A.0001
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 7th August 1905.

The House met at Half-past-Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DA TO RETIRED JAGIR EMPLOYEES

251 —

* 1078 (5129) Q Sri Vijaya Ranga Rao (Metpalli) —Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether any D.A. is being paid to pensioners belonging to retired Jagir Servants of Telangana area; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy) —(a) D.A. is being paid to the retired Jagir employees of Telangana area belonging to the following Jagirs.

(1) Paigah Asman Jahi
(2) Paigah Khurshid Jahi
(3) Paigah Vicar-Ul-Umra.
(4) Estate Salar Jung
(5) Estate Suraya Jung

No D.A. is being paid to the retired employees of other Jagirs.

(b) Under Section 6 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh (Deceased) Jagirs Regulation, 1858 F. Government is responsible to the liability of ex-jagirdar to the extent it was being paid by the Jagir. As no D.A. was being paid by the Jagir authorities to the ex-jagirdar, no D.A. is being paid by the Government.
7th August, 1965

Oral Answers to Questions

2 Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — Jaggirs abolition as regards liability of liability is

Sri N, Ramachandra Reddy — D A is being given to 4,810 persons, and it is not applicable to 2,061 persons.

Rallapadu Project

WILL THE HON. MINISTER FOR REVENUE BE PLEASED TO STATE 

(a) Whether under the area of Rallapadu project, in Kandukur taluk, Nellore district there used to be number of small tanks and now these tanks are given up because of supply of water from Rallapadu project, if so, whether these tank beds are now used for agriculture; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider to give these lands to landless Poor?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — (a) No tanks have been abandoned under the Rallapadu Project.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions 7th August, 1965

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — There are two stages of RaHapadi pont, Sir. The first stage is dam construction across the Munemriver to feed Movapadi and Mohavaram tanks. The second stage is the dam and regulator near Linga mudram and Pan Kalla villages to feed six tanks, i.e., Churapavank tank, Peddapavank tank, Chinnalatraphi tank, Gurupupalli tank, Gadi tank, and Venkapatank. So, the ayacut under these tanks is fed directly by these tanks itself, there is no direct feeder channel from the amount as such.

253—

CUTTING DOWN OF PARAMMAKONDA TANK BUND

* 111 (5298) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya [Put by Sri V. Venkateswara Rao] (Mylavaram) — Will the hon. Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some anti-social elements cut down the tank bund and wasted the water in Parammakonda cheuvu of Salur taluk on 8-3-65 which is useful to 18 scheduled tribes villages; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits in the matter?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is being investigated by the police

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — There is a dispute and there is a likelihood of breach of peace. So, it has been requested by the Subdivisional Magistrate to issue proceedings under Section 145.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — The reasons are not known, Sir but the proceedings have been issued under Sec. 145 Criminal Procedure Code that is the information. I think the matter is under investigation and necessary steps will be taken. Both the parties are claiming title. That is why there is a dispute.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — It has been alleged that the authorities of the temple, i.e., one Mr. Mannam Appa Rao, a representative of the temple committee, is responsible for the breach but from the temple authorities, also there is a charge that the villagers of Peddachirupu village have quarreled and have taken away the sand in one tank and with the intention of retaliation Mannam Appa Rao, representative of the temple, cut the bund breached.

Mr. M. a. (Rajagopala Naidu) — Breach of tank bund repair required? If so, what is the length of the tank bund? Can it be filled?

Mr. L. V. (Rajagopala Naidu) — Breach at close vicinity of the tank. Customary practice is that the water in the Vedavathi channel is let into the tank only up to the end of December. After December, the water is not let into that tank. As they have violated the customary practice, this dispute has arisen.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu (Tavanampalli) — The honourable Minister was saying that at the request of somebody, the Sub-divisional Magistrate investigated. I want to know at whose request or on whose petition.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — Both the petitions are there.

Mr. L. V. (Rajagopala Naidu) — Why is tank bund breach with encroachment temporary? In temporary position why is tank bund not maintained in customary practice?

Mr. L. V. (Rajagopala Naidu) — Tank bund maintenance, encroachment of tank bund is maintained, water is taken away. Encroachment of tank bund is maintained, trouble arises.

Mr. L. V. (Rajagopala Naidu) — Whether tank bund breach trouble arises? Can breach be reduced? Is breach still in vogue? 144 145 proceedings are pending. If breach is stopped, can trouble be reduced? Can it be filled?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — The matter is under investigation, Sir. So I cannot see in whose hand the property is being claimed by both the parties.

DETONATING CENTRES

254—

* 985 (4659) Q.—Sri P. O. Sathyarayana Raju (Pat. by Sri P. V. Krishna Reddy Nandikotkur). Will the honourable Minister be pleased to state?

(a) whether there are any proposals before the Government to organise detonating Centres to forecast floods, and famine as existing in Japan, and

(b) if so, when is it likely to be started?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
7th August, 1965.

CENTAGE CHARGES FROM LOCAL BODIES

255—

* 458 (4362) Q — Savani A Saviteswara Rao (Eluru) V Satyanarayana (Penugonda) K Babu Rao (Polavaratu) and P. Shyamasunder Rao (Achanta) — Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

Whether the Government have decided to discontinue the collecting of centage charges from this year from Local Bodies (Municipalities, etc.) for the works undertaken by the Government Departments in view of the meager finances of the Local Bodies?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri A C Subba Reddy) — Orders were issued in G O Ms No 1131, P W D., dated 25-5-63 to the effect that the centage charges can be remitted with the sanction of the Government in the case of non-Government works costing less than Rs 1,000.

"Less than thousand" — "Less than thousand" Rs 1,000. More than thousand and above thousand. The Government have decided to discontinue the collecting of centage charges from this year from Local Bodies costing less than Rs 1,000. If centage charge is more than thousand, local bodies waive-centage charge. (Note: Fund requirements and Government M/C charges waive-centage charge.)

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — They have got their own Engineering service. So that does not arise now.

Sri V. Satyanarayana — The actual extra staff is because of the supervising Engineering service. In hard cases these centage charges are given as grant; something like that we can do under the Act, we cannot do unless the Act is amended.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — Centage charges mean the charges that are spent by the Government on officers, and on all those things. Not only centage charges affect the extra staff appointed, the centage charges on Supervision are also included. Centage charges mean salary of the officers, proportionate salary of the inspecting officers and all that.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — I will get it and place it on the Table of the House Sir.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — Calculate how much Sri P. Satyanarayana (Palwancha) got.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — Calculate how much Local Boards got as profit for the railway track laid up to Palwancha Thermal Station.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — Whether it is a fact that only less than 50% of the total compensation was paid to the inhabitants of Gollagudem near Kothagudem Colliery town, where some houses were removed for the purpose of laying railway track up to Palwancha Thermal Station;

(b) what is the reason for not paying the remaining amount even though the track work was already completed, and...
Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) when the remaining amount will be paid to the concerned villagers of Gollagudem?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer to item (a) above.

The money is ready in time. They can take it.

PENSION TO EX-DISTRICT BOARD EMPLOYEES, GUNTUR

257—

* 277 (2830) Q.—Sri Vamala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapalli)
Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implemented para 2 of th. G. O. Ms No 2250, P W (F) dated 16th November, 1963 to the employees who worked under the Old District Boards and transferred to Zilla Parishad and Panchayati Samithies in Guntur District and the number of persons benefited and the number of applications still pending?

(b) if so, the number of persons benefited and the number of applications still pending?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of four persons belonging to ex-District Board, Guntur, who have opted for the full Pension Scheme, two are still in Service, and out of the two who have retired, the pension of one has been settled and the other is not eligible for full pension.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:— He has not satisfied the condition of 10 years of service in the Highways Department.

MALPRACTICES IN P.W.D. WARANGAL CIRCLE

258—

* 1872 (4722-T) Q.—Sri Vamala Gopalakrishnayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

...
(a) Whether it is a fact that Shri N Yetti Rama Rau, Member of Legislative Assembly, has presented a memorandum on 7th August, 1964, alleging certain malpractices in Public Works Department, Warangal Circle, and

(b) If so, what was the action taken so far?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir, not one but two

(b) The matter is under examination of the Government.

Sri C. S. Bajji — Yes, Sir, not one but two.

The first petition was on 4-11-1963 against an officer and that was enquired into and a report was sent to Government and after one year, that is, on 7-8-1964 another petition was put to the Chief Minister, on some officers. They have enquired into the first allegation and this is also being enquired into. The main allegation here is corruption and the names are Siva Ramakrishnaiah in Warangal Dist and Nana Reddy, Contractor, in Kurnool Dist. It is also stated that for works which have been given to the above contractors the rates have been increased abnormally and several facilities have been given to them by the above officers, after collecting money from them. After enquiry, the position is for every contract the tenders were called for and the lowest tender was selected. Still because an hon. Member has sent an application, we are going deep into the matter and enquiring into it, Sir.

Sri C. S. Bajji — Malpractices are recorded. The complaint is that the rates have been increased abnormally and several facilities have been given to them by the above officers after collecting money from them. That is the thing. It is on record; tenders were called for and the lowest tender was given. And this was enquired into by another officer who was not referred to in the petition.

Sri C. S. Bajji — Enquiry is going on. There is no such thing as that. There is no such petition. Again, we have given notices to the officers to explain all these things. We are doing it simply because it is a signed petition by one of the hon. Members. Since one of the hon. Members has sent it, I want to go through it thoroughly.
Oral Answers to Questions.  7th August, 1965.

There are no such doubts here.

There is no such opportunity or duty of the departmental enquiry as such. The latest position is to give notice to the petitioner and enquire into the matter.

Mr. A. C. Subba Reddy:—I have passed an order that no body should be there in a circle for more than five years and in one place for more than three years.

Sri N. Yethuraya Rao:—Is there in the same circle, Sir?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I am telling that I have passed orders to transfer him. After this question has come, I have passed orders to transfer him.

Sri Tennets Viswanatham:—Have the orders been given effect to?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I think so, Sir. otherwise it will be issued, Sir.

Sri G. Latchana:—May I know the date on which orders were passed, Sir?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I will find out.

176—2
10

7th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri A C Subba Reddy — He was never a Superintending Engineer in Warangal.

