# ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## DEBATES

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### Official Report

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Relief in Yelamanchili Taluk affected by Drought and Floods

261—

*855 (4093) Q.—Sri V. Sanyasi Naidu (Elamanchili):— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relief has been given by the Government to the ryots who are subjected to severe loss due to the drought and floods during 1963 in Yellamanchili taluk, Visakhapatnam district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy):—(a) Yes, in 41 villages.

(b) Remission of land Revenue on the lands damaged by floods has been granted at the following scale:

(a) Full remission of wet assessment and water rate where the outturn of crop is 4 annas and less.
(b) Half remission of wet assessment and water rate where the outturn of crop is above 4 annas but 6 annas and less.

In addition, relief has been granted as follows:

(i) Free distribution of fodder to the needy ryots at an expenditure of Rs. 500.

(ii) Cash grant at Rs. 30 to each of the victims whose houses were damaged.

(iii) Free distribution of 382 sarees to the women displaced in floods.
R. R. Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capital outlay on the improvements made to the Kurnool–Cuddapah Canal;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

@Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are included in the proceedings under "Written Answers to Questions"
The Minister for Public Works (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy):—(a) The total cost of the Scheme Remodelling and improvements to K. C. Canal to carry 3000 cusecs from Mile 0/0 to 74/58 and special repairs and improvements to K. C. Canal below M. 74/58 and laying out distribution system to serve an ayacut of 2,78,000 acres is Rs. 6,95,77,000 for works and Rs. 7,57,23,520 inclusive of direct and indirect charges.

(b) The work is practically completed except few items of creating balance irrigation potential to an extent of about 6000 acres.

(c) Under Sec. 3 of the A. P. Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution Act, 1955, the completion of work in regard to the improvements to the K. C. Canal will have to be notified. Betterment contribution will be leviable after three years of the completion of the work.

Practically

With regard to development of ayacut and other things, that will be completed this year.

Widening and deepening 78
Below 55; the distribution system was improved.

Original capital outlay provide 10%? And what was the expenditure?

Estimated expenditure 10%, revised expenditure 10%?
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Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water was leaking before the weir of Kavivalasa project in Salur Taluk, Srikakulam District and it has become difficult to supply water to the canals;

(b) what is the reason for the leakage; and

(c) what is the action taken to rectify the defect?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) & (b) There was no leakage through the anicut. However, due to the damage that was caused to the concrete apron on account,
of floods in October, 1962 slight seepage was observed at two places. The difficulty in the supply of water was due to the complete failure of rain during 1963. When the conditions of water supply improved in September & October, 1963, water was supplied to full requirements.

(c) The defects were rectified before April, 1963.

Arbitration of the River Water Dispute

265—

*225 (3892) Q.—Sri G. C. Kondiah (Nellore), Sri V Srikrishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the press report that appeared in Andhra Pradesh dated 1—1—1964 that the Union Minister for Home Sri Nanda has taken up the arbitration of the river water dispute;

(b) if so, the nature of the pending dispute;

(c) the nature of the functions of the arbitrator; and

(d) the decision of the State Government in this regard?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government are not aware of the basis of the above Press Report. In view of this Clauses (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.
273 13th July, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri M. Thirukurti:—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) number of houses constructed in the State for Police during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) number of houses proposed to be constructed in the State during 1964-65 for Police Constables?

The Minister for Home (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan):—(a) 317 quarters in 1962-'63, and 312 quarters in 1963-'64.

(b) 663 houses and 2 barracks for 100 Police Constables.

Sri S. Vemayya:—Sir, may I know the time by which the provision of houses to the constables will be achieved?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan:—Whatever amount was received from the Government of India, it is spent and as and when the Government of India provides other amounts as loan we will take it up, Sir.

Sri S. Vemayya:—In pursuance of answer to (a) given above, may I know the location of houses or the names of the Districts in which the houses have been constructed?
Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan:—15 constables houses at East Godavari and 15 houses at Warangal etc. Altogether 257 houses. At Yousufguda, 76 for head constables. 230 for police constables and 11 for officers.

Sri S. Vemayya:—From the answer given by the hon. Minister, it is apparent that in only two places, Yousufguda and East Godavari, houses are constructed. Does not the Government think that it is a very slow progress?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan:—After the amount is received from the Government of India, the places will be decided according to the necessity most urgently.

Development of Rajendranagar

267—

*601 (4325) Q.—Sri P. Rajgopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the township of Rajendranagar is going to be developed during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1964-65.

(I) 2. సభలమనంపు ఉపయోగం: లండన్ అక్విషన్ కారణం లేదు ఏమింటాం సంఖ్య పంచాయతి రేఖలో?

(II) 2. విప్పు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితి: లండన్ అక్విషన్; విప్పు సంపాదన— ఐరో సంపాదన జ్ఞానం

(III) 2. సభలమనంపు ఉపయోగం: లండన్ అక్విషన్ జీవితానికి అవసరము.
275 13th July, 1964  Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Speaker:—Progress.

The Wholesale Central Consumer Co-operative Store,
Warangal

268—

*871 (4222) Q.—Sri A. Venkateswara Rao (Narasampet):—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which "the Wholesale Central Consumer Co-operative" Store Warangal was started;
(b) whether the said store is working profitably; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri T. Rama Swamy).—(a) 1963.
(b) The answer is in the affirmative.
(c) Does not arise.

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The Minister for Co-operation (Sri T. Rama Swamy).—(a) 1963.
(b) The answer is in the affirmative.
(c) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions

13th July, 1964 276

Mr. Ramaswamy:—I have no information, Sir.

Training to Co-operative Sub-Registrars

269—

*969 (4691) Q.—Sri K. Raghavulu:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Sub-Registrars undergoing training at present in the Co-operative Training Centre in Rajendranagar (Himayath Sagar);

(b) whether the Government will consider to shorten their training period from one and half years to one year; and

(c) if so, when the said change will come into force?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—(a) 62.

(b) & (c) The matter is already under examination of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Consumer Co-operative Society in Vijayawada

270—

*1004 (4829) Q.—Sri V. Visveswar Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Consumer Co-operative Society in Vijayawada town is functioning;
(b) if so, who are its directors;
(c) when it was started;
(d) whether any general body meeting is held so far;
and
(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

*Sri T. Ramaswamy*—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In regard to this I would like to clarify that on the date of the question the following were directors:

*Directors.*

Sri K. Nagabhushanam,
Sri K. Satyanarayana,
Sri P. G. Shyam Babu,
Sri K. Hanumaiah,
Sri J. Venkatesam,
Sri Kurmayya,
Sri T. V. S. Chalapathirao,
Sri K. Subbaraju,
Sri M. Appalaswamy.

The Directors said to have been elected by one set of members on 5—7—1964 are the following.—

Sri V. Kurmayya,
Sri G. Poornachandrarao, Vice-President,
Sri K. Basavayya,
Sri G. Venkateswarlu,
Sri K. Subbaraju,
Sri J. Adinarayana,
Sri P. Poornachandrarao,
Smt. R. Manoharam,
Sri G. S. Raju,
Another set of members is also said to have elected a second set of Directors who are the following.—

Sri T. V. S. Chalapathirao,
Sri Kalahasti Hanumayya,
Sri K. Poornachandraraao,
Sri T. Lakshmanaraao,
Sri Jakka Venkataswamy,
Sri Alla Choudary,
Sri Veeramachaneni Subbarao,
Sri Pothunuru Kanakayya,
Sri Masthan Saheb,
Sri Venkateswararaao.

In regard to these elections, an election dispute has been filed before the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vijayawada.

(c) 11—4—1963.

(d) In regard to this also I would like to clarify that on the date of the question, the general body met only once on 11—4—1963. Subsequently the general body is said to have met on 5—7—1964 by two sets of members.

(e) Does not arise.

One year extend three months.
Mr. Speaker:— How many meetings were held?

First Sir:— Presently two sets of bodies were in existence. They held meetings too.

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Mr. Speaker:—It is under dispute now.

Mr. Speaker:—It is under dispute now.

Mr. Speaker:—It is under dispute now.
Mr. Speaker:—One thing. The matter is under enquiry. Some Deputy Registrar or somebody is enquiring into the matter. What is the point in our trying to go into the matter.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Who is functioning now?

Mr. Speaker:—It is better we don’t go into the matter.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Who is functioning? Or are the bank doors closed?

Mr. Speaker:—It looks as though a number of members are interested in putting many questions.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Is he giving access to either set of Directors or to both of them? In what state is he?

Advocate General &c opinion:—Advocate General opinion also tomorrow. I will place the answer to the question also tomorrow on the Table.
Mr. Speaker:—I am allowing no more supplementaries on this. The Minister is going to make a statement; after the Minister gives the statement, I will allow half-an-hour discussion.

Prisoners in Nellore District Jail

271—

*686 (4920) Q.—Sri G. C. Kondaiah and Sri A. Sarweswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) the type of prisoners kept in the Nellore District Jail; and

(b) whether the Juvenile delinquents are kept with the elderly prisoners?

The Minister for Law and Prisons (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—(a) Casual prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month and up to three years by courts in Chittoor and Nellore Districts are confined in the District Jail, Nellore.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Now it has been given the status of a District Jail. There were no District jails in Andhra region, there are some in Telangana. “Special Sub-Jail, Nellore” — that was the name. Now we have changed it. We have given the name of a District Jail to the Nellore Jail,

Students of Andhra Pradesh in Veterinary College

272—

*887 (4257) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
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(a) whether our State Government has to pay any amounts towards the share of the contribution for the facilities made available to the Students of Andhra Pradesh at the Madras Veterinary College;

(b) if so, the amount that has to be paid every year; and

(c) whether the same facility continues this year also in the above college?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy):— (a) & (b) Under the Andhra State Act, 1953 the Government of Madras was required to admit students from the Andhra State, in the Madras Veterinary College for an agreed period and the Government of Andhra was required to bear a part of the expenditure on the College for the facilities so afforded to the students of Andhra State. Our Government has paid to Madras Government an amount of Rs. 5,34,676/- in this regard from 1-10-1953 to 31-3-1959.

