ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 14th August, 1965.

The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REMUNERATION PATELS IN BHADRACHALAM TALUK

431—

*1265 (6343) Q.— Sarvasi A. Surveesara Rao (Eluru) and V. Satyanarayana (Pengonda) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 60 Patels (Village Officers) out of 850 Patels of the Badhrachalam who were paid between 12 paise to Rs. 20 per year, and

(b) whether any upward revision in pay scales was made recently for the above?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy):— (a) There are about 62 Patels who are receiving remuneration ranging from 12 P. to Rs. 38-50 per annum in Bhadrachalam Taluk.

(b) No, Sir

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Upward revision in pay scales was made recently.server 'No' answer. Consideration of the proposal to give 62 Patels 12 P. and Rs. 50-50 per annum. After being paid 296.50 per month, 296.50 per month was increased. Now the Patels are getting
Collector report said that 62 out of 80 were illiterate. Among them 32 were absorbed.

Sir, they are not full-time servants, Sir. They are not full-time servants, Groups eligible for retrenchment?

Sir N. Rama Krishna Reddy—They are not full-time servants, Sir. They are not full-time servants, Groups eligible for retrenchment?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) No, Sir; (b) Does not arise.

Sri N., Fagan:—No, Sir; applications are made by the zamindars in the Revenue departments. Applications are made by the zamindars in the Revenue departments.
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Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — The site in survey No. 296/2 and 297/2 are under the occupation since more than 40 years but not in survey No. 299/2.

Mr Speaker.—Now again they are reconsidering the matter.

ASSIGNMENT OF HOUSE-SITES-IN VETAPALEM TOWN

*1083 (4999) Q.—Sri J.L.N Choudary (Put by Sri C V Satyanarayana):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house-sites at Toofanpet, (2) Abadnagar, (8) Neevakantapuram, (4) Dantampet of Vetapalem town in Bapatla taluk have been assigned to the dwellers, and

(b) how long it will take for the assignment of the same?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) No.

(b) In about a month’s time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRINTING PRESS TO PRINT MAPS

*104* (4955) Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Kondakarla) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a printing press to print maps, in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the estimated cost; and

(c) how it will be met?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy. — (a) The answer is in the affirmative.
Oral Answers to Questions.


(b) The estimated cost of machinery is Rs. 5,65,000. The estimate for the construction of the building for Central Survey Office is being prepared.

(c) The question as to how to meet the expenditure will be considered at the time of sanctioning the expenditure.

I have to verify whether it is included in the budget or not.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—I do not know about this. I have to verify and I will see that they are supplied at cost.

Report on the Collapse of the Bridge at Nagarjunasagar

435—

(235):—Sri A. Sivarama Rao and K. Suyanarayana (Reply) — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Venkataraman Committee appointed to enquire into the causes for the collapse of the bridge at Nagarjunasagar submitted its report to the Government, and

(b) if not, how long will it take to submit its report?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri A.C. Subba Reddy)—(a) Yes, Sir,

A copy of the Committee's Report is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

Report placed on the Table of the House

Report of the Nagarjunasagar Bridge Collapse Enquiry Committee

Introduction.

The heavy floods, which occurred in some districts of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Mahabubnagar, Krishna, West Godavari, and Guntur and adjoining areas of Mysore towards the end of September, 1964 resulting in considerable loss of life and property, were the result of very heavy rains caused by a deep depression which formed over the Bay of Bengal and moved westwards across Andhra Pradesh between September 27 and October 1, 1964.

The depression developed over the Bay of Bengal and on the morning of September 27, it was centred about 850 Kms. to the east of Kakinada. Intensifying into a deep depression and moving westward, it was centred about 150 Kms. east-south east of Kakinada on the morning of September 28. It crossed the east coast the same night near Kakinada and was centred over Andhra Pradesh between Hyderabad and Khammam on the morning of 29th September 1964. Wakening thereafter it was centred as a depression near Mahabubnagar on the morning of 30th September and gradually became reduced by the evening of October 1.

The occurrence of heavy rainfall was first reported on the morning of 28th September from some stations in the coastal Andhra Pradesh but the area of heavy rainfall was mostly confined on this day to a rather narrow belt comprising Krishna district and the southern parts of East and West Godavari districts on this day. The heaviest rainfall associated with this depression occurred during the subsequent 24 hours. By the morning of 29th September heavy rainfall had extended westwards along the catchment of the Krishna river up to Raichur but again the area of heavy rainfall was a rather narrow belt extending to

about 50 miles on either side of the Krishna river. The heaviest rainfall on this day appears to have occurred in and around Renachtamala covering the extreme northern portion of Guntur district and adjoining parts of Krishna district. This concentration of heavy rainfall in a narrow belt covering Krishna district and adjoining parts of Guntur-Godavari districts on 28th and 29th September, 1964 gave rise to the floods.

As the depression moved westwards, the area of heavy rainfall also shifted westwards and on September, 30th the maximum rainfall was in Raichur district and adjoining parts of other districts in interior Mysore North, Telangana and Rayalaseema. As the depression weakened rainfall showed a very sharp decrease over Mysore and Andhra Pradesh after September, 30.

The Krishna river was in floods from 27th September, 1964. The water level in the reservoir formed upstream of Nagarjunakshetra Dam, under construction rose rapidly from 374.00 at 1 09 a.m on 30th September 1964 to a maximum of 888.80 at 5.00 a.m on 1st October 1964. The discharge over the spillway portion of the Dam increased rapidly. The water level at the site of the bridge across the river about 400 feet below the dam, rose almost to top of piers with heavy waves striking the super-structure and oblique flow deflected from the right margin impinging on the piers in the right side portion of the bridge began to tilt and to collapse from 10-15 a.m on 30th September 1964 with consequent collapse of the spans and by evening on 1st October 1964 spans 17 to 31 had completely collapsed.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to appoint an Expert Technical Committee to enquire into the cause for the collapse of the bridge, and to give its recommendations on the reconstruction of the bridge.

Appointment of the Committee and terms of reference

This Committee was constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in G.O. Ms No 309, P.W.D. (Projects Wing), dated 9th October, 1964. The Committee consists of the following members:

Chairman

1. Sri A.R. Venkataraman, Member, Central Water and Power Commission

Members.


The terms of reference of the Committee are:

(i) to determine the causes of the collapse of a part of the bridge.
(ii) whether the collapsed portion of the bridge is to be reconstructed to ensure that the progress of Nagarjunasagar Project is not hampered, if so, with what precautions;

(iii) whether the collapsed portion of the bridge is to be reconstructed at the same place or whether a new bridge is to be constructed at some other location; and

(iv) if the reconstruction of the collapsed portion of the bridge or construction of a new bridge is not considered essential, what alternative arrangements, are suggested to ensure that the work on the Nagarjunasagar Project is not hampered

The Committee was requested to supply the report on or before the 15th of November, 1964. As considerable and extensive data had to be collected and model experiments done at the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories, periodical extensions of time were given to this Committee and latest extension of time given is till the end of May, 1965.

Meetings and inspections by the Committee:

The Committee met for preliminary discussions and ‘on the spot’ inspections at Vijayapur on the 9th, 10th and 11th of November, 1964. C. Krishna Reddy, Chief Engineer (Buildings and Highways) was present on the 9th and 10th November, 1964 and Sri M. A. Rahman, Chief Engineer, Srisailam was present on the 9th November and Sri S. L. Basaz, Additional Consulting Engineer on the 10th and 11th of November, 1964. The collapsed bridge site was inspected and discussions were held with local officers, particularly Sri A. P. Ranganathaswami, Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam, and the other officers, who were actually present at the time of collapse of the bridge including Sri B. V. Narasimhaswamy, Executive Engineer, who had been in-charge of the construction of the bridge. The sequence of events at the time of failure of the bridge spans, details of the precise time of failure of different spans of the bridge, flow conditions at the time of failure, etc., were discussed. The calculations and designs of the bridge were gone through in a general way. It was decided by the Members of the Committee to have model experiments done at the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories reproducing actual state of flow conditions as closely as possible before they came to a conclusion on the causes for failure of the bridge. A preliminary set of model experiments immediately after the collapse of the bridge was done with certain assumed bed levels and these experiments could not therefore be fully relied upon. The Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam, was requested to furnish the relevant information necessary for conducting the model experiments such as a correct survey of the river and margins with actual bed and marginal levels at close intervals between the Nagarjunasagar Dam and the collapsed bridge and for some distance downstream of the bridge. He was requested to take actual soundings at the site of the bridge to know the scour depth due to floods. As the river was in low floods this information could be collected in a complete shape and furnished to the Research Laboratories only on 12th January, 1965. Meanwhile the results of preliminary experiments...
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carried out by the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories were studied. On the 18th of November 1964, the earlier experiments conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories on the data available were asked to be repeated. Sri C. Krishna Reddy and Sri M. A. Rahman, along with the Chairman of the Committee were present during these experiments. Sri Bazaz also witnessed the experiments on 11th November 1964.

An extensive series of model experiments were done reproducing various conditions of flood discharge and various alternative designs for the portion of the bridge to be reconstructed and with different protective arrangements in the river bed and margins for ensuring smoother flood flow conditions, minimising wave action and minimising oblique impact on the piers at the site of the collapsed bridge.

The Chairman of the Committee again inspected the collapsed portion of the bridge on the 14th and 15th of December, 1964 and more favourable conditions of river flow as by that time a temporary approach by an earthen bank in the river bed had been formed from the right margin of the river to the existing bridge. Further experiments were done at the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories on the lines of instructions given by the Members of the Committee. These experiments were repeated and witnessed personally by the Chairman Sri M. A. Rahman was present on 18th and Sri C. Krishna Reddy on the 15th February 1965. Final experiments were witnessed by the Chairman, Sri C. Krishna Reddy and Sri M. A. Rahman on the 22nd of March, 1965.

ANNEXURES.

The results of experiments done at the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories are given in Annexure I, Site survey with bed levels of the river upto the site of failure of the Tiger valley drain, the elevation of the bridge as constructed with details of the superstructure, bed levels of the river at site of bridge to indicate scour depth after the collapse of the bridge are given in Annexure II. Annexure III gives the list of photographs enclosed taken before and after collapse of the bridge. Annexure IV gives the bed levels at the site of the bridge during construction and the depths obtained by soundings after collapse. These soundings could be completed only about 108 days after the collapse of the bridge.

History of construction of the bridge and salient features of the bridge:

With a view to cater to the movement of materials and construction equipment in the execution of Nagarjunasagar Dam Project and to provide easy access from one side to the other of the Krishna near the dam site, a bridge across the river was felt as an essential adjunct to the Nagarjunasagar Project. It was earlier thought of constructing a rail-cum-road bridge at the site downstream of the present road-bridge near Lankamoti, but could not be pushed through even though the Railway Board had approved the proposal to lay a BG/ML Railway line connecting Kateri and Nellore via Nagarjunasagar Project.
The present site for the location of the bridge appears to have been selected after considering several alternative alignments and the site where the collapsed bridge is now situated was considered to be the most suitable place both from the foundation point of view as well as approach conditions.