Sri A C Subba Reddy — All these enquiries were conducted by Sri Malla Reddy, Sir.

Sri A C Subba Reddy — Mr Speaker, Sir, I have to close this department if this is going to happen.

Sri A C Subba Reddy — I will find out and . Because he is there for more than 3 or 5 years in a circle, I transferred him. For that reason only, I transferred him.

Sri A C Subba Reddy — for reasons of work and such other things as . They send an explanation why they have not done it, if they have not done so. things Any now I will find out.
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th August, 1965.

...answers to questions. 7th August, 1965. 

Is he still there? If he is there for more than three years why not transfer him? That will surely be done. A petition transfer to another department can carry on.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy—Generally, an officer will be transferred after 3 years if he is in a particular place. Generally, in a circle it will be 5 years. There will be exceptions, for instance, if he is in a project like Nagarjunasagar. Supposing there is a medium or smaller project which is in the final stages, then he might be continued for another one year. It is a rule, generally, but there might be some exceptions like this, here and there.

Sri K. Rajamallu—But there was no such project in Warangal where he was working. There was no such project there to warrant his continuance there.

...Superintendent Engineer promotion enquiry; for transfer because he was there for more than five years, he is being transferred. Is it so?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy—Generally, an officer will be transferred after 3 years. There will be exceptions, for instance, if he is in a project like Nagarjunasagar. Supposing there is a medium or smaller project which is in the final stages, then he might be continued for another one year. It is a rule, generally, but there might be some exceptions like this, here and there.

Sri K. Rajamallu—But there was no such project in Warangal where he was working. There was no such project to warrant his continuance there.

Superintendent Engineer promotion. Now he is in Visakhapatnam Hon. Member's information is not correct.
Enquiry: If enquiries prove the allegations we will revert him back.

MINOR PORTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

259—

* 496 (4629) Q.—Shri K. Srirama Murthy.—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Minor Ports Advisory Committee was held at Vadarevu during 1963 by the Minister for Public Works, and

(b) the extent to which the resolutions were given effect to?

S. A. Subba Reddy.—(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The action taken on each of the resolutions passed by the Committee is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Action Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction of bridge</td>
<td>The work has been entrusted to the Highways Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal shipping</td>
<td>Unless ports are developed, no action is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dredging</td>
<td>Three dredgers have been purchased from Rursan. The dredging of channels at the ports will be conducted with these dredgers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Development Schemes</td>
<td>An advisory committee has been formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Houses</td>
<td>The Director General, Light Houses, is executing the works of light-houses country-wide at the cost of Government of India. Therefore, this does not arise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure of Masulipatnam Port</td>
<td>Every effort is being made to provide as much facilities as possible to attract foreign trade. The question does not arise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Statement showing the action taken is placed in the Table.
Oral Answers to Questions

7th August 1965.

Statement Placed on the Table of the House.

Resolutions

Action Taken

Construction of a Bridge Across Buckingham Canal

The work has been entrusted to the Highways Department. It is now in progress.

2 Coastal Shipping

Port development should take precedence over the development of coastal shipping as unless ports were developed, coastal shipping would not function satisfactorily.

3 Dredging of Channel at Minor Ports

Three dredgers have been purchased from Russia. The dredging of channels at the ports will be conducted with these dredgers.

4 Plan Development for the State (State Ports Development Plan)

An Advisory Committee has been constituted and its term has been extended up to 31-3-1966.

A committee has to be constituted to watch the progress of the schemes of the 3rd Five Year Plan. The following are the deletions and additions to be made to the plan:

(a) Deletion of construction of light house tower at Baruva. This has been done.

(b) Deletion of provision of Rs. 15,000 for cargo boats at Kalingapatnam and Bhimunipatnam Port. It has been accepted.

(c) Provision of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of wharf at Narasapur Port. Provision has been made in the Draft Final Plan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) Provision of Rs 15,000 for the purchase of a Jeep at Kakmada Port</td>
<td>A Jeep has been purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Provision of Rs 15,000 for the purchase of a Jeep and Rs 50,000 for providing transit shed</td>
<td>Action will be taken shortly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Extension of railway line to the Krishnapatnam Port may be referred to the Railway for examination</td>
<td>Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) is to be addressed in the matter. The matter is under consideration of the Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Provision of harbour crafts at Krishnapatnam port for despatch of cargo from shore to ship</td>
<td>The matter is under consideration of the Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Construction of pier project at Vadarevu port</td>
<td>Provision has been made in the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Light Houses in the State.**

- The Departmental execution of works pertaining to light houses in the state. The Director General Light Houses is executing the works of light houses country wide at the cost of Government of India. Therefore this does not arise.

7. **Closure of Masulipatnam Port for a period of Four months every Year.**

- The inadvisability of closing the Masulipatnam port for a period of four months in the year. Every effort is being made to provide as much facilities as possible to attract foreign trade. The question does not arise.

8. **Bifurcation of State Port Office and port Office at Kakmada.**

- This has been deferred till the new State Port Officer studies the present set-up of the ports and their offices.

(1) द्रेड्जर — द्रेड्जर | They are working now.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

7th August, 1965.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — These are small dredgers wherein leading canal and some portion where the sea joins the canal will be dredged. We want a sea going dredger and we are passing an order for it.

Bifurcation of state port office and port office at Kakinada is deferred till the new State Port officer studies the present set-up of the ports and their offices.

Development of Industries in the Blocks

261—

* 1 (4821) Q.—Sri V Visveswara Rao:—Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amounts were allotted for each block in the State for development of Industries;

(b) whether the whole amount is being utilised in all the districts; and

(c) if so, whether any amount was lapsed?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Dr. M N Lakshminarasiah).—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement showing the amounts allotted and amounts spent during the years 1962-63, 63-64 and 64-65 is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Consequent on the reorganisation of blocks and abolition of the distinction that hitherto existed among the blocks in different stages, the unspent balances have been permitted to be utilised and have not lapsed.
Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement showing the amounts allotted and amounts spent during the years 1962-63; 68-64 and 64-65, for Development of Industries in the Blocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
<th>1963-64</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allotment</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Allotment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>2,28,400</td>
<td>2,01,756</td>
<td>2,02,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2,60,100</td>
<td>2,44,533</td>
<td>2,38,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>1,62,700</td>
<td>1,35,613</td>
<td>1,38,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1,86,400</td>
<td>1,80,089</td>
<td>1,94,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1,79,800</td>
<td>1,59,865</td>
<td>2,71,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>1,74,700</td>
<td>1,45,028</td>
<td>1,88,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,61,900</td>
<td>1,80,538</td>
<td>2,28,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>2,64,800</td>
<td>2,20,048</td>
<td>1,68,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>2,55,000</td>
<td>1,94,375</td>
<td>1,95,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>1,66,800</td>
<td>1,48,618</td>
<td>1,21,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>1,45,300</td>
<td>1,42,317</td>
<td>2,07,700</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,80,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,06,867</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,99,090</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditure particulars for 1964-65 can be furnished only after the close of the financial year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telengana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,20,100</td>
<td>1,06,429</td>
<td>45,200</td>
<td>44,208</td>
<td>48,500</td>
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<td>Medak</td>
<td>66,600</td>
<td>70,080</td>
<td>1,22,700</td>
<td>1,17,299</td>
<td>1,27,800</td>
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<td>Nalgonda</td>
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<td>1,17,402</td>
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<td>1,32,896</td>
<td>1,21,700</td>
<td>536,993</td>
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<td>Khammam</td>
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<td>68,607</td>
<td>1,42,400</td>
<td>88,180</td>
<td>1,22,000</td>
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<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
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<td>1,46,734</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>1,40,436</td>
<td>2,87,200</td>
<td>677,275</td>
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<td>Adilabad</td>
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<td>67,995</td>
<td>1,22,300</td>
<td>1,22,305</td>
<td>1,12,800</td>
<td>428,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>1,25,900</td>
<td>94,171</td>
<td>1,38,000</td>
<td>1,30,081</td>
<td>1,44,700</td>
<td>533,082</td>
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<td>Warangal</td>
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<td>1,10,116</td>
<td>1,44,000</td>
<td>1,32,046</td>
<td>1,23,800</td>
<td>650,332</td>
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<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>47,700</td>
<td>55,657</td>
<td>82,800</td>
<td>74,567</td>
<td>87,100</td>
<td>310,241</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong> Telengana</td>
<td>9,58,800</td>
<td>8,82,191</td>
<td>11,60,200</td>
<td>9,77,068</td>
<td>11,25,100</td>
<td>532,775</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>21,80,200</td>
<td>19,06,867</td>
<td>29,90,000</td>
<td>18,48,788</td>
<td>21,50,800</td>
<td>835,645</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telengana</td>
<td>9,58,800</td>
<td>8,82,191</td>
<td>11,60,200</td>
<td>9,77,068</td>
<td>11,25,100</td>
<td>532,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31,39,000</td>
<td>27,90,058</td>
<td>32,59,200</td>
<td>28,25,851</td>
<td>32,75,900</td>
<td>1,272,585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7th August, 1965

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. Mr. N. Lakshminarasah—What are the unspent balances for subsequent years? In the subsequent years 1961-62, the unspent balances are as follows:

- 1961-62: Rs. 6.88 crores
- 1962-63: Rs. 8.88 crores
- 1963-64: Rs. 6.88 crores
- 1964-65: Rs. 8.88 crores

2. Dr. N. Lakshminarasah—This is generally for cottage industries. It implements carpentry, leather works, and blacksmithy. Is it for cottage industries?

3. Mr. N. Lakshminarasah—"Development of industries in the blocks" is important. It is a special block for cottage industries. It implements carpentry, leather works, and blacksmithy. Is it for cottage industries?

4. Mr. N. Lakshminarasah—What is the raw material market for these industries?

5. Mr. N. Lakshminarasah—What is the raw material market for these industries?
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th August, 1965.

Blocks of cottage industries are in existence all over India.

Dr. M. N Lakshminarasayya — That is a separate question, Sir.

[Further discussion on allotments and financial years.]
20 7th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

7. The Member:—Are the cottage industries able to procure raw material available in the cottage industries of the same district? Has the raw material been allotted?

The Minister:—If the cottage industries request raw material available in the same district, it will be allotted to them. The allotment of raw material has been made to various cottage industries. A report has been submitted in this regard. Details will be given in the subsequent Table.

