ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 21st June, 1962

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS

61—

*83 Q.—Sri G. Rama Rao (Gudivada):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no panel of names was prepared for the appointment of Deputy Collectors since 5 years and above; if so, why;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the Deputy Collectors who were regularly included in the list prior to 1-11-56 are treated as temporary Deputy Collectors, and no increments were given ordinarily due to them; if so, why;

(c) whether the Service Commission was consulted in the appointment of the Deputy Collectors; and

(d) if so, the rules thereof?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy)—

(a) No regular panel has been prepared so far, as suitable formula for integrating the non-gazetted Tahsildars of Andhra area and Gazetted Tahsildars of Telangana area had first to be evolved. The Government of India who had to be consulted in the matter have recently agreed to the suggestion made and further action is being taken for the issue of integrated rules and

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Vacancies arising after 1-11-1956 are being filled up by drawing up temporary panels region-wise according to seniority and merit.

(b) Yes, Sir. Orders were issued to the effect that all temporary service should be counted for purposes of increment and officers appointed temporarily are eligible to draw increments and they are also drawing increments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.
SALARIES OF VILLAGE OFFICERS IN
TELANGANA AND ANDHRA

62—

*208 Q.—Sri G. C. Kondaiah (Nellore) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to refer to his answer to S.N.Q. No. 12-R on 1-4-1962 and state:

(a) whether there is any disparity between the salaries of Village Officers of Telangana and Andhra; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are taking any steps to unify the same?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—

(a) and (b) :—The Village Officers in Telangana are not paid regular salaries as in Andhra, but they get scale remuneration depending on the amounts of Land Revenue collected by them. The question of introducing a uniform system of village administration in both the regions of the State is engaging the attention of the Government.
FISHERMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, VIDAVALURU, KOVUR TALUK, NELLORE DISTRICT.

63—

*27 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya :—Will the hon. Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the representation, dated 12th August 1961 from Sri S. Vemayya, M.L.A., regarding the refund of Rs. 1,842 to the Fishermen Co-operative Society, Vidavaluru village, Kovur taluk, Nellore district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry (Sri M. Pallam Raju) :—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Government negatived the request of the President, Fishermen Co-operative Society, Vidavalur for the claim of the Society is not tenable under the terms of the lease.

206 21st June, 1962. Oral Answers to Questions

Will the hon. Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export frog-legs and shrimps; and

(b) if so, the expenditure proposed to be spent on the scheme during 1962-63?

Sri M. Pallam Raju:—(a) Government do not propose export frog-legs and shrimps directly but propose to provide facilities for private firms to take up export.

(b) Rs. 1,12,670.

Export of frog-legs

*147 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu [Put by Sri C. D. Naidu (Chittoor)]:—Will the hon. Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export frog-legs and shrimps; and

(b) if so, the expenditure proposed to be spent on the scheme during 1962-63?

Sri M. Pallam Raju:—(a) Government do not propose export frog-legs and shrimps directly but propose to provide facilities for private firms to take up export.

(b) Rs. 1,12,670.

Frog-legs have medicinal value so why not export them?
GRANTS FOR BREEDING DUCKS

*156 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu [Put by Sri C. D. Naidu]: Will the hon. Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot grants to private people for breeding ducks;
(b) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish a Regional Duck Breeding Farm; and

(c) if so, where it will be started?

Sri M. Pallam Raju:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration by the Government of India.

(c) At Kooleru lake area, Kaikalur Taluk, Krishna District.
Q. No. 66—(*241)

**PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS IN BHADRACHALAM AND NUGUR TALUKS**

W ill the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Panchayat Elections in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks scheduled to commence from 9th March were postponed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy) ;

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was represented to Government that there were certain discrepancies in the grouping of villages for the constitution of panchayats in Bhadrachalam and Nugur Taluqs in Khammam District and Polavaram Taluq in West Godavari District and that the present grouping might result in injustice to the tribal people. The Government after careful consideration, have postponed the conduct of Elections to the Panchayats in these agency areas, till the defects are examined and rectified by the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj.

(a) Yes.

(b) It was represented to Government that there were certain discrepancies in the grouping of villages for the constitution of panchayats in Bhadrachalam and Nugur Taluqs in Khammam District and Polavaram Taluq in West Godavari District and that the present grouping might result in injustice to the tribal people. The Government after careful consideration, have postponed the conduct of Elections to the Panchayats in these agency areas, till the defects are examined and rectified by the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj.

† Question not put and not answered in the House. Hence the Question and the Answer are included in the proceedings at the end of the Question Hour.
Oral Answers to Questions 21st June, 1962. 211

...
provisions are required, and any substantial changes in the constitution, or any other constitutional amendment required to be made, will be considered.

FAMINE RELIEF IN RAYALASEEMA

68—

*257 Q.—Sri V. Visweswara Rao (Mylavaram) :—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government prepared any scheme for famine relief in Rayalaseema; and

(b) if so, whether it will be placed on the Table of the house?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy :—

(a) A Pilot Plan as suggested by the Government of India for the chronic drought affected areas in the State including Rayalaseema has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for their approval.

(b) Yes. Copies of the Pilot Plan sent to Government of India for their approval are placed on the Table of the House.

21st June, 1962.

Oral Answers to Questions
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

DRAFT PILOT PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have prepared a Draft Plan for the development of Chronic Drought Affected Areas in the Southern States of India, as a measure of permanent relief. These areas include certain regions of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra States which are subject to Chronic Drought causing periodically widespread distress to the people. It has been estimated that the area generally susceptible to scarcity conditions in the aforesaid States is about 97,780 sq. miles and the population affected is about 227 lakhs. From these estimates, it is also seen that Andhra Pradesh has the largest area, of about 60% and the largest population affected, about 70%. In fact, the population affected in Andhra Pradesh is more than thrice the population affected in the State of Mysore and in Maharashtra and in both the States put together, the affected population is only about half the affected population in Andhra Pradesh.

2. The existing traditional pattern of Governmental assistance in offering gratuitous relief and providing work to the needy on construction and repairs of roads, as famine relief measures alleviates the suffering to some extent but is considered rather wasteful, as mostly the money spent on these works does not serve any useful purpose in the absence of a suitable machinery for the maintenance of such works. The Government of India, therefore, appear to be in favour of more permanent measures than the usual ad hoc relief organised during the famine period.

3. The main emphasis in the plan is in the direction of creating permanent assets which will go to meet the agrarian problems of these chronic scarcity areas over a long period of time. The Government of India have stated that one important means of building such assets lies in constructing open wells and restoring Minor Irrigation Tanks which lead directly to the creation of resources that can provide for gainful employment. They have also indicated that diversification of agriculture and setting up of processing units for agricultural commodities produced in the areas would be an additional means towards the same end. Programmes that can be fruitfully taken up have
be enumerated in the Draft Plan. They are, Minor Irrigation Works, Soil Conservation and Land Improvement, Afforestation and building of Timber and Fuel Resources, Animal Husbandry, Bee-keeping and Silk-worm Rearing, Diversification of Agriculture and Creation of Farm Service Co-operatives.

4. The draft scheme of the Government of India gave a broad picture of how given the proper lead and provided with suitable incentives, the erstwhile chronic scarcity areas in the Southern States could afford better relief to the local people than the doles to which they were accustomed hitherto. The Government of India had also indicated that the working of this scheme on a Pilot basis over a period of three years in the first instance would help in gaining experience which could be used as a basis for a wider and comprehensive blue-print to cover all the States in India and operate over a longer period. They have, therefore, held that it will not be necessary now to estimate the total requirements over the entire scarcity areas and that it would suffice if estimates are formulated for the location of only those units which are to benefit under the several ameliorative items at the rate of one for the most important major catchment area of each of the drought affected districts. They have further desired that each individual State may indicate its own particular requirements supported by facts and figures.