(c) No, sir.
Maintenance grant towards the Murrah-Buffalo to the 
Village Panchayat, Brahmadevam

273—

*921-A (4363) Q.—Sri S. Vennnya:—Will the hon. 
Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance grant 
towards the Murrah-buffalo has not been granted since 
1962 to the Panchayat of Brahmadevam village, Nellore 
Taluk and District; and 

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—(a) Only for 1962, it 
was not granted.

(b) The delay is due to the incomplete proposals 
sent by the District Veterinary Officer resulting in pro­ 
tracted correspondence.
Key Village Centres

274—

*918 (4302) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Key Village Centres in the State;
(b) whether all the above centres are equipped with refrigerators; and
(c) the number of veterinary dispensaries having refrigerators?

A.—Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—(a) 33.
(b) Yes, sir.
(c) 70.
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13th July, 1964
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(a) whether there are research units in Animal Husbandry Department, and
(b) if so, where they are located?

A. Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) 1. Diseases of sheep and Goats, Poultry, Pigs and Ducks—Hyderabad.

2. Scheme for Research in developing mutton breeds of sheep in Bonthera region—Chintapalli.

3. Scheme on elective Breeding of Assel Breed of Poultry—Kakinada.

4 Poultry Research Station; Kakinada.

5. Wool Technological Laboratory—Rajendranagar.

Research Units in Animal Husbandry Department

*919 (43.13) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are research units in Animal Husbandry Department, and

(b) if so, where they are located?

A. Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) 1. Diseases of sheep and Goats, Poultry, Pigs and Ducks—Hyderabad.

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3. Scheme on elective Breeding of Assel Breed of Poultry—Kakinada.

4 Poultry Research Station; Kakinada.

5. Wool Technological Laboratory—Rajendranagar.
*978 (4719) Q.—Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was submitted to the hon. Minister for Agriculture on 11–4–1964 by Cattle Development Society, Kankipadu, Krishna District; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A. Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—(a) & (b) No representation was submitted but a welcome address was presented to the Minister on 11–4–64 by the Cattle Development Committee, Kankipadu at the time of laying the foundation stone for the construction of Kankipadu Key Village Centre and Veterinary Dispensary in which various requests have been made and they are being examined by the Departments concerned.

Grass & seeds & Integrated milk project & Artificial insemination centres.

*983 (4735) Q.—Sri M. Pitchayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

the number of Ongole Breed Bulls which have been sold abroad during 1963–64?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—Nil.
Oral Answers to Questions 13th July, 1964 288

*988 (4776) Q.—Sri K. Appala Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to start Cattle Insurance Scheme in the State; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?
Sri A. Bolarami Reddy:—(a) No, sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Cattle Insurance Scheme

*278—

(a) No, sir.
(b) Does not arise.
279—

*218 (3835) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao (Eluru) :—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to start some Industrial Training Institutes for Girls in the later part of the Third Plan period; and

(b) whether the Government propose to start one such Industrial Training Institute at Eluru, West Godavari District?
Oral Answers to Questions

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):—(a) No, sir.
(b) No, sir.

Lt. Col. N. S. Varadarajan:—Can you give us the number of industrial training institutes of the State and list the number of registered Trade Unions in the State (District-wise) for the year 1963–64?

Lt. Col. N. S. Varadarajan:—Can you give us the number of industrial training institutes of the State and list the number of registered Trade Unions in the State (District-wise) for the year 1963–64?

Trade Unions in the State

280—

*612 (4399) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

number of registered Trade Unions in the State now (District-wise) for the year, 1963–64?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement Placed on the Table of the House

The number of registered trade Unions in the State (District-wise) for the year 1963–64 is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of registered Trade Unions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Visakhanatnam</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>East Gadavari</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>127</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appeals filed before the A. C. C. T. in Krishna District**

401—

*739 (1515) Q.—Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:
(a) the number of appeals filed by the assessees before the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in Krishna district during 1961–62;

(1) the number of appeals allowed;
(2) the number of appeals rejected.

(b) the number of appeals preferred to the Sales Tax Tribunal against the decision of the Assistant Commissioner;

(1) how many were allowed;
(2) how many were rejected.

(c) how many cases were filed in the High Court during 1961–62 against the decision of the Sales Tax Tribunal.

(1) how many were decided in favour of the assessees;
(2) how many were decided against the assessees.

(d) how many cases during the same period were taken to the Supreme Court of India;

(1) how many were decided in favour of the assessees;
(2) how many were decided against the assessees?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

(a) Number of appeals filed ... 360
Number allowed ... 115
Number rejected ... 129

(b) Number of appeals preferred to Tribunal ... 52
Number allowed ... 16
Number rejected ... 13
Number of cases filed in High Court ... 6

(c) All the six cases are still pending in the High Court.

(d) Nil.
Forest Poramboke in Rebaka Village

402—

*833 (3907) Q.—Sri M. Pitchaih:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the land with an extent of 250 acres in D. No. 2 which has been declared as Forest Poramboke in the survey and settlement records in Rebaka village, Yellamanchili taluk, Visakhapatnam district has been granted on patta to Major K. C. Rapuraju? (Order No. B. P. Rt. 538/61 dated 6—2—1961)?

A. Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) The land in question is S. No. 2 and not D. No. 2. It is reported that it was originally given on lease by the zamindar to Sri K. Ramaraju in 1898 and again in 1911 after the Madras Estates Land Act came into force in 1908. Subsequently a patta was also issued by the zamindar in Fasli 1327 in favour of Sri K. Appala Raju son of Ramaraju for cultivation. For these reasons and also since the land was neither notified as forest under the Forest Act nor classified as forest in the village accounts prior to the notified date, the Board of Revenue declared, under Section 63 of the Estates Abolition Act, that the land was not a forest or situated in a forest on the notified date. A patta was, therefore granted by the Settlement Department under Section 11 (a) of the Estates Abolition Act in favour of the sons of Sri K. Appala Raju who was granted patta by the zamindar in 1327 F.
Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—This matter was sub judice when appeals were filed and ultimately appeals were allowed by the Board of Revenue taking into consideration that the patta was granted originally long time back and that it was not a forest. Taking into consideration the revenue accounts, a decision was taken by the Board of Revenue.

The patta was granted in 1322 fasli.

Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—A separate question may be put.

Ayacut under Koilsagar Project

403—

*263 (4068) Q.—Sarvasri M. Pitchaiyah and K. Govinda Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) what is the ayacut under Koilsagar Project; Mahaboobnagar District; and

(b) whether the Government intend to raise the height of the anicut so as to enable the supply of more water for
The second crop as well as for the first crop under the Project;
(c) the ayacut for second crop under the Koilsagar Project; and
(d) whether there is any representation to increase the height of the dam so as to supply more water for the second crop as well as the first crop under the said Project?

A.—Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—
(a) Abi  ...  12,000 acres
       Tabi ...  2,500 acres
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) According to original proposal, Tabi cultivation under this project is 2,500 acres.
(d) No, Sir.

Lower Manair Project

404—
*362 (4484) Q.—Sri J. Malla Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:
(a) whether the survey of Lower Manair Project in Karimnagar district has been completed;
(b) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure for the said Project;
(c) the extent of land that will be brought under cultivation; and
(d) when the construction work of the said Project will be taken up?
A.—Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Yes, Sir.
(b) Rs. 611.00 lakhs.
(c) 72,500 acres.
(d) It will be taken up after the estimate is sanctioned. The estimate is under scrutiny at present in the Office of Chief Engineer Irrigation.
Oral Answers to Questions
13th July, 1964

Rail-cum-Road Bridge on Godavari

405—

*415 (4831) Q.—Sarvasri V. Visweswara Rao, S. Jagannadham and N. Venkataswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to refer to the answer given for L. A. Q. No. 500–A (5007) on 22–2–1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rail-cum-Road Bridge on Godavari was not approved by the Central Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not approving the same; and

(c) what are the steps taken by the Government for getting the same sanctioned?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) The Government are not officially aware of the decision taken by the Central Finance Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Discussions at ministerial level were held in New Delhi during April, 1964, to impress upon the Central Finance Ministry the imperative need of taking up the work and sharing the cost. The result of the discussions is awaited from the Government of India.

Shri A. C. Subba Reddy:—This is not national High ways, Sir.
13th July, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

1. Sir, Minister for Finance: —How many lakhs of rupees has the Central Government spent in the last five years for the welfare of the farmers in the country? Is it a fact that the Central Government has given permission to the State Governments to collect funds for the welfare of the farmers?

2. Sir, Minister for Finance: —I am surprised at the announcement of the Central Government. After the announcement, the Government has given permission to the State Governments to collect funds for the welfare of the farmers. Is it possible for the Central Government to fund the State Governments and assist them in the welfare of the farmers?

3. Sir, Minister for Finance: —The question of the availability of funds for this purpose has been removed from the discussions. Is it possible for the Central Government to fund the State Governments and assist them in the welfare of the farmers?

4. Sir, Minister for Finance: —The purchase of wheat has been completed. The Central Government has made arrangements for the purchase of rice. Is it possible for the Central Government to ensure the purchase of rice in the country?

5. Sir, Minister for Finance: —The purchase of rice has been completed. The Central Government has made arrangements for the purchase of rice. Is it possible for the Central Government to ensure the purchase of rice in the country?
Bridge across Godavari near Bhadrachalam

*453 (5046) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya (Put by Sri Tenneti Viswanatham):—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred so far for the construction of the bridge across Godavari near Bhadrachalam;

(b) the amount of expenditure therein borne by the Central Government; and

(c) when this work will be completed?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) Rs. 53.67 lakhs up to the end of April, '64.

(b) No portion of this expenditure has yet been borne by the Government of India. However, they have offered an assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs which is expected to be released shortly.
(c) The work is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1965.

Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) the new rates fixed by the Electricity Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rates which are in force before 1st March, 1963, are higher than the rates in the adjoining Mysore and Madras States;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Managing Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Large Scale Industries Society had passed a resolution at its meeting and sent it to the Government at the end of March, 1963, stating that the enhanced electricity rates fixed by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board are very high and are not conducive to the growth of industries in the State; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the said resolution?