The bridge consisted of 88 simply supported spans with R.C.C. decking on prestressed concrete beams and plum concrete piers. All intermediate spans were 66 feet, and the end spans of 63 feet 6 inches. The total length of the bridge was 2,178 feet. The bridge was designed for a flood discharge of 1088 lakhs cusecs. The designed M.F.L. at the site was assumed as +278.00 and allowing a free board of 8 feet the top of the bed block was kept at +281.00. The bridge carried a roadway 37 feet 10 inches wide at top between kerbs and the top level of decking was kept at +286.00. The work on the bridge was taken up from 9th April 1956 and was completed at a cost of Rs. 26.37 lakhs. The bridge was inaugurated and finally thrown open to traffic on 28th November 1957. The construction of the bridge was entrusted to Messrs Andhra Cement Construction Company.

Sequence of events leading to the collapse of the bridge:

Due to the unprecedented floods in September, 1964, in the wake of continuous and heavy downpour of rain for more than 86 hours in the Krishna catchment and in the vicinity of Nagarjunasagar Project and its environs, the swollen river Krishna roared through the narrow and restricted width of 720 feet wide spillway section of the Nagarjunasagar Dam under construction causing turbulence near the bridge. Under the impact of swirling waters, 15 out of the 88 spans of the bridge (span Nos 17 to 81 and pier Nos. 17 to 80) were washed away on 80th September 1964 and 1st October 1964. This resulted in the cutting off of communication across the river. The damage caused to the bridge is estimated at about Rs. 20 lakhs.

A detailed oral enquiry was made by the Committee during its sitting at Nagarjunasagar Dam from 9th to 11th November, 1964 regarding the sequence of events that led to the collapse of the bridge. Discussions were held with first hand eye-witnesses including the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam and officers of Nagarjunasagar Dam Organisation and others who were on the bridge on span No 24 at the time of collapse on various points such as condition of the bridge prior to failure anticipation and warnings if any on the collapse of the bridge, nature of flow conditions during the floods, and details of failure of the bridge etc. In the preliminary report sent to Government and copy supplied to the Enquiry Committee, the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam had stated as follows:

"Heavy rain was experienced during 27th to 29th of September, 1964. A rainfall of 6.75 inches was recorded at Vijayapuri (North) on 28th in one day, which is unprecedented for this area. The water in the reservoir started rising from a level of +848.5 feet on 28th September 1964 at 6.00 a.m. to +862 by 6.00 p.m. At 7.00 a.m. the water level in the reservoir was rising at the rate of 3 feet per hour, when the reservoir level was at +866.50,
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On the morning of 30th September 1964, some subsidence in the 10th span from right side was noticed. On an examination it was noticed the main R.C. prestressed beam had sheared at the ends and displaced from its original position and rolled off the bearings. The pier was also found to have been tilted. At 10-15 a.m. when this was being examined, the 17th span suddenly collapsed into the river without any warning. Thereafter in a matter of seconds 8 more spans collapsed. At this time the water level in the reservoir was at +880.00. The other spans towards right side started falling and by the first evening 15 spans have collapsed out of 38. The approximate cost of damage is nearly Rs 20 lakhs.

The discharge over the spillway block including construction-sluices computed by Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam Organisation with C=2.7 in the formula \( Q = CLH^\frac{8}{3} \) was 3.58 lakhs cusecs at the time of failure of the bridge.

The water levels observed upstream of the Dam at the left flank before and after the time of failure of bridge on 30th September 1964 and 1st October 1964 were as follows:

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After examining a number of eye-witnesses, Sri C. Rajan, the Telephone Wire Man who was on the bridge, when the collapse occurred, was examined. According to him, the first collapse occurred on the 21st span and the other spans to its left collapsed successively. Initially he stood on pier No. 20. He subsequently ran to 19th, 16th and 17th spans towards the left. According to him, the failure of spans from 21st to 17th spans took place in about three to five minutes, and no vibration was felt in the spans. The Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam, during the discussion stated that the pier No. had tilted and that they were observing the pier No. standing on span No. 24.

After sifting the evidence it is felt by the Committee that the first failure might have occurred in Span No. 21 and proceeded towards left up to 17th span after which the spans started falling from 22nd span towards right up to 31st span by the morning of 1st October 1964. The exact time of first failure of the bridge, as narrated by the various witnesses including the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam was 10-15 a.m. on 30th September 1964.

Findings of the Committee:

The Committee gives its findings on the various terms of reference as under:

(1) To determine the cause for the collapse of a part of the bridge:

The Committee finds that the actual cause for the collapse of the part of the bridge from span 17 to span 31 including piers 17 to 31, was due to severe oblique impact of flow of the river from the spillway discharge and severe wave action, the location of the axis of the dam such that the greater portion of the flow over the spillway on the right side would hit the right margin of the river upstream of the bridge get deflected after striking the right margin towards the right side of the bridge creating oblique flow to the piers which in turn would cause considerable amount of side thrust for which the piers were not fully designed. The conditions were aggravated by the nature of the
spillway discharge which obtained when the collapse occurred. The spill over the dam was between L S Ch. 106 to 109 for the length of 720 L S. Ch. 114 to 117 feet with varying crest levels from 810 to 866 against the final designed spillway of 1550 between L S. Ch. 99.45 to L S. Ch. 114.95 and crest level at +546. The flow from the rear of the dam was also a shooting flow with very little dissipation of energy as observed from the model experiments. The model experiments clearly established severe oblique flow and wave and considerable difference in water level and on either side of the piers which collapsed aggravating the side thrust on the piers. The spillway section as it existed during the time of the collapse of the bridge was reproduced in the model and the model was run with the estimated flood discharge of about 9 lakhs cfs passing over the spillway when the collapse occurred. The experiments indicated that the maximum average velocity occurred at pier Nos 25 to 16 and was of the order of 28.5 feet per second. The angles of the oblique attack of the flow at the bridge were approximately 17 at pier 27, 25 at pier No 24 and 27 at pier No. 16. The maximum flood level in the model was near the top of the bridge with occasional over-topping of the deck slab at the zone of concentration of flow. The flow was concentrated from spans 17 to 88, and spans 1 to 16 passing very little discharge. Soundings taken after the subsidence of the floods indicated no undue scour in spans 17 to 28 and scour up to foundation level or probably more round piers 29 and 30. Calculations for the maximum stresses developed for the above conditions indicate that the piers would have failed under the very severe stresses developed. It is also to be noted that all the collapsed piers had fallen towards the left confirming the severe oblique impact from the right. Where piers were founded on rock as in the case of pier Nos. 17 to 28 the piers had sheared at horizontal planes at varying heights above the respective foundation levels as the photographs enclosed clearly indicate. Where the piers were founded on disintegrated rock as in the case of pier Nos. 29 and 30, the piers had over-turned at foundation levels, carrying a part of the sub-soil also along with them. The scour to foundation level in the case of these piers is a possible contributory cause for the over-turning of the piers.

The calculations for the design of the bridge assume a maximum flood of 10.88 lakhs cusecs and a maximum flood level of 278.00 at the bridge site. The design for the bridge generally follows standard I.R.C. specifications and code of practice for road bridges. The piers were designed for a force due to water currents parallel to the pier (P = KA/V^2) and a force due to water current normal to the pier (P = 1/2 KAV^2). The velocity adopted for the design is 22.27 feet per second and the equivalent skew angle is tan - 1/5 = 11° - 15°. The value of the coefficient K was taken as 0.66 for both parallel and normal flow.

In the design of the piers a nominal value was taken for the thrust due to cross currents, which is considered adequate only for essentially axial flow through the bridge vents. The conditions of flow which occurred during the collapse were not anticipated and no additional provision was therefore made for the side thrust in the design.
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The piers were constructed of plum cement concrete of mix. 1.2 47 2.68 with graded granite metal varying in size from 3/16 inch to 8/4 inch - 50 per cent of 3/4 inch to 8/8 inch and 50 per cent of 8/8 inch to 8 inches cubes of hard quartzite. From the inspection of the collapsed portion of the bridge, the Committee members are satisfied that there is no fault in the quality of the work as specified. The calculations on the design of superstructure were also gone through in a general way and from the nature of the failure observed the Committee was of the view that there is no fault in either the design or construction so far as the superstructure of prestressed concrete beams, is concerned.

The Committee also feels that the site at which the bridge had been constructed is too near the dam and that the oblique impact of the spillway discharge during the construction stage which could perhaps have been visualised was unfortunately not anticipated by the Engineers in charge of construction of the dam.

(i) Whether the collapse portion of the bridge is to be reconstructed to ensure that the progress of Nagarjunasagar Project is not hampered if so with what precautions —

A series of experiments were done to see if it would be feasible to reconstruct the bridge at the same site as the collapsed bridge, retaining the existing portion of the bridge. The oblique impact on the portion to be reconstructed could be minimised if the bridge in the collapsed portion is reconstructed skew to the original alignment with right abutment shifted downstream, the skew being at an angle of 24° to the original alignment.

The flood discharge obtaining at the time of failure was observed to be about 9 lakh cusecs which increased to a maximum of about 11 lakh cusecs. Since the normal flood is of the order of 5 to 7 lakh cusecs, model experiments were carried out for the discharges of 5, 7, 9 and 11 lakh cusecs.

In view of the skewness of the flow, it was proposed to study the effect of adopting for piers in the realigned portion twin tapered cylindrical columns 6 feet diameter at the top with 73 feet spans and single circular column with 54 feet span. These experiments were done for varying conditions as under:

1. Without any special devices in the river bed;
2. With baffle wall in the river bed;
3. With a guide wall located at the 16th pier to separate the flow between the existing vents and realigned portion of the bridge.

These studies were made both for unfinished crest of 1965 stage and for the completed crest. Observations were made on the general flow conditions and velocity of flow at each pier and differential pressures on selected piers. Experiments were later on also conducted on single circular columns of 12 feet diameter at 54 feet centre to centre and with a series of short guide walls in the existing portion of the bridge.
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These experiments indicated generally that the oblique flow was considerably reduced in the portion of the bridge to be reconstructed with skew arrangement adopted but there was a considerable oblique flow in the portion of the bridge on the left side left intact.

The broad conclusions drawn from these experiments are that the superstructure consisting of the deck and the longitudinal girders will have to be raised to a deck level of at least +295 to avoid direct impact even for a discharge of 11 lakh cusecs. This would present the construction problem of bodily lifting the existing spans of the bridge and strengthening the existing piers or in the alternative dismantling the superstructure, raising and strengthening the piers and forming a new superstructure in the existing portion of the bridge.

If, however, the existing structure is retained this would involve a negotiation of a difference in level of 9 feet, i.e. (+286 to +295) between the existing and the reconstructed portion. In addition to this it is very problematic if the existing piers could be considered safe against the oblique impact under the higher velocity which would obtain as the Spillway crest gets raised. These piers would require strengthening. There is a crack observed in pier 16 and this pier would either have to be reconstructed or strengthened. It is a gain to be noted that the difference in water levels as observed in the model experiments on either side of the piers was as much as 15 to 29 feet, on 5th and 16th pier respectively. Further the cost of even a 12 feet width of bridge in the portion to be reconstructed worked out to about Rs. 26 lakhs.

By the time the model experiments were completed, it was also out of question to take up reconstruction of the bridge in the collapsed portion and complete the construction of the piers before 1965 flood season. It is also to be noted that for the recommended main dam spillway capacity of 15 lakhs cusecs the present bridge would get completely submerged.

Considering all these factors the Committee considers that it is not economical to reconstruct the collapsed portion of the bridge at the existing site.

Another question to be considered is whether the progress of Nagarjunasagar Dam will not be hampered without a bridge.