5. The Government of India proposed to discuss the draft plan some time in November, 1961 with the concerned State Government namely, Mysore, Maharashtra and the Andhra Pradesh, but the meeting did not take place. Steps have been taken by our Government to formulate a comprehensive plan for the drought affected areas of this State. Heads of Departments concerned with development were asked to submit schemes on the terms indicated by India. The schemes proposed by them relate to Sinking of Wells, Supply of Pumpsets, Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks, Soil Conservation Work, Afforestation and Anti-erosion Schemes, Poultry, Piggery and Live-stock Development, Bee-keeping, Fruit Development and Liberal Assistance to Farm Service Co-operatives. The Elector of Industries and Commerce has suggested that in drought affected areas, Light Engineering Industries, Chemical Industries and such other manufacturing units should be established by offering greater facilities instead of investing in Cottage Industries like Bee-keeping and Silk-worm Rearing. He has also stated that instead of investing once in every few years in famine relief work, a substantial amount could be
provided by the Government for the establishment of Industrial Estate in suitable places dispersed all over the area and additional amounts could be provided for giving loans for machinery, working capital etc., to the industrialists. In his view, the quantum of subsidy should also be increased in the first two years till the industries get well established. The schemes proposed by the Heads of Departments were discussed at a meeting of the concerned Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments, presided over by the Chief Secretary. As the schemes appeared to have been drawn for the entire districts, it was considered necessary to revise them suitably for implementation in the Pilot Projects areas to be chosen for this purpose in the drought affected districts. It was also decided to select the following 12 taluks for the location of Pilot Projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nalgonda</td>
<td>Deverkonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hyderabad</td>
<td>Vikarabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cuddapah</td>
<td>Rayachoti.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The Heads of Departments were requested to revise the schemes for these areas on the lines indicated in the Draft Plan for the development of Chronic Drought Affected areas in the Southern States of India, prepared by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the Government of India and by visiting as far as possible these areas personally with a view to drawing up practical schemes. They were also required to furnish the particulars regarding the schemes to be implemented, targets envisaged, cost for the period of three years together with the information regarding the provision made for such schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan, amounts that could be released for each type of schemes from the plan provision and the additional amounts required during the three-year period.
In pursuance of the above instructions, proposals were received from the Heads of Departments involving an outlay of Rs. 1,384.39 lakhs.

7. At another meeting held on 22nd February, 1962, these proposals were examined by the Chief Secretary with the concerned Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments. It was decided to restrict the plan to an amount of Rs. 624.88 lakhs. But an additional amount of Rs. 100.09 lakhs was agreed to be provided for the establishment of blasting and drilling units by the Director of Agriculture thus bringing the total provision to Rs. 724.88 lakhs. However, on the actual formulation of schemes by the Director of Agriculture or the location of the drilling and blasting units and the Director of Industries and Commerce for the location of the wool processing industry and eri-silk industry, the provisions required have undergone a slightly downward revision, with the result that for all the schemes formulated an outlay of Rs. 707.71 lakhs is required. On the suggestion of the Collector of Ananta-nur that sinking of Community Irrigation Wells will be quite useful in the drought affected areas, a further amount of Rs. 100.0 lakhs was earmarked for the sinking of Community Irrigation Wells making the aggregate outlay on the plan, Rs. 807.71 lakhs. The final allotments proposed to be made to the various Heads of Departments are indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Amount (Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner of Panchayati Raj (Community Wells)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation)</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>22.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Industries and Commerce</td>
<td>107.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Revenue</td>
<td>115.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar of Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>21.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Conservator of Forests</td>
<td>34.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Agriculture</td>
<td>327.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>807.71</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Schemes proposed to be taken up in the pilot areas together with the outlays and physical targets are given in...
Annexure. The details of schemes included in the plan of Rs. 807.71 lakhs are outlined below:

MINOR IRRIGATION

9. The Government of India in their Draft Plan have emphasised that Minor Irrigation Work should receive first priority as they would go directly for the creation of permanent assets and at the same time provide gainful employment to labour. They have also indicated that while the open wells will be useful in tapping sub-soil Water-resources and serve as a perennial source of Irrigation and drinking water supply, the tanks will go to make for assured Irrigation for the 'Rabi' crops in years of adequate rainfall. They have therefore suggested that each State should reassess its needs and estimate the number of additional wells and other Minor Irrigation Tanks that will have to be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 415.02 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs for the C.P.R., Rs. 80 lakhs for the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation, Rs. 115.02 lakhs for the Board of Revenue and Rs. 120.00 lakhs for the Director of Agriculture) has therefore been proposed for Minor Irrigation Works in the proposed Pilot Project Areas. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been allotted to the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj for the sinking of 1,000 Community Irrigation Wells at an average cost of Rs. 10,000 per well in the selected regions. It has been reported by the Collector of Anantapur that the Irrigation Wells sunk as a famine relief measure are proving quite useful in the Anantapur district. These wells will be Government owned minor irrigation sources for community use of Ayacutdars. The amount of Rs. 80 lakhs allotted to the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) is for investigation and execution of Minor Irrigation Works in the selected areas, 50% of the outlay at least being utilised for stabilisation of the existing ayacut and 50% for execution of new Minor Irrigation works bringing additional ayacut. The execution of Minor Irrigation Works whose ayacut will be less than 20 acres will be entrusted to the Zilla Parishads and the Public Works Department will execute only those works whose ayacut is more than 200 acres.

10. The sum of Rs. 115.02 lakhs earmarked for the Board of Revenue will be utilised for the sinking of 15,000 wells under the 'New Well Subsidy Scheme' at a total cost of Rs. 115.02 lakhs, Rs. 112.50 lakhs towards the payment of subsidy and Rs. 2.52 lakhs towards the cost of additional supervisory staff.
The additional area likely to be brought under irrigation has been estimated at about 30,000 acres at the rate of 2 acres per each new well. Each selected taluk will have 1200 wells excepting Vikarabad and Devarkonda which will get 1,500 wells each. It is realised that a more important aspect than sinking of wells is provision of electricity for lift irrigation purposes. The Chief Engineer, Electricity who was consulted on this aspect has stated that electricity was already available in the taluks selected for the location of these projects and if extension of supply to any particular area within the taluk is required, extension schemes will be formulated, of course on the usual practice of a gross 10% return.

11. Rs. 120 lakhs allotted to the Director of Agriculture is for the supply of 3000 pumpsets to the ryots in the selected projects, at the rate of 240 pumpsets for each taluk excepting Devarkonda and Vikarabad where it has been proposed to supply 300 pumpsets each.

12. In addition to the sum of Rs. 315.02 lakhs earmarked for Minor Irrigation Works, an amount of Rs. 85.71 lakhs has been proposed for the establishment of two well drilling and two rock blasting units and other ancillary equipment. These units are expected to complete the boring of 900 wells and blasting of 1200 wells during the three-year period. Under this scheme, each selected taluk will be having a Supervisor and other Operating Staff. Four taluks would form a sub-division under the charge of one Assistant Agricultural Engineer. It is also proposed to have a workshop with an Assistant Agricultural Engineer to supervise. At the State Headquarters, there will be an Agricultural Engineer who would be in charge of the entire scheme including the control of the Workshop.

(2) **SOIL CONSERVATION**

13. The State's Third Five-Year Plan does include measures for controlling erosion and for improving the efficiency of the natural resources by construction of Contour Bunds, Gully Plugging etc. But it is proposed to take up Soil Conservation Works in an additional area of 1.80 lakh acres at a total cost of Rs. 106.40 lakhs. In each taluk, Soil Conservation Work should be taken up over an extent of 15,000 acres.

(3) **AFFORESTATION**

14. The Draft Plan of India has recommended delineation of areas in each of the selected areas in the Scarcity Regions
which can be usefully brought under tree species useful for timber as well as fuel. At a cost of Rs. 1.0 lakh in each taluk per year, the Chief Conservator of Forests has proposed selection of suitable blocks for afforestation of denuded hills with suitable tree species and grass over an extent of 500 acres. In view of the fact that about Rs. 1.75 lakhs can be obtained from the resources already earmarked for the development of forests in the State's Third Five-Year Plan, it has been estimated that it would be sufficient if a sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs is provided to carry out the programme of afforestation of about 6,000 acres.

(4) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

15. Live-stock is complementary to agriculture for achieving a balanced economy in a predominantly agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh. The development of live-stock (Animal Husbandry) has therefore been given adequate priority in this present plan. This has also been necessitated because of the importance of live-stock development programme in chronic drought affected areas where the development of live-stock should form part of the agricultural pattern, aiming at a system of mixed farming which would contribute materially to the building up of permanent assets. Keeping this object in view, schemes have been formulated under the following items to serve as Pilot Projects in the selected taluks for each of the drought affected districts in the State at a total cost of Rs. 22.31 lakhs.

(i) Cattle Development.
(ii) Sheep Development.
(iii) Poultry Development.
(iv) Extension of Veterinary Aid.