5. The Member:—Are the cottage industries in rural areas in the same position as the cottage industries in the same district?

The Minister:—The cottage industries in rural areas are in the same position as in the same district. The raw material shortage is being faced by industries in rural areas. In order to meet the demand, the raw material position is being marketed. Details are given in the subsequent Table.

9. The Member:—Raw material shortage is being faced by cottage industries in the same district. Raw materials are being marketed. Why do industries suffer from raw material shortage?

The Minister:—We cannot help it. We are unable to provide raw material to industries. Local raw material is available, but it is not sufficient. Raw materials are being marketed to meet the demand. The report includes details of potteries, cobbleries, and other industries. We are unable to provide raw material to cottage industries. We cannot help it.
Mr. Speaker:— I do not know about Telangana. So far as Andhra is concerned, I know there is one very good flourishing cottage industry. Except that one I don’t think there is any other cottage industry (LAUGHTER)

Dr. M N Lakshmimarsiah:— The objects of the programme are twofold: (1) maximum and best utilisation of rural man power for purposes of development and creation of community assets, and (2) increasing productivity of labour, particularly in agricultural sphere so that larger employment possibilities could be provided to rural population.
Dr. M. N. Lakshmimarsiah:— Under this programme, the following schemes are eligible for financial assistance; minor irrigation works, roads of vital importance to villages especially market roads, community irrigation wells, soil conservation, land reclamation, afforestation, field channels, pisciculture.
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th August, 1965.

Dr. M. N. Lakshmimarasayya — Not very satisfactory.

Mr. Speaker — His good offices!

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE

Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) the number of villagers who joined the Village Volunteer Force during 1963-64, and

(b) the work done by them?
Dr M N Lakshminarasiah—

(a) 22,40,817

(b) Rs 28,61,026

5. (a) 1964-65

Labour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man-days promised during 1964-65</th>
<th>Man-days actually utilised</th>
<th>Cash promised in lieu of labour</th>
<th>Money earned by Defence Labour Banks</th>
<th>Value of the work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22,40,817</td>
<td>17,75,747</td>
<td>5,55,706</td>
<td>3,85,782</td>
<td>28,61,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. M. N. Lakshminarayah.—I do not have that information.

Mr. G. P. Badiger.—In substance, I am going to say that everybody has been doing it. The question of the interest of the public in the proposed bill is very serious, and will come up for consideration. I would like to submit the following observations in this regard:

(a) The proposed bill will be a great boon to the public, and will enable them to enjoy the benefits of a free education.

(b) The public will be greatly disappointed if the bill is not passed, as they have been looking forward to it for a long time.

(c) The public will support the government in passing the bill, and will be satisfied with the measures taken by the government in this regard.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarayah.—I do not have that information.
26th August, 1965.

Hon. Member is putting a very good question. The minimum of 12 days free labour for programmes or cash in lieu thereof, is 12 days. I do not have details.

That is a very good sign. Women are coming forward in our country.

Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(No answer)

GRAMSEVAKS TRAINING CENTRE, ANAKAPALLI

*187 (5100) Q Sri K. Govinda Rao(Anakapalli)—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions

7th August, 1965.

(a) whether there was any dispute with respect to the lands taken on compulsory lease for the use of Gram Sevaks Training Centre, Anakapalle claiming higher rent for the lands under lease,

(b) if so, whether the Civil Court gave a decision enhancing the rents over the rates given in the award,

(c) if so, whether the enhanced rates were paid to the land holders, and

(d) if not, the reasons herefor?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasah — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

264—

*1155 (5525) Q — Sri P Narayana Reddy (Put by Sri P Raya Gopala Naidu) — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-purpose co-operative societies and marketing societies functioning in the State till March 1965; and

(b) the names of articles being supplied to ryots through the marketing societies?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri T. Rama Rau) —

(a) Multipurpose Co-operative Societies . . . 12,109
Marketing Societies . . . 201

(b) The following articles are being supplied through the Marketing Societies:

Fertilizers, Seeds, Pesticides, Agricultural implements, iron and steel, foodgrains, coffee seeds, insecticides and consumer articles.

MODERN RICE MILL AT TADEPALLIGUDEM

265—

*1189 (3719) Q — Sarvasri A Sarveswara Rao, V. Satyanarayana:— Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was granted to the West Godavari District Co-operative Marketing Federation, Eluru to construct a huge rice mill with up to date equipment at Tadepalligudem;

(b) whether the Government allotted Rs. 25 lakhs to this Federation to purchase paddy, and

(c) whether a Special Officer of the high calibre or a Committee is proposed by the Government to look after the construction of the Mill, Godown, etc?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) A special Sub-Committee has been constituted by the Government of India to look after the establishment of the modern rice mills in the various states.

Dr. Brown, for technical guidance. Registrar of the co-operative societies of the four states or their representatives and representatives of the societies which are installing modern rice mills — Dr. Brown, for technical guidance. Registrar of the co-operative societies of the four states or their representatives and representatives of the societies which are installing modern rice mills.

Sri S. Ramachandra —(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) A special Sub-Committee has been constituted by the Government of India to look after the establishment of the modern rice mills in the various states.

Sri L. Ramaiah ——(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) A special Sub-Committee has been constituted by the Government of India to look after the establishment of the modern rice mills in the various states.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PILOT PROJECTS

*181 (5504) Q — P Narayana Reddy:—Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) the names of the blocks in which Pilot Projects are going to be established under 1965-66;

(b) the nature of additional facilities that are being provided by the Government for the Samithis under the Pilot Project Scheme;

and

(c) the amount spent on the Pilot Projects during 1963-64 and 1964-65 ?

A —(a) During 1965-66 the Government of India have not sanctioned new blocks to this State for implementation of Pilot Projects for works programme in promotion of rural man power.

(b) The Panchayat Samithis are permitted to take up schemes to the extent necessary without any ceiling on expenditures and all labour intensive schemes to provide employment in each season. The pattern of financial assistance is 50% grant and 50% loan and they can take up schemes to the extent of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during each year. The
releases to the blocks will however be provided on the basis of needs of the areas as well as the progress of expenditure under the programme.

(c) During the year 1968-69, the expenditure incurred under the programme is Rs. 14.96 lakhs and in 1964-65 it is about Rs. 25.00 (tentative).

ASSISTANCE TO STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION

266—

*1042 (4950) Q—Sri P. V. Ramana (KondaKanala) — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government dropped the scheme of giving assistance to the State Co-operative Union; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

A—

(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

ELECTIONS TO THE TALUK MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, NAGARKUNNOL

267—

*982 (4651) Sri P. Mahendra Nath (Nagarkurnool) — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons declared elected as Directors during the recent elections held to the Taluk Marketing Co-operative Society, Nagarkurnool;

(b) whether any representatives of "overdue societies" are among the elected;

(c) if so, whether the defaulting societies are eligible for the post of Directors under statutory provisions; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the concerned authorities regarding the matter?

A—

(a) The following persons have been elected.

7. Sri M. Sankar Reddy
8. Sri R. Venkatrama Reddy
9. Sri C. Rama Rao
10. Sri V. Narayan Goud.
11. Sri Ramachandraiah Joshi.

Yes, Sir. In the case of one society, namely Shamapalli Multipurpose Co-operative Society, the society has defaulted in payment of medium term loan to the Co-operative Central Bank, Mahabubnagar. As such Sri K. Janardhana Reddy who has been elected as a representative of the above society automatically ceases to be a Director.

(d) The Deputy Registrar, Mahabubnagar (North) is taking action for the vacation of Sri K. Janardhana Reddy.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

268—

*1040 (4940) Q—Sri P V Ramana —Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link up the credit with Co-operative Marketing; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme to be implemented?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

GOVERNMENT DUE MONEY TO DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY, VIZIANAGARAM.

269—

*1041 (4945) Q—Sri P V Ramana —Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is due by three lakhs rupees to the District Co-operative Marketing Society at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam district, and

(b) if so, from when the amount is due and the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
7th August, 1965.

W r i t t e n  A n s w e r s  t o  Q u e s t i o n s.

W A R E - H O U S I N G  B O A R D

270—

*1043 (4954) Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government borrowed loans from National Co-operative Development and Ware-housing Board in the year 1958 and if so how much,

(b) what is the due date for repayment, and

(c) whether it was repaid?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir

Rs. 9,18,687 in 1957-58.

Rs. 28,45,850 in 1958-59

(b) and (c): The matter is under correspondence with the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

C A N E  S H U R B S

271—

*1145 (5477) Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna (Yellavaram) —Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there are cane shrubs in the taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram of East Godavari district; and

(b) if so, the taluk-wise extent of the land (in acres) in which there are cane shrubs?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir, in Rampachodavaram taluk only

(b) The cane shrubs are existing in small patches distributed in the inaccessible areas in Rampachodavaram taluk. It is not therefore possible to give the extent in acres as no detailed survey has been carried out.

T R A N S F E R  O F  C A T T L E  F A R M  F R O M  P A L A M A N N E R  T O  T I R U P A T I

272—

* 204 (5847) Q. Sri P. Rayagopal Naidu—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to transfer the Government Cattle Farm at Palamanner in Chittoor District to Tirupati, and
Written Answers to Questions. 7th August, 1965.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

A —

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise

Fishermen Population in Repalle

272—

* 1022 (4823) Q — Sri K. Sathyarayana: — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what is the Fishermen population in Repalle Taluk, Guntur District and Divi and Bandar Taluks of Krishna District,

(b) what is the rough estimate of annual fish catch in the above areas, and

(c) whether the Government intends to apply Master Plan to the above areas as it is contiguous; and if so, at what stage it is pending?

A —

(a) Repalle Taluk . 21,000

Divi Taluk . 25,000

Bandar Taluk . 15,000

(b) Repalle Taluk . 3,000 tens

Divi Taluk 2,000

Bandar Taluk 2,000

(c) There are proposals to implement Master Plan in Repalle and Divi Taluks, and the necessary data is being collated by the Director of Fisheries. As soon as it is gathered, a Master Plan will be prepared. There are no proposals to implement any Master Plan in Bandar Taluk, Krishna District at present.