So far as the movement of construction materials for the construction of the dam is concerned, the main bottleneck would be the movement of sand from left side of the river, the movement of cement from the right to the left side; the main source of supply of cement being at Mathera on the right side. The Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam has however, made arrangements for moving all the sand required from the left to the right side prior to the monsoon. Further arrangements are also being made for the movement of cement through the drainage gallery in the dam or by barges during the monsoon season. Under the circumstances the Committee feels that it is not absolutely necessary to have the collapsed portion of the bridge reconstructed to ensure unhindered progress of the Nagarjunasagar Dam.

(vi) Whether the collapsed portion of the bridge is reconstructed at the same place or whether a new bridge is to be constructed at some other location.

The Committee feels that the best site for a permanent bridge would be much lower down below the existing bridge just upstream of the confluence of the Taper Valley drain entering the left side of the river. Here obliquity of flow in the river so pronounced at the site of existing bridge will practically disappear and the entire flow will be more or less be parallel to the axis of the river, as the river above the new site suggested is in a confined course between two high margins for an appreciable length. A few experiments will have to be conducted at the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Labs before fixing the final location of the bridge. Borings will also have to be taken at the site of the river where the construction of a permanent bridge may be taken up in order to decide on a suitable alignment with reference to foundation conditions. From visual observations sound rock may be expected to be met with at a reasonable depth below bed level. The Committee feels that a new bridge at the site suggested will accelerate progress in construction, make for greater economy and will be very desirable from the point of view of maintenance of road communications from the left side to the right in the general interest of the public also. A suitable allocation of the cost of this bridge may have to be made between the bridge and general revenues.

(vii) If the reconstruction of the collapsed portion of the bridge or construction of new bridge is not considered essential, what alternative arrangements are suggested to ensure that the work on the Nagarjunasagar Project is not hampered?

This has been dealt with under reference (vi) above. Necessary arrangements will have to be made for the movement of the required quantity of sand from the left to the right side and for stocking the same on the right bank prior to the monsoon season. In the present working season, from December to June, temporary access by way of earthen bund in the collapsed portion of the bridge has been made to permit vehicular traffic. In the next working season the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar has proposed another bund right across the river immediately downstream of the dam. The stone required is available on either side of the river and the collection of this will present no problem either in the monsoon season, or in post-monsoon seasons. No difficulties are therefore anticipated for ensuring the desired progress of work in the next working season. In the monsoon seasons of 1965 and 1966 the cement required on the right side will have to be obtained from the Shahbad or Mancherial cement factories as was done for about a month or so immediately after the collapse of the bridge or alternatively arrangements will have to be made for the transport of cement from Macherla Cement Factory from the right side of the river to the left side either by punts or boats in the reservoir or through suitable arrangements in the drainage gallery. The Chief Engineer is taking steps for such movement both by punts and by pumping of the cement from the right side to left side through a pipe line. It is therefore anticipated that there would be no serious difficulty in getting the materials required for the construction of the dam for the monsoon seasons of 1965 and 1966 and the low flow.
The Committee wishes to place on record its gratitude to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the facilities extended to the visit of the Committee to Hyderabad and Nagarjunasagar Dam in connection with the enquiry.

The Committee expresses its thanks to all the officers of the Directorate of Inter-State and Designs, and Secretary of the Enquiry Committee for having undertaken the overall and the essential work of collecting and furnishing the data required by the Enquiry Committee and arranging meetings of the Committee, Dr. J. Parushottam, Deputy Director, Civil Designs for collecting and compiling the data and checking the designs and analysis of the data for compilation of report; and Annexure, Sri R. Bhashave Saty, Supervisor and Sri S. Subba Rao, Superintendent, Directorate of Inter-State and Designs for helping in the correspondence of the Enquiry Committee, Sri S. V. Sarma and Sri S. A. Gaffoor for typing the correspondence and report of the Enquiry Committee and Sri S. V. Suryanarayana Rao, Modelleur and Photographer for having taken the necessary photographs of the bridge.

The Committee thanks Sri J. R. Prasad, Deputy Bridges Officer for the assistance rendered in checking the bridge design.

The Committee also thanks Sarvashri Dr. Iqbal Ali, Director, K. Ramachandran, Research Officer, and A. Lakshminaraswamy, Research Officer and B. Bhavanarayana, Assistant Research Officer of Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories for having undertaken the work of conducting necessary model experiments connected with the bridge and furnishing the results to the Committee.

The Committee also thanks to Sri B. T. A. Sagar, Deputy Director, Central Water and Power Commission and Sri Venkata Rao, Assistant Director, Central Water and Power Commission for having assisted in checking the design of the bridge.

Lastly the Committee expresses its appreciation for the spirit of welcome, accommodation and the co-operation shown by the Engineers in charge of Nagarjunasagar Project especially Sarvashri A. P. Rangaswamy, Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam, D. Narasimhaswamy, Executive Engineer and V. Subramanyam, Assistant Engineer, Designs, and other officers of Nagrjunasagar Project Organisation.

Chairman

(Sh.) A. R. Venkataraman, Member, C. W. & P. C 28-5-1965.
Oral Answers to Questions.

14th August, 1965

Members

(Sd) M A Rahman, Chief Engineer, Srisailam
28-5-1965.

(Sd) C Krishna Reddy, Chief Engineer, Buildings and Highways.
28-5-1965

(Sd) S L Bazaz, Additional Consulting Engineer, Government of India, Ministry of Transport.

(Annexures to this report consisting of several big charts and plans are not enclosed)

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—If it is possible it may be taken up to-morrow.

Mr Speaker —Why?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Just now they have placed a very big report, Sir.

Mr Speaker —No Once it is included in the list, it must be answered.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—The report has been just placed. It was printed some time ago. I do not think that was received by the Government only yesterday. It should have been received some time ago. If it were placed on the Table of the House two or three days prior, we would have gone through it.

Mr. Speaker —On principle, once a question is included in the list, I do not like to postpone it.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Then I may ask you Sir, to instruct them that whenever the reports are placed, they may be placed on the Table of the House two or three days in advance than exactly on the date on which the question is put.

Mr. Speaker:—Particularly if they are lengthy reports, I will see that they are placed on the Table of the House one or two days in advance. Of course, if it is only a matter of one page or two pages....

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—It is fairly a big report and an important one.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—This report is of 30 pages.
Mr Speaker — Whatever supplemental the hon Member wants to put, he can put. I will dispose of the question. If you think it is very important, I will give you half-an-hour discussion.

Mr Speaker: — If all the Members feel like that, certainly I will consider that question.

Mr Speaker: — None of them are responsible.
pillars was 27 feet per second or so. ... to the project... neither... the dam... alignment of the dam has come... 740 feet... a factor...

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sir, may I have an answer to the following question:—

A. May I have an answer to

Sir, may I have an answer to

A. May I have an answer to

Sir, may I have an answer to

A. May I have an answer to

Sir, may I have an answer to

A. May I have an answer to

Sir, may I have an answer to

A. May I have an answer to

Sir, may I have an answer to
Oral Answers to Questions. 14th August, 1935.

Mr Speaker—I will allow that Ultimately who has to be blamed for this nature?

Sri A C Subba Reddy—The Control Board that has sanctioned this ...

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON RIVER KRISHNA NEAR NAGARJUNASAGAR

(a) whethew it is a fact that a decision has been taken not to reconstruct the bridge over the Krishna River at Nagarjunasagar which has collapsed, and

(b) whether the Government is of the view that the construction of the project can be completed within the contemplated time without reconstructing the same?

Sri A C Subba Reddy—(a) Yes, Sir. However, instructions have been issued to the Chief Engineer, N.S. Dam, to examine alternative sites at Wadapalli, Pundagula and just upstream of the confluence of the Tiger Valley drain entering the left side of the Krishna, for construction of a permanent bridge.

(b) Yes Alternative arrangements have been made to keep up the targetted programme of construction of the Dam.

The capacity of the pumps is not sufficient. We have ordered for the pump. As the ordered pump comes then we can pump the entire quantity from that side to this side. Now we are pumping atleast a portion of it from the gallery.
APPLICATIONS FOR LIFT IRRIGATION IN ROMPERU AREA

Q. — *433 (3980) — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) whether any applications were sent to the Government from the people in Romperu area to have lift irrigation by oil engines and electric motors during 1964-65,

(b) if so, the number of applications received; and

(c) the number of applications sanctioned?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Five

(c) Two

VAMSADHARA PROJECT

Q. — *884 (8829) — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) when was the foundation stone laid for Vamsadhara Project;

(b) whether clearance was obtained from Central Water and Power Commission for this Project, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in obtaining clearance for the Project?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — (a) On 11-2-1961

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The delay is mainly due to the fact that the estimate for the project had to undergo revision with a view to minimise submersion in Orissa State and also to meet the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission.

1. It is one of the schemes which the Provincial Government have sent to the Central Government. I cannot definitely say whether this will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan or not. But we are requesting the Central Government to include it.

2. (Mr. V. R.)—In 1962 there was a small proposal for the formation of a Central Ministry. The Central Ministry was formed in 1964, but it has not yet been brought under the Provincial Government. Comments have been received from various quarters?

3. (Mr. A.)—In 1960, the scheme for the formation of the Central Ministry was recommended. The Ministry was formed in 1964, but it has not yet been brought under the Provincial Government. Comments have been received from various quarters.

4. (Mr. B.)—In 1960, the scheme for the formation of the Central Ministry was recommended. The Ministry was formed in 1964, but it has not yet been brought under the Provincial Government. Comments have been received from various quarters.

5. (Mr. C.)—First of all, the inter-state projects have been submitted to the State Government for consideration. The scheme for the formation of the Central Ministry was recommended in 1960. The Ministry was formed in 1964, but it has not yet been brought under the Provincial Government. Comments have been received from various quarters.

6. (Mr. D.)—“Fundamental” view. Any objection?

7. (Mr. E.)—“Inter-State” view. Any objection.

8. (Mr. F.)—“Inter-State” view. Any objection.

9. (Mr. G.)—“Inter-State” view. Any objection.

10. (Mr. H.)—“Inter-State” view. Any objection.

197—4
14th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. 1. If the reservoir - Chief Minister - can give the percentage of water in the reservoir?

Q. 2. The reservoir - Foundation stone laid last year. How much 50% agreement? As per law, what is the percentage?

Q. 3. If the reservoir is 50% of the water, can you construct a dam?

Q. 4. We have constructed a dam, only for 50% of the water.

Q. 5. In the river at Gotta, according to our records, there is about 50 T.M.C. of water. Even if it is taken for granted that you have to construct a project, it is only for 25 T.M.C. of water and not for 50 T.M.C. of water.

Q. 6. If you construct for 50 T.M.C. we do not get 50 T.M.C. of water. That is why the construction of a bigger project, which will be half of the cost. That is the understanding.
Oral Answers to Questions. 14th August, 1933.

1. The Government is considering the matter of storage of water. The Vamsadhari River is expected to be used for a scheme. Will the Minister for Public Works state whether any amount is being paid to the consulting engineers for this scheme; if so, the amount paid to them so far; whether any training was given to the engineers of our State in England for the purpose of utilizing them in the construction of thermal stations in our State; the number of the trained engineers returned to India; and the number of such engineers whose services are taken in the Kothagudem thermal scheme?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—The scheme relates to the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board. As ascertained from them, the reply is as follows:

(a) Yes, Sir. Rs 83.58 lakhs for the 1st Stage and Rs 3.83 lakhs for the 2nd Stage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Six.

(d) Six.

The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board.
14th August, 1965

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. Is the 14th August, 1965, Oral Answers to Questions.

2. Will the State Government agree to do it, and if so, what are the changes made in the rules?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Promotion to Circle Inspectors from Sub-Inspectors.