16. In formulating the schemes under each one of the activities outlined above, only those that are practically important to the areas have been thought of keeping in view also the financial implications. Under each of the projects, the existing resources and the provision under the Third Plan have also been taken into account.

I. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

17. For Cattle Development it is proposed to open 71 artificial insemination sub-centres in areas conducive to this work at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs, distribute 103 brooding bulls 1300-3.
in areas where artificial insemination work is not practical at a cost of Rs. 3.058 lakhs, start two cattle breeding centres for nomadic cattle breeders at a cost of Rs. 0.416 lakhs and establish a cross breeding unit at a cost of Rs. 0.70 lakhs.

II. SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

18. Next in importance to cattle, sheep husbandry occupies a prominent place in the rural economy of the drought affected areas. It has therefore been proposed to establish six sheep and wool extension centres at a cost of Rs. 3.600 lakhs, besides the distribution of 790 rams at a cost of Rs. 1.418 lakhs.

III. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

19. Poultry is an important industry in the State where people are becoming more and more poultry minded. Poultry development besides being a gainful occupation, supplements income from agriculture and also provides work throughout the year to the Agriculturists. Establishment of intensive Poultry Development Blocks, distribution of improved cocks, training of farmers, supply of day old chicks and supply of incubators have been indicated in the draft plan for Poultry Development. However, it has been proposed only to include three schemes and they are, distribution of 37,200 pure bred cocks at a cost of Rs. 3.72 lakhs, opening of 133 subsidised poultry units costing Rs. 0.798 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 600 subsidy for each poultry unit and starting two intensive poultry development blocks at a cost of Rs. 0.90 lakhs.

IV. EXTENSION OF VETERINARY AID

20. At present veterinary aid, especially in the rural areas, is not adequate. If we have to ensure that the various efforts towards the development of live-stock may not be nullified by the heavy losses on account of the ravages caused through epidemics, it is essential that adequate provision should also be made for extending veterinary aid to the rural areas. It has therefore been proposed to establish new veterinary institutions like Stationary Veterinary Dispensary, Minor Veterinary Dispensary, Rural Veterinary Dispensary on the basis of one for every 15,000 heads of cattle. This coverage has been considered absolutely necessary in the drought affected areas where the area covered by 15,000 cattle is large enough for one institution to cater to. The scheme also provides for one fully
qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 heads of cattle in keeping with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture made a quarter of a century ago but which remain unfulfilled even now. During the next three years it has therefore been proposed to have 15 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 23 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs:

V. BEE-KEEPING

21. New areas brought under intensive cropping and use particularly fruit orchards by the aid of irrigation facilities have been considered to yield adequate bee flora which is required to sustain profitable honey farming. The draft plan has also suggested that the State Governments should explore the possibilities of inducing farmers in such favourable localities to go in for bee-keeping. Provision has therefore been made for the distribution of 1,800 Beehives on subsidised rates at a cost of Rs. 0.67 lakhs.

VI. DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE

22. In order to encourage fruit development in the State, fruit development loans are being sanctioned to the cultivators for establishment of orchards under the Third Five-Year Plan. However, in the wake of building up of permanent assets such as irrigation, it is considered that fresh land hitherto considered as unsuitable for orcharding will be opened up and may need additional financial help. It has therefore been proposed to distribute Rs. 15 lakhs as loans for the development of orchards over an area of 7,500 acres, at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre. In each taluk, loans for the establishment of orchards over an extent of 600 acres will be distributed excepting Deverkonda and Vikarabad taluks where 750 acres are proposed to be brought under orchards.

VII. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

23. Along with the development of agriculture, it has been considered that these drought affected areas can improve economically only on the basis of a systematic development of industries with a view to achieving maximum industrialisation in the long run, keeping in view, of course, the availability of raw materials for such industrialisation. To make a beginning in this direction, it has been proposed to locate 3 key industries namely, a Castor Seed Mill in Nalgonda District at a cost of
Rs. 25 lakhs, a Lithophone Industry in Cuddapah district at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs, a Cotton Seed Processing Industry in Anantapur District at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs and an Erisilk manufacturing industry in Castor growing areas at a cost of Rs. 0.36 lakh and a Wool Processing Industry in Mahboobnagar district at a cost of Rs. 1.761 lakhs.

VIII. DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVES

24. A sum of Rs. 21.23 lakhs has been provided for the development of co-operatives, Rs. 19.98 lakhs to be utilised towards the disbursment of loans to unlimited liability societies and Rs. 1.2 lakhs towards the contribution to the stabilisation fund. From out of the provision of Rs. 19.98 lakhs, it is proposed to sanction loans at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per society in the selected Pilot Projects to enable the unlimited liability societies either to invest this amount in the share capital of financing banks for getting additional credit or to utilise in the business relating to supply functions. Stabilisation fund for which it is proposed to contribute a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is intended to enable the co-operatives to convert short-term loans issued for production purposes into medium-term loans in the event of famine or drought setting in, with a view to stabilising the funds of the societies. It is considered that these funds will be permanent assets to these institutions and the creation of this fund will go a long way to develop Co-operative Societies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Head of the Department</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay for 3 years</th>
<th>Physical Targets for 3 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Items</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sinking of Community Irrigation Wells</td>
<td>Commissioner of Panchayati Raj.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sinking of Community Irrigation wells. No. 1,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation Tanks</td>
<td>Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation).</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sinking of new wells</td>
<td>Board of Revenue</td>
<td>115.020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sinking of new wells. No. 15,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Supply of pump sets</td>
<td>Director of Agriculture.</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Establishment of Drilling and Blasting Units</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>85.710</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of Drilling. No. 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Soil Conservation</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>106.400</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Conservation Work. Area in lakhs of acres 1.80</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Afforestation</td>
<td>Chief Conservator of Forests.</td>
<td>34.250</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afforestation of denuded hills with suitable tree species and grass. Area in acres 6,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Cattle Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Establishment of Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres</td>
<td>Director of Animal Husbandry.</td>
<td>2.100</td>
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<td>Artificial Insemination. No. 11</td>
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21st June, 1962.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Head of the Department</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay for 3 years</th>
<th>PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR 3 YEARS</th>
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<td>Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td><em>Cattle Development</em>—(Cont.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Distribution of Breeding Bulls</td>
<td>Director of Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>3.058 Distribution of Breeding Bulls</td>
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<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Cattle Breeding Centres cattle breeds</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td>Cross Breeding Unit</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td>(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Sheep and Wool Extension Centres</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>3.600 Sheep and Wool Extension No. Centres</td>
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<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Distribution of Rams</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1.418 Distribution of Rams No.</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
<td><em>Poultry Development</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Distribution of cocks</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>3.710 Distribution of cocks No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Opening of subsidised Poultry Units</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>0.798 Poultry Units No.</td>
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<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Starting of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>0.900 Intensive Poultry Blocks No.</td>
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<td>(d) Extension of Veterinary Aid:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Establishment of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.</td>
<td>Director of Animal Husbandry.</td>
<td>5.600 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Establishment of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Rural Veterinary Dispensaries.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| V. Bee-keeping: |  
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Distribution of Beehives | Director of Agriculture. | 0.670 Distribution of bee hives. |

| VI. Diversification of Agriculture: |  
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Loans for fruit development | Director of Agriculture. | 15.000 Acres to be covered by Orchards. |

| VII. Industrial Development: |  
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Establishment of new Industries | Director of Industries and Commerce. | 107.12 Industries to be set up: |
| (a) Castor seeds mill | No. | 1 |
| (b) Lithophone | No. | 1 |
| (c) Cotton seed processing | No. | 1 |
| (d) Wool processing | No. | 1 |
| (e) Eri Silk Manufacture | No. | 1 |

| VIII. Development of Co-operatives: |  
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Loans to unlimited Liability Societies | Registrar of Co-operative Societies. | 19.980 Loans to be issued Amount in lakhs |
| (ii) Contribution to Stabilisation Fund | Do. | 1.250 Contribution to Stabilisation Fund. |
## Statement Showing the Talukwise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Head of Depart-</th>
<th>Devar-</th>
<th>Andhole</th>
<th>Manthani Gadwal</th>
<th>Vikar-</th>
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<td>konda</td>
<td>(Medak)</td>
<td>(Karimnagar)</td>
<td>abad</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(Nalgonda)</td>
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<th>6</th>
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<th>8</th>
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<tr>
<td>Minor Irrigation :</td>
<td>Commis-</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinking of Community - Commissioner of Panchayati Raj. Irrigation Wells.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation Tanks</td>
<td>Chief Engineer (M.I.)</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>23.30</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>8.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sinking of new wells.</td>
<td>Board of Revenue.</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>11.46</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Supply of pump sets</td>
<td>Director of Agriculture.</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Drilling and Blasting Units.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</table>