Sandalwood Trees

271—

* 1090 (5225) Q — Saravasri K. Maran Reddy, A. Ramachandra Reddy: — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) which are the places where Sandalwood trees exist in our State;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the places these Sandalwood trees are cut and taken away by some organised gangs for distilling Sandalwood oil,
7th August, 1965.

Written Answers to Questions

(c) number of cases detected during 1961-65, and

(d) the action taken on them?

A—

(a) Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts and also Vikarabad Taluk of Hyderabad District and Zahirabad Taluk of Medak District

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) 14 cases

(d) The cases are under investigation

DAMAGE TO FERTILISERS AT MASULIPATNAM PORT

275—

* 1195 (5753) Q—Sri T K R. Sarma (Kurnool).—Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any damage was done to the chemical fertilisers (Urea) at Masulipatnam port in March, April, 1965;

(b) the reasons for the said damage, if any, and

(c) the loss as a result of the same?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The damage was caused by salt water while bags were being transported in boats from the ship to the shore

(c) According to the report of the Regional Director (Food), Madras, the loss is estimated at Rs 25,000 and it is being claimed by Government of India from the clearing agents

VIOLATION OF LABOUR ACTS BY THE OIL MILLS AND RICE MILLS IN CHIPURUPALLI.

276—

* 30 (8616) Q—Saravastri P. Satyanarayana and K. Butchurah (Burgampahad).—Will the hon Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether violation of Acts by the management of Oil Mills and Rice Mills in Chipurupalli, Srikakulam district have come to the notice of the Government,
Written Answers to Questions. 7th August, 1965.

(b) whether the Inspector of Factories has visited the above factories during the past two to three months, and

(c) if so, what are the violations, noticed and the nature of action taken against the managements?

A—

(a) No, Sir
(b) No, Sir
(c) Does not arise

LORRY ACCIDENT AT VIZAG

277—

* 118 (4962) Q.—Sri P V Ramana:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident has occurred on 28-7-1968 at Visakhapatnam near Lakshmi Cinema Hall, by Lorry A P P 2880,

(b) what are the details of the accident;

(c) whether any compensation was paid to the dependents of the dead person; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) On 28-7-1968 while lorry A P P 2880 was being reversed at the road turning near Lakshmi Talkies, rickshaw driver by name Perupa Satyam dead and of poor eye sight, dashed against the rear portion of the lorry due to defective brakes though applied by the puller on the caution given by the cleaner of the lorry.

(c) No, Sir

(d) No claim has been made by any dependant of the deceased in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen’s Compensation

TRADE UNIONISTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

278—

* 242 (5991) Q.—Sri S Venayya (Buchireddipalem):—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send from our State Trade Unionists to some advanced countries for training during the current year; and
36  7th August, 1965.  Written Answers to Questions

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

A—

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

CLOSURE OF TWINE ROPE FACTORY

279—

*38 (4780) Q.—Sri P. Satyanarayana.—Will the hon. Minister for Labour & Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Jute and Twine rope Factory of the Hindustan General Produce Co., Vizianagaram was closed since 8th December, 1964 rendering 450 workers unemployed,

(b) whether Government are aware that the Union President Sri Ayachinthla Narayana Moorthy has been on hunger strike since 1st January, 1965 to draw the attention of the concerned, and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government to see that the factory is opened and provide employment to the said workers?

A—

(a) Yes Sir. The Company was closed from 11-12-1964.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) At the intervention of the Regional Assistant Commissioner, of Labour and the Labour Officer, Visakhapatnam, the management and the workers came to an undertaking and the factory was re-opened from 17th February, 1965

WELFARE OFFICERS TO PRIVATE FACTORIES

280—

*31 (3994) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to refer to Question No. 887 answered on 9th December 1968 and state,

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding the appointment of Welfare Officers in Private Factories and payment, of their salaries direct by the Government, and

(b) if so, when will it be implemented?

A—

(a) Not so far. The subject was placed before the Andhra Pradesh State Labour Advisory Board meeting held on 2-3-1965 for its views. The Board resolved that the Chief Inspector of Factories
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re Article by General K. M. Carappa
(Retd)

should examine the issue in all its aspects and submit proposals for
amending the Welfare Officers Rules, specifying the duties to be assigned
and the duties not to be assigned to them and also specifying the
pay scales to Welfare Officers. It will take some time for the Chief
Inspector of Factories to submit proposals and the same will be placed
before the next meeting of the Board for its consideration.

(b) Does not arise

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re Article by General K. M. Carappa (Retd)

the most objectionable passage in the Article is this: “A great
deal of time seems to be taken up in our parliaments, at the Centre and at State
levels, by politicians in mud-slinging at each other and in many cases ‘dog
eating dog’. There appears to be, alas, not much accord.”

Lack of accord आज़ादीने “A great deal of time seems to be taken up
in our parliaments, at the Centre and at State levels, by politicians in
mud-slinging at each other and in many cases ‘dog eating dog’. There
appears to be, alas, not much accord.”

The most objectionable passage in the Article is this: “A great
deal of time seems to be taken up in our parliaments, at the Centre and
at State levels, by politicians in mud-slinging at each other and in many
cases ‘dog eating dog’. There appears to be, alas, not much accord.”

Webster’s dictionary defines “dog eating dog” as “ruthless and savage competition.”

Savage competition — मूर्खता से हायर शारीरिक
विवाद को सादगी से बिगाड़ता है। वह, जब हैरानी नहीं
क्रियाओं, मूर्खता “mud-slinging” के रूप में है। उसे मूर्खता नहीं, हैरानी
phrases के रूप में Webster’s dictionary defines “mud-slinging” as unscrupulous
attacks against the opponent as in a political campaign. Unscrupulous attack — ये हैरानी से होता है। वह, जब हैरानी
attacks है। इसलिए “mud-slinging” दृष्टिकोण है। इसलिए
attacks है। इसलिए “mud-slinging” के रूप में है। उसे मूर्खता नहीं, हैरानी
Mr. Speaker—From which book is the hon. Leader of the Opposition reading?  

Sri Pulalmari Venkateswarlu — I am referring to Webtei’s Dictionary, Sir. (interruption) it seems to be taken up in our Parliaments at the Centre and the State levels. Time seems to be taken up in our Parliaments at the Centre and the State levels. It refers to our State also. Taken up in our Parliament at the Centre and at State levels. It is derogatory to the dignity of the House and hence comes under a breach of privilege. Sir, it is a reflection against the Speaker, it is a reflection against the House and it is a reflection against every member in the House. It is objectionable and damaging. It is derogatory to the dignity of the House and hence comes under a breach of privilege. House of contemptuous treatment. It is derogatory to the dignity of the House and hence comes under a breach of privilege. May’s Parliamentary Practice pages refer to 15th Edition, page 41. Breach of Privilege and contempt.
Privilege Motion: 7th August, 1965

re Article by General K. M. Cariappa (Reid)

"When any of these rights and immunities, both of the members individually, and of the Assembly in its collective capacity, which are known by the general name of privileges, are disregarded or attacked by any individual or authority, the offence is called a breach of privilege, and is punishable under the law of Parliament. Each House also claims the right to punish contempt, which, while not breaches of any specific privilege, are offences against its authority or dignity such as disobedience to its legitimate commands or libels upon itself, its officers or its Members. Such actions, though often called breaches of privileges, are more properly distinguished as 'contempt'.

Constructive contempts include writings reflecting on either House."

"In 1701 the House of Commons evolved that to print or publish any book or libel reflecting on the proceedings of the House is as high a violation of the rights and privileges of the House: "Reflecting on the proceedings of the House" (referred to as "the proceedings of the House") is treated as contempt. Powers and Procedures chapter VII and VIII refer to pages 39 to 125.

"Constructive contempts include writings reflecting on either House."

"Acts or conduct constituting contempt—Reflections upon Members," analogous to malversation of Members on account of their leh wish in Parliament are speeches and writings reflecting on their conduct as Members. On 26th February 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any libels reflecting upon any member of the House for or relating to his service there in was a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House."

"Written imputations, as affecting a member of Parliament, may amount to breach of privilege, without, perhaps, being blots on Common law . . . ., but to constitute a breach of privilege a libel upon
Privilege Motion:

An Article by Genuer K M. Canappa (Retd)

A Member must concern the character or conduct of the Member in that capacity, and the conduct of language on which the libel is based must be actions performed or words uttered in the actual transaction of the business of the House. For example, "reflexion" means "reflection".

For example, "reflection". Members even in their parliamentary capacity have been ruled not to construe a "reflection" of privilege because "malice" was not implied.

He says, "I believe there is complete discord..."

Mr Speaker: Do not confuse one with another. The only passage which one can seriously object to is the one which the Hon. Member has quoted. So far as the other portion is concerned...

Sri Pillahamarri Venkatrswarlu:—With regard to the other portion I am not objecting to his views...

Mr Speaker:—The other portion of the article he has devoted for criticizing the Congress rule and the Congress Government in the country... .

Sri Pillahamarri Venkatrswarlu:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker—Though I have not read the entire article I think he comes to the conclusion that the Congress Party and the Congress members are not discharging their duty. He says that there is group rivalry etc. and ultimately he comes to the conclusion that President's rule is better. Whether we agree with it or not is a different matter. The only portion one can object to is the one which he had quoted. The article itself deals with the internal situation in the country. He has written passage wherein he criticizes the legislatures in the country and then he says 'a great deal of time seems to be taken up... not the whole time... i.e. practically much of the time...

Sri Pillahamarri Venkatrswarlu:—Most of the time.

Mr Speaker:—That is a general criticism leveled against all the legislatures in the country, not particularly against one legislature. It is a general criticism of the working of the legislatures in the country.
Privilege Motion:

7th August, 1965

re: Article by General K. M. Carappa
(Retd)

Then there is the reference to 'mud-slinging'. The question is whether there is no mud-slinging in any legislature in this country. If Members in the legislature anywhere in the country are not mud-slinging, then it is a false statement and might amount to a breach of privilege.

The second question is whether the general public have a right to criticise the legislature or not. If they have the right to criticise the working of the legislatures in a country, the next question is that any adverse criticism about the legislature of a country might constitute a breach of privilege. If it is only complimenting or appreciating the objectives of the legislature, naturally they cannot come under the rule. Any adverse criticism about the working of the legislature of a country may be considered as a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. The hon Leader of the opposition may go through these points and satisfy me and the House.