Sri Pillai

The Minister for Home (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan):—(a) 86.
Oral Answers to Questions.

14th August, 1905.

_Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu_ — Will the hon Minister be pleased to state how the Government are going to decide about the merit and ability?

_Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan_ — All Superintendents of Police, including those of the CID and Railways, Deputy Commissioners of Police and Principal, Police Training College, will submit every year to the Deputy Inspectors General of Police/Commissioner of Police, a list of sub-inspectors who have put in minimum service of 6 years (4 years for rank promotees). The Deputy Inspectors General of Police/Commissioner of Police, after receipt of the recommendations from all the Superintendents of police and other offices, will each from a board consisting of himself and all the Superintendents of police under him and consider the cases of each of the sub-inspectors in his jurisdiction. The Board will give each sub-inspector marks on the record of his service for the entries in the current year and the 5 years immediately preceding (hundred being the maximum) and submit to the Inspector-General of Police, lists showing the marks awarded to each sub-inspector. In February, every year, after receipt of recommendations from Deputy Inspectors General of Police/Commissioner of Police, the Inspector General of Police will consider the cases of sub-inspectors individually and finalise the list of sub-inspectors selected for the whole State—

— As we understand from the reply, it seems the Board will give certain marks and according to the marks the Inspector-General of Police will select the candidates. May I know, when the marks were being tabulated, whether the promotions were also being made strictly according to the marks obtained by the candidates?

_Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu_ — Generally, they the marks given by the Board are approved—but the final authority is the Inspector-General of Police.

_Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan_ — Were there any exceptions when the marks were not observed or they were simply overlooked?

_Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu_ — The details as to in which case the Inspector-General of Police did differ with the Board’s recommendations are not before me, but it is reported that generally they are accepted.

_Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu_ — Sir, may I know if the Inspector-General differed with the Board and if so in how many cases and has he given any reasons for expressing different views?

_Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan_ — Those details are not before me. The procedure is there.

_Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu_ — Sir, may I know the difference between merit and ability?

_Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan_ — Ability means his qualifications and merit is according to the services whatever he has done.
Mr Speaker — Meritorious service. One must have the ability to do what he says, then you say he has got the ability and then because of his ability he is able to do some meritorious service. Then, it will be considered. That is what I understand. One might be an incapable person and one might be an able person. He may have ability, but then he may not have the interest to do it.

Sri Pujjalamari Venkateswarulu — That is true, Sir. The whole point is, I wanted to know those cases where I G P differed.

Mr Speaker — He has not got information on that point.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — I will furnish to the hon. Member.

Mr Speaker — Some time later on.

Sri Pujjalamari Venkateswarulu — May I request him through you to place that information before this session is over.

Mr Speaker — I am not interested. If you want, I will ask him to pass on that information to you.

Sri Pujjalamari Venkateswarulu — I can ask him only through you. If it is given to the House, it is all right. But he may pass on that information only to me. I request that the information may be given to all the members. What is the use of giving it to me only?

Mr Speaker — If he is prepared to do it, I have no objection.

Sri V Ramachandra Rao (Medchal) — Are there cases of sub-inspectors who have put in more than 18 years of service and who in spite of their long services are still in that grade only and not given promotions?

Mr Speaker — I think it is like this. I think it is not only on the basis which he has informed the House. I think they also hold written tests or examinations and some of them are selected according to the marks. Then usually only those people according to the merit or rank are given promotions. I think he has not given that information. They hold written tests for all the Sub-Inspectors who have put in more than 15 years of service.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — Yes, they hold an examination.

Mr Speaker — That was the previous procedure.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — They are given marks not only on written tests, but there is also an examination in writing and viva voce. All these marks are combined.

Mr Speaker — That is what I am saying. A written test is held.

Sri V. Rama Rao (Chevella):—Are there any scheduled caste candidates who have been promoted as circle inspectors?

Mr. Speaker:—He wants to know the number of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe candidates who have been promoted as inspectors?

Sri M. Ahmed Ali Khan:—I have not got that detail. A separate question may be put.

Lorry Accident in Rajampet Village, Cuddapah District.

442—

*252 (0111) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya (Put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya) — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people, who were asleep on the night of 31-3-1965 in Rajampet village, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district were run over by a lorry;

(b) if so, the number of persons died and the number of them sustained injuries; and

(c) the circumstances that led to the accident?

Sri M. Ahmed Ali Khan:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two persons died and five persons sustained injuries.

(c) A lorry APD 153 belonging to Sri V. Subbaiah of Chittoor loaded with jaggery left Chittoor at 7 p.m. on 30-3-1965 and reached Rajampet at about 1 a.m. on 31-3-1965. While the coolies were unloading Jaggery, the Driver Sri S.A. Munaf slept on a stone nearby. The owner of the lorry had also left for his brother's house to arrange for some load to carry. In the absence of the Driver and the owner, the cleaner Sri Adeppagari Adinarayana started the lorry to take it to the bus stand. The lorry picked up speed and went out of control. It dashed against a wall, ran over 8 coots nearby and finally stopped after dashing against a wall.

Quarters at Kaladera Colony.

443—

*135 (5088) Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

the reasons for not allotting so far the 93 blocks of houses constructed 2 years back in Kaladera Colony?
The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Dr. M.N. Lakshminarayya) —

The number of quarters constructed at Kaladra Colony are 92 quarters and not 93 quarters as stated by the hon Member. These quarters have already been allotted to the eligible persons on 31-8-1965 and 1-4-1965.

Sri Venkata Gopalakrishna — Who are the qualified persons to whom the quarters were given?

Mr. Speaker — There also, Andhra, Telengana proportion is maintained.

Dr. M.N. Lakshminarayya — Yes, Sir 2:1.

**SUB-LETTING OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.**

(a) whether there is any supervisory staff to check the misuse or sub-letting of Government quarters allotted to the employees in twin cities;

(b) if so, whether any cases of misuse or sub-letting of the Government quarters by the allottees have been detected by them, and

(c) the action taken against such employees for the sub-letting?

Dr. M.N. Lakshminarayya — (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Zonal Inspector to check up the cases of misuse or sub-letting of Government quarters.

(b) A few such cases have been detected

(c) (i) If the allottee shares the quarter with the other Government employee, action is taken to recover 50% of compensatory allowance from the latter in addition to the recovery of rent from the allottee as provided in the rules,

(ii) If on the other hand the quarter is sublet to a private person, action is taken to cancel the allotment order and get the allottee evicted from the quarter.

ENTRUSTMENT OF AUDIT OF ZILLA PARISHADS TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

445—

*288 (5041) Q—Sri P. O Satyanarayana Raju (Korigi) ——Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to entrust the audit of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis to the Accountant-General, and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands?

Dr. M N Lakshminarasayya —(a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Sri P O. Satyanarayana Raju —How long will it take to finalise the system, Sir?

Dr M N. Lakshminarasiah —It is before the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AT YADIKI, TADPATRI SAMITHI.

446—

*34 (3729) Q.—Sri L Chinnappa Reddy (Put by Sri P O. Satyanarayana Raju) ——Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to open a Primary Health Centre at Yadiki in Tadpatra Samith, Anantapur district;

(b) when was the public contribution paid; any

(c) the reasons for the delay in opening the centre?

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

(b) 14-10-1968

(c) Orders have been issued for the location of Primary Health Centre at Yadiki on 26-5-1963.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AT VUVYALAWADA VILLAGE, KOOLLUNTLA TALUK.

447—

*12(1626) Q.—Sri S. Jayaraju (Put by Sri P O. Satyanarayana Raju) ——Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to open a Primary Health Centre at Vuvyalawada village, Kolikunta taluk; and

197—5

(b) if so, when?

Dr. M. N. Lokahmswarasiah.—(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Orders have since issued in May 1965 sanctioning a Primary Health Centre at Uyyalawada village.

Agricultural Co-operative Society, Kolanpak, Bhongir taluk.

448—

*1245 (6171) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Bhongir) :—Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Chilkur Narasimha Reddy, Ex-Secretary of the Agricultural Co-operative Society of Kolanpak, Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda district was arrested by police for non-payment of the sum of Rs. 1,200 due to the Society one year after he had paid the same in the bank;

(b) whether any representation has been made to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Minister for Co-operation by the Members of Legislative Assembly, during March, 1965 for withdrawing the case; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri T. Ramaswamy) :—(a) Sri Chilkur Narasimha Reddy, Ex-Secretary of the Agricultural Co-operative Society, Kolanpak, Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda district was arrested by the police on 20-8-1965, and released on bail on 22-8-1965, in connection with a criminal case filed for non-production of cash balance of the society to the extent of Rs. 1,713.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies forwarded the petition given by Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy, Member of Legislative Assembly to the Regional Joint Registrar, Secunderabad for disposal. As a police complaint had already been filed against the ex-Secretary the Regional Joint Registrar considered it not desirable to interfere with the investigation in the Public Interest.
Mr Speaker — As a last resort, he has come to the House for remedy. What have you got to say?

Mr Speaker: — As a last resort, he has come to the House for remedy. What have you got to say?

Mr Speaker: — As a last resort, he has come to the House for remedy. What have you got to say?

Mr Speaker: — As a last resort, he has come to the House for remedy. What have you got to say?

Mr Speaker: — As a last resort, he has come to the House for remedy. What have you got to say?

Mr Speaker: — In the usual course, they seem to have consulted the Legal Department and then after the Legal Department expressed their opinion, naturally I think the matter is still under the consideration of the Minister. I would ask him to reconsider the matter. In view of the fact that he had paid the money a year before, there was no point in arresting him and subjecting him to all sorts of criminal proceedings. I would ask him to reconsider the matter. It is, of course, left to the discretion of the Government.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — In view of the observations from the Chair, will the Government take necessary action?

Mr Speaker — The House cannot compel the Government to do a particular thing. In view of all these things, one can only ask the Government to reconsider. Nothing beyond that.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — Then, may I ask the hon Minister whether he would follow the advice given by the Hon. Speaker?

Mr Speaker — How can he?

It is neither desirable nor proper to interfere with the course of justice by withdrawing the prosecution at this stage.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — May I submit the sentence which the hon. Minister has read does not add to the light of the House in any way. It is only an assertion. But is the advice of the Legal Department uniform in all such cases? Can he kindly tell me?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — Yes.

Mr Speaker — How far is his Department concerned? If the hon. Member puts a separate question, he might be able to answer.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — Is the hon. Minister able to assert that such advice has been uniform in all such cases?

Mr Speaker — I think the best thing is, we will ask him to reconsider the matter.

Sri Ramachandra Reddy — Deputy Registrar concerned. In some cases, the Deputy Registrar has conducted the cases. Deputy Registrar concerned. Deputy Registrar concerned.

Mr Speaker — The hon. Minister has asked for a specific case, and Sri Ramachandra Reddy has given a specific case.

Mr Speaker — It is for the Minister for Co-operation.
Sri Tenneri Vishwanatham — This is in reference to the advice given by the Law Department. I have been asking whether the advice of our Law Department has been uniform in these cases and why the Minister should be so particular to accept the advice of the Law Department in some cases.

Sir, in the case of Municipal Chairman 20 years, 30 years, the recommendation is to withdraw the case. How does the Minister know about Municipal administration? He is Minister for Co-operation.

Mr Speaker — That is a separate thing altogether.

Sir, in the case of Co-operative Department Co-operative Minister 60 years, the recommendation is to withdraw. He is Minister for Co-operation, President 3 years ago, large-scale Co-operative Society, President.