Soil Conservation : Do. | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 |

Afforestation : Chief Conservator of Forests | Information is not

Animal Husbandry :

1) Cattle Development : Director of Animal Husbandry

(i) Establishment of artificial insemination sub-centres. | 0.45 | 0.45 | Nil | Nil | 0.36 |

(ii) Distribution of Breeding Bulls. | Do. | 6.60 | 0.120 | 0.384 | 0.210 | 0.060 |

(iii) Cattle Breeding Centres. | Do. | Nil | Nil | 0.208 | Nil | Nil |

(iv) Cross Breeding Units. | Do. | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

2) Sheep Development :

(i) Distribution of Rams. | Do. | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.09 | Nil | Nil |

(ii) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres. | Do. | 0.60 | Nil | 0.560 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALLOTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dhrona-</th>
<th>Rayachoti</th>
<th>Dharma-</th>
<th>Kalyan-</th>
<th>Vayal-</th>
<th>Madana-</th>
<th>Podili</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remark</th>
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<tr>
<td>chalam</td>
<td>(Kurnool)</td>
<td>varam</td>
<td>durg</td>
<td>pad</td>
<td>palli</td>
<td>(Nellore)</td>
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<td>(Kur-</td>
<td>(Cuddap)</td>
<td>(Anant-</td>
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available. 85.71

8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 102.00 representing the cost of staff.

available. 34.25

0.21 Nil 0.63 Nil Nil Nil Nil 2.10

0.288 0.312 0.252 0.312 Nil Nil 0.52 3.058

Nil 0.208 Nil Nil Nil Nil 0.416

Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil 0.70 Nil 0.70

0.09 0.165 0.015 0.015 0.293 0.24 1.418

Nil 0.60 Nil Nil 0.60 Nil 3.60

1300-4
### STATEMENT SHOWING THE TALUKWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Animal Husbandry—(Cont.)

- **(c) Poultry Development:**
  1. Distribution of cocks: Director of Animal Husbandry 0.60 0.15 0.24 0.21 0.3
  2. Opening of subsidised poultry units: Do 0.060 0.030 0.060 0.066 0.0
  3. Intensive poultry development blocks: Do Nil Nil Nil 0.45 Nil
- **(d) Extension of Veterinary Aid:** Do 0.34 0.25 0.35 0.40 0.4

### V. Bee-Keeping

- Director of Agriculture 0.055 0.055 0.055 0.055 0.8

### VI. Diversification of Agriculture

- Loans for fruit development: Do 1.50 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.3

### VII. Industrial Development

- Establishment of new Industries: Director of Industries and Commerce 25.00 .. .. 1.76 ..

### VIII. Development of Co-operatives

- Registrar of Co-operative Societies
  1. Loans to unlimited liability societies.
  2. Contribution to Stabilisation Fund: Do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
</table>

*Totals for each taluk have not been given as particulars under (1) Drilling.
(4) Contribution to Stabilisation Fund are not available.*
### DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALLOTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>106.76</td>
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For Eri Silk Manufacturing Industry Location not yet decided.

not available.

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</table>

807.71* and Blasting Units, (2) Afforestation, (3) Loans to Unlimited Liability Societies, and
21st June, 1962. Oral Answers to Questions

Supplementaries continued.

Mr. B. J. D. Reddy:—Supplementaries continued.

Mr. B. J. D. Reddy:—"Pilot plans for the development of the chronic drought affected areas" as in the States of 
the States of USA, India, Indonesia, etc. areas of about 92,780 square miles in areas affected by famine, drought conditions were permanent drought affected areas and the areas were pilot project successful or unsuccessful for the development of drought affected areas. The areas affected by drought were pilot projects. These areas were

financial commitment

proposed

plan

areas

States

famine affected areas

famine affected areas

important

financial commitment

are

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Oral Answers to Questions 21st June, 1962

Can a plan be evolved to eliminate famine completely? Can a plan be evolved to take care of poor people? Select an average poverty basis and standards.

Oral Answers to Question

*§ofd)3$b^^ <^o3 5*oS^ ^^?

[Image 0x0 to 396x658]

PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS BY MEANS OF SECRET BALLOT

69—

*292 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya :—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals now with the Government to conduct panchayat elections by means of secret ballot in the State ; and

(b) if not, why ?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Image 0x0 to 396x658]

PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS BY MEANS OF SECRET BALLOT
ROAD METAL QUARRIES UNDER PANCHAYATS

(a) whether the Government propose to handover the quarries particularly road metal quarries to the panchayats; at
(b) if so, when;
(c) whether the Government received any application and memorandum from the Panchayat, Kondapalli, Vijayawada taluk, Krishna district;
(d) if so, when; and
(e) the action taken thereon?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Yes, Sir.
(d) On 23-3-1961.
(e) The matter is under examination.
Pochampad Project

71—

*3 Q.—Sarvasri P. Koteswara Rao (Pedakakani) and Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :-Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pochampad Project has been sanctioned;
(b) the estimated expenditure for the construction of the said project;
(c) the amount of expenditure incurred so far;
(d) by what time the work will be completed; and
(e) the estimated extent of land to which water will be supplied through this project after its completion?

(The Minister for Agriculture deputised the Minister for Irrigation and Power and answered the questions)

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy):—

(a) Not yet, Sir.
(b) Rs. 1,481 lakhs.
(c) Rs 59.18 lakhs, to end of 1961—62.
(d) As it is, there is a provision of only Rs. 4 crores in the Third-Plan for this project. If additional funds to the tune of ten crores required for the completion of the project, are made available there is the possibility of completing it within a period of four years from the date of sanction of the project.
(e) 3.40 lakh acres.

...
Oral Answers to Question

21st June, 1962.

236

aspect

default

50

30

59

31
SRISAILAM POWER PROJECT

72—

*4 Q.—Sarvasri P. Koteswara Rao and Vavilala Gopala-krishnayya :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been given for the Srisailam Power Project;
(b) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure therefor;
(c) the amount of expenditure incurred so far;
(d) when it will be completed; and
(e) the total production in kilo-watts of electricity after its completion?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy :—

(a) Not yet, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) An expenditure of Rs. 16,24,109 was incurred to end of March 1962, on preliminary works connected with investigations.
(d) The project is expected to be completed in six to seven years from the date of sanction.

(e) 4,65,000 Kilo-watts.

THOGARUPETA PROJECT

73—

*Sri N. Penchalaiah (Kodur):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation was laid for Thogarupeta Project in Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district; and

(b) the amount allotted for the project during 1961-62.

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A token provision of Rs. 1,000 was made in the Revised Budget Estimate for 1961-62 for the Thogurpet Project. The detailed plans and estimates are awaited from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). On their receipt they will have to be forwarded to the Central Water & Power Commission and Planning Commission for technical clearance and approval by the Planning Commission. Steps will be taken for construction of the Reservoir after the approval of the Planning Commission is obtained.
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a new tank near Varikuntla, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether the estimate has been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, when the work will be taken up?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:

(a) Yes, Sir. The proposals are still under investigation by the Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle, Guntur.

(b), (c) Do not arise in view of answer to clause (a) of the question.

Estimate cost 1,000 foundation.
The project is expected to be completed in six to seven years from the date of sanction.

4,65,000 Kilo-watts.

**THOGARUPETA PROJECT**

*73 Q.—Sri N. Penchalaiah (Kodur):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation was laid for Thogarupeta Project in Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district; and

(b) the amount allotted for the project during 1961-62.

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A token provision of Rs. 1,000 was made in the Revised Budget Estimate for 1961-62 for the Thogurpet Project. The detailed plans and estimates are awaited from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). On their receipt they will have to be forwarded to the Central Water & Power Commission and Planning Commission for technical clearance and approval by the Planning Commission. Steps will be taken for construction of the Reservoir after the approval of the Planning Commission is obtained.
NEW TANK AT VARIKUNTLA

74—

*125 Q.—Sri P. Narayana Reddy (Vadamanalpet) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a new tank near Varikuntla, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether the estimate has been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, when the work will be taken up?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy :—

(a) Yes, Sir. The proposals are still under investigation by the Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle, Guntur.