Rates fixed by the Electricity Board

407—

*43 (5298) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Bhongiri) :—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) the new rates fixed by the Electricity Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rates which are in force before 1st March, 1963, are higher than the rates in the adjoining Mysore and Madras States;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Managing Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Large Scale Industries Society had passed a resolution at its meeting and sent it to the Government at the end of March, 1963, stating that the enhanced electricity rates fixed by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board are very high and are not conducive to the growth of industries in the State; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the said resolution?
Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—The matter relates to Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board.

(a) The answer to this question is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such institution called Andhra Pradesh Large Scale Industrial Society. The resolution referred to, has not been received.

(d) Does not arise.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) the new rates fixed by the Electricity Board.

The new rates fixed by the Electricity Board are:

Terms and Conditions for the supply of Electricity.

Schedule—A Supply of Electricity at high tension.

1. Supply System: Supply of electricity will be on the three phase, 50 cycles, alternating current system at normal pressures of 11000 volts or 6,600 volts whichever is available.

2. Applicability: This schedule shall be applicable for supply of electricity at a single point to a single establishment having a contracted load of over 75 H.P.

Only consumers who agree to avail supply for a period of at least ten years shall be charged according to the rates mentioned in this schedule.

Such of the existing consumers who are having H. T. tariffs in force but with demands upto 80 H.P. and who want to opt to L.T. tariffs, may do so subject to the condition that they should agree to revise the Annual
Minimum Guarantee which should not be less than the original Annual Minimum Guarantee and also to cover the extra cost that will have to be incurred by the Board for conversion of H.T. supply system into L.T. system.

3. Maximum demand: The maximum demand of supply of power to a consumer in each month, shall be the largest amount of K.V.A. delivered at the point of supply to the consumer during any consecutive thirty minutes in that month. For all contracted demands of 4000 KVA and above, the period will be fifteen minutes.

4. Billing demand: The maximum demand for billing purposes, i.e., the billing demand of any month, shall be the highest of the following:

(i) 60% of the contracted demand.
(ii) Maximum demand registered by the meter for that month.
(iii) Average of the Maximum demands registered by the meter for the preceding twelve months.

Provided that, during the first year of supply, the maximum demand for billing purposes for any month shall be the highest of:

(i) 60% of the contracted demand.
(ii) The maximum demand registered by the meter for that month.
(iii) The average of the monthly maximum demands recorded, commencing from the month of commencement of supply of power and ending with the month in question.

Provided further, that the maximum demand for billing purposes for the first month of supply shall be the highest of:
Oral Answers to Questions

13th July, 1964

(i) 60% of the contracted demand.
(ii) The maximum demand as recorded by the meter for that month.

5. Rates: Consumers shall pay for the electricity supplied to them, maximum demand charges and energy charges according to the rates specified hereunder.

(a) Maximum Demand Charges: The rate for maximum demand charges shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In K.V.A.</th>
<th>Rate in Rs. per K.V.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 500</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 1500</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 3000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in excess of: 5000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Energy charges: The rate for energy charges shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly consumption of energy in K.W.H.</th>
<th>Rate in nP. per K.W.H. of energy consumed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 50,000</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 1,50,000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 3,00,000</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 5,00,000</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 10,00,000</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in excess of 20,00,000</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Special surcharge: In addition to the maximum demand and energy charges, the consumers shall pay a special surcharge equal to 15% of the total of maximum demand charges and energy charges.

7. Power Factor: The power factor of the plant and apparatus owned by any consumer shall not be less than
8. If the Power factor fall below 0.8 at any time during a month the consumer shall pay on the bill amount for that month, a surcharge of half per cent for each one per cent decrease in the power factor. Should the power factor drop below 0.7, it must be brought up by methods approved by the Engineers of the Board failing which, without prejudice to the right to collect surcharge, the supply may be discontinued. The power factor shall be that determined during the period of maximum demand of any working day in the month.

8. *Meter Rents:* Meter rent shall be payable by the consumers at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracted demand in K.V.A.</th>
<th>Rates in Rs. per meter per month.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 and below</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 101 to 500</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 500</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. *Additional charges for belated payment of bills:* The Board shall, after the expiration of each calendar month, cause to be delivered to every consumer a bill stating the amounts payable by the consumer in connection with the supply of electricity by the Board.

   Every consumer shall pay the bill amount within thirty days of the date of receipt of the bill. In default of such payment, he shall pay an additional charge of 1% on the amount of the bill for every month of delay or part thereof.

   If the amount of any bill remains unpaid within the thirty days period referred to above, the Board may also without prejudice to any of its rights under the agreement entered into by the consumer with the board for the supply of the Electricity cause the supply to the consumer to be stopped forthwith without further notice. This
clause shall be deemed to be notice under Section 24 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Supply may be restored, if the consumer pays all his dues and the charges for disconnection and reconnection of supply. Such suspension of supply shall not relieve the consumer of any of his obligations under the provisions of the agreement.

10. *Seasonal Loads*: Where a consumer avails of supply of energy principally during certain seasons in the year and his main plant is regularly closed down during certain months of the year, the Board may waive the collection of maximum demand charges for the months during which the main plant is shut down provided that the total charges paid for supply of Electricity during that year exceeds twelve times the charges for the highest of the maximum monthly demand registered during that year. Consumers who are desirous of availing seasonal benefit should specifically declare at the time of entering into agreement that their loads should be classified as seasonal loads.

11. Until and unless the consumer gives notice of termination and negotiation of H. T. agreement, the previous agreement continues to be in force. In cases where the consumer gives notice for termination and negotiation of fresh agreement, the revised agreement should be for a period of 10 years based on the revised tariff minimums approved in B. P. Ms. No. 515, dated 19-11-1962 as amended from time to time. The period of the renewed agreement should be for 10 years.

12. The Board reserves the rights to prescribe other terms and conditions in special cases.

**SHEDULE-B.**

*Supply of Electricity at Low Tension.*

1. *Supply System*: Supply of Electricity will be on 50 cycles alternating current system, at a normal pressure
of 230 volts for single phase supply and 400 volts for three phase supply.

2. *Rates and conditions for different classes of Consumers.*

Only consumers who agree to take supply for period of at least two years, shall be charged according to the rates mentioned in this schedule. The rates and conditions for the supply of Electricity for different purposes shall be as follows:

**CATEGORY-I.**

*Domestic Supply.*

(i) *Definition:* Domestic supply shall mean and include supply of electricity for lighting, fans and domestic power appliances in single domestic premises.

(ii) *Rates:* Domestic supply shall be charged on the slab basis at the following rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly consumption of energy in K.W.H.</th>
<th>Rate in nP. per K.W.H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 75</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance above 200</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) *Monthly minimum charges:* Every consumer, whether he consumes energy or not, shall pay every month towards energy charges for each service, a minimum amount depending upon the capacity of the meter or meters installed as hereunder:
Meter Capacity.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Minimum Charge per meter per phase per Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 amps and below</td>
<td>Rs. 2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5 amps and not exceeding 10 amps.</td>
<td>Rs. 3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 10 amps and not exceeding 20 amps.</td>
<td>Rs. 6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 20 amps</td>
<td>Rs. 10/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Special conditions: Supply of energy under this schedule is intended exclusively for a single private residence or dwelling. For multiple dwelling units, different services for different flats or apartments, in the building, shall be necessary.

Note: When a portion of domestic premises is utilised for non-domestic purpose, such portion of the premises utilised for non-domestic purposes should be brought under a separate looped service on request of the consumer at his cost and separate service connection under non-domestic supply under this category given subject annual verification.

CATEGORY-II.

Non-Domestic Supply.

(i) Definition: Non-Domestic supply shall mean and include supply of electricity for lighting, fans, heating, and power appliances, in commercial and non-domestic premises, like shops, business houses, offices, educational institutions, public buildings, churches, temples, mosques, hospitals, hotels, hostels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinemas, Railway stations, and other similar premises and to small industrial establishments using small motors of less than 3 H.P.
(ii) **Rates:** Non-Domestic supply shall be charged on the slab basis at the following rates:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly consumption</th>
<th>Rate in nP. per K.W.H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of energy in K.W.H.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First 100</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 200</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 500</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance above 800</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) **Monthly minimum charges.** — Every consumer whether he consumes energy or not, shall pay every month towards energy charges for each service, a minimum amount depending upon the capacity of the meter or meters installed as hereunder:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meter Capacity</th>
<th>Monthly minimum charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 amps and below</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5 amps and not exceeding 10 amps</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 amps and not exceeding 20 amps</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 20 amps</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:*—Small industrial Establishments which are to be licenced by the Industries Department as bonafide small industries and given a registered number under the small scale industries registration scheme and which are using small motors of less than 3 H. P. but where contracted demands exceed 3 H. P. may be allowed tariff applicable to industrial supply.
CATEGORY III

Public Lighting Supply

(i) Definition.—Public lighting supply shall mean and include supply of electricity for lighting on public roads, streets and thoroughfares, including those in parks, markets, cart-stands, bridges and for traffic signalling.

(ii) Charges.—The consumer shall pay according to the rates specified hereunder, the following charges:

(1) Energy charges for all the energy consumed and

(2) Fixed charges towards maintenance of fixtures etc.

RATES.—

(a) Energy Charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Consumption of Energy</th>
<th>Rate in nP. per K. W. H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 250 KWH per KW of contracted load</td>
<td>... 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the balance consumption</td>
<td>... 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Fixed Charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary Filament Lamps</th>
<th>Fixed Charges per fixture per lamp per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto and including 40 W</td>
<td>A flat rate of 50 nP. per fixture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. V. Lamp, fluorescent and blended lamps</td>
<td>Rs. 5 per fixture per lamp per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto 80 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every additional 80 W or fraction thereof</td>
<td>Rs. 1.25 per fixture per lamp per month additionally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iii) **Monthly minimum charges.**—Every consumer, whether he consumes energy or not, shall pay every month towards energy charges for each service, a minimum amount of Rs. 25 per KW of contracted load.