Mr Speaker — That is a separate thing altogether.

Sir, in the case of retail 35 years in action.Pending 5 cases.

Mr Speaker — That is a separate thing altogether.

Sir, in the case of retail 35 years in action. Pending 5 cases. Why does not the take action?
Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy—There is no point in hurling allegations like that. If necessary, it is up to them to bring it to our notice by putting a question or by a motion under Rule 74 or something of the kind. It gives an impression that people are not being prosecuted. My submission is that either by a motion under Rule 74 or by a short notice question or by an ordinary question (starred question) Members are entitled to ask for information and on that they can put questions.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu.—I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Sri Ramchandra Reddy brought this to the notice of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker—Please put a separate question.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu—He is here, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—Of course, he may be here. Offhand, how can one expect him to answer this question? He must call for the file and verify whether the said complaint or report has been sent and what action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker.—It may be a fact, but straightaway how can he answer?

Mr. Speaker.—To whom is the hon. Member putting this question? I do not know whether this procedure is allowed. When one question has to be answered by another Minister, I do not know anywhere in any Legislature, whether members are allowed to put questions to another Minister with regard to the same thing.

Mr. Speaker.—The hon. Chief Minister is objecting to the procedure that is being followed in the House. He says that if hon. members have given any representation to the Chief Minister or to any of the other Ministers, please put it in the form of a Short Notice question or a motion under Rule 74, and they are prepared to answer. That is what he says. What he says is, there is no point in every member getting up and saying ‘I have done such a thing’ and then making all allegations. Please send a question tomorrow. The contention is that in this case though the man had paid money they are prosecuting the man, while in more aggravating cases no action is being taken.

Sri Tenali Vishwanathan.—A further point has been made. The Minister said that ‘if instances are brought to my notice, I will act’. Then the Member said ‘there are already representations in your office and will you take action?’.

Mr. Speaker.—True, but he was not in the office then.
Oral Answers to Questions.

14th August, 1965.

Sri Tennyet Vishwanatham.—That does not matter, Sir. The Department is the same; he ought to know it.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—My Submission is what does the 'term' taking action mean? Does it mean that what they say should be carried out by the Government? It is not so. What they write must be considered and the Government must come to a decision. Whether there is prosecution or no prosecution or whatever it is, if any member is aggrieved, he may put questions to elicit information.

Sri Tennyet Vishwanatham.—While we agree with the hon. Chief Minister, the point made here is that after making representations nothing has been done so far, and no reply has been received by the member as regards the representation made by him. Is it action or inaction? That is the whole point. The hon. Members have alleged that they have sent representations; it is proper for the Minister to say that he will look into them instead of saying 'give the complaints again'.

Mr. Speaker.—No, No,

Members can easily put a question saying 'Is it a fact that a representation has been made to the Minister, if so, what action has been taken?' If the member is not informed within 3 months the result of the action or the nature of the action taken by the concerned Minister he is at liberty to send a question immediately.

They have been doing it even previously.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LAKSHMINEWARAM, NARSAPUR TALUK.

*1012 (4807) Q—Sarasari V. Satyanarayana and P. Shyamasundara Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Multipurpose Service Co-operative Credit Society of Lakshmineswaram in Narsapur Taluk, West Godavari District, is overdue by Rs. 85,000 to the Central Co-operative Bank Eluru since two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that stocks of Ammonium Sulphate worth Rs. 20,000 have disappeared in this society and to this date the value of these stocks have not been credited to the society; and

(c) what action has the Government taken for recovering the amount due to the society?

†L.A. Q No 440 is not put and answered, hence included under the heading written answers to questions.
Sri T. Rama Rau:—(a) No Sir. The Society was not in overdues on 1-7-1968 and 1-7-1964. On 14-5-1965, however, it was in overdues by Rs 44,838.

(b) Stocks of Chemical fertilisers to the tune of Rs 8,817 60 P. and stocks of manures and pesticides to the tune of Rs 9,249 83 are reported to have been misappropriated. The value of the stocks has not been credited to the society so far.

(c) A statutory enquiry has been conducted and the Deputy Registrar, Bhimavaram has been directed by the Regional Joint Registrar, Kakinada for submitting a report in the prescribed form in respect of the misappropriations for launching prosecutions against the concerned. Action is being pursued vigorously.

Subsequently the Regional Joint Registrar has sanctioned prosecution against de inequities and a case was also filed with the police on 8-8-1965.

G. S. T. K. P.:—Co-operative Central Bank Director promote ?

My request is, was he promoted or appointed as Director of the Central Bank? Of misappropriation is there ? for case launch or not ?

This is not with me.
Sri V. Venugopala Rao — My submission is, he should be removed from the Board. Has the Department done it? I am asking it. Though he was cïeted by the general body, when the matter was brought to the notice of the Department, he must be removed from there. Has it been done?

Sri T. Ramaswami — First of all, I do not know whether he is Director of the Central Bank or not. I take the information from the Hon. Member and I will take necessary action in the matter.

Mr Speaker — Please hear me. From the answer read out by the Minister, it is clear that prosecution has been sanctioned by the Registrar or somebody. In pursuance of that order, they have preferred a complaint to the police on 3-8-1965, i.e., about 10 days back or 11 days back. When a complaint has been preferred to the police, it is for the police to lay a charge-sheet, arrest this man, haul him up before the Court. What is the point in asking the Minister, "why have you not arrested him?" If the police does not do it, it is for some other superior officer to take action against the Police. What is the point in asking the Minister, "why have you not arrested him?" He will certainly be arrested. The law has been set in motion against him and it will take its own course.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu — That is true. The Central Bank complaint on 20-8-1965 for misappropriation Rs. 20,000 was not credited. I think he must have heard the answer correctly.

Mr Speaker — It is for the Police to take action.

Mr Speaker — I think he must have heard the answer correctly. He said on 13-5-1965 or in April 1965, to the tune of nearly Rs. 17 thousands, was not credited.
Mr Speaker—Later on, the matter was sent to the Deputy Registrar for enquiry. He sent up a report and subsequently, prosecution has been launched. If they wanted to help this man, they could have found out their own method of helping this man and see that no prosecution is launched. It is not as though they are trying to spare that man.

Mr Speaker—Anyhow they move in the matter and they are taking action.

Sri Palamarri Venkatswaru—When the matter is pending for the last 2 years, why did the Department keep mum?

Sri T Ramaswamy—It was not pending for the last 2 years. It came to our notice on 25-4-1965.

Sri V Ramachandra Rao—The police has been moved in the matter. It depends on the nature of the complaint made to the police. If the complaint is genuine and in proper form, they will investigate the case and they will go before a court of law. But if the complaint itself is defective, one fine morning they come with the statement that it is a case of a civil nature and therefore they cannot do anything in the matter. Will the Minister say what is the nature of the complaint made before the Police?

Sri T Ramaswamy—Misappropriation, Sir.

Mr Speaker—He has been charged for misappropriation.

Mr Speaker—Not yet, there is one short notice question. We shall take that up now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

STRIKE NOTICE BY THE PROVINCIAL ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES UNION.

Sri K. Venkata Ramana and P. Shyamasundar Rao—Will the Hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provincial Electricity Employees Union (Reg. No. 1192) has given a strike notice dated 24-7-1965 that all the electrical workers employed under the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Building Division of the Public Works Department will go on strike, and

(b) what is the action taken by the Government to avoid

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Efforts to avert the strike are being made by conciliation as provided under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Mr. Speaker.—Separate question Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—Answers to the rest of the questions will be placed on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WORKING OF THE CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVES IN THE STATE

- 449 —

*1264 (6885) Q—Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju :—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee has been appointed by the Government to go into the working of the Consumers Co-operatives in our State;

(b) if so, the strength of the committee;

(c) when is the report likely to be submitted to the Government;

and

(d) whether a copy of the report be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri T. Rama Swamy :—(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Five

(c) Before the end of July, 1965.

(d) Government will have to examine the report first instance.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY COURTS DURING 1964-65.

- 451 —

*152 (5179) Q—Sarasvati K. Mara Reddy and P. Narayana Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons convicted during 1964-65 (i.e.,) 1-1-64 to 31-5-1965 in the Sessions Courts in the State;
14th August, 1965.

Written Answers to Questions:

(b) a number of persons awarded death sentences during 1964-65 (i.e. 1-1-1964 to 31-5-1965), in the Sessions Courts and confirmed by the High Court; and

(c) the number of persons awarded life imprisonment during 1964-65 (i.e. 1-1-1964 to 31-5-1965) in the Sessions Courts in the State?

A.—

(a) 1647
(b) 4
(c) 891.

Construction of Godowns for Keeping Rice

452—

*958 (4022) Q.—Savera G. C. Kondiah, (Nellore), P.O. Satya. Marayayar, K Marareddy and S. Venugopala—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has sanctioned any money during 1964-65 or earlier for the construction of godowns to keep rice purchased in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the number of godowns built in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the cost of each godown and the time within which they have to be completed; and

(d) whether the State Government spent any money towards this and if so, how much?

A.—(a) No, Sir.

During 1964-65, the State Government however, undertook construction of godowns for storage of foodgrains in the State on behalf of the Central Warehousing Corporation

(b) (c) and (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Clause (B):

Statement Placed on the Table

Vide Answer to Clauses (b), (c) and (d) of Legislative Assembly Question No. 452 [*958 (4022)]

Clause (b):—Names of places and the number of Godowns etc., proposed to be constructed in the State on behalf of the Central Warehousing Corporation.
### Written Answers to Questions.  
14th August, 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Places</th>
<th>No of godowns</th>
<th>Total Capacity in tonnes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bodhan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nandyal (Kurnool District)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Tadepalligudem (West Godavari district)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry (East Godavari district)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vijayawada (Krishna District)</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Gudivada, (Krishna district)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Masulipatnam (Krishna district)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Renugunta (Chittoor district)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Vadlamudi, (Guntur district)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Suryapet (Nelgonda district)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Siddipet (Medak District)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Khammangal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,15,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clauses (c) and (d)** At Rs. 5.82 lakhs for each godown of 5,000 tonnes capacity (excluding the cost of the site and the cost of the staff). Each godown is to be completed by the contractor within a period of four months from the date of handing over site to him by the Department. The State Government incurred an amount of Rs. 24,01,882.90 upto 31-8-1965.
390 14th August, 1965. Written Answers to Questions

BECON FACTORY

453—
  * 1296 (6491) Q—Sri S Veerayya —Will the hon. Minister for
  Agriculture be pleased to state,

(a) the amount spent out of the amount of Rs 15 lakhs allotted
  for this year for establishing the Becon factory at Gannavaram in
  Krishna District as a part and parcel of the pig rearing scheme, and
  
(b) when the said factory is likely to start production?

A:

(a) Rs. 3,61,926.

(b) During the beginning of the year 1966—67.

DECLARATION OF KANKIPADU SAMITHI AS FISHERIES BLOCK

454—

* 1284 (6126) Q—Sri M. Lakshmana Swamy —Will the hon.
  Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Kankipadu
  Samithi, in Krishna District as Fisheries block for the development
  of inland fisheries in 1965-66, and
  
(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) The question of undertaking intensive development of
  Fisheries in Kankipadu Panchayat Samithi is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

COMPOST MANURE.

455—

* 1281 (6447) Q—Sri M Ramgopal Reddy —Will the hon.
  Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any research has been carried out on the degree of
  fertility in compost manure, when compared to the rural open pit-
  manure heaps, and
  
(b) any demonstrations have been conducted on the better use
  of compost manure in comparison to ordinary manures?