(b), (c) Do not arise in view of answer to clause (a) of the question.

Is 5. Estimate cost Rs. ? Estimate cost Rs?

Estimate cost Rs. Superintending Engineer
NEW TANK AT KAMMAVARIPALLI

75—

*126 Q.—Sri P. Narayana Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimate for the construction of a new tank near Kammavaripalli, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district was sanctioned, and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MUNERU NEW CHANNEL

76—

*214 Q.—Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu—[Put by Sri V. Visweswara Rao]—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when was the branch canal for Muneru new channel between Ms. 2/4 and 2/5 at Rudravaram in Nandigama taluk, Krishna district sanctioned; and

(b) what was the action taken in the matter?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The detailed plans and estimates are under preparation and the work will be taken up after collecting the contribution amount as promised by the ryots.
LOCUST CONTROL

77—

*110 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu [Put by Sri C. D. Naidu]
Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that locust control experts of India and Pakistan who met at New Delhi during the second week of March expressed that the locust situation in the Indo-Pak. region would continue to be serious this year also; and

(b) if so, the protective measures taken by this Government in this regard?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The control measures against locust consist of (i) having an efficient organisation for supply of technical assistance, insecticides, control equipment etc.; (ii) Close liaison between the concerned departments like Agriculture, Revenue, Police, etc.; (iii) to build up adequate stocks of B.H.C. 10% dust and (iv) provision of adequate transport. Besides this, wide publicity should be given with regard to the nature of damage likely to be caused by the locust, the steps that should be taken in respect of the protected crops.
21st June, 1962.

Oral Answers to Questions

159 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: [Put by Sri C.D. Naidu]:—
Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) the number of seed stores constructed in the State;
(b) whether they are being used to store the seeds; and
(c) the quantity of seeds stored in the above stores during 1961-62?

Sri A. Balasami Reddy:—
(a) 402 Seed Stores have been constructed in the State;
(b) The answer is in the affirmative.
(c) The quantity of seeds stored in the above stores during 1961-62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric Tons</th>
<th>Kg</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>5,813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millets</td>
<td>347</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Seeds</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
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Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the control of pests and diseases of crops in the year 1961-62; and

(b) the amount spent and lapsed respectively?

CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES

*367 Q.—Sri V. Visweswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the control of pests and diseases of crops in the year 1961-62; and

(b) the amount spent and lapsed respectively?
244 21st June, 1962. Oral Answers to Question

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Rs. 15·01 lakhs.

(b) The amount spent was Rs. 14·00 lakhs and the amount lapsed was Rs. 1·01 lakhs.

**Compensation to Mica Workers in Nellore District**

80—

*24 Q.*—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the representation dated 12th August 1961 from S. Vemayya, M.L.A., regarding the non-payment of compensation to the mica workers in Nellore district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The hon. Member has already been informed of the action taken in the matter in Government letters Nos. 2322-Labour III/61-1 dated 26-8-1961 and dated 13-12-1961. According to the latest information, necessary arrangements have been made for payment of the compensation in respect of all the cases, excepting one case, relating to Ranga Reddi and Kishanlal of the Mica Factory of Dasaratha Rama Reddy in Nellore District.

Mr. Speaker:—The question hour is over.

LOAN TO THE FISHERMEN IN SRIKAKULAM AND VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICTS

66—

*241 Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya (Kothur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

the amounts of loan and subsidy given by the Government to the fishermen in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts during 1961-62 for the purchase of catamarans?

A :

Loan .. Rs. 18,000
Subsidy .. Rs. 6,000

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE : COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF TACCAVI LOANS

Mr. Speaker:—Now we will consider the adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. T. Nagi Reddy and Mr. P. Sundarayya and a similar one by Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy.
Adjourment Motion: 
re: Collection of Arrears of Taccavi Loans.

21st June, 1962

re: Collection of Arrears of Taccavi Loans.
Adjournment Motion: 21st June, 1962.

re: Collection of Arrears of Taccavi Loans.

The honorable Speaker laid on the Table the following Report:-

Mr. Speaker, in moving the resolution, I wish to state that the matter of collection of arrears of Taccavi Loans is of great importance. It is a matter that requires immediate attention.

The need for action on this matter is pressing. The arrears of Taccavi Loans have accumulated over a period of years, and the situation is becoming critical. The government has been aware of this problem for some time, and various measures have been taken to address it.

However, the problem persists, and further action is necessary. The government has proposed the collection of arrears through the following methods:

1. Local fund
2. Cess
3. Telegrams

The government has also taken steps to improve the ways and means position to facilitate the collection of arrears. A comprehensive statement on the collection of arrears will be presented to the House at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the government to take urgent action on this matter. The welfare of the people is at stake, and we cannot afford to delay any further.
Adjournment Motion:
re: Collection of Arrears of Taccavi Loans.

21st June, 1962.

The Hon'ble Member raised the following Question:

There being an arrears of Taccavi Loans, it is essential to collect the arrears, disbursements, and disbursements. The Hon'ble Member's complaint is that coercion is used.

Trunk telephone
Coercive methods
R.D.O

Complaints

Collections

Figures

Tactful
Adjournment Motion: 21st June, 1962.

re: Collection of Arrears of Taccavi Loans.

... collect old arrears figures & how many estimates are there now?... 10, 20... figures & figures... War time... estimate... accounts... War time... collect... figures... War time... estimates... write off... 14... overdraft... estimate... write off... Plan provisions... write off...... amount write off... figures... arrears... estimate... write off... consecutive... 1367... write off... figure... Write off... Write off... Insinuation... I would request the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition to show a little consideration for us.
Adjournment Motion
re: Collection of Arrears of Taccavi Loans.


Mr. Speaker:—The adjournment motion of which notice has been given by Mr. P. Sundarayya and others reads as follows:

"This House stands to discuss the following urgent matter of public importance, viz:"

"Grave and explosive situation that is being created by forceable and untimely collection of land revenue, cesses,
taccavi loans, etc., of the past three years in these lean months in Telangana and in famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema and thus causing great hardships and dislocating the sowing operations in these areas.

After hearing the Hon'ble Member Mr. Nagi Reddy who has given notice of this motion and also Mr. Narayana Reddy who has given notice of a similar motion and the statement of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, I consider that it is not desirable to allow this motion for these reasons: It is true, as pointed out by some of the Hon'ble Members, that in some cases, the revenue officials in the lower rung who have been entrusted with the task of collection of arrears might have over-stepped their limits and abused their powers. It is also true that at times these officials do not comply with the rules of procedure for the collection of arrears. But whatever havoc has been done has already been done and it is not possible to undo what has been done. Now, since this drive itself is coming to an end towards the end of this month and in view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue that as far as possible, no coercive steps should be resorted to, I do not consider it is desirable to allow this motion. I am disallowing it.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962

Mr. Speaker:—Now we will take up consideration of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962. I would like to hear Mr. P. Sundarayya about the points raised.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The motion is "That the Bill be taken for consideration" and that motion will be put to vote. Before that, the clauses should be taken one by one. If the Speaker has got right to permit "Notwithstanding anything said above the Speaker has got right to permit" the substantive House has got right to permit introductory stage. If the Substantive House permits the Speaker has got right to permit introductory stage. The Speaker has got right to permit introductory stage. If the Substantive House permits the Speaker has got right to permit constitutional discretion. If the Speaker has got right to permit constitutional discretion. The Speaker has got right to permit constitutional discretion.
favour of individual members in favour of the amendment or not? Does the Speaker wish to record the amendments moved at this stage?

It is a fact that aspersions are spreading abroad. The members, especially those who are defending the amendments, should be careful.

Second reading should be allowed at this stage. Public opinion should be allowed a further discussion.

Select Committee is also stated in the motion. The Speaker (after Second reading)

Rule 103-C (2), regarding First Reading says:

"On the first reading of a Bill the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed; the detailed provisions shall not be discussed nor shall any amendment to the Bill be moved at this stage."