(iv) **Special Conditions:**—

(a) The capital for laying distribution lines for supplying to street light and the cost of fixture, may be borne by the Electricity Board provided the scheme is remunerative.

(b) Renewals of bulbs shall be at the cost of the consumer.

**CATEGORY IV**

**Industrial Supply**

(i) **Definition.**—Industrial supply shall mean and include supply of electricity for motive power loads in industry to consumers having contracted loads not exceeding 75 HP. (Excluding cases coming under non-domestic supply (Category II) and agricultural supply (Category V).

(ii) **Rates.**—Industrial supply shall be charged on the slab basis at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Consumption of Energy in KWH</th>
<th>Rate in nP. per KWH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) First 50 K. W. H. per H. P. of contracted load</td>
<td>... 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Next 200 K. W. H. per H. P. of contracted load</td>
<td>... 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) All the balance consumption</td>
<td>... 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) **Monthly minimum charges.**—Every consumer, whether he consumes energy or not, shall pay every month towards energy charges for each service, a minimum amount of Rs. 5 per H. P. of contracted load.
(iv) *Special Conditions.*—

(a) The consumers shall not avail of the energy supplied under the Category for the purposes of fans or lights, other than pilot lamps not more than three in number and having a capacity of 25 watts or below. Where a consumer desires to utilise power for lights and fans, he shall have those connected on a separate circuit. The consumption for lights and fans shall be metered separately and billed for under Category II.

(b) Supply should not be taken without permission during such peak load hours as may be notified by the Board from time to time. The present peak load hours are 17 to 22 hours i.e., between 5 p.m., to 10 p.m. Supply availed with permission during the restricted hours shall be entered separately and charged at the rate of 30 nP. for each KWH.

(c) The amount paid towards the energy consumed during the peak load hours shall not be taken into account for the purpose of fulfilling the monthly minimum as per para (iii) above or special guarantee if any.

(d) *Seasonal loads*: Where a consumer avails supply of energy principally during certain seasons in a year and his main plant is regularly closed down during certain months of the year the Board may waive the collection of monthly minimum charges for the months during which the consumption is nil. provi-
ded that the consumer pays are additional amount of fixed charges of Rs. 1/- per H. P. of contracted demand per month for all the twelve months in the year.

CATEGORY-V.

Agricultural Supply.

(i) Applicability: "Agricultural Supply" shall mean and include supply of electricity for irrigation and agricultural purposes for water supply and sewage pumping schemes of local authorities of Government Departments, and also supply to bona fide small cottage Industries having a contracted load not exceeding five H.P. in all.

(ii) Rates: Agricultural supply shall be charged at a rate of 8 nP. per K.W.H. for the entire consumption.

(iii) Annual minimum: Every consumer whether he consumes energy or not, shall pay every year towards energy charges for each services, a minimum amount of Rs. 25/- per H. P. of contracted load.

(iv) Special conditions: (a) Lighting is allowed up to 95 watts as follows:

(a) 3 test bulbs of 5 watts each.
(b) 1 bulb of 40 watts at the entrance of pump house.
(c) 1 bulb of 40 watts at the well.

The consumption for lights and fans other than the said lamps of 95 watts shall be metered separately and bills for under Category II.

(b) Supply should not be taken without permission during such peak load hours to be notified by the Board from time to time. The present peak load hours are 17 to 22 hours viz., between 5 p. m., to
10 p.m. Water supply and sewage pumping plants of the local authorities will, however, be permitted to utilise supply during the restricted period of 17 to 22 hours, but the energy consumed during that period shall be metered separately and charged for at a flat rate of 12 nP. per KWH. The amount to be paid for the consumption during the restricted hours of 17 to 22 hours shall not count for fulfilment of the annual minimum payment or special guarantee if any.

(c) This category shall not be applicable to moving and thrashing.

(d) This category is applicable to supply to motors of 10 HP used both for agricultural pumping and also for sugar-cane crushing provided that sugar-cane crushing operation is carried on as a subsidiary operation to the water pumping and is not on an industrial scale.

Terms and Conditions common to all the Categories of Supply under the Schedule B

(i) Special Surcharge.—For non-domestic supply, industrial supply and supply to Government Departments and local authorities like Municipalities Panchayats etc., for the purposes of water supply and sewage pumping schemes, in addition to the energy charges the consumers shall pay a special surcharge equal to fifteen percent of the energy charges.

(ii) Rent for Meters and Time Switches.—Rent shall be payable by the consumers at the following rates for meters and time switches:
Type of the Meter or Time-Switch Rent in Rs. per Meter or Time-Switches per month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single phase</td>
<td>0 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly phase</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other types including power factor meter</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Switches</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) **Additional Charges for Belated Payment of Bills.** —The Board shall after the expiration of each month send to the consumer a bill stating the amounts payable by the consumer in connection with the supply of electricity by the Board.

Every consumer shall pay the bill amount within thirty days of the date of the bill. In default of such payment, he shall pay an additional charge of one per cent on the amount of the bill for every month of delay or part thereof.

If the amount of any bill remains unpaid within the thirty days period referred to above, the Board may without prejudice to any of its rights under the agreement entered into by the consumer with the Board for the supply of the electricity, cause the supply to the consumer to be stopped forthwith without further notice. This clause shall be deemed to be notice under Section 24 of the Indian Electricity Act 1910. Supply will be restored if the consumer pays all his dues and charges for disconnection and connection of supply. Such suspension of supply shall not relieve the consumer of any of his obligations under the provisions of the agreement.

(iv) **Classification of Premises.** —The Board reserves the right to classify the supply to any premises under the appropriate part of this schedule.
SCHEDULE-C

Supply of Electricity at high tension for temporary services.

1) Supply System:—The Board, may, if circumstances permit and in the discretion, afford supply of electricity for temporary services. Supply of electricity will be on the three phase, 50 cycles, alternative current system at normal pressures of 11,000 volts or 6,600 volts, whichever is available.

2) Applicability:—This schedule shall be applicable for supply of electricity for periods of one year and below at a single point for a single establishment having a contracted load over 75 H. P. The maximum demand of the consumer shall not exceed 1000 K. V. A. The limit of 1,000 KVA may be relaxed in special cases. Temporary additional supply to the regular consumers availing supply at High Tension under schedule-A, will also be charged for according to this schedule.

Consumers availing supply for a period of one year and desiring supply for a further period, should give at least one month’s prior notice.

3. (a) Service charges:—The expenditure incurred for making necessary arrangements for affording supply of electricity under this schedule, including the cost of the distribution lines, switch-gear, metering equipment and service lines, i.e., cost of materials plus labour charges plus 15% overhead charges on the cost of the materials and labour, less the cost of the retrievable materials plus the cost of of the dismantling charges, shall be charged to the consumers. The estimated expenditure should be paid in advance by the consumers before the work is taken up.
After the work is completed, necessary adjustments based on the actual expenditure shall be made.

(b) In addition to depositing the service line charges as per para 3 (a) above, the estimated maximum demand and energy charges and the meter rent for the period for which the temporary supply is required or for three months, whichever is less, shall also be deposited in advance both for the initial period of supply and subsequent extensions.

Where the estimated charges are subsequently discovered to be in sufficient, the consumer shall be required to pay such additional amount as may be deemed necessary. Any excess amount collected should be refunded.

Necessary adjustments shall be made at the end of the contract period on the basis of actual consumption.

4. Maximum Demand:—The maximum demand of supply of power to a consumer in each month, shall be the largest amount of K.V.A. delivered at the point of supply to the consumer during any consecutive thirty minutes in that month.

5. Billing Demand:—The maximum demand for billing purposes, i.e., the billing demand for any month shall be contracted demand.

6. Regular consumers under schedule - requiring temporary additional supply at H.T. at the same point of supply: In the case of the consumers availing regular supply at High Tension under the schedule-A and requiring an additional supply at the same point for temporary period under this schedule, for billing purposes the temporary
additional supply shall be treated as a separate service and charged for as explained below.

Out of the total maximum demand registered in a month (after the temporary additional load is connected up) the contracted demand for the temporary service under this schedule, shall be subtracted and the balance demand shall be taken as the maximum demand for the regular service. The billing demand for temporary supply shall be charged for at the rates specified in para 7(1) below and the building demand for the regular supply shall be charged for at the rates specified in Schedule-A para (5) (a).

Out of the total energy consumed in a month (including that relating to the temporary additional supply), the average energy consumed by the regular service during the three months immediately preceding the month under consideration, shall be treated as the energy consumed by the regular service and billed for at the rates specified in Schedule-A para 5(b). After deducting this average energy from the total energy the balance shall be treated as the energy consumed by the temporary service and charged for at the rates indicated in para 7(b) below.

7. Rates:—Consumers shall pay, for the electricity supplied to them, maximum demand charges and energy charges according to the rates specified hereunder:

(a) Maximum demand charges:— The rate for maximum demand charges shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Billing</th>
<th>Rate in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>demand in K. V. A.</td>
<td>Rs. per K. V. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next 1500 ... 1-75
Next 3000 ... 7-50
Balance in excess of 5000

(b) Energy charges:—The rates for energy charges shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly consumption of energy in K. W. H.</th>
<th>Rate in nP. per K. W. H. of energy consumed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 50,000</td>
<td>6-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 1,50,000</td>
<td>5-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 3,00,000</td>
<td>4-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 5,00,000</td>
<td>3-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 10,00,000</td>
<td>3-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in excess of 20,00,000</td>
<td>3-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Special Surcharge:—In addition to the maximum demand and energy charges, the consumers shall pay a special surcharge equal to fifteen percent of the total of maximum demand charges and energy charges.

9. Power Factor:—The power factor of the plant and apparatus owned by every consumer shall not be less than 0-9. If the power factor fails below 0.8 at any time during a month, the consumer shall pay on the bill amount for such month, a surcharge of half per cent, for each one percent decreases in the power factor. Should the power factor drop below 0.7, it must be brought up by methods approved by the Engineers of Board, failing which, without prejudice to the right to collect surcharge, the supply may be discontinued. The power factor shall be that
determined during the period of maximum demand on any working day in the month.