A:—

(a) Yes, 'Sir;
A number of experiments have been conducted to find out the extent of loss of ingredients between the scientific methods of preservation of manure and the ordinary open pit method of preservation.

(b) Model Demonstration Compost Pits have been maintained in all the blocks of the State to improve the quality and to increase the production of compost.

SUPPLY OF WOODEN SLEEPERS FOR THE RAILWAYS.

(a) whether this Government supplied wooden sleepers for the Railway Department during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) amount earned by the State for the same?

A — (a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) Rs 64,958 36 P.

POSTS OF DISTRICT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS.

(a) the number of posts of District Public Relations Officers that were filled up during 1965;

(b) whether applications were invited and whether the posts were advertised in any of the newspapers; and

(c) if so, what are the qualifications fixed?

A — (a) Eight posts have been filled up by direct recruitment and two posts by promotion from the staff of Information and Public Relations Department during 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

The qualifications for direct recruitment are B.A., (Hons.) or M.A., or double graduate, B.A., B.L., or B.Com., B.L., etc of a recognised University.

Experience in Community Development and Five Year Plan Publicity or Information and Public Relations work.

Experience in running an information centre or as a working journalist or in office administration will be considered as an additional qualifications.

(iii) Proficiency in English and Telugu. A good knowledge of Urdu will be considered as an additional qualification.

TOURIST HOME AT SRISAILAM PROJECT

458—
* 285 (3626) Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a tourist home is likely to be located at Srisailam Project site;

(b) if so, when is it likely to be completed, and

(c) the total estimated cost of the building?

A.—(a) Proposal for the construction of a Tourist Rest House on the Northern Bank of Srisailam Project has been included in the schemes to be executed under Tourist during 4th Five Year Plan, and it has been referred to Government of India for their approval.

(b) It will be completed during the 4th Five Year Plan.

(c) Rs. 7 lakhs.

EXTENSION OF THE SERVICES OF R. T. C BETWEEN KHAMMAM AND YELLANDU.

459—
* 70 (4628) Q.—Sri P. Satyanarayana Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to extend Road Transport Corporation services on the road between Khammam and Yellandu;

(b) whether the road is ready for running Road Transport Corporation buses, and

(c) if so, when the extension of Transport Corporation bus services will take place?

A.—(a) The Road Transport Corporation proposed to extend its bus services on the road between Khammam and Yellandu.

(b) The road is complete in all respects except the work on the main railway level crossing on Khammam to Yellandu road near Gandu Nagar between Karepally and Chintalapad railway station and is under construction by the Railway authorities. The work is under progress.

(c) The Road Transport Corporation will introduce its services on the route as soon as the road is completed in all respects and necessary permits are granted by the Regional Transport Authority.
Point of Information

460—

(re) Incorrect news item in Vizalandhra alleging firing on the striking students of the Osmania University

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN

* 164 (5807) Q.—Sri S Venayya—Will the hon Minster for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of representation dated 16th July 1964 from Sri S Venayya, M L A regarding the collection of compensation and payment to the workmen, under the Workmen’s Compensation Act after recovery from the parties; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon,

A:—(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker—I am to announce to the House that under Rule 129 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, I fix 9:00 a.m. on 16th August 1965 as the latest hour for the receipt of amendments in respect of the following three Bills.

1 Andhra Pradesh Sugar Cane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965.

2 Indian Registration (Andhra Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill 1965.


POINT OF INFORMATION

(re) 'INCORRECT NEWS ITEM IN 'VIZALANDHRA' ALLEGING FIRING ON THE STRIKING STUDENTS OF THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

A:—(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.
Point of Information:

re. Incorrect news item in Visalandhra alleging firing on the striking students of the Osmania University

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — You have permitted yesterday some hon Members to speak about the students' strike even without a motion — They said something in that regard, and I have also made a brief speech on that occasion. Now, I do not know how Visalandhra paper got this news — how frivolous, — in fact, false — news have been published in broad headlines in the paper saying that firing has taken place. It is a very serious matter. It tells us, as if they are anxious to promote discord or some other breach of the peaceful conditions in the State. Now, Sir, you know, that the strike was going on in the city for the last 2 or 3 days. Of course, there was lathi-charge and some acts of hooliganism on the part of students. In that connection, how does a paper like this (Visalandhra) which, they claim, is an important paper, their organ, say that firing has taken place? What impression does it give to the student community in the entire State? Does it mean that they try to incite violence? I would request you, Sir, to suggest the remedy you wish to take or think in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: — The hon Member is trying to justify the news items.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkatachamarlu: — It is not a question of justifying, Sir. What is there, it must be enquired into.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

16. FAILURE OF RAINS IN MADANAPALLI REVENUE DIVISION

Mr. Speaker—I now take up the call attention motion of Sri D. Sesharamiah, regarding situation arising out of the failure of rains in Madanapalli.

We are having 2 hours discussion day after tomorrow on 18th. Please, try to be very brief now.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—The rainfall in the Madanapalli Division of Chittoor District this year, i.e., from May 1965 to July 1965 has been only 206.6 m as compared to 1,253.9 m during the corresponding period of last year. As a result the sowing of crops has been delayed and some showers here and there have not improved the situation. Foodgrains in sufficient quantities are not locally available.
alloting attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re. Famine relief measures in Visakhapatnam and Sriakulam districts.

and the imported stuff from surplus area of the State is being distributed Samithi-wise. There is no scarcity of drinking water. There is however scarcity of food. The economic conditions in Palamuru, Punganur and Mudannapalle taluks of the division are not quite satisfactory. The Collector of Chittoor has stated that he has submitted through the proper channel proposals for the sanction of Rs. 20 lakh for relief measures. Action will be pursued vigorously soon after these proposals are received.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Shri D Sathyanarayana—I want to know what are the proposals submitted by the District Collector? That is only a point for clarification?

Shri N Ramachandra Reddy—Day after to-morrow, when the discussion takes place, I shall place them before the House.

Shri N Ramachandra Reddy—The proposals are under the scrutiny of the Board of Revenue.

re. Famine Relief Measures in Visakhapatnam and Sriakulam Districts.

Mr Deputy Speaker—We shall take up the next motion:

Shri B Vethaprakash (member) — Any where between 19.20 and 19.30?

Shri B Venkataramaiah (member) — Anywhere between 19.30 and 19.40.
308 14th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re. Famine relief measures in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

The total rainfall in the district this year, i.e., from May 1965 to date has been 2817 m.m. as against 2724 m.m. during the corresponding period of last year. Thus the rainfall recorded this year is more than last year but this year it has not been evenly staggered to enable successful agricultural operations and in most of the taluks it is untimely. The total area under dry crops cultivated this year has been 2,44,347 acres as against 8,78,455 acres. The total area cultivated under wet this year has been 81,828 acres as compared to 8,57,840 acres last year. The dry crops have been adversely affected this year and the recent rains are not helpful for the transplantation of wet paddy. The sugar cane crop under private wells has however thrived well. If there are rains in the next 10 or 15 days the conditions may improve substantially. The Collector of Visakhapatnam has stated that he will submit a detailed special report and action will be taken immediately on receipt of this report.

Srikakulam District.

The rainfall this year i.e. to date has been 251 m.m. as against 115 m.m. last year. The area sown this year has been 86,610 acres under wet and 2,83,197 acres under dry, as against about 4 lakhs acres under wet and 6.5 lakhs acres under dry normally sown every year. The groundnut crops have suffered this year due to pests and non-availability of water in Srikakulam, Cheepurupalli, Narasannapat, Tekkali and Salur Taluks. The ragi crop has been damaged in Tekkali, Palasa, Sonepeta, Mudasum, Parvathipuram, Palakonda and Salur Taluks. The condition of the other standing crops is also not quite satisfactory, but transplantation of paddy which is in progress is expected to be
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re Breaches to the Musi-Project left canal near Gopalasamudram tank.

completed before 10th September, 1965. The position of water supply is generally satisfactory and there is no scarcity of fodder and immediate rains may ease the situation still further.

re Breaches to the Musi Project Left Canal near Gopalasamudram Tank

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy—Sir, the right bank of the left canal of Musi Project breached on 31st July 1965 evening at Chain 45/48 which approached the first aqueduct which was constructed in the fore-shoe of Gopalasamudram tank. The High bank of the canal is thin reach was an ill drained alcoholic area. The bank has given way by sudden yielding of the foundation soils due to piping action in the underlying boggy soils. Though the canal bank has breached for about 40 feet length, the bedding and the front slopes of the banking have been completely washed away for a length of 2200 feet. The Head sluice was immediately closed for taking up the repairs. In view of the magnitude of the reach-filling work which would take about ten days, the Executive
400  14th August, 1965.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re Non-availability of rice and kerosine in Hyderabad.

Engineer and the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Nalgonda, have informed the Collector and the Tahsildar on 1-8-1965 to intimate the ryots accordingly. To ensure the immediate completion of breach filling, machinery like dumper, rollers, lorries, etc, were rushed from Kurnool project and Central Mechanical Unit, Hyderabad. The breach was closed by 11-8-65 and the revetment work to the bed and sides of the canals is in progress. It is anticipated that the supply of water in canal will be restored in a day or two. There are two tanks through which the Moors left canal passes and they feed about 50 per cent of the area. Supplies required for protecting the nurseries in this area have been maintained from the storage available in these tanks.

re -NON-AVAILABILITY OF RICE AND KEROSINE IN HYDERABAD.

...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Non-availability of rice and kerosene in Hyderabad.

Telco's are not in a position to supply rice. The situation is very serious. There is a great demand for rice and the companies are unable to supply the required quantity. Kerosene is also in short supply and the situation is critical. Groundnut oil is not available in the market.

Groundnut oil is essential for cooking.

3.4.0, 3.8.0, 4.0.0

Regular rationing is being done in the city.

Emergency conditions create a serious situation. Peace and order, tranquility are necessary. The authorities are taking necessary steps to maintain peace and order.

197—8
402 14th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance?

re Non-availability of rice and kerosene in Hyderabad.

In connection with the previous statement, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter, viz., non-availability of rice and kerosene in Hyderabad.

The situation is as follows:
- Stock of rice available in the city is very low.
- The stock of kerosene is also running low.
- The supply of rice and kerosene has been reduced due to the non-availability of stock re-sellers.
- The stock of rice available in the city is about 600 tons, while the demand is about 900 tons.
- The stock of kerosene available is about 3,600 gallons, while the demand is about 10,000 gallons.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to take immediate action to release the stock of rice and kerosene to meet the demand.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

The House should take serious notice of the situation and take necessary steps to release the stock of rice and kerosene to meet the demand without any delay.
14th August, 1965. 403

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

G O Ms No 511, Home (Transport I) Department dated 2-3-63.
G O Ms No 511, Home (Transport I) Department dated 2-3-65.
G O Ms No 511, Home (Transport I) Department dated 2-3-65.
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G O Ms No 511, Home (Transport I) Department dated 2-3-65.
G O Ms No 511, Home (Transport I) Department dated 2-3-65.

I beg to lay on the Table copies of the following Government Orders containing amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964, as required under sub-section (3) of section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939).

5. G O Ms No 511, Home (Transport I) Department, dated 2-3-1965.

Mr Speaker —Papers laid on the Table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SRI R NARAYANA REDDY

Sri P Narayana Reddy —I beg to move

"That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri R Narayana Reddy as he is ill."