Rule 104 (a) and (b) reads as follows:

(a) that it be read a second time either at once or on some future day to be then stated; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members of the Assembly and with instructions to report before such date as may be specified in the motion; or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, within such period as may be specified in the motion.
Mr. Speaker: Rule 104 reads:

"After a Bill has been read for the first time the Member-in-charge may make one of the following motions in regard to the Bill, namely:

(a) that it be read a second time either at once or on some future day to be then stated; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members of the Assembly and with instructions to report before such date as may be specified in the Motion; or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, within such period as may be specified in the motion.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—If you give a liberal interpretation to Rule 106, then by way of amendment you can move that the bill be circulated either for eliciting public opinion or be referred to a Select Committee under Rule 104. That applies only to the Member-in-charge.

Mr. Speaker:—Lok Sabha rules are clear that any Member can move that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee or for eliciting public opinion.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—"No motion that a bill be read or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in-charge of the Bill and no motion that a bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member-in-charge."

"Provided that where a member-in-charge of the Bill is unable to be present in the Assembly, any other member may, if authorised in writing by such member, be permitted by the Assembly to carry the bill through its further stages."
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area)
District Municipalities (Second
Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Mr. Speaker:—It is only by way of amendment that you can move under rule 106.

Mr. Speaker:—I have no dispute with regard to that. I would like to hear everybody in detail before I come to a decision. Have you got anything more to say Mr. Nagi Reddy?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—When an amendment is moved, it naturally means that the member who moves the amendment should be able to explain why he is moving the amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—That is of a general nature.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The general nature comes in this process that the amendment itself is of a general nature.

Mr. Speaker:—Whoever that moves the amendment may speak on that but not everybody.
Mr. Speaker:—I am sorry you have not understood me. I think I have not made myself clear. I do not dispute for a moment the inherent right of every member to express his views on any matter which comes up for consideration before this House. Every member has got the inherent right to express whatever he feels about any matter which comes up before this House. I do not deny that right. But what I say and what I mean is that when an amendment by way of a motion is made, it is left to the discretion of the Speaker to allow only the mover of the amendment to speak and not all. That is what I am saying. If every member wants to speak, the Speaker will exercise his discretion and say ‘enough of discussion over this’. Everybody would like to speak. All these are subject to certain restrictions framed under the rules. The right of every member to express his views is subject to certain restrictions framed under the rules for the conduct of the business of this House.

It is not only that a member who moved the amendment has got a right to speak. The amendment and the clause are both being discussed. Either in support of the amendment or in support of the clause, members have got the inherent right to speak. Even when there is no amendment, members may stand up and say “we want to oppose the whole clause”.
reasonable discussion allows reasonable discussion, you cannot stop it. You cannot stop it.

No formal question is now put that the Bill be read a second time on a future date. The Bill originated in the Commons. When a Bill originating in the Commons has been presented with or without an order of the House or on the Speaker’s request, the member names the day for the second reading.

Mr. Speaker:—That is what is happening in Lok Sabha.

"The stage of the second reading is primarily concerned with the principle of a measure. Hence matters of detail i.e., committee points as they are called ought not to be discussed at the second reading. On the other hand, at this stage, debate is not strictly limited to the contents of a bill but other methods of attaining its proposed object may be considered and even the inclusion of cognate objects recommended."

"The member who is incharge of the Bill or any other member acting on his behalf moves that the Bill be now read a second time and takes this opportunity of explaining its objects."

Mr. Speaker:—That is what is happening in Lok Sabha.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

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The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

“Motion for second reading: After a Bill has been read for the first time, the member-in-charge may make one of the following motions in regard to the Bill.”

“Debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be read a second time shall be confined to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee and the matter referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.”
Mr. Speaker:—I am asking you to go through the rules and tell me whether there is scope for discussion at the select committee stage. I have gone through the rules. The same procedure that is adopted in the second reading stage, when the Bill is not referred to a select committee or public opinion, the same applies to second reading stage when the bill is referred to a select committee.

Mr. Speaker:—Rules do not provide.
Mr. Speaker:—It is limited in scope.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—But, what is the difference? How are you going to make a differentiation between Rule 103-C and Rule 128? Rule 128 says that ‘the debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be read a second time shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Select Committee and the matter referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill’... So, this does not mean general discussion. Then, what is general discussion? Rule 103-C (2) says that ‘on the first reading of a Bill the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed; the detailed provisions shall not be discussed nor shall any amendment to the Bill be moved at this stage’. Now, I will put these same words in Rule 128: ‘On the first reading of the Bill the general provisions may be discussed and the matter referred to in that Bill or any other alternative suggestion’. The Bill is based on one principle, but I can suggest an alternative principle. One cannot make any distinction. I say that ‘this Bill is based on this principle and this is the alternative suggestion I make’. (The Law Minister was seen nodding his head). There is no use of our breaking heads. I know the Law Minister will not agree with me and I will not agree with the Law Minister........... It may not be an actual amendment, but a principle involved at the Select Committee stage. Whether the Government accepts it as a principle or not, I am least bothered. As long as you allow me to make an alternative suggestion to every clause, it is as good as discussing of the principles. We have been doing it. Actually it means that it shall be confined to the principle of the Bill or any other alternative suggestion consistent with the principle of the Bill...........Nothing stops me. Under the rules I am permitted to make alternative suggestions consistent with the principle; consistent with the principle of the Bill, I can make hundreds and thousands of suggestions; only in the case of money bills like Land Tax, I cannot move an amendment and I can understand it. When the House is discussing Land Tax, I do not think that any Member will start discussion on Sales Tax. Rule 128 is not going to restrict any Member from referring to the principle or making alternative suggestions. It has been there in the Parliament and it has been here for so many years. I do not see any reason why all this discussion comes up now. So, it is very difficult to stop that kind of general discussion. After all, what is the
principle of a Bill? Yesterday, on the discussion on this Bill, as far as the principle is concerned, we are all agreed. But, is it the principle we discussed? The point is whether it is democratic to extend the period from 3 to 5 years and the discussion centered round the way in which the Government is conducting the municipalities. Every Member has said 'I do not want the term of the municipality to be extended to five years'; it is not the principle of the Bill; What is the reply of the Government? The Government said that the municipalities to which the Members referred, are functioning perfectly as model municipalities. Is it the principle that we have discussed? It is a general debate; only concrete instances have been shown to strengthen the argument that this period should not be extended. This is a general debate. Therefore, I do not see how the general debate is different from the discussion of the principles. Anyhow, it is for you, Sir, to decide.
21st June, 1962.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Whether it is before the Select Committee stage or after the Select Committee stage, there is a second reading. So, we have to discuss and we are entitled to discuss the details only at the second reading stage.

"They have tried to salvage a bad case. But they have not been successful in salvaging it".

There is a world of difference between them. There are principles and alternate principle. Second Reading, first reading. First reading unlimited, public opinion unlimited, stage unlimited—unlimited. So scope unlimited. Stage unlimited, public opinion unlimited. First reading unlimited, public opinion unlimited, stage unlimited—unlimited.
But, under Rule 128 the principle underlying the Bill cannot be departed from and it cannot be questioned. Only taking for granted that the principle has been accepted that alternative suggestions could be made. There is qualitative difference between general discussion as envisaged at the first stage and another discussion that may ensue at the subsequent stages and because the latter discussions would be specific, they would be confined to the motion or the amendment as the case may be. So, Sir, I beg to submit that there is very clear provision in our own rules, that every stage is different from the other stage and the discussion also that has to be allowed at each stage has its own peculiarities which should not be confused with any other stage.

Supposing we are discussing clause by clause and there is no amendment for any particular clause, does it mean that we just skip over that clause and go to the next clause, and that we do not allow discussion on that clause even though there is no particular amendment to that particular clause? I think that in such cases also discussion is allowed. To my knowledge, even in Lok Sabha, discussion on such clauses is allowed even when there is no amendment because there may be certain members who have not given an amendment but who would like to oppose it or give alternative suggestions to that clause; the clause is under consideration by the House so long as that clause has not been passed and every clause has to be passed if it is to become law and so it must also be put to the vote of the House. At least it must be discussed; it is the practice in the Lok Sabha.

_Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao_:—We are speaking on the motion and not on the amendment.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy :—It makes no difference. After all, a motion is one that gives amendment to a clause. When there is provision in the Rules for a second reading, automatically it means that second reading has to be crossed only after discussion.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao :—That is the crucial point that we have been discussing.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the hon. Minister read Rule 106 together with Rule 128.

Mr. Speaker :—Let the Minister finish; let him have his full say.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)
District Municipalities (Second
Amendment) Bill, 1962.