10. **Meter Rents** :- Meter rent shall be payable by the consumers at the following rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracted demand in K. V. A.</th>
<th>Rates in Rs. per meter per month.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 and below</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 101 to 500</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 500</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Additional charges for belated payment of bills** :
The Board shall, after the expiration of each calendar month, cause to be delivered to every consumer, a bill stating the amounts payable by the consumer, a bill stating the amounts payable by the consumer, in connection with the supply of electricity by the Board.

Every consumer shall pay the bill amount within thirty days of the date of receipt of the bill. In default such payment, he shall pay an additional charge of 1% of the amount of the bill for every month of delay or part thereof.

If the amount of any bill remain unpaid within the thirty days period referred to above, the Board may without prejudice to any of its rights under the agreement entered into by the consumer with the Board for the supply of the electricity, cause the supply to the consumer to be stopped forthwith without further notice. This clause shall be deemed to be notice under section 24 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Supply may be restores if the consumer pays all his dues and the charges for disconnection and reconnection of
supply. Such suspension of supply shall not relieve the consumer of any of his obligations under the provisions of the agreement.

12. *Special Terms and Conditions*: The board reserves the right to prescribe other terms and conditions in special cases.

13. *Board’s rights to restrict the supply during the peak load period*: The Board reserves its rights to restrict either totally or partially supply of electricity during such peak load hours as may be notified by the Board from time to time. The present peak load hours are 17 to 22, i.e., between 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.

SCHEDULE – D.

*Supply of Electricity at low tension for Temporary Services*:

1. *Supply system*: The Board may, if circumstances permit and in its discretion, afford supply of electricity for temporary services. Supply of electricity will be on 50 cycles, alternating current system, at the normal pressure of 230 volts for single phase and 400 volts for three phase supply.

2. *Applicability*: This schedule shall be applicable for supply of electricity for periods not exceeding forty-five days. The competent authority in-charge of the power system, may grant extension of supply for further periods not exceeding seventy-five days in all.

Temporary additional supplies to regular consumers availing supply under schedule-B will also be charged according to this schedule.
3. **Service Charges:** The expenditure incurred for making necessary arrangements for affording supply of energy under this schedule, including the cost of the distribution lines, switchgear, metering equipment and service lines i.e., cost of materials plus labour charges plus 15% overhead charges on the cost of the materials and labour less the cost of retrievable materials plus the cost of the dismantling charges, shall be charged to the consumers. The estimated expenditure should be paid in advance by the consumers, before the work is taken up. After the work is completed, necessary adjustment based on the actual expenditure shall be made.

4. **Regular Consumers requiring temporary additional supply:**

In the class of consumers availing regular supply under Schedule-B. and requiring an additional supply for temporary period under this schedule, the temporary additional supply shall be afforded as a separate service and charged for accordingly.

5. **Estimated energy charges to be deposited before taking up the works:** In addition to depositing the service line charges as per para 3 above, estimated energy charges and the meter rent for the period for which the temporary supply is required, shall also be deposited in advance, both for the initial period of supply and subsequent extensions. The estimated energy charges shall be calculated on the basis that supply will be availed for six hours per day for the contracted load.

Where the estimated charges are subsequently discovered to be insufficient, the consumer shall be required to such additional amount as may be deemed necessary. Any
excess amount collected will be refunded. Necessary adjust­ments shall be made at the end of the contract period on the basis of actual consumption.

6. **Rates for the supply of the energy**: Temporary supply shall be charged for at the rate of 50 nP. per every kwh of energy consumed.

7. **Minimum charges**: Every consumer, whether he consumes energy or not, shall pay towards energy charges for each service a minimum amount depending upon the capacity of the meter or meters installed as hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meter capacity</th>
<th>Minimum charges per phase per service per month or part thereof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 amps and below</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5 amps not exceeding 10 amps</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 10 amps not exceeding 20 amps</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 20 amps</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Meter Rents**: Consumers shall pay meter rent at the rate of Rs. 3/- per meter per month or part thereof.

9. **Restriction of supply during the peak load hours**: Supply should not be availed without permission during peak load hours to be notified by the Board from time to time. The present peak load hours are 17 to 22 hours i.e., between 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. These restrictions will not apply to supplies for purposes of lighting and fans and touring cinemas.
The amounts paid towards the energy consumed during the peak load hour shall not be taken into account for the purpose of fulfilling the prescribed monthly minimum or special guarantee if any.

10. **Attendance of Wiremen**: Consumers requiring the continuous attendance of a wireman during times of temporary illumination shall pay a sum of Rs. 10/- per each night.

11. **Emergency Charges**: Requests for temporary supplies cannot normally be considered unless there is a clear notice of at least one week in the case of domestic supply and three months in the case of other types of supply. If supply is required at shorter notice an urgency charge of Rs. 15/- will be levied.

**SCHEDULE – E.**

**Miscellaneous Charges**

The following shall be the miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of electricity:

1. **Application Fees**: Every application for the supply of electricity shall be accompanied by an application fee of Rs. 3/- in the case of domestic supply and temporary supply and an application fee of Rs. 5/- for other types of supply.

   **Note**: In the case of agricultural services, however, the application fee shall be Re. 1/- only and the fee thus collected shall be adjusted towards the current consumption charges in due course.

2. **Service Charges**: For connecting up an installation to the Board’s supply mains, the consumers shall be charged
the cost of materials and labour involved plus the supervision charges computed at 15% of the cost of the materials and labour charges.

The Board shall provide overhead service line free of cost, up to the consumer's premises provided the length of service line from the Board's nearest distributing main up to the consumer's premises is not more than one hundred feet.

Otherwise the balance length of the service line beyond the hundred feet and up to the consumer's premises up to the meter shall be charged to the consumer. The cost of meter, meter Board, and cutout laid in the consumer's premises shall be borne by the Board.

Service lines for Agricultural purposes taking supply under the low tension agricultural supply tariff shall be laid free, where the expenditure incurred for laying the service line does not exceed Rs. 60/- per H.P. of contracted load. If the cost exceeds Rs. 60/- per H.P. of contracted load, the excess expenditure shall be collected from the consumer. This concession will not be applicable to extensions or additions to a service.

The estimated cost of the works chargeable to the consumer shall be intimated to the consumer and shall be payable by him in advance. On completion of work, a bill for the actual amount payable shall be forwarded to the consumer and the difference collected or refunded, as the case may be.

3. Revision of estimates: When a consumer intimates charges in his requirements subsequent to the preparation of service estimates based on his original application, a
charge of Rs. 5/- will be levied from the consumer for the revision of the estimates.

4. *Testing of consumer's installations*: The first test and inspection shall be carried out free of charge, but should any further test or inspection be necessitated by faults in the installation or by non-compliance with the conditions of supply, an amount of Rs. 10/- per each extra test shall be charged to the consumer. The amount shall be payable in advance.

5. *Meters test*: For testing a meter, the accuracy of which is doubted by a consumer, the charge shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of meter</th>
<th>Charges in Rs. per meter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single phase meter</td>
<td>Rs. 5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyphase meter</td>
<td>Rs. 10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand or special type</td>
<td>Rs. 25/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the meter is found to be defective on test, no charge shall be levied and the disputed bill revised according to the results of the test.

6. *Changing or moving a meter Board*: For fixing a new meter and for changing or moving the existing meter at the request of the consumer, the charges shall be Rs. 8/-

The charges for changing a meter Board shall be the actual costs (cost of materials and labour plus 15% supervision charges on the cost of materials plus labour).

7. *Reconnections*: (a) The charges for reconnecting a service of which supply has been disconnected at cut-outs, either at the consumer's own request or for non-payment of dues or for any other reasons, shall be Rs. 5/-
b. The charges for reconnecting a service which has been disconnected at the overhead mains or underground mains, on the request of the consumers or on account of is having obstructed disconnection at the cut-outs, either directly or indirectly by keeping his house locked or in any other manner, shall be as follows:

(a) Reconnection at

over head lines : Rs. 10/- per reconnection
(b) Reconnection from a

dividing box : Rs. 40/- per reconnection
(c) Reconnection from an

underground T. Box. Rs. 70/- per reconnection
(d) Reconnection from

L. C. Wire. ... Rs. 15/- per reconnection

8. Replacing fuses: The charges for replacing fuses in the Board’s cut-outs in the consumer premises shall be Rs. 2.50 for each call.

Note: In the case of agricultural services, however, the charge for replacing fuse shall be Re. 1/- for each call.

9. Re-sealing: The charges for replacing missing seals on the cut-out or the meter shall be Rs. 2.50 per seal.

10. Penalty for tampering: When the seals are found damaged or missing from either or both sides of the meter, it shall be presumed that the meter has been deliberately tampered with. In such a case, the Superintending Engineer shall assess, in his discretion of the consumer for the period subsequent to the previous reading of the meter.
and charge the consumer on that basis. The consumer shall also be required to pay resealing fee of Rs. 2.50 and a fee of Rs. 5/- for testing the meter.

11. **Charges for instrucuous visit of Board’s Employee:** When an employee of the Board visits the premises of a consumer on his complaint that there is a defect in the Board’s equipment and the complaint is found to be incorrect, the consumer shall be charged a sum of Rs. 2.50 for the visit.

**SCHEDULE – F**

*General terms and conditions.*

1. **Single point of supply:** All the terms and conditions and the relevant rates specified in the schedules-A to ‘E’ shall be applicable to a single point of supply.

2. **Penalty for exceeding the contracted demand and connected load:** (a) No consumer availing the supply at high tension, shall exceed the contracted demand without obtaining the sanction of the Board.

   Any consumer violating this obligation will be liable to its equipment or machinery by reason of this default and shall also be liable to pay a surcharge of 25% on the bill amounts relating to that month. Without prejudice to this right, the Board may also cause the service of the consumer to be disconnected.