Mr Speaker — In the House of Commons, a Labour Party Member called others all sorts of names...

Sri Pullamari Venkateswarlu — The words 'a dirty political trick' have been objected to and came under breach of privilege.

Sri Tennets Venkanatham — We were not able to hear you properly, Sir. You were saying something.

Mr Speaker — In the House of Commons a Labour Party Member Shinwell criticised all the Tory Members as rascals, wretches etc. They held it did not amount to a breach of privilege.

Sri Tennets Venkanatham — May I draw your attention to a statement in England perhaps in the House of Commons, that the House was a talking shop. It was held that it constituted a breach of privilege. The language was not as strong as that used in the present article; they said the House reduced itself to a talking shop. It was held that it constituted a breach of privilege. I am sorry to interrupt; I shall take my turn later.

Mr Speaker — Please confine yourself to the points which I had mentioned.

Sri Pullamari Venkateswarlu — Yes, Sir. But I shall be taken into consideration. The language was not as strong as that used in the present article; they said the House reduced itself to a talking shop.
Privilege Motion

August, 1963.

Mr Speaker.—Mr Canappa may not be a member of any legislature. All the same, any member of the public by going through the proceedings can form an idea of the working of the legislature in a country. Any person sitting in the gallery and watching the proceedings of the House can form an opinion about the working of a legislature.

They have got their own impression, that is also there. I shall now refer to the House of Commons Debate, Vol 181, dated Friday 21th November 1950.

Mr Speaker.—Let us not go to the rules of the House of Commons or the Lok Sabha or anything else. So far as this issue is concerned, we have not decided anything. It is only in the preliminary stages. If the hon. Member feels that there is a prima facie case, please satify me or the House.

Prima facie cases are

I shall not take much of your time. I shall refer to the House of Commons Debate which I had just now mentioned.

"I draw the attention of the House to a report in the 'Manchester Guardian' which refers to a speech made by a Labour candidate quoting a statement alleged to have been made by the Attorney-General for Northern Ireland.

He said that the Unionist Press today had reported the Attorney-General as saying at an election meeting in West Belfast last night: one thing stands out crystal clear. If Mr Mac Manaway had been elected as a Socialist, he would still be a member of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Warnock had also stated at the same meeting that Mr. Mac Manaway's election from the Imperial Parliament was a "dirty political trick." That was taken as a breach of privilege, and the Speaker of the House of Commons said: "... in my opinion a prima facie has been made out." Mr Warnock had also stated that Mr. Mac Manaway's election from the Imperial Parliament was a "dirty political trick." It means cut-throat competition.
Privilege Motion. 7th August, 1965 18

re. Article by General K. M. Cariappa (Retd.)

I should like to take some of the Rhondda miners to witness a Debate in the House of Commons to see the wealthy landlords coming up from their dining rooms three parts drunk. Some of them cannot stand, and some there are who have to hold on to their chairs in order to speak in the House of Commons.

I have seen many members drunk in the House of Commons and am sorry to say that no party is exempt.

Even that was objected to

When it is stated that the vast majority of the Members of the House are vagabonds, cowards and bad characters it gave a reflection on the dignity of the House.
"Assuming that the speech as appeared in the "Indian Express" is either proved or admitted, it may amount technically to a breach of privilege."

Mr. Gopal Rao Ekbote was the Chairman of the Privileges Committee then, Sir.

"..." Mr. Speaker — They differ from your opinion.

Sri Pillaamarri Venkateswarlu — They differ, Sir. I know that. They are just opposite to my party and my views. Perhaps, Mr. Kariappa is more associated with their party. Mr. Speaker — They differ from your opinion.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu — With regard to privilege, there is no party or person.
Privilege Motion 7th August, 1925.

Article by General K. M. Cariappa (Retd.)

Reason There are several people who make several kinds of comments but civilization requires that these people should reserve their comments to themselves, unless it becomes absolutely necessary. I might have opinions, people might have different opinions about others, but all the same we reserve those opinions. That is in fact one index of civilization. And when we deal with a Legislature which is practically in a sense a sovereign body which has got to deal with all problems touching 4 crores of people here or 46 crores of Indians, some dignity must be reserved for it. There may be scope for criticism. That is a different matter. There is nobody who is exempt from criticism. I do not say that legislators should be exempt from criticism. The only thing is it must be fair criticism. Without using that offending language, he could have actually written what was happening in a legislature. Probably he would not have offended anybody. But, on the other hand, by simply calling names, it does not add to the dignity of the House nor does it do justice even to the gentleman who has written it. If he were an ordinary man, perhaps, we would have overlooked it. He is a very important man. He held a very high office of Commander-in-Chief of the whole of India and his words carry great weight. Supposing these words go to the village, supposing that article is translated and sent to villages in the regional languages throughout India what will be the position? Words coming from such an important person naturally carry some weight. They may have come here. They just take what this gentleman has said and say: "Oh, these are the things. All right. Let these people come next time for election. We shall tell them." Now, this is a thing which is likely to create such opinion. Therefore, without going actually to the very subtlety of the legal position of the question, I may say that in our own interest and the interests of the gentleman and the interests of the public, the matter can go to the Privileges Committee where they will be able to look into all the aspects.

I have always been of the view that privileges questions more or less may automatically be referred to the Privileges Committee. But this is a case, I can say with emphasis which must go there, for they will have a chance to view the matter with some consideration and they may take explanations from all the persons or institutions concerned. And they can come to a good opinion. That is the object of having the Privileges Committee. I would submit therefore, Sir, from the general point of view and the particular point of view with reference to this case, it might go there instead of trying to scotch it here or decide it.

Even if we refer to the Privileges Committee, assuming there is no good case, well, the Privileges Committee will throw it out. Assuming that it is a good case, even then the Privileges Committee's decision will again come here and those who want to oppose it will have a chance of discussing it fully. Therefore, I suggest that even those who differ from me and from Sri Pillalamari Venkatatwarlu at this stage, need not differ from us. They will get plenty of opportunity when once the Privileges Committee gives out its report and if that
port is in variance with their views. Therefore, I feel that without much discussion this can go there to the Privilege Committee.

Sirs Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayanpet) —Mr Speaker, Sir, I am just reminded of a Marathi saying of Santh Thukaram, Sir: "निवारणाचे घर असावे शेवणी" It only says that the house of a man who criticises should be just adjacent to that of ours, rather who is being criticised. So it is in that light, I would take the entire thing, Sir. Here I am unable to understand how the Motion could come up in this way and particularly for the reasons that when a few lines are torn out of the context of the entire statement. As I understand and as I interpret, Mr. Canappa dealt not only with legislators, he has also dealt with a number of other aspects, about the cheerless mood about the lack of accord; he has also suggested a solution and he has also said some thing about the prelude to elections. About "cheerless mood" I may just quote a few sentences of the same statement. In that he has stated, "During travels round the country I find the atmosphere is not happy nor cheerful. There is frustration, disappointment, discontent and distress at almost every level and in every walk of life." Further, coming to the "Lack of accord", he said, "A great deal of time seems to be taken up in our parliaments, at the Centre and at the State levels, by politicians in mud-slinging at each other and in many cases 'dog eating dog'." Further he has stated, Sir, in the same context "There appears to be, alas, not much accord amongst the members of the ruling party. In quite a few States, I have there is complete discord amongst some top leaders of the party." So, this is a criticism not only on the members in the ruling party, but also regarding the administration and how political things are going on in almost every party, out of the Houses also. So, this is not as though that the whole statement is restricted only to the members of the legislature or the parliament. If that were to be treated so, Sir, I would only say that we, members of the legislature and parliament who come from the people or the public or the masses and whom we represent, are here, and if the very people whom we represent could not have a right of criticism, I do not think it would be a fair way of taking the whole thing.

What has been said here, as objectionable words according to the Motion are: "dog eating dog and mud-slinging." As far as 'mud-slinging' is concerned, if I understand in Hindi also it is what is known as 'क्षमाक्षम' passing adverse remarks and that is nothing more than that as a common understanding of the word can be. Then, coming to the words, 'dog eating dog', as it is seen from the dictionary also it only means 'savage and ruthless competition'. Then, ruthless and savage is some thing like, as you were pleased to observe, 'cut-throat competition'. I am just reading the meaning from Every man's English Dictionary", Sir and there 'ruthless' means 'pitiless', 'Ruthless is understood as pitiless. For the word 'savage' it is only said to be 'fierce'. I will read the meaning from the 'Webster's Dictionary', Sir. The word: 'savage' has been given the meaning as 'ill-tempered'. Among the various number of meanings that have
Privilege Motion

7th August, 1963.

Article by General K. M. Carriappa (Retd.)

been given: 'ill-tempered' also is given. Probably we cannot only take the other meanings. We can as well take that it is only used in the sense of saying that the people are more 'ill-tempered.' Saying that a man is ill-tempered, I do not think it is some thing which can be very highly objectionable.

Sri N Prasada Rao.—What are the other meanings?

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.—Of course, the hon Member can go through the dictionary. There are more than about 10 or 12 meanings.

The Minister for Law (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao)—Each meaning is more difficult to understand than the prior one, Sir. That is how it is going on. A large number of people can understand what is a dog, but they cannot understand what is savage and what is competition.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.—As I can understand, savage and ruthless competition amounts to the same thing like pitiless competition.

If I may quote, Sir, there is a book written by a former Minister of this House, Mr. Rajalingam and it was known as 'Every thing about a Congress ticket'. Therein, he has stated how competition went on for the Congress tickets and all that. We also see among other parties also how best to gain a ticket for the election in the Assembly and Parliament. Therefore, I do not think that these are the words which can be taken literally and the words 'dog eating dog' as it is said is the same thing like competition which is more of a very serious nature and therefore even supposing that all these comments read together or taken together, even if they amount to a breach of privilege or not, whether they amount to contempt, it can only be at best taken to be a technical breach. Here, again, I will quote a few passages which will be very relevant in the context, as to how best the breach of privilege and all that should be viewed and taken note of. I am quoting the Times Case from the Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, III Session; Vol cc i.e 29, column 1251-63. Mr Gladstone has observed Sir,

"Breaching of privilege is a very wide net and it would be undesirable, that notice would be taken in this House of all cases in which Hon'ble Members are unfairly criticised. Breach of privilege is not exactly to be defined. It is rather to be held in the air, to be exercised on proper occasions, when in the opinion of the House, a fit case for its exercise occurs. To put this weapon unduly to be forced is to invite a combat upon unequal terms wherever and whomever carried on such it is absolutely necessary that there should be freedom of comment, that freedom of comment may of course, be occasionally abused; but I do not think it is becoming the dignity of the House to notice that abuse of it.