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The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)
District Municipalities (Second
Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Mr. Speaker, Sir:

I beg to move:

That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Second Amendment Bill, 1962, be passed.

This Bill is designed to meet certain urgent requirements which have been pointed out during the discussions on the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Bill, 1962. The various clauses of the Bill are intended to provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the existing Municipalities Act, 1957, to ensure the smooth working of the municipalities in the Andhra area. The Bill also seeks to make certain additional provisions that are necessary for the efficient functioning of the municipalities.

The provisions of the Bill are as follows:

1. Amendments to Section 12 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

2. Amendments to Section 15 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

3. Amendments to Section 20 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

4. Amendments to Section 21 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

5. Amendments to Section 22 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

6. Amendments to Section 23 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

7. Amendments to Section 24 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

8. Amendments to Section 25 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

9. Amendments to Section 26 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

10. Amendments to Section 27 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

11. Amendments to Section 28 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

12. Amendments to Section 29 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

13. Amendments to Section 30 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

14. Amendments to Section 31 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

15. Amendments to Section 32 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

16. Amendments to Section 33 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

17. Amendments to Section 34 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

18. Amendments to Section 35 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

19. Amendments to Section 36 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

20. Amendments to Section 37 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

21. Amendments to Section 38 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

22. Amendments to Section 39 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

23. Amendments to Section 40 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

24. Amendments to Section 41 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

25. Amendments to Section 42 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

26. Amendments to Section 43 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

27. Amendments to Section 44 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

28. Amendments to Section 45 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

29. Amendments to Section 46 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

30. Amendments to Section 47 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

31. Amendments to Section 48 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

32. Amendments to Section 49 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

33. Amendments to Section 50 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

34. Amendments to Section 51 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

35. Amendments to Section 52 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

36. Amendments to Section 53 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

37. Amendments to Section 54 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

38. Amendments to Section 55 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

39. Amendments to Section 56 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

40. Amendments to Section 57 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

41. Amendments to Section 58 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

42. Amendments to Section 59 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

43. Amendments to Section 60 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

44. Amendments to Section 61 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

45. Amendments to Section 62 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

46. Amendments to Section 63 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

47. Amendments to Section 64 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

48. Amendments to Section 65 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

49. Amendments to Section 66 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

50. Amendments to Section 67 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

51. Amendments to Section 68 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

52. Amendments to Section 69 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,

53. Amendments to Section 70 of the Municipalities Act, 1957,
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be read a second time shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Select Committee and the matter referred to in that report or any alternative suggestion consistent with the principle of the Bill.
Mr. Speaker:—The whole question arose yesterday. I felt some doubt when Hon. Sri Sundarayya was speaking at the second reading stage. He went on speaking on some general aspects of the Bill, with regard to administration also and with regard to some points raised by the Hon. Minister for Municipal Administration in the course of his reply. I wanted to have the matter clarified. Since the rules as they stand at present are not very clear about the position, I have gone through the procedure which is laid down in the Lok Sabha Rules and also in the May's Parliamentary Practice. I have also gone through the 'Parliamentary Topics' published by the Bombay Legislature Secretariat. We are now guided only by the Rules as they are in force at present. This kind of general discussion in the stage of first reading is not only peculiar to Andhra Pradesh as was pointed by my Hon. friend, Sri Tenneti Viswanatham, that seems to be the procedure in Maharashtra State Legislature. I do not know the procedure that is followed in other State Legislatures.

At the first reading stage in Maharashtra and the consideration stage in the Lok Sabha (i.e. second reading) the general principles of the Bill and its provisions can generally be discussed and debated. After this, the Bill can go to a Select Committee or to a Joint Select Committee, or can be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Then follows the detailed consideration of the clauses, or what is called clause-by-clause reading either straightaway or after report from the committee, when amendments can be tabled and moved. Both in the House of Commons and Lok Sabha and also in all the State Legislatures, there are what are called three stages—three readings. But, so far as our State Assembly is concerned, the third reading is only a formal one. Absolutely there is no scope for discussion at all. But in Maharashtra there is scope for general discussion in the third reading stage also, though the scope of the discussion is very much limited. Debate on third reading of a Bill is confined to arguments either in support of the Bill or its rejection. Debate is allowed and confined to third reading only. But unfortunately, in our rules debate is not allowed at all.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, as I hear, there has been a third reading and a debate was allowed in the last stage of the Bill before it was passed, even in this Assembly. I do not know
whether the rules allow it or not. But, as Hon. members say, there is a tradition of allowing a debate even in the third reading.

Mr. Speaker:—I might request the Hon. Members to make note of one thing. If the Speaker is very indulgent and liberal and allows the Members some times to speak, let not every thing be made a convention. I mean, for a practice to gain the force of convention it should be followed for some time—for six months or one year or for some years. But simply because today if I allow Hon. Sri Sundarayya to speak at the second reading stage, it does not make a convention.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—My submission is that this tradition was for seven years. It was not for six months or one year as you kindly put it, Sir. Therefore, the convention has become much more firm about third reading also.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever that may be, although in the House of Commons in England discussion is allowed at every stage and in the Lok Sabha fairly lengthy discussion is allowed during the second reading stage, first reading is purely a formality. Both in the House of Commons and in the Lok Sabha, that is purely of formal matter.

I feel that there should be only one full-dressed debate—let it be either in the first reading stage or second reading stage. In that debate every member has got full scope to submit whatever he wants to. It may be in the first stage or in the second stage or in the third stage. But, according to the existing rules, that debate will be only in the first stage—till the rules are amended. Of course, this matter will be placed before the Rules Committee. They are at liberty to make whatever amendments they want. But, till then, it is better we have a full-dressed debate in the first stage. So far as second reading stage is concerned, Members are at liberty to send their amendments. And, on the amendments, not only the mover of the amendment, but even other members who are permitted by the Speaker may also speak. When clause-by-clause consideration is taken up, every Member, of course, has got a right to express whatever he feels. The scope of the discussion will be very much limited. So, this shall be the procedure which will hereafter be adopted.

During third reading stage, as it is, it is better, I think, we try to be brief and not allow lengthy discussion. Because hon
Sri Sundarayya says that there has been a convention which has been followed for seven years, I do not like to violate that convention if it has been there for a good seven years.

I would request the hon. Members to follow this procedure hereafter till the rules are amended; and they will certainly be amended in due course when it is found necessary.

_Sri P. Sundarayya_:—So, where do I stand, Sir? I was in the midst of my speech yesterday.

_Mr. Speaker_:—You may wind up your speech now.

_Sri P. Sundarayya_:—I have given two amendments and I want your special permission to move them because here the procedure is different from that in the Parliament. In Parliament as long as the Bill continues, for any clause that may be taken the next day, amendments can be sent. Here our rule says that amendments can be moved only till the motion for the second reading is moved. Since the motion for second reading was moved yesterday, strictly according to rules my amendments cannot come and perhaps that was the reason why my amendments have not even been circulated. Some of my friends are saying that they are circulated. I do not know, Sir. Anyway, in my corner I did not get those amendments. In any case, Sir, before I move the amendments, I want your permission.

_Mr. Speaker_:—My own opinion is that if there is any one member in this House who does not resort to dilatory tactics it is Mr. Sundarayya. Of course, if he wants to express any view he is at liberty to do so. I am sure he realises his responsibility and simply because he wants to speak or if he wants to give notice of amendments, I do not think it is necessary. I am prepared to allow him to speak provided he has got important suggestions to make. I am not allowing any amendments at this stage. But if any member wants to speak on any clause I am prepared to allow him.

_Mr. Speaker_:—Only notice of the amendments is given. They have not yet been admitted.
Sri Sundarayya can take about 5 minutes and close. Then we can proceed.

_Sri P. Sundarayya_:—Then I do not want to proceed on that basis.

_Mr. Speaker_:—I do not want that you should leave your speech incomplete in the middle. Because I interrupted you in the middle—I did not know what you had in your mind—it is only for that reason I wanted you to finish.

It may be dilatory; it may be only an occasion to start the discussion again so that we may reply to the Minister also.

_Since your ruling is there—you may permit me as a special case to finish my speech—I do not want, Sir, to speak and proceed further with my speech. You may please take it_
clause by clause and in that connection our amendments may come. Whatever I have got to say I will say then, and during the third reading stage.