   (b) No consumer availing supply at H. T. shall increase his connected load without prior permission of the Board. The Board will be entitled to disconnect the service of any consumer who violates this obligation.
(c) No consumer availing the supply at low tension shall increase the connected load or contracted demand beyond the connected limits in the cases where there are more than one motor subject to the condition that such contracted load shall not be less than 60% of the total connected load. No consumer availing the supply at L.T. shall increase his connected load without prior permission of the Board in default of which, the Board will be entitled to disconnect the service of any consumer. No consumer shall also exceed the contracted demand without obtaining the sanction of the Board. Any consumer violating this obligation will liable to compensate the Board for all damages occasioned to its equipment or machinery by reason of this default and shall also be liable to pay a surcharge of 25% on the bill amount relating to that month. Without prejudice to that right, the Board may also cause the service of the consumer be disconnected.

3. **Rounding off bills to the nearest 5 nP**: The total bill amount shall be rounded off to the nearest 5 nP. by ignoring amounts less than 2.5 nP. or and rounding off the amount of 2.5 nP. or more to 5 nP. more to 5 nP.

4. **Special guarantee**: The Board may in appropriate cases stipulate for special guarantees from consumers.

5. **Board’s obligation to supply electricity**: Subject to the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Board shall not be bound to supply electricity to any consumer unless the scheme for supply to the consumer is remunerative.

6. **Governmental and other levies**: The consumer shall be liable to pay in addition to all the sums payabl
under the schedule ‘A’ to ‘E’ all amounts leviable by the Government or any other authority by way of sales-tax. Electricity Duty, Octroi or otherwise, in the context of the supply of electricity to the consumer and whether the demand be made on the Board or the consumer.

7. **Board’s right to vary terms and conditions**: The Board shall have the unilateral right to vary from time to time, the terms and conditions of supply by special or general proceedings.

8. **Agreements**: (a) All consumers shall execute agreements governing the supply of electricity in the forms prescribed by the Board from time to time.

(b) Every agreement is for a specified purpose and specified location. As such, it is not permissible for covered by an agreement for a particular place and purpose being allowed to be shifted to another place even though it may not involve additional cost to the Board.

9. **Payments for energy dishonestly used or abstracted**: Where it is established to the satisfaction of the Superintending Engineer, that a consumer has dishonestly abstracted, consumed, used or wasted electrical energy in any manner, the Superintending Engineer shall estimate the value of the electrical energy thus abstracted, consumed used or wasted, and collect from the consumer that amount by including in the next month’s bill or otherwise. Neither failure to launch a prosecution nor the acquittal of the consumer in any prosecution on any ground other than that the production case is false, shall bar proceedings under this clause. This shall be in addition to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, and the rules and
regulations made thereunder. The levy of this compensation shall be without prejudice to the rights of the Board to disconnect the service of proceed otherwise. An appeal will lie to the Chief Engineer of the Board from any other of the Superintending Engineer calling upon the consumer to pay compensation, within one month of communication of such order to the consumer or such further time as the Chief Engineer may allow. The order in appeal of the Chief Engineer of the Board shall be final.

10. Where any consumer is detected in the Commission of any malpractice, with reference to his use of electrical energy, including unauthorised alterations to installations, unauthorised extensions and the use of devices to commit theft of electrical energy the Board may, without prejudice to its other rights, cause the consumer's supply to be forthwith disconnected. The supply may be restored in the discretion of the Board, if the consumer suitably compensates the Board to take in this context.

P. Gopala Rao,

Deputy Secretary to Government.
(a) the steps taken by the Government for separating the four villages under the Jagapatinagaram Panchayat Board, Prathipadu Taluk, in accordance with the proposals dated 17—1—1964 sent by the District Collector for splitting up of the Panchayat Boards consisting of more than one village in East Godavari District; and

(b) the names of villages covered by the proposals of the District Collector, East Godavari in the case of which the Government have made changes?
Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) and (b) According to the decision of the Government proposals for reconstitution of grampanchayats in the State have been deferred pending re-examination of the criteria prescribed, and all the grampanchayats that existed on 18—1—1964 are continuing unaffected.

Reduction of Panchayats

409—

* 577 (4021) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating to reduce the number of Panchayats and constitute one Samithi for each taluk;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands; and

(c) whether a decision will be taken before the coming Panchayat elections during 1964–65?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c):—Do not arise

Promotions to the Supervisors

410—

* 592 (4145) Q.—Sri C. K. Narayana Reddy (Pileru):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions

13th July, 1964

(a) whether any rules are framed for samithis and Zilla Parishads for promotions to Supervisor's Cadre from Overseers;

(b) if so, whether any promotions are given; and

(c) whether any new appointments of Supervisors are made through Service Commission?

*Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya* :—(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) Not so far, Sir.

Social Welfare Elementary Schools

411—

*307 (4211) Q.—Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Ananthapur):—*

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

(a) Whether a representation was received by the Government from Sri P. Anthony Reddi, M. L. A., in November, 1963, explaining the position of the Elementary School teachers working in Social Welfare Elementary Schools;

(b) Whether he requested the Government to hand over these schools completely to the Panchayat Samithis; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken a decision on this?

*Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya* :— (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

*Shri P. Anthony Reddy* :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, Are the Government aware that though the orders are issued, still in the matter of promotion, the Samithis are not free to
promote a secondary grade teacher who is working in the higher place to the second grade place? Will the Government revise its orders and see that the secondary grade teacher who is working in the second grade may be promoted as in the case of other teachers?

Shri M. N. Lokshminaraisch:— It has been brought to the notice of the Government—and it is under the consideration of the Government.

Open Air Agricultural Occupational Camp at Anantapur 412—

* 628 (4498) Q.– Sarvasri S. Vemayya, P. V. Chowdary (Dharmavaram) and A. Sarweswara Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government intends to establish an open air Agricultural Occupational camp specially for the prisoners by acquiring nearly 400 acres of Government Banjar land at Anantapur; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the said Scheme?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— (a) The answer is in the affirmative. But the extent and location of the site is still under consideration of Government.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are given in the appended Statement.

Statement showing the Salient Features of the Scheme

It is proposed to start the colony with about 100 prisoners and to increase its population to 150 prisoners. The expenditure on this scheme is estimated as under—
Recurring (per annum) ... Rs. 1,15,500/-
Non-Recurring ... Rs. 3,71,500/-

Total cost for the scheme at initial stage will be Rs. 4,63,000/-. The site proposed for the scheme is considered to be more suitable as the Thunghabadra High Level Canal will be passing through this site, which may provide better irrigation facilities after suitable localisation and adjustments. The entire block required to be taken for this purpose lies in the villages of Bukkarayasamudram Jantalur and Siddampeta. The lands are situated in Survey Nos. 297, 309, 308, 307, 306, 313, 314, 312, 315, 311, 310 in the Jantalur Fields, Surveys Nos. 7, 6, 2, 8, 9, 11, 10, 12 in the Siddampeta fields and Survey Nos. 232/3, 233, 235, 231/3, 234, 237, 236, 230/3, 239/1 in the Bukkarayasamudram Area. The selection of the site will be finalised in due course.

The scheme envisages the training of prisoners in the agricultural operations, so that when they are released, they may adjust themselves to agricultural occupation and lead a normal life. It is also proposed to start other types of trades like poultry, carpentry, when the scheme is fully developed.
892 * (42666) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese demonstration centre has been opened at Bapatla; and

(b) if so, whether Japanese agriculturists are going to undertake the cultivation in that centre?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—(a) and (b) The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the establishment of a Demonstration Centre at Bapatla by Japanese experts. Necessary preliminary measures such as providing proper irrigation facilities, laying of roads, construction of quarters for the experts, etc., are being taken. The Japanese experts who had come and made an initial survey are expected to come in December, 1964 and start a Farm in preparing the fields and making other arrangements according to their plan.

* Oral Answers to Questions

13th July, 1964

Japanese demonstration at Bapatla.
Oral Answers to Questions 13th July, 1964 336

Cashew Research Station at Bapatla.

414—
* 895 (4269) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu :— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
   (a) whether Cashew Research Station at Bapala was abolished in 1961-62.
   (b) whether it was started again; and
   (c) if so, the reasons for starting it again?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy :—(a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Field Rats.

415—
* 896 (4270) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu :— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
   (a) whether any Research is being conducted in the State for controlling the menace of field rats: and
   (b) if so, the results thereof?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy :— (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A note on the work done and the results achieved is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Note on work done and results achieved in the Scheme for Control of Menace of Field Rats.
A scheme for research on the study of Field rats is being implemented at the Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar from 20-11-1959. The object of the Scheme, work done and the results achieved in the Scheme are briefly stated below:

(a) **Object of the Scheme:**—To conduct investigation in the first instance on the habits, biology and ecology of field rats with a view to evolving suitable control measures against them.

(b) **Work done so far:**—1. Records should be kept of the temperature, percentage humidity and the different plants growing in these areas with special reference to their flowering and fruiting of the plants.

Records of temperature and percentage humidity were maintained at Rajendranagar, Ambajipeta and Nandyal. The dates of flowering and fruiting of different crops were mentioned at Rajendranagar.

2. To assess the population in each centre;

The rat population was estimated by digging out all the rat burrows present in a unit area (1 acre) once in a month at Rajendranagar. The population was found to be 38 adults and 29 young ones in one acre. The young ones were collected mostly in the months of November and December which indicates that this is the breeding season for rats.

3. **Survey for the different species of field rats occurring in Andhra Pradesh.**

Survey was conducted at Rajendranagar, Maruteru, Nandyal and Ambajipeta to collect and identify different
species of rats attacking paddy, cotton and coconut. Two species of field rats were collected and identified as *Bandicota Banagalensis* Gray and *Rattus rattus rufescens* Gray. While the former was found to attack only paddy, the later was noted to damage all the crops, namely paddy, cotton and coconut.


External parasites were collected and identified as mites belonging to the species *Lealaps nuttali* from both *Bandicota bangalensis* Gray and *Rattus rattus rufescens* Gray.

5. Trials of feeding field rats with certain chemicals or causing sterility.

The experiment could not be carried out due to difficulties encountered in obtaining chemicals and breeding of rats in the laboratory.

