position.
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23rd March, 1960

The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

The present bill relates to Telengana. The present bill relates to Telengana.
On the other hand, a different circular has been issued saying that village officers are disqualified and they should not stand for election.

I agree. As per section 33 of the Local Government Act, 1907, disqualification attaches to the office of an officer. However, a different circular has been issued saying that village officers are disqualified and they should not stand for election. They are enjoying the emoluments of the vatsas.

Religious Endowments: According to the Municipal Acts of 1950, the office of profit is considered disqualified in office of profit. Obligations and duties of the officer of profit are considered disqualified. Office of profit is considered disqualified in office of profit. Obligations and duties of the officer of profit are considered disqualified.
persuasion was a great advantage. It was a great aid in
persuading a person to accept a certain course of
action. However, coercion is a drastic measure. It
should be avoided whenever possible. If coercion is
resorted to, it should be a last resort. It is the
most undesirable practice. It is desirable to avoid
coercion unless absolutely necessary. Coercion is
an undesirable practice. It is the last resort.
When a person is coerced, he is forced to
accept a certain course of action. Coercion is an
act of violence. It is an act of force. Coercion
is the act of compelling a person to resign
from a position. Certain disqualifications will
entitle them to office on account of certain things
happening. Certain disqualifications will give
a person a right to resign from office. The
disqualification is given to a person in
special cases. The disqualification is
given to a person in certain cases. The
disqualification is given to a person in
special cases. The disqualification is
given to a person in certain cases.
The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat 23rd March, 1960
(Anahra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

It depends upon the wording of the Act. Otherwise there is no use.

I am not speaking of Panchayat Samithis or Zillia Parishads. Under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, could a patel or patwari seek elections? That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Section 14 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act 1950 lays down that no village headman or karnam or a village servant and no other officer or servant of the State or Central Government or of a Panchayat, munici-
pail council, etc. shall be qualified for election as a member of the Panchayat.”
Mr. Speaker: I shall put the first reading of the Bill to vote.

Sri P. Sundarayya: No, Sir, we want clarification from the Hon. Minister. On the basis of the clarification by the Hon. Minister, we will have to move certain amendments.

Second reading moved.

Mr. Speaker: Second reading moved. Mr. P. Sivaram reiterates the Clarification it has already. 'Amendment is 9057802908. We are going to move our amendments. Let the Hon. Minister say whether he is accepting our proposition
or not. On that basis we have to move our amendments in the second reading stage.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question is whether it should be referred to the Regional Committee. It is a
Regional Bill. It is introduced here. Now, the Member in charge may make a motion that it should be referred to the Regional Committee. Is the Hon. Minister moving the motion?

Mr. Speaker: The motion was adopted.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: All right, Sir, I move “that the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1960 be referred to the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee for consideration and report.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, be referred to the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee for consideration and report.

The motion was adopted.
23rd March, 1960  
*The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960*

We have already fixed certain dates. The last date for passing the Demands is to-morrow. Therefore, I want to request the Hon. Minister for Social Welfare to give her reply before 1.30 p. m. so that the votes may be taken on her Demand as well as we may guillotine the other Demands. We must finish the whole thing tomorrow.

We now adjourn till 8-30 A. M. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 24th March, 1960.*