Mr. Speaker.—Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

"That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri R Narayana Reddy as he is ill."

The motion was adopted.
PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

re. THE ANDHRA PRADESH BOOK PRODUCTION CORPORATION BILL, 1963

Sri T. Vyagitivachary, (Chairman, Regional Committee) —Sir,

"I beg to present, under Rule 164-K of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Book Production Corporation Bill, 1963."

Mr. Speaker —Report Presented.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES RELATING TO B.D.O. RANASTHALAM CASE

Sri Vasudev Krishnayya Naik (Chairman, Privileges Committee) —I beg to move:

"That the Report of the Committee of Privileges relating to the B.D.O. Ranasthalam case, which was presented to the House on 81-8-1965 be adopted."

Mr. Speaker —Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker —The question is:

"That the Report of the Committee of Privileges relating to the B.D.O., Ranasthalam case, which was presented to the House on 81-8-1965 be adopted."

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

re: Election to the State Library Committee.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao —I on behalf of the Chief Minister beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 (Act VIII of 1960), this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. Speaker to elect four members to the State Library Committee constituted under subsection (1) of section 8 of the said Act."

Mr. Speaker —Motion moved.

(Pause)
Government Motions.  

Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules.  

Amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification No. 18 dated 7-12-1929 issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act 1887 F.  

Mr Speaker:—The question is  

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 (Act VIII of 1960), this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon Speaker to elect four members to the State Library Committee constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act"  

The motion was adopted.  

Mr. Speaker — With reference to the motion moved by the Law Minister regarding the election of 4 members from the Assembly to the State Library Committee, I fix 8 p.m. on 16th August 1963 as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the State Library Committee should reach the Secretary, Legislature. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled viz., 4, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course. The election will be by the ordinary method i.e., direct election and not according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.  

2. (i) Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules.  

(ii) Amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification 18 dated 7-12-1929 issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act, 1887 F.  

Sri A. Balarama Reddy:—I beg to move:—  

(i) "That in pursuance of section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1928 (Central Act III of 1928), hereinafter referred to as the said Act that the following draft amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules made under section 7 of the said Act in continuation of the Notification No. 28 published at page 259 of Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 21st February, 1937 which is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act be approved.  

Draft Amendments  

In the said rules:—  

1. (i) in rule (1) after the words, "herein annexed", the words "duly affixing court fee stamp worth Rs. 2" shall be inserted.  

(ii) in the rule (9), after the words and brackets "wrenched Cotton (Kapas)" the word and shall be inserted; and thereby, the words "and Cotton Seed" shall be omitted.
14th August, 1963.

Government Motions:
Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules.
Amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification No 13 dated 7-12-1929 issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act 1877.

2 In Rule (10),—

(a) for the figure and letters “400 lbs” against item (i), the figure and letters “180 Kgs.” shall be substituted.

(b) for the figure and letters “800 lbs.” against item (ii) the figure and letters “300 Kgs.” shall be substituted.

(c) for the figure and letters “300 lbs.” against item (iii), the figure and letters “225 Kgs.” shall be substituted.

(d) in the proviso, for the existing letters and figure “Rs. 100” the letters and figure “Rs. 50” shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE—I.

The following words shall be added at the end of the Schedule namely:

“Vicarabad Taluk of Hyderabad District and Madnur Taluk of Nizamabad District.”

SCHEDULE II.

The following shall be added at the end of the schedule, namely:

“Bodhan on the Nizamabad, Bodhan branch line of Central Railway.

All Stations between Vicarabad and Zahirabad on Vicarabad-Purh line and from Vicarabad to Basheerabad on Vicarabad-Wadi line of Central Railway.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—I would like to know as to what are the criteria that will be taken into consideration in declaring a particular block or a particular area as the cotton area, Sir, which has been done now according to the amendments proposed.

Sri A. Balarama Reddy:—In Telangana, Sir, in Adilabad district they grow gauarani cotton in 2 taluks and so certain rules have been framed to maintain the purity of cotton in that area. And it has also been brought to our notice that cotton is also grown in Madnur taluk in Nizamabad district and Vicarabad taluk in Hyderabad district. We are extending these rules to cover those two taluks of Madnur in Nizamabad District and Vicarabad in Hyderabad district.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—My point has not been answered, Sir. I wanted to know as to what are the criteria to declare a particular area as cotton area under this and is there any justification for these particular areas to be declared?
Government Motions  

Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules,
Amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification No 13 dated 7-12-19, issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act 1887 F

Sri A Balaram Reddy — They are growing guntun cotton which is superior cotton in figure and in texture. So we want to maintain the purity of that cotton in that area. That is why we have framed rules.

Sri Rama Chandra Rao Dreepande — Is there any particular acreage also fixed for that?

Sri A Balaram Reddy — There is no acreage.

Mr Speaker — Why should that be mentioned here. After all, under the Stamp Act, if any application is made to the Government, I think it has got to be stamped. Now, if an application is to be made to the District Agricultural Officer, it has got necessarily to be stamped, under the Stamp Act. This is superfluous. But any way, it is there and you say that no harm will be done.

Mr Speaker — But the thing is sometimes when un-stamped application is made, it may be straight-away rejected.

I am not aware. Whether it is Rs 2 according to the latest Stamp Act. I am not sure; that is what I am thinking. It was only 12 annas before. I think they have
Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules
Amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification No 13 dated 7-12-1929 issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act 1337 F.

enhanced it now. After all there won't be many applications. How many applications, you think, there will be?

Sri A. Balarama Reddy. — Very few applications.

Sri Vasantha Gopalakrishna — Sir, I request you to put it to vote rule-wise separately, Sir.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — I think, Sir, the question of voting would not arise if the only principle is accepted which is corresponding to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, if it is made as one rupee instead of two rupees—because generally as far as the district officers are concerned, it is only one rupee and not two rupees. Therefore it would be better if we just insert "one rupee" instead of "two rupees."

Mr. Speaker — I put it to vote. The question is.

"Licensing Authority—Form of application for a licence for the import of cotton into the protected areas—Licences for the import of cotton by rail, road, river or sea into the protected areas shall be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh or such other officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf and application shall be made to that officer in Form 'A' hereto annexed duly affixing Court Fee Stamp worth Rs. 2. Every applicant shall specify in his application the number of bales or mounds of cotton needed by him which shall be estimated having regard to the quantity in his possession in the past and his future requirements. He shall under no circumstances import a quantity in excess of that specified in the licence."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker — The question is.

"That in pursuance of section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act 3 of 1923) hereafter referred to as the said Act, that the following draft amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules made under Section 7 of the said Act in continuation of the notification No. 48 published at page 250 of Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th February, 1937 which it is proposed to insert in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act be approved."
Government Motions  
14th August, 1935.  

Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules

Amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification No. 13 dated 7-12-1929 issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act 1937 F

DRAFT AMENDMENTS

In the said rules

1 (i) in rule (1), after the words, “hereto annexed”, the words “duly affixing court fee stamp with Rs 2” shall be inserted.

(ii) in rule (9) after the words and brackets “unginned Cotton (Kapas)” the word ‘and’ shall be inserted; and thereof, the words “and Cotton Seed” shall be omitted.

2 In Rule (10):

(a) for the figure and letters “400 lbs” against item (i), the figure and letters “180 Kgs” shall be substituted.

(b) for the figure and letters “800 lbs” against item (ii), the figure and letters “360 Kgs” shall be substituted.

(c) for the figure and letters “500 lbs” against item (iii), the figure and letters “225 Kgs” shall be substituted.

(d) in the proviso, for the existing letters and figure “Rs. 100”, the letters and figure “Rs 50” shall be substituted.

“That in pursuance of section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act 1923 (Central Act 3 of 1923), hereinafter referred to as the said Act, that the following draft amendments to Schedules 1 and 2 of Notification No 18 dated the 7th December 1923 issued under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act, 1937, F. in continuation of the Notification No 28 published at page 259 of Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 21st February 1937, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act, be approved.”

SCHEDULE I

The following words shall be added at the end of the Schedule, namely:—

“Vicerabhad Taluk of Hyderabad District and Madanpur Taluk of Nizamabad District”

SCHEDULE II

The following shall be added at the end of the Schedule, namely:

“Bodhan on the Nizamabad, Bodhan branch line of Central Railway.

All Stations between Vicerabad and Zahirabad on Vicerabad-Fardi line and from Vicerabad to Bhusarabad on Vicerabad-Wadi line of Central Railway.”

The Motions were adopted.

197—9
GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH CHARITABLE AND HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND ENDOWMENTS BILL, 1985


14th August, 1985,
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

11th August, 1965  411
Government Bill:

14th August, 1965.


Common good fund to be submitted to the director, who will administer the same in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The accounts of the Common good fund shall be submitted to the director and he shall cause an audit of the accounts to be held by a chartered accountant. The director may make such rules as he thinks fit for the conduct of the affairs of the fund.

The provisions of Sections 91, 92, and 93 shall cease to have effect as from the date on which the provisions of the Act come into force.

The provisions of this Act shall be consequential on the provisions of the Act.
Government Bills

14th August, 1965. 419

The speeches start. Now the speeches start. Let the speeches start.

1. The speeches start. The speeches start.

2. The speeches start. The speeches start.
Government Bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bills, 1965

414  14th August, 1965

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bills, 1965

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14th August, 1965.

418 14th August, 1965.

Government Bill


Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and
Hindu Religious Institutions and
Endowments Bill, 1985

14th August, 1985

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and
Hindu Religious Institutions and
Endowment Bill, 1985

Educational institutions are essential
for the development of society. These
institutions are often supported by
philanthropic organizations. The
philanthropists play a significant role
in funding these institutions. However,
the endowments for these institutions
are often protected by law to ensure
their continued operation.

Endowment assessment is a
historical event, 1921. Isolate the
sentiment of tolerance. The
endowments are mentioned in
Executive officers and bureaucrats.

Spirit of tolerance exists in
sentiment. Endowments are
mentioned in Executive officers
and bureaucrats.

It is important to ensure that
sentiment is not harmed.

The sentiment of tolerance is
important in maintaining peace.

Endowments are mentioned in
Executive officers and
bureaucrats.

Spirit of tolerance exists in
sentiment. Endowments are
mentioned in Executive officers
and bureaucrats.
420 14th August, 1965.

Government Bill:

1. The sentiments found to prevail among Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments in the State of Andhra Pradesh suggest the need for a common good fund to be created in educational institutions secondary. A common good fund should be created to serve the purpose of charitable and endowment funds in the State. The fund should be used to promote education and welfare among Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments. The provision for such a fund is important to ensure the proper functioning and maintenance of educational institutions and to prevent any surplus funds from being misused.

2. Principle 1: Implementing the above principle, the provisions for implementational framework of the common good fund should be established.

3. Principle 2: The common good fund should be used for the purpose of charitable and endowment funds in the State.

4. Principle 3: The fund should be used to promote education and welfare among Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments.

5. Principle 4: The provisions for such a fund are important to ensure the proper functioning and maintenance of educational institutions.
Government Bill
14th August, 1965

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Details as proposed by the Government:

1. The Bill provides for the establishment of a Trust for the management of charitable and religious institutions and endowments.
2. The Trust shall have the power to acquire, hold, and dispose of property for the purposes of the Trust.
3. The members of the Trust shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office for a term of five years.
4. The Trust shall have the power to make rules for the conduct of its affairs.

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The Bill proposes to amend the constitution of the Asembly and the members of the Assembly shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office for a term of five years.