Detailed investigation on the droppings, paw marks, trails, noises and smell to be used as indications of the presence or absence of rats.

The differences in colour, smell, size, shape, etc., of the dropping of two species *Bandicota Bangalensis* Gray and *Rattus rattus rufescens* Gray were studied in detail. The paw marks of the species *Bandicota bengalensis* Gray were studied and their trails leading to an inhabited burrow was found to be a series of depressions with pills of soil in between. No distinctive smell or noise could be recorded to indicate on inhabited burrow.

7. Estimation of damage to individual major crops

Damage was studied in wheat crop in the year 1959–60. The percentage loss was 40.1% in the variety N. P.
Study of rat damage to rice crop was conducted at Rajendranagar in detail. In the year 1960–61 the extent of damage ranged from 4.5% of the tillers (in H. R. 35) to 11.3% (in PLA 1) and the tillers were found cut above the second mode.

In the year 1962–63 study on damage to rice crop was conducted both in monsoon and summer crops. In the monsoon crop the damage was high and was observed to progress with the maturation of earheads (i.e., from 30.8% on 6-9-62 to 61.8% on 25-9-62 of the total tillers). The variety selected for study was MTU 20.

In the summer crop the strain selected was PLA 1. The maximum damage noted was 30.9% of the total tillers which is considerably less than in the case of the monsoon crop.

In the summer season crop the extent of damage has increased gradually from 0.180 cents to 0.345 cents in one acre selected for the study and the rates were found to extend the attack in the same patches rather than attacking the crop in new places.

8. Records of the condition of soil, rat burrow, burrow pattern, nests, sex of rats, weight and pregnancy to be noted at separate places.

In the year 1962–63, 202 burrows were studied in detail in respect of their relationship with soil conditions.

Burrows were studied for their patterns in heavy black clays, clayey loams and heavy alluvial soils. The studies have indicated that total length of the burrow and the maximum depth and width are not influenced by different type of soils. The data have also indicated that the rats may find it more difficult to make fresh burrows in heavy alluvial soil.
37 nests were collected from 87 inhabited burrows in 1962–63. There was no appreciable difference between the weights of male and female rats.

*Production of Vegetables*

416—

* 897 (4272) Q.— Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the intensive production of vegetables is being taken up this year; and

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

Sri A. Balarami Reddy.— (a) and (b) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

*Answer placed on the Table of the House*

With a view to increase vegetable production, a scheme for the intensive production of vegetables has been sanctioned for implementation during 1964–65 in three centres of the State, viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool at a total cost of Rs. 2,63,852/–. An area of 2,000 acres in each of the three centres is proposed to be taken up under this scheme. Field staff consisting of 2 Horticultural Assistants and eight fieldmen are proposed to be appointed in each of the centres to render technical advice and also arrange for the supply of the agricultural requisites to the growers.

The following incentives are provided for under the Scheme:

(a) Superphosphate worth Rs. 60,000/– will be distributed to the vegetable growers in each of the three centres at 50% subsidised rates.
The Scheme will be operated by the District Agricultural Officer under the technical guidance of the Fruit Specialist.
Rice

1122 Q.—Sri T. V. S. Chalapati Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Districts that are surplus and the number of Districts that are deficit in rice in the State; and

(b) whether a list of Districts showing the details of the surplus and deficit along with their normal requirements be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri A. Balaram Reddi:—(a) Generally nine Districts are surplus, seven Districts are deficit and four Districts are self-sufficient in rice in the State.

(b) A statement showing the available particulars is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENTS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(A) Statements Showing Surplus, Deficit and Self-Sufficient Districts in Rice in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surplus Districts (1)</th>
<th>Deficit Districts (2)</th>
<th>Self-sufficient Districts (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. West Godavari.</td>
<td>2. Anantapur.</td>
<td>2. Khammam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Krishna.</td>
<td>3. Cuddapha.</td>
<td>3. Warangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Guntur.</td>
<td>5. Chittor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mahabubnagar.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N. B:—Rice exports to other districts have taken place from both surplus and self-sufficient districts to the deficit districts mentioned in the statement above.
## STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF RICE AND MILLETS, CONSUMPTION AND NET SURPLUS ETC.

(\textit{In lakhs of tonnes.})

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Production 1961–1962</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
<th>Production 1962–1963</th>
<th>Total cereals &amp; millets</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Total cereals and millets</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Total cereals and millets</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>(+) 0.33</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>(—) 0.97</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>(+) 1.03</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>5.19</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>(+) 2.09</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>5.54</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>(+) 2.03</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>(+) 0.36</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The statement shows the production of rice and millets, consumption, and net surplus for different districts in the years 1961–1962, 1962–1963, and 1963–1964. The columns represent the production, total cereals and millets, rice, total cereals and millets, rice, and total cereals and millets, respectively.
<table>
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<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
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<th>(9)</th>
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<td>3.21</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>(+) 1.78</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2.09</td>
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<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.76</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>(+) 0.52</td>
<td>0.89</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>(—) 0.48</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>2.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuddapha</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>(+) 0.37</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>2.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chittor</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>(—) 0.85</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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<td><strong>ANDHRA REGION</strong></td>
<td><strong>33.06</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.67</strong></td>
<td><strong>42.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>(+) 5.47</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.09</strong></td>
<td><strong>46.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>31.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.49</strong></td>
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<td>3.67</td>
<td>(—) 2.19</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.69</td>
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<td>0.73</td>
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<td>1.75</td>
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<td>2.26</td>
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<td>41.89</td>
<td>25.98</td>
<td>67.67</td>
<td></td>
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@ Provisional Figures.

@@ Final Forecast Figures.

**N. B:** 1. The requirements are generally given in terms of all cereals, certain districts which are surplus in rice may fall into self-sufficient or deficit categories if their total production of cereals are equal to or less than the total requirements of cereals.

2. No separate figures in respect of requirements of rice and millets and surplus of rice for the years 1962-63 and 1963-1964 are available.
Oral Answers to Questions 13th July, 1964 346

statement on 1962-63, 1963-64 total requirements of total surplus figures of rice. The policy was formulated in the policy statement. The West Godavari district's rice production in 1961-62 was 5,60,000. In 1962-63 it was 5,12,000, and in 1963-64 it was 8,64,000. Package scheme for the area was formulated to improve the production. Was the scheme formulated?

(2) No, Sir. The figures are as follows: 1961-62 - 5,60,000; 1962-63 - 5,12,000; and 1963-64 - 8,64,000. What was the reason for the rise in production?

(2) Drainage was the reason for the increase in production. The area was cultivated by drainage works. Is there a statement on dry crops?

(2) Yes, Sir. The regional statement on dry crops was as follows: 1961-62 - 47.67, 1962-63 - 14.09, and 1963-64 - 14.40. Millets improve dry crops. Is there a statement on rice production in the area?

(2) Yes, Sir. The statement on rice production in the area was as follows: 1961-62 - 5,60,000; 1962-63 - 5,12,000; and 1963-64 - 8,64,000. The figures were as follows: 1961-62 - 47.67, 1962-63 - 14.09, and 1963-64 - 14.40. Millets improve dry crops. Does the producer's association have figures on rice production?

(2) Yes, Sir. The figures for the producer's association were as follows: 1961-62 - 44.45, 1962-63 - 87, and 1963-64 - 41.86.
Oral Answers to Questions

347 13th July, 1964

The figures are as follows: the actual production figures are

actual production figures = deficit districts figures + surplus districts figures.

The Statistics Department has forecast figures for the surplus districts. The actual figures are compared with forecast figures to ascertain the actual position.

The deficit districts figures are as follows:

1. deficit districts figures = total figures - surplus districts figures.

2. The total figures are as follows:

total figures = total surplus districts figures + total deficit districts figures.

The Statistics Department has forecast figures for the total surplus districts. The total actual figures are compared with forecast figures to ascertain the actual position.

The forecast figures are as follows:

3. forecast figures = actual surplus districts figures + actual deficit districts figures.

4. In the event of any surplus districts, the deficit districts consumers rates are determined. In the event of any deficit districts, the surplus districts consumers rates are determined.
Motor Vehicle Tax.

418—

* 715 Q.—Sri N. Venkataswamy (Paruchuru) :— Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recommended to the State Government to reduce Motor Vehicle Tax; and

(b) If so, the action taken by the Government?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy :—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(a) The answer is in the negative.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy :—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy :—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.
Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

the number of lorries that are given permission (licences) to go to Madras, Mysore, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh and Orrissa from our State in 1962–63 and 1963–64?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:— The number of Andhra Pradesh State lorries—Public Carriers and Private Carriers that were given licences to go to the neighbouring States during 1962–63. 1963–64 is given veelow.
Mr. Speaker:—Not necessary.

Lorry Owners’ Association, Nellore.

420—

* 682 (4949) Q,—Sri G. C. Kondaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum has been submitted to the Government and to the concerned departments by the Lorry Owners Association, Nellore district on 2-9-1963 regarding their difficulties; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is under consideration of Government. Necessary action has already been taken on some items by the Regional Transport Officer, Nellore.

Sri S. R. Lokesh:—Some items await necessary action.
Oral Answer to Questions

Mr. Speaker:—Not Necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, please keep it on the Table.

Selection of best Panchayats.

506—

* 588 (4131) Q.—Sri A. Venkateswara Rao and Sri G. C. Kondaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Panchayats selected as best Panchayats for the year 1963–64 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the total amount paid to them?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) The State Level Judging Committee has not selected and finalised the best Panchayats at the State level. The State Level Committee will meet shortly and select the best Panchayats in the Andhra area and Telangana area of the State and the same will be announced. A statement showing the list of Panchayats selected as best Panchayats at District level for the year 1963-64 so far as information is available is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) For most of the Panchayats selected at Block level the prize amount of Rs. 1,000/- each has been paid to them and in respect of others, action is being taken by the Collectors to disburse the amounts. Prizes for the best Panchayats at the district level have not yet been disbursed by 14 Collectors pending finalisation of the State level prizes. 6 Collectors alone have paid prize amounts to the best Panchayats at District Level.