The right question is even though it may amount to merely a technical breach of privilege, whether it would be in fairness of things that the parliament or legislature should take any note of it and whether they should take action upon it, Sir."
Then I may quote about the Daily Mail's Case of the House of Commons 1947-48. The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges wherein they have stated,

"It is not consistent with the dignity of the House that criminal proceedings for breach of privilege should be taken of every defamatory statement, which strictly, may constitute a contempt of Parliament on the one hand, the Law of Parliamentary privilege should not be administered in a way, which would fetter or discourage the free expression of opinion or criticism, however prejudiced or exaggerated such opinion or criticism may be and that on the other hand, the procedure of Parliamentary investigation should not be used in a way which would give importance to irresponsible statements."

Mr Speaker — Not necessary.

Sri Ramchandrarao Deshpande — I am just referring to them because it was dealt with here in this very House. In Rajaji's case it was quoted and certain extracts are relevant. If I may refer to it Sir, in which your goodself also was one of the members of the Privileges Committee and Justice Gopalarao Ekbote was the Chairman. After going through all the discussions and coming to the conclusion whether it amounted to a breach of privilege or not and if so whether the House should take any cognizance of it or whether it would take a decision upon the breach of privilege and all that the Committee made certain observations. I feel those observations would serve as guidance in this behalf. In this connection I may quote the following opinion which was expressed by their Lordships of the Privy council on Andhra Paul Vs. Attorney-General of Trinidad.

Mr. Speaker:— That does not apply in this case. In Rajaji's case, on question of fact, we relied on the statement of Rajaji and said it does not amount to breach of privilege.

Sri Ramchandrarao Deshpande — If I am permitted — assuming that the speech as appeared in the Indian Express is either approved or admitted, it may amount to technical breach of privilege but viewed in the light of the above discussions, it is not at all a fit case of which notice should be taken, what is the discussion that took place — whether in case of technical breach of privilege, whether the Parliament or all Legislatures should take note of it or whether they should take any cognizance of it. Then they said that it should not be taken because on a criticism it might have exceeded certain limitations and that particular remarks passed by Rajaji were of a more severe nature than what it is now. Even then it was held, it was not so. I agree with what you say, Sir, Rajaji has stated that he had not expressed what exactly was quoted, even without taking the other side saying that Rajaji had disowned what exactly was reported by the *Daily Mail* Express.
Privilege Motion

7th August, 1965.

Even then it was stated it may amount technically to a breach of privilege but viewed in the light of the above discussions it is not a fit case of which notice should be taken. Rather disowning particular words which were quoted by the Indian Express is altogether a different matter. But even standing on the very footing of the matter which was reported in the Indian Express the Committee of Privileges came to the conclusion that it is not a fit case of which notice should be taken. I think, we also stand on the same footing regarding this particular motion and I do not think it is proper that we make rather a precedent that criticism should not be allowed by the public — because the performance which we are making here and the people whom we represent have got the right to fair criticism. I do agree that they might have just exceeded the limits to a certain extent but that would not bring within the ambit of breach of privilege.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji (Chinakondur) — Speaker Sir. In my view this is neither a privilege nor a contempt. I do not think that there is any prima facie case to be referred to the Privileges Committee. Firstly I would like to emphasise that this case is of a nature apparently of a contempt and not a privilege and even if there was contempt that can be referred to the Privileges Committee and even about the contempt we have to see whether this specifically applies to this House and whether the statement gives any prima facie case of a contempt. In our country we are having fundamental rights given by the Constitution and we have got the freedom of expression. While reviewing the whole country's position Mr. Cariappa gave his conclusions, expressions and opinion with regard to the functioning of the Parliaments in general. As far as the wording is concerned it might be harsh one but these words do not constitute any contempt particularly of this House because no single action of this House directly or indirectly was linked up in his statement.

If we very minutely go through the statement which was objected to by the movers of the motion, we may see the words that a great deal of time seems to be taken in our Parliament and at State levels. This is very general and he never meant that all States — though even if it is mentioned specifically about our own House — in my view that would not form any privilege as far as that portion is concerned. By the words 'politicians mud-slinging' mud-slinging in any case will not constitute any contempt or breach of privilege, even if it is specifically mentioned with reference to this House. But that is not a case there. Further the words 'in many cases' are very important words, which should be taken into account particularly the words in 'many cases' 'dog biting dog'. The words 'dog biting dog' need not be taken very seriously, because that is mentioned 'in many cases'. We do not know whether in these many cases the House is included or not. But just to speculate that that also includes this House will be too much. Therefore when there is nothing particular about this House and a general expression about the working of the Parliaments in the country was mentioned I do not think it need not be very much concerned. The expression might be to a certain extent inappropriate. Simply inappropriate expression will not cause any contempt or even a prima facie case of contempt. Even otherwise if we go into the history of working of
the Parliament in our country, there are instances where actually not only filthy language was used against the members on the Floor of the Assemblies but even some stones or chairs and papers and books were thrown. Unfortunately in our own country there are instances. It may be in his mind when he expressed so and even if the situation is expressed in harsh words, why should we be ashamed of it. As a matter of fact we must take a lesson from such expressions and we should correct ourselves if there is any such improper behavior in the House. Therefore basing on certain facts giving the internal conditions of the country he reached certain conclusions and expressed himself in many cases the latter portion does not form part of the privilege. Therefore, I do not want to go into the details though it pertains to the ruling parties. I hope when he said "ruling parties" it might include those parties which ruled or which are ruling now or ruled sometime previously in any State. Now for contempt it should be a criminal act. Unless there is a criminal intention the contempt cannot be established. For privilege the question of intention does not arise but for contempt the criminal intention is a very necessary factor. My Sir, when the whole statement is looked into, there does not seem any criminal intention behind his expression. Therefore there is no prima facie case for holding it as a case of contempt. In the end I would say that there are so many decisions of Privileges Committee which were approved by the State Legislatures and Parliament, wherein it was very clearly stated that the Parliamentarians should not be very sensitive towards the criticism, public criticism. A sort of criticism might be in certain harsh words but the Parliamentarians should not be so sensitive as to take note of it. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—Congress people have become very immune but the communists have still not become immune.

Sri Vandematharam Ramachandra Rao.—Is crucifixion of the English language allowed to be a characteristic feature of this House?

Mr. Speaker.—I do not make any observations.
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re: Article by General K. M. Carappa (Retd)

leading inference privilege intention House motion.

Healthy to prove intention House.

Individual cases to prove intention.

Privilege motion intention.

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Parliamentary procedure and discretion.

question of privilege.
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At the same time 'talking house' breach of privilege prima-facie was not in his mind at all at the time when he made the speech. The speech taken as a whole did not cast any reflection on the Andhra Pradesh Legislature. The Andhra Legislature was not in his mind at all at the time when he made the speech. The speech taken as a whole did not cast any reflection on the Andhra Pradesh Legislature.
Mr. Speaker:—What is contained in Rajan’s case?

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—I just said that even if it amounts to a technical breach and even assuming that he did, then the other aspect may be taken into consideration.
Sr. P.V. Narasimha Rao — In the process of arguing the case, there is a virtual admission that this may amount to a technical breach and if it has amounted to that, it should be taken note of. Another characterisation of these sentences was that they were harsh and inappropriate. But I would not depend on any of these statements and draw any conclusions. What I would like to say is that in matters like this, what we have to see is not the dictionary meaning nor the meaning given in any Encyclopedia but what we have to see is whether the image that is created in the mind of an ordinary writer is really of a disparaging nature or not. That according to me is the only criterion on which we have to draw conclusions. Without going into all interpretations that were sought to be placed before the House, I would like to submit that we have to look at it with this point of view. And the other point of view is the language may be convincing, the motive may be convincing but does it really amount to a privilege? That exactly is the point on which we have to take a decision and whether there is a prima facie case for a further probe into this matter.

On these two matters I request you to give us a little more time to consider whether this should be taken as a prima facie case amounting to a breach of privilege and send it to the Privileges Committee. I would request that it may be taken up on Monday.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao:— There is no question of any party or anything. As we have just heard, our friend from the Congress benches has given definite opinion. There is no question of party.

Mr. Speaker:— The Law Minister wants time to further study the matter. Since tomorrow happens to be Sunday, it will be taken up on Monday.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— What is the implication of this request? He wants to study this aspect further and then offer his opinion.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— He has not studied so far and he will not state more than what he has said. I can understand the Speaker saying that he will give his ruling tomorrow.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:— So far as I am concerned, I have said what I wanted to say.

Mr. Speaker:— If some more members wanted to speak....
Privilege Motion

7th August, 1965.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — It will be equally reasonable again for...

Mr Speaker — If one makes a reasonable request, certainly I will consider.

Sri T K R Sarma — Sri Canappa may be sent for.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — That is not necessary at this stage.

Mr Speaker — I do not think the House will go to the extent of consulting anybody.

Sri Pilotamani Venkateswarlu — He is suggesting that the whole thing may be taken up on Monday.

Mr Speaker — He will speak on Monday and if one or two members also want to speak they can do it.

Mr — There is not necessity at this stage.

Mr Speaker — We will take it up day after tomorrow.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — Supposing after he says something on Monday will we be given an opportunity to say something on points arising from his statement?

Mr Speaker — Yes, there cannot be any precedent for all things. Before I give my ruling they may convince me. If some members want to express their views and if I consider that it is a reasonable request, it is not a question of precedent at all. Some members want some more time.

Mr Speaker — It is not a question of precedent.
7th August, 1965.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re Rehabilitation of the villagers of Yelleswaram.

Mr. Speaker — On Monday please find out your strength and if you do not have your strength.