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The Bill also proposes to amend the non-members of the Assembly and the members of the Assembly shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office for a term of five years.

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The Bill proposes to amend the members of the Assembly and the members of the Assembly shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office for a term of five years.
government bill
the andhra pradesh charitable and
hindu religious institutions and

14th august, 1965.
424  14th August, 1965.

Government Bill,

426 14th August, 1965.

Government Bill:


An Act to provide for the maintenance of Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments and for matters connected therewith.

The Bill was introduced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in August 1965. It aims to provide for the maintenance of Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments.

The Bill seeks to establish a mechanism for the maintenance of Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments. It provides for the appointment of Commissioners and Joint Commissioners to administer the properties and funds of such institutions.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of Area Committees to manage the properties and funds within designated areas. The Area Committees are empowered to transact business, including the appointment of officers and employees, and to administer any property or fund vested in them.

The Bill further provides for the appointment of Statutory Committees to advise on matters relating to the administration of the properties and funds.

In summary, the Bill seeks to provide a framework for the maintenance and administration of Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments in Andhra Pradesh.
Government Bill:

1-1-0 వర్షం ప్రస్తుతించబడింది ప్రాంతం చరిత్ర పత్రికలు 20 లేక 4 వేరు శాసనం అయింది, శాసనం సాధన వ్యుత్పత్తులు కొరకు మరియు అనియత లేదు. అందుకే అనేక పత్రికలు ప్రాంతంలోకి ఎంపెట్టాడు అని సందర్భం నమోదు చేసాడు. క్రమంలో చెప్పిన పత్రికలు అనేక లాగూర్లు అధికారానికి వివిధ పద్ధతులు. Open secret పత్రిక జరిగింది నిభుదుతుంది. అది తట్టు చేసాడు వారి పద్ధతి నిలిచింది. 20 వర్షాల, 30 వర్షాల కోసం అనేక పత్రికలు ప్రకటించడానికి బహువంతంగా ఉంటాయి. మాత్రమే ప్రకటించిన పత్రికలు 10.00 శౌరప్రాంతంలో ప్రకటించాడు. 2. 3 ప్రకటించిన పత్రికలు అధికారికత బహువంతంగా ఉంటాయి. ప్రతి పత్రిక ప్రకటించడానికి కొనసాగించటం సాధనం ఉండి. ఇది ప్రతి పద్ధతి ప్రకటించాడు. మ.ఎ.ఐ. లేదా మాత్రమే ప్రకటించాడు. పరిశీలన ప్రదేశ లేదా ఐన్ని పద్ధతి ప్రకటించాడు. ప్రతి పద్ధతి 10.00 శౌరప్రాంతం ప్రకటించాడు. ఈ అనే పద్ధతి కొనసాగించాడు. అది చరిత్ర పత్రికలు ప్రకటించడానికి కొనసాగించాడు. మాత్రమే పద్ధతి ప్రకటించాడు. ప్రతి పద్ధతి ప్రకటించడానికి కొనసాగించాడు.

భాష రచయిత పత్రికలు (పత్రికలు):—చరిత్ర పత్రికలు Water Coolers ప్రతి పద్ధతి ప్రకటించాడు.
428 14th August, 1965.


Government of Bihar;


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Area Committees  

Agreement with the Bihar Government for public accommodation for public meetings in the open area.

Area Committees provide a seating area of 1000 square feet for public meetings. Area Committees are empowered to exempt certain cases from the provisions of the Bill.

Area Committees are empowered to exempt certain cases from the provisions of the Bill.
Government Bill:

14th August, 1965. 429

Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927: purview of the Act


Subject to the provisions of the scheme, records handover, property handover, officers to maintain schemes, Joint Committees & joint commissions, etc. as per the Act. The Act is to be administered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Hindu Religious Endowments Act: purview of the Act

Subject to the provisions of the scheme, officers to maintain schemes, Joint Committees & joint commissions, etc. as per the Act. The Act is to be administered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.
Government Bill :


The Act provides for the appointment of an Executive Engineer and an Assistant Engineer to carry out construction and maintenance work. The Act also empowers the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer to check up and super-check the work of the construction staff and the engineering staff of the institutions. The Act provides for the construction and maintenance of the institutions to be done by the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer, and the institutions are required to pay the expenses incurred therefor.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a Trustees' Board, which is to be responsible for the management of the institutions. The Trustee Board is to be appointed by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, and the members of the Board are to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the Endowments Department.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a Trustees' Board, which is to be responsible for the management of the institutions. The Trustee Board is to be appointed by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, and the members of the Board are to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the Endowments Department.

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The Act also provides for the appointment of a Trustees' Board, which is to be responsible for the management of the institutions. The Trustee Board is to be appointed by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, and the members of the Board are to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the Endowments Department.

The Act was passed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1951. The Act came into force on the 1st day of October, 1956.

Tenancy Act 2000

Auction system

Department of Auctions

Family holding

Department

Auction
14th August, 1965.


Government Bill:

 Provision 1 et seq. (Note 5 to Act 6 of 1965).

 Act 6 of 1965.

 Act 6 of 1965.

 Act 6 of 1965.

 Act 6 of 1965.

 Act 6 of 1965.

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 Act 6 of 1965.
Government Bill:


14th August, 1963. 433

Untouchability is declared as a public nuisance.

Providing for a public nuisance.

Provision for the presentation of objections.
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshmukh—On a point of order, Sir. It is an important bill coming up for discussion, and the Law Committee should be provided and circulated.

M. Deputy Speaker.—The honourable Member was saying that it is a big problem.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshmukh—Whether the Report is huge or not, we have to participate in the discussion. Copy should be circulated and should not be of the type kept in the library.

The Minister for Prohibition and Cultural Affairs (Sri M. R. Appa Rao) said...—We shall see that a few more copies are placed in the library.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I have asked to make certain arrangements. We will find out whether certain alternative arrangements can be made.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao—The Hyderabad Endowments Regulations Act, 1959, was introduced by the Minister two weeks ago. As Minister, I have taken a look at 30 copies located in the library. I think several copies will have to be made available for the members.

Sri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer—Report by the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1965, Religions Institutions, 1965. The report was submitted on 118 recommendations. A copy was made available in the library. A copy of the report was made available.

Sri A. Balaram Reddy—It will be placed in the library shortly.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao—The copy was made available in the library.
436  14th August, 1965.

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

Law Commission Reports have been tabled in the House. We must do some justice. Then how to study We must do some justice.

Sri Rama Chandra Rao Deshpande —On a point of submission, Sir. Again I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the other statistics regarding endowments are not available for comparative study. I think it would be better if arrangements are made to make these available

Mr. Deputy Speaker —I shall find out whether it is possible to make available everything you want. I shall argue with you later on this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker —No, no, Memberelor.

Sri Rama Chandra Rao Deshpande —Members have to read them and take part in the discussion.

Collective responsibility is collective responsibility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker —Collective responsibility and collective responsibility

Mr. Deputy Speaker —Collective responsibility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker —Collective responsibility and collective responsibility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker —Collective responsibility. Copy and typed copy, fifth copy. I shall look into it.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes.

...
Government Bill -
The Andhra Pradesh Chaitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

4th August, 1965

1. It is hereby empowering Government to make Regulations ensuring perpetual
preservation and maintenance of such charitable and religious institutions and
endowments as may be prescribed by or under the Act, and for securing the
administration and management of all such institutions and endowments

2. It is hereby empowering the Government to make comparative studies of
the other States. Any States Report on Endowments shall be given
respect, 6 copies, Telangana Regulations, Sri Ramaswami Iyer's
Report, Law Commission Report the Select Committee Meeting.

3. Select Committee Meeting and Law Commission Report sixth copy
secure, first copy, second copy return when receive.

4. Tenancy Act apply to all tenancy issues, apply in accordance with the
Tenancy Act, apply under the Act. Any encroachment on any Tenancy
Act or any clause or section of the Act, a party to the
Covenanted, Tenancy Act, a party to the

5. The law apply to all tenancy issues, apply in accordance with the
Tenancy Act or any clause or section of the Act, a party to the
Covenanted, Tenancy Act, a party to the

6. The law apply to all tenancy issues, apply in accordance with the
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9. The law apply to all tenancy issues, apply in accordance with the
Tenancy Act or any clause or section of the Act, a party to the
Covenanted, Tenancy Act, a party to the
14th August, 1965.

Government Bills


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Government Bills


14th August, 1965.

Section 10.50 Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments—12 years to adverse possession.


Section 10.50 Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments—12 years to adverse possession. He cannot have adverse possession of any person who claims under him cannot have adverse possession.

Section 10.50 Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments—12 years to adverse possession cannot have adverse possession under him. Either to such him or any person who claims under him cannot have adverse possession.
Government Bills -


440 14th August, 1935


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Government Bill's:
442 14th August, 1965

Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

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Government Bills: 

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

14th August, 1965

Sir, in the light of the speech of Lord Chancellor, I have to say that, the Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act of 1950 was to be applied to the whole of India by the Three Judges' decision. The new Bill is limited to a few specified Institutions and Endowments and I have no doubt that the provisions of the Tenancy Act will apply to the same. The question arises: whether the provisions of the Tenancy Act will apply to the whole of India or to a part of it. The proposed Bill will, I think, cover the entire area of the new Bill. The question is whether the provisions of the Tenancy Act will apply to the whole of India or to a part of it. The proposed Bill will, I think, cover the entire area of the new Bill.

Sri K. Govinda Rao—On a point of Information, Sir: the Tenancy Act has a wider application than the Land ceiling Act. It is necessary to provide for both the Tenancy and Land ceiling Acts to apply. There is no doubt about that question.

10 Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act 1965

5. Tenancy Act Section 10(2) applies to tenancies granted in the future. The provisions of the Tenancy Act will apply to the whole of India or to a part of it. The proposed Bill will, I think, cover the entire area of the new Bill.
114 14th August, 1965.


14th August, 1965.


...
14th August, 1965.


Government Bill;


On a motion moved by ...
మనం ఉస్త్ర లాంటి స్వామిభావం ప్రతి ఏలించాలనే అనే ప్రత్యేక నిషేధ న్యాయాలు మేధాస్తారు. అదే ప్రాంగణంలో విషయంలో మరియు అధ్యోపయోగికుడు విషయాలను గణిస్తాడు. ఇక్కడ స్వామిభావం నిషేధం చేస్తుంది.

మనం ఉస్త్ర లాంటి స్వామిభావం ప్రతి ఏలించాలనే అనే ప్రత్యేక నిషేధ నిషేధం చేస్తుంది.

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Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Chautible and
Hindu Religious Institutions and
Endowments Bill, 1965
Government Bill:

...

அந்தார்ப்பிரபேஷ் சார்சிபல் சர்ச்சை சுருந்து. மிளக்கு முக்கியத்துவான இந்தக் கூறு விளையாட்டும் தொடரும் நோக்கு, the gods of the river Musi வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும் நோக்கு, the god of the river Musi வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும். என்றும் நோக்கு, the god of the river Musi வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும். அதன் வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும். அதன் வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும்.}

“இந்த பயன்பாடு” என்றும் “இந்த பயன்பாடு” என்றும். என்றும் இந்த பயன்பாடு என்றும். அதன் வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும். அதன் வழங்கும் மன்னர் தான் என்றும்.

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452  14th August, 1965.


Mr. Deputy Speaker—The House is adjourned to 8.30 A.M. day after tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Monday, the 16th August, 1965.