_Mr. Speaker_ :—Yesterday, the Hon. Minister moved that the Bill be read a second time. Now that question has to be put to vote. According to rules, after the motion to read the Bill a second time is carried, clauses will be taken up. I suppose you are demanding a division.

_Sri Tenenti Viswanatham_ :—There is no purpose in calling for a division unless the names are noted.

_Mr. Speaker_ :—The sitting arrangements are not yet over.

_Sri Tenenti Viswanatham_ :—That does not matter; but that is why we stood wherever we sat.

_Mr. Speaker_ :—We will have it done from tomorrow.

_The question is_ :—“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a second time”.

The motion was declared adopted. A poll was demanded. The House divided thus: Ayes 87; Noes 69.

The motion was adopted.

**Clause 2**

* _Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya_ :—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (i) of clause 2 for the words ‘five years’ substitute the words ‘four years’.”

_Mr. Speaker_ :—Amendment moved.
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

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The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

21st June, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Objections to the Bill will be entertained in the Assembly till 5 o'clock on the 5th day from the date on which the Bill is introduced. Objections may be filed with the Speaker, and cause to be placed on the Notice Paper on the 6th day of the Bill's introduction. If the Bill is not disposed of within 6 months from the date of its introduction, it will lapse. If the Bill is passed by the Assembly, it will be presented to the Governor and, if assented to, shall become an Act.

The Bill provides for the creation of District Municipalities in the Andhra area of the state. The Bill also provides for the amendment of the Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities Act, 1962, to enable the creation of District Municipalities. The Bill further provides for the election of members to the District Municipalities and for the regulation of their proceedings.

The Bill is intended to provide for the better administration of the Andhra area of the state and to provide for the representation of the people in the local self-government institutions.

The Bill is a significant step towards the development of the Andhra area of the state and towards the realization of the goal of providing good governance and social, economic, and cultural development in the area.
Government Bill

21st June, 1962.

(Sri K. Punnayya in the Chair)

Stated that during the course of the discussion on the transfer...
21st June, 1962.

Government Bill

Integrated Bill maintains the term of office of the present council is five years and life 3 years and 5 years respectively. The term of the integrated Bill is the term of the present council or the term extend as defined in section 19 of the Act. Term extend means the term extend as defined in the Act. ‘Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Act’.

Integrated Municipal Act
Government Bill

21st June, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

limited authority

checks and counter-balances

on rush

office hours 11 to 5-0

extreme case

property

building
care

conflicts

internal fear

Internal conflict

resolve

Internal conflict

extension

Life

amend

Democratic Act

property

building
care

conflicts

internal fear

Independent authority

Internal conflict

extension

Life

amend

Democratic Act
Government Bill

21st June, 1962

* 2?8 21st June, 1962 Government Bill

...banks...over-flow

epidemic

valuation officers...scientific basis

average...75%

revising officer...High Court

...appeal powers...consider...
Government Bill

21st June, 1962.

...
Government Bill

21st June, 1962.

writ allow
Transferred. Transferred to the judge of the High Court of Andhra. The judge of the High Court of Andhra issued writ No. 3.3.4, directing the Andhra Pradesh Government to

transfer

funds, services and regard for services in connection with the Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Promotion

Promotion of officers in connection with the Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.
Government Bill


21st June, 1962.

...
Government Bill


The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Act seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities Act, 1958, in the following manner:

1. To bifurcate the wards based on the census of 1961.
2. To provide for special officers for wards.
3. To provide for the amendment of the rules of the Act.

The proposed amendments aim to improve the administration of the district municipalities by ensuring that the wards are properly represented in the municipal councils.
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

21st June, 1962.

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[Text]

Mr. Speaker:—I suppose the leave of the House is given.

1300—11
Mr. Speaker:—I presume the leave of the House has been given to Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya for withdrawing his amendment.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—He has already withdrawn.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—What has happened to it? I am objecting to the withdrawal of his amendment. The House must give permission.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I am not pressing my amendment. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—I suppose the leave of the House is given to the withdrawal.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—It is for the House to give permission to Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That leave be granted to Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya to withdraw his amendment”.

The motion was declared adopted.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—Sir, I press for a division.

(The Speaker called the Members in favour of the motion to stand. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya was not seen standing.)

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it proper that the Member who has asked permission of the House to withdraw the amendment is not partaking in the voting?

Sri P. Sundarayya:—A Member cannot be compelled.
Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy:—I know, I cannot compel. I wanted to know whether it is normal democratic practice that the member who wanted the withdrawal should now not partake in the voting.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Is canvassing and counter-canvassing allowed, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—There is no canvassing.


The motion was adopted and leave granted for withdrawing the amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was declared adopted.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand a poll.

The House divided. Ayes 79; Noes 54; Neutral 1.

The motion was adopted.

 Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"For sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 substitute the following:

'It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1964".

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

286 21st June, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

[Content of the bill discussing matters such as delimitation, consultation, and other provisions related to district municipalities in Andhra Pradesh, with details about the process, effects, and amendments included.]

Consultation...

(Consultation was a key aspect of the bill, involving discussions and meetings to finalize the delimitation process.)

Overlapping areas...

21st June, 1962.

...
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

21st June, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.


(4) 1964 (Andhra Pradesh) Government Bill:

(5) Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Andhra Pradesh, the legislative body of India, has passed a bill titled "The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962." This bill is dated 21st June, 1962.

The bill is an amendment to the existing law. It supersedes the previous amendment of 1964 and includes the following provisions:

1. The bill amends Section 36 of the Act of 1964, which deals with the minimum qualifications for being a councillor.
2. It also amends Section 55 of the Act of 1964, which deals with drainage schemes.
3. The bill provides for the establishment of a drainage scheme in the Municipality of Traveller's Bungalow.

The bill aims to improve the governance and infrastructure in the Andhra Area by amending the existing laws.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

21st June, 1962.

Rules & Acts & (lawful procedure and provisions) are enacted for the benefit of the public. As lawful procedure and provisions are enacted for the benefit of the public, the question is:-

"For sub-clause (2) of Clause 1. substitute the following.:-

'It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1964".
The amendment was declared lost.

*Sri T. Nagi Reddy*:—I demand a division, Sir.


The amendment was negatived.

*Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy*:—I am very glad, Sir. I congratulate him. I am very happy.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was declared adopted.

The Opposition Members pressed for a division.

1300—12
The House divided. Ayes 82; Noes 55.

The motion was adopted. Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Preamble

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Preamble do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Preamble was added to the Bill.

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a third time."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Section 15: — Exception, general rule वर्धान?

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We would have manipulated to win the elections.

Elections would have manipulated to win the elections. Opposition party would have manipulated to win the elections.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

21st June, 1962.

The Aadhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Continuity of population roughly—equal in the districts, census shows. The principles to represent the people. He could certainly make a representation if there was a grave irregularity.

Can I take it, Sir, that the delimitation will be published and time will be given for the members of the Opposition and the people to represent their case before it is finalised?

I do not know, Sir. I am not thorough with the Act. I never interfered with the municipal elections nor was I a candidate in any of those elections. Whatever the Act says will be followed.

No Act prevents the Government to publish the preliminary delimitation and ask the objections of the people and as far as the Act is concerned, when the Municipality is there, it must necessarily be done. So what is the objection for the Government to give an assurance that as soon as the provisional delimitation is over, they will call for objections?

Assurances that is no more a Government. Impossible.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Can I take it, Sir, that the delimitation will be published and time will be given for the members of the Opposition and the people to represent their case before it is finalised?

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy:—I do not know, Sir. I am not thorough with the Act. I never interfered with the municipal elections nor was I a candidate in any of those elections. Whatever the Act says will be followed.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—No Act prevents the Government to publish the preliminary delimitation and ask the objections of the people and as far as the Act is concerned, when the Municipality is there, it must necessarily be done. So what is the objection for the Government to give an assurance that as soon as the provisional delimitation is over, they will call for objections?
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a third time."

The motion was declared adopted.

The Opposition pressed for a division.

The House divided. Ayes: 83; Noes: 64; Neutrals 2.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—Yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee, we thought that we might not have enough work for today; that was the reason why notice of the next meeting was given for tomorrow. I am glad that the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and Sri Tenneti Viswanatham have provided enough work for today.

The House now stands adjourned till 9-45 a.m. tomorrow, the 22nd June, 1962.

The House then adjourned till Forty-five Minutes Past eight of the clock on Friday, the 22nd June, 1962.

1-15 p.m.