Sri Pulilamarri Venkateswarlu — Kindly excuse me. Let me make the position clear.

Mr. Speaker — There is no question of considering your strength on Monday or any day.

Mr. Speaker — It looks as though some of them are with you. We will take it up on Monday.

Mr. Speaker — Then we will have it on Tuesday.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re — Rehabilitation of the villagers of Yelleswaram.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance re Rehabilitation of the villagers of Yelleswaram.

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddy:—There are altogether 232 families with a population of 1158 in Yelleswaram village coming under submersion of the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir during the year 1965.
7th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re: Inadequate water-supply to the residents of Irrum Manzil Colony, Hyderabad.

2 So far only 35 families have been rehabilitated at Teldervunn palli rehabilitation centre. The Special Deputy Collector, Dam site has allotted house site plots to the families at the centre.

3 Remaining 288 families as reported by the Special Deputy Collector, Dam site have vacated the village and moved to higher elevated places during the second fortnight of June 1965.

4 They have been persuaded by the Special Deputy Collector by issuing flood notices but they refused to settle at any of the existing rehabilitation centres and they are insisting to be rehabilitated at Hanumanthampadu which was already rejected by Government.

5 On 5-8-1965 the ryots of Yelleswaram village have represented to the Chief Minister their grievances and requested for provision of rehabilitation facilities in Kambhalapalli Reserve Forest Block. The Chief Minister was pleased to observe that the displaced families of Yelleswaram village might be rehabilitated in Kambhalapalli Reserve Forest Block. This would mean the creation of a new rehabilitation centre and clearing the forest growth and reclaiming the land so as to make it fit for cultivation and for a union of village.

Immediate appropriate action in this direction is being taken and after consultation of these panchayats the displaced families will be rehabilitated and lands would be assigned to them in order to enable them to pursue their agricultural avocation without least delay.

Sri. N Ramachandra Reddy:—There is nothing to add, Sir.

re:—Inadequate Water-Supply to the residents of Irrum Manzil Colony, Hyderabad.

(1) Over-tanks for water supply, in Emaisons bhawan, employee have 1.50 rupees supply per tank, whereas for occupants of flats upstairs 2.00 rupees are charged for 1.50 rupees of water supplied. As a result, employees have to pay extra to the employees of the flats upstairs. Flat Rate 3 rupees per tank, whereas for employees 1.50 rupees is charged. This is not fair. Employees feel aggrieved by the inequality. Flat Rate 3 rupees per tank—Over-tanks for water 1.50 rupees per tank is not fair to employees.
Sri A C Subba Reddy —The present water-supply arrangements to Irrum Manzil colony are from Banjara First Stage Reservoir through the Main existing over the Somajiguda-Punjagutta Cement Concrete Road. The general water supply hours to the above colony are from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The ground-floor houses get water during the above scheduled hours of supply. A few quarters in the first floor, being situated in a higher level, may not continuously get water during these hours as all houses at the lowest level draw their full requirements at this time. To compensate for this, extra supply of 4 hours during the non-supply hours for 2 hours in the afternoon from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and for 2 hours from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. is being given. As a result of this, the highly situated first floor houses are also getting water in the non-supply hours.

The supply to the colony is tapped from the mains existing for the Somajiguda-Punjagutta road because there is no direct route from Banjara First Stage Reservoir to the colony. To improve the supply, an estimate proposing a direct line from Banjara main to these elevated areas has been prepared and sanctioned. The work is proposed to be taken up by the Municipal Corporation from behind the Ophthalmic Hospital and it gives a direct connection to Banjara First Stage Reservoir. But the work could not be put on ground due to a dispute over land and the issue has been referred to the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, for clearance. It is expected that the work will be taken up shortly.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendments to the Rules issued under section 18 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Advance Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955


Mr Speaker —Paper laid on the table of the House.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

This bill was got prepared in 1961 and has been sent to the Law Commission for report.
7th August, 1965.


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)


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(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Government Bill

7th August, 1965.

area

flexible. Any place for storage, as per the Law Commission.

No person shall, within a notified area, set up, establish or use...

Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

Area in the State of Andhra Prades, certain areas and establishments, etc., are necessary for the establishment of Municipal, Local Boards or any other establishment. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards or any other establishment, etc., is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments. Establishment of Municipal, Local Boards and establishments is necessary for the establishment of Municipalities, Local Boards and establishments.

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965,

This Bill seeks to define the responsibilities of the Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Committees in the State and regulate the purchase and sale of agricultural produce, livestock, and related products. The Bill aims to stabilize market prices and prevent black market activities by ensuring regular purchases and sales. It also provides for the nomination of Agriculture Officers to inspect co-operative societies and ensure proper warehousing of produce. Additionally, it mandates the establishment of joint select committees by the state government to monitor the functioning of marketing committees and make necessary amendments to the Act.
64 7th August, 1965.


Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965,

The Government of Andhra Pradesh hereby in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1963, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee appointed by this legislature for the purpose, does hereby enact as follows:

Section 1: Short title, commencement and application.

(1) This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1963.

(2) It shall come into force at such time as the Government of Andhra Pradesh may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Section 2: Definitions.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

“market” means any premises or place specified by the Government in this behalf.

“local marketing association” means any association of producers or producers’ organizations or both which is registered under the Societies Act, 1961.

“marketing committee” means the Marketing Committee constituted under Section 3.

“regular meeting” means a meeting called by the Marketing Committee at least once in every year.

“nomination” means the nomination of the Congress group to the Marketing Committee said to have been submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.

Section 3: Constitution of Marketing Committee.

There shall be constituted a Marketing Committee to consist of nine members, of whom five shall be nominated by the Congress group in the manner provided by Section 4.

Section 4: Nomination of Congress group.

The Congress group shall have the right to nominate five members to the Marketing Committee in the manner provided for the said purpose in the Andhra Pradesh (Legislative Council) (Nomination of Members) Act, 1960.

Section 5: Powers and duties of Marketing Committee.

The Marketing Committee shall have the power to make such regulations for the efficient working of the markets as it may think fit.

Section 6: Proceedings of Marketing Committee.

The Marketing Committee shall proceed with all convenient speed and shall meet at least once in every year.

Section 7: Governor’s assent.

This Act shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Section 8: Repeal.

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1963, is hereby repealed.

Date of Assent: 27th August, 1965.

[Signature]
Government Bill:

7th August, 1965.


The Agricultural Bill of 1965 for the regulation of markets in the state of Andhra Pradesh is presented for your consideration.

As per the provisions of the Bill, the Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Committee, headed by the Marketing Superintendent, shall have the powers to regulate the markets.

In addition, the Bill also empowers the Marketing Committee to nominate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among the members of the Market Committee.

The Bill further provides for the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Market Committee by the members of the Market Committee.

The Bill also includes provisions for the election of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Market Committee.

The Bill also mandates the appointment of a Marketing Officer by the Government to regulate the markets.

The Bill also includes provisions for the regulation of the markets by the Marketing Officer.

The Bill also mandates the appointment of a Marketing Director by the Government to regulate the markets.

The Bill also includes provisions for the regulation of the markets by the Marketing Director.

The Bill also mandates the appointment of a Marketing Committee Chairman by the Government to regulate the markets.

The Bill also includes provisions for the regulation of the markets by the Marketing Committee Chairman.

The Bill also mandates the appointment of a Marketing Superintendent by the Government to regulate the markets.

The Bill also includes provisions for the regulation of the markets by the Marketing Superintendent.


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Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

7th August, 1965

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

This bill seeks to regulate the markets for agricultural produce and livestock in Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of this bill are to ensure fair and reasonable prices for farmers, to promote the welfare of the farmers, and to provide for the establishment of markets for the sale of agricultural produce and livestock.

The bill provides for the establishment of markets and the regulation of the sale of agricultural produce and livestock. It also provides for the appointment of market inspectors and market regulators to ensure the fair and reasonable prices for farmers. The bill further provides for the establishment of a fund to be used for the purposes of the bill.

The bill aims to promote the welfare of the farmers and to provide for the establishment of markets for the sale of agricultural produce and livestock. It seeks to ensure fair and reasonable prices for farmers and to promote the welfare of the farmers.

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68 7th Aug', 1965

Government Bill.


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[[Text content in Telugu script]]
7th August, 1965

Government Bill:


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Government Bill

7th August, 1965.

71

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965,

वर्षाचा अशा ही वेळ च्या गटातील राष्ट्रातील बाजारातील खरेदी व विक्रेत्यांचे मुद्दे, अथवा त्यांच्या साधनांना दर्ज केलेल्या पाश्चात्य खरेदी व विक्रेता मदतील आहेत. अधिकांशतः त्यांना त्यांच्या बाजारीय स्थितीत अपघात करून देखील त्यांनी अस्तित्वात असावी, त्यांनी तात्कालिक विनिमयातील अस्तित्वात हे असे ठरून गेले. त्यांनी अशा मुद्द्यांसोबत चर्चा करून त्यांच्या साधनांना त्यांच्या मदतील आहेत. अधिकांशतः त्यांनी त्यांच्या मदतील असावी, त्यांनी तात्कालिक विनिमयातील मदतील आहेत. त्यांनी अशा मुद्द्यांसोबत चर्चा करून त्यांच्या साधनांना त्यांच्या मदतील आहेत. अधिकांशतः त्यांनी त्यांच्या मदतील असावी, त्यांनी तात्कालिक विनिमयातील मदतील आहेत. त्यांनी अशा मुद्द्यांसोबत चर्चा करून त्यांच्या साधनांना त्यांच्या मदतील आहेत. अधिकांशतः त्यांनी त्यांच्या मदतील असावी, त्यांनी तात्कालिक विनिमयातील मदतील आहेत. त्यांनी अशा मुद्द्यांसोबत चर्चा करून त्यांच्या साधनांना त्यांच्या मदतील आहेत. अधिकांशतः त्यांनी त्यांच्या मदतील असावी, त्यांनी तात्कालिक विनिमयातील मदतील आहेत.
7th August, 1965.

Government Bill.


Act and Rules 1965. Agricultural produce and livestock market act and rules be
law and rules 1965. Agricultural market act and rules shall impose regulations on
farmers in the area. Farmers in the area shall be
farmers and consumers, business men, etc., within
the area. Market Committee Meetings of Farmers, compulsory commission agents,
Government compulsory commission agents, compulsory market committee, compulsory market committee, among others.

Formation of market, notified area, market committee, nomination, election.

Nomination of experts, election of experts,VERY IMPORTANT.
The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965,

7th August, 1965.

Government Bill,

...
Government Bill. 


July 8th August, 1965. 75


[Text in Telugu]

(Please refer to the table for the Telugu text that was extracted from the image.)
76  7th August, 1965.  


Government Bill

Government Bill.  

7th August, 1965.

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965,

Government Bill.

7th August, 1965

warehousing facilities 10

75%
Government Bill, 


5th August, 1965.

Every Market committee shall consist of such number of members, being not less than twelve and not more than sixteen, as may be fixed for it by the Government and shall be constituted in the following manner - (i) not less than half the members to be appointed by the Government, after consultation with the Director of Marketing, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area,

Sir Vavulala Gopalakrishnayya.—On a point of order, Sir P. W. D. Rao press gallery & wouldn’t transfer question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker.—On a point of order, P. W. D. Rao press gallery & wouldn’t transfer question?

The Leader of the opposition is also there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker.—He also should not to be there?
Government Bill.

Sir. A Balaram Reddy — It applies to the producers. Otherwise he has to take a license.

Sir Ch. Ramaiah Chowdary — Everybody from a village now a days might say that he is the producer. A man having one cent of land may also claim that he is a producer and at the same time he may claim also that he is the real producer and the stock is his. Therefore such exemptions may lead to false claims and false exemptions also. Therefore, it is not desirable to keep that exemption as it is Sir.

Sir A Balaram Reddy — Otherwise everybody that brings the produce to the market must take a license. It comes to that.
Sri Ch Ramaiah Chowdary — If that be the case, the Hon'ble Minister or anybody in this House may say and claim that he is the producer and claim exemption from the market. He may say that 'I am obliged to take out a licence'. An absentee land lord may claim this. These are the difficulties that I am visualising. I think, the Select Committee in its wisdom would consider all these aspects and accordingly frame and amend these provisos under Section 7. Accordingly the explanation also for the same reason—the Co-operative Societies are being asked for exemption, not liable to exemption, simply because suppose all the producers of a Co-operative Society are producers. If a principle that is enunciated by the Hon'ble Minister in the above proviso is applied, why a real grower or the growers forming a Co-operative society shall not be entitled to get exemption? Therefore this section needs some consideration by the Select Committee and appropriate amendment be brought about so far as Section 7 is concerned.

If godowns warehousing deposit banks democracy

Government Bill


The Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified the Agricultural Produce (Marketing) Act, 1965 by an Order in the Government of India Gazette of 7th August, 1965. The Act provides for the establishment of a State Agricultual Produce Market Fund to provide assistance to the State Government in the discharge of its functions under the Act. The Act also provides for the establishment of Agricultural Produce Market Committees to regulate the marketing of agricultural produce in the State. The Act is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the marketing of agricultural produce in the State.

7th August, 1965.


The Bill provides for the regulation of the marketing of agricultural produce and livestock in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It covers a comprehensive understanding of the main produce categories. Cotton, hosiery, cotton waste, and other items are exempted.

Exemption is granted for the class of category A. The Bill states that exemption is not to be asked for every producer to enter the market. Instead, the Bill aims to regulate and manage the marketing of agricultural produce and livestock comprehensively.

Groundnut,
84  7th August, 1965.

Government Bill


Regulated market

Protection

Marketing Committee

They never objected to restriction when it was applied to all people or only concerned people. When a rule is there it is applied to all people or only concerned people.
Government Bill:

The quorum bell was rung.

The notified area of a market yard means the area notified as such area for market yard.
7th August, 1965.

Government Bill.


To Town Planning Act.

Day by day it is rising up. We are not able to control the construction of the Gwal or fort. The former Minister Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy promised to take action.

P. W. D.

common good fund.

cover representation.

write off.

limit.

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Government Bill,

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

it has become a feature of the day for the Government to be...
Government Bill

88 7th August, 1965.

The implications trader & 100/-

maximum 100/-

minimum 100/-

income 100/-

maximum 100/-

Socialistic pattern of society 313p 

committees to nomination 65b 

Budget to 2 2 2 

Budget to 2 2 

sections 10/-. 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/-
The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Market Bill, 1965

176-12
Government Bill,

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

It should not be misunderstood for a financial institution to mean that land mortgage banks give crops loans, manure loans, or livestock loans. It must not be confused with land mortgage banks giving crops loans, manure loans, or livestock loans. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Bill, 1965, is a measure to prevent such confusion. Financial implications of the Bill are significant.

Institutions such as market committees, Co-operative societies, land mortgage banks, credit institutes, and Central Marketing Committee provide credit facilities. Foodgrains Corporation of India provides crop loans. Produce Corporation provides warehouse credit facilities. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Bill, 1965, aims to provide security to market committees and buildings. Warehousing Corporation provides produce loans to market committees.

Institutes provide market committee direct crop loans. Market committees purchase produce, market committee buildings, and Central Marketing Committee loans. Crop loans are given at 10% interest. Credit for land mortgage banks, godowns, and Central Marketing Committee loans are given at 8%. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Bill, 1965, aims to provide security to market committees and buildings. Crop loans are given at 10% interest. Credit for land mortgage banks, godowns, and Central Marketing Committee loans are given at 8%.

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

Mr Speaker in the Chair

Clause(s) 16

Clause(s) 20

Enforcement
Government Bill.

Mr Speaker — The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965 be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.
Government Bill. 7th August, 1965. 98
The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965

Sri A Balarama Reddy—Sir, I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1965, be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 20 members 15 members from this Assembly and 5 members from the Legislative Council that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by them to the said Joint Select Committee"

Mr. Speaker.—Motion moved

Sri A. Balarama Reddy—Sir, I beg to move the following amendment

"Insert the figures for ‘20’ ‘18’ for ‘15’ and ‘6’ for ‘5’ in the motion for referring the Bill to the Joint select Committee”

(Pause).
Mr Speaker.—Amendment moved
Mr Speaker.—The question is.

"Insert the figures ‘24’ for ‘20’ ‘18’ for ‘15’ and ‘6’ for ‘5’ in the motion for referring the Bill to the Joint Select Committee”

The motion was adopted.

Sri A Balarama Reddy—Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets) Bill, 1965 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 24 members 18 members from this Assembly, namely.

1. Sri A Balarama Reddy,
2. Sri P V Narasimha Rao,
3. Sri Kottapalli Narasayya,
4. Sri Veesam Sanyasa Naidu,
5. Sri A Bapineedu,
6. Sri Md Ismail,
7. Sri Nuthi Venkataswarlu,
8. Sri G C Kondayya,
9. Sri C Bali Reddy,
10. Sri K Seetayya Gupta,
11. Sri Gopudi Ganga Reddy,
12. Sri H Seetarama Reddy,
13. Sri Hari Narayana,
14. Sri P Venkatakrishna Reddy,
15. Sri S Jaganadham,
16 Sri K. Babu Rao,
17 Sri P.V Ramana,
18 Sri B. Dharmabhiksham,

and 6 members from the Legislative Council, that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

Mr Speaker:—Motion moved

(Pause).

Mr Speaker:—The question is,

"That the Andhra Pradesh Agricultiral Produce and Livestock Market Bill, 1965 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 24 Members 18 members from this Assembly, namely:

1 Sri A. Balarama Reddi,
2 Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao,
3 Sri Kottapalli Narasayya,
4 Sri Veesam Sanyasi Naidu,
5 Sri A. Bapmredh,
6 Sri Md. Ismail,
7 Sri Nuthu Venkatwarlulu,
8 Sri G.C Kondayya,
9 Sri C. Har Reddy,
10 Sri K. Sreeyaya Gupta,
11 Sri Gopshu Ganga Reddy,
12 Sri H. Sreeyama Reddy,
13 Sri H. Narayan,
14 Sri P. Venkatakrishna Reddy,
15 Sri S. Jag anadham,
16 Sri K. Babu Rao,
17 Sri P. V. Ramana,
18 Sri B. Dharmabhiksham,

and 6 members from the Legislative Council, that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

The motion was adopted

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Abolition of Inams Bill
The Sri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
The Osmania University (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Mr. Speaker — We have not fixed any period. It is left to the Select Committee. They can take their own time, 10 days or 10 years.

Mr. Speaker — It is not correct.

Mr. Speaker — About legal implications, I am not in a position to say straightaway. I have to study the legal implications.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao. — I shall move all the Bills together. Sir, because they are all identical. The Members can speak on all the Bills together. So I shall move all the motions regarding the three Bills together.

Mr. Speaker — I think the House has no objection to taking up all the three Bills together.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao. — Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 24 members (6 members from the
Governmemt Bills.

The Sri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
The Osmania University (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Council and 18 members from the Assembly) to consider the Andhra University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 and that the following members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee.

"That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 21 members (6 members from the Council and 18 members from the Assembly) to consider Sri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 and that the following members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee.

"That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 24 members (6 members from the Council and 18 members from the Assembly) to consider the Osmania University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 and that the following members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee."

Mr Speaker — Motions moved

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham.— As a matter of fact, it is the same Joint Select Committee consisting of the same Members. The doubt arose because the hon. Minister moved three motions, and each time he said 18 members from the Assembly, etc.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao — It is the same Joint Select Committee.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.— Sir, all the University Bills were initiated in the Legislature Council? What are the circumstances under which it had to be done so?

Mr Speaker.— It is only for the sake of convenience, because they did not have much work. It is only when the Assembly provides work, there will be work for the Council. There is no serious objection.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.— We are least concerned with the business. We are concerned about the propriety. I am not referring to the Money Bills which have got to be moved in the Assembly first. Previously, the amending bills were initiated in the Assembly. This time, it is unusual and we do not know why they were initiated in the Legislative Council.

Mr Speaker.— It is only done for the sake of convenience. If there is any impropriety, it should have been mentioned in the rules. For the first time, and for the sake of convenience, some bills have been introduced in the Legislative Council.

The House now stands adjourned to meet at 8.30 a.m. on Monday the 9th August, 1965.

(The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Monday, the 9th August, 1965)