Statement placed on the Table.
Statement Showing the List of Panchayats Selected as best Panchayats at the District for the Year 1963 64.
Name of the Panchayat:  
(1)  
1. Kothavalasa.  
2. Haripalem.  
3. Yeleswaram.  
4. TadimaHa.  
5. Moturu.  
6. Ramachandrapuram.  
7. Venkataperumalrajupuram.  
8. Chintakunta.  
10. Atmakur.  
13. Choutpally.  
15. Husnabad  
16. Ibrahimpatnam.  
17. Bhoolmitta.  
19. Jajjalraopet,  
20. Final report from the Medak District is awaited.  

Name of the District:  
(2)  
Srikakulam.  
Visakhapatnam.  
East Godavari.  
West Godavari.  
Krishna.  
Guntur.  
Chittoor.  
Cuddapah.  
Kurnool.  
Nellore.  
Anautapur.  
Hyderabad.  
Nizamabad.  
Mahabubnagar.  
Karimnagar.  
Warangal.  
Nalgonda.  
Khammam.  

Final report from the Medak District is awaited.
Expenditure on High Power Committee

507—

* 728 (Q); Sarvasri S. Jagannadham, A. Krishnaiah, P. Subbaiah and P. Seshavataram [Put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishshaya]: Will the hon. minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure that has been incurred for the work of the High Power Committee;

(b) what is the amount of saving that is expected on account of delimitation of blocks: and

(c) how many employees will go out of employment on account of delimitation ?.

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:— (a) An expenditure of Rs. 2,600/- only was incurred for the work of the High Power Committee.

(b) The High Power Committee has estimated the net savings at about Rs. 50 lakhs (recurring) and Rs. 22 lakhs (non-recurring) on the basis of 290 blocks. As the Government ordered retention of 321 blocks the net savings will roughly work out to about Rs. 39.82 lakhs (recurring) and about Rs. 178 lakhs (non recurring), which does not exclude the expenditure to be incurred on any additional staff.

(c) The persons affected by the reorganisation of the blocks will be absorbed in their parent Departments or in alternative posts as far as possible.
Oral Answers to Questions
13th July, 1964 354

333. Shri S. M. Prabhu:— Block भ्रमणांदुः कोट के मानकोपोपन समायोजन. यह केवल हर शहर आकर 100 के अनेक, 800 100 से सीधी एक ही लोगों मुख्य स्था? तथा ज्ञात
करना सर्गुन करना ध्यान देना द्वारा सारा?

334. S. M. Prabhu:— एकम ही ठेक, बिड जितनी तरह से?

335. राजोदुर्दास तंडोक:— राजस्थान 290 Blocks संस्था, राज तकलीफ़ 321 निफांद संबंध. यह कैसे criterion सूत्र देना?

336. राजस्थान:— कोण criterion 202 expand देना.

337. राजस्थान:— Reconstitution का 1 साल ही अग्रस अधिकारियों अग्रस कैसे 202. कैसे?

338. राजस्थान:— 1 साल 78 अग्रस देना.

339. राजस्थान:— reconstitution का saving अग्रसाहित्य. एक शहर समय सर्गुन अग्रस था भी राजस्थान अग्रसे अग्रसे कहीं देना खुश कैसे?

340. राजस्थान:— नोनामी अग्रसे स्थान अग्रस कैसे?

341. राजस्थान:— Head of the Departments 9 अग्रसे राजस्थान अग्रसे?

342. राजस्थान:— Redistribution के criterion 202 अग्रस. आग्रह अग्रसूची अग्रसे complaints कैसे?

343. राजस्थान:— Redistribution के criterion 202 अग्रस. आग्रह अग्रसूची अग्रसे complaints कैसे?

344. राजस्थान:— Redistribution के criterion 202 अग्रस. आग्रह अग्रसूची अग्रसे complaints कैसे?
508—

* 1008 (4840) Q:—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any applications for setting up rice mills in the Co-operative Sector;

(b) if so, how many such applications are from the Co-operative Marketing Societies, and the numbers of such applications from each district;

(c) whether Government have exempted the Co-operative Marketing Societies from certain provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act 1958;

(d) if so what are they; and

(e) what is the nature and extent of aid given by Government for the rice mills started in Co-operative sector?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:— The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eleven applications are from the Co-operative Marketing Societies. The District-wise number is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions

13th July, 1964

Hyderabad 1
Krishna 1
West Godavari 1

Total 11

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government have exempted the following 18 Cooperative Societies from the provisions i.e., Section 8 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulations) Act, 1958:

S. No. Name of the Cooperative Society Place District

1. Alluru Cooperative Marketing Society Alluru Nellore
2. Nellore District Cooperative Marketing Society Nellore Nellore
3. Tadepalligudem Cooperative Marketing Society Tadepalligudem West Godavari
4. West Godavari District Cooperative Marketing Society Eluru West Godavari
5. Chebrolu Cooperative Marketing Society Chebrolu West Godavari
6. Veeravasaram Large Size Cooperative Society Veeravasaram West Godavari
7. Srikakulam District Cooperative Marketing Society Srikakulam Srikakulam
8. Kapileswarapuram Cooperative Marketing Society Kapileswarapuram East Godavari
9. Biccavolu Cooperative Marketing Society Biccavolu East Godavari
| 10. Kakinada District Cooperative Marketing Society | Kakinada East Godavari |
| 11. Tandur Cooperative Marketing Society | Tandur Hyderabad |
| 12. Ibrahimpatnam Cooperative Marketing Society | Ibrahimpatnam Hyderabad |
| 13. Vikarabad Cooperative Marketing Society | Vikarabad Hyderabad |
| 15. Jagtial Cooperative Marketing Society | Jagtial Karimnagar |
| 16. Huzurabad Cooperative Marketing Society | Huzurabad & Oopal Karimnagar |
| 17. Nidubrolu Cooperative Marketing Society | Nidubrolu Guntur |
| 18. Cheepurapalli Cooperative Marketing Society | Cheepurapalli Srikakulam |

(e) Assistance given to these societies is in the form of share capital contribution. So far a sum of Rs. 27,60,500 has been sanctioned to Cooperative Societies for rice mills with a capacity of 1/2 to 1 ton, and involving a capital outlay upto Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
*1123 Q:—Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal requirement of rice in each district for the year 1963—64;

(b) of this, what quantity i. e., how many quintals of rice were supplied through Fair price shops in each district;

(c) what quantity is supplied through Fair price Shops;

(i) how much was imported rice; and

(ii) how much was procured from the mills in the State ?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—(a) & (b)—Statements are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) 37,83,704 tonnes

(d) (i) 1,521 tonnes

(ii) 18,774 tonnes

**Statement Placed on the Table of the House**

Statement showing the average Normal requirements of rice in Each District of Andhra Pradesh State.

**Statement Placed on the Table of the House**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anantapur</td>
<td>1.87 Lakh tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chittoor</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cuddapah</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. East Godavari</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Guntur</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Krishna</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kurnool</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nellore</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Oral Answer to Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Egyptian Rice</th>
<th>American Medium Rice</th>
<th>Indegenious Rice</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twin Cities.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>6,413</td>
<td>6,935</td>
<td>69,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hyd. Sec'bad)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>15,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>11,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>3,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 38.04 Lakhs tons Rice

(All figures in the tonnes)

Quantity issued from July 63 to June 64 from different fair prices shops

**District**: Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Warangal
### Oral Answers to Questions

**8. Chittoor**  
- - 1,309 1,309 13,090

**9. Nellore**  
- 960 3,138 4,098 40,980

**10. Anantapur**  
40 - 2,481 2,521 25,210

**11. West Godavari**  
- - 462 462 4,620

**12. East Godavari**  
- - 927 927 9,270

**13. Srikakulam**  
- - 500 500 5,000

**14. Visakhapatnam**  
- - 46 46 460

**15. Krishna**  
- - 100 100 1,000

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Fair Price Shops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>13,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>40,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>25,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>4,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>9,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**13th July, 1964**

8. Chittoor
9. Nellore
10. Anantapur
11. West Godavari
12. East Godavari
13. Srikakulam
14. Visakhapatnam
15. Krishna

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**Fair Price Shopss**: Long queues 75 c. Long queues subsidised rice 48 c. Shops inspect quick transport, jeep, scooter.

**Fair Price Shopss**: subsidised rice—48 c.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Sales Tax on Oil Ghannies.

420–A

S. N. Q. No. (1259–U) Sarvasri G. Ramaswamy Reddy (Peddakurapadu) and Ch. Ramaiahchowadary (Narasaraopet) Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sales Tax Advisory Committee at its meeting in January 1964, was made to understand, that Oil Ghannies run without power or steam are to be exempted from Sales tax whether owned by persons (individuals) or Firm irrespective of its turn over till 1964;

(b) whether any change was made in this understanding of the Committee in its July meeting;

(c) if so, the reasons for this change; and

(d) what is the present position?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—(a) to (d) Government have since decided that in respect of pending assessments of Registered firms owning one or two Oil Ghannies exemption from tax on purchases of oil seeds and sales of Oil and Oil Cake should be granted without imposing any turnover limit.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

Fire accidents in Eluru Town.

262—

* 863 (4184) Q.—Sri A. Serveswara Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents that occurred in Eluru Town (West Godavari district) in 1961, 62 and 1963 and the value of property lost or damaged due to them; and

(b) the total amount paid as relief to the owners of dwellings whose dwellings were completely burnt and damaged?
Delimitation of Panchayat Samithis Issue of Instructions Consequent on the Judgment of the High Court - Issue of Privilege

A:—(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement laid on the Table of the House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of fire accidents
Nil 7 11

Value of property lost or damaged
Nil Rs. 35,700 Rs. 4,36,180

Total amount paid as Relief to the victims
Nil Rs. 830 Rs. 10,530

DELIMITATION OF PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS—ISSUE OF INSTRUCTIONS CONSEQUENT ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT - ISSUE OF PRIVILAGE

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Sir, I gave you a privilege motion on the question of a statement made by the Minister for Panchayat Raj that consequent on the High Court decision no instructions were given. But, actually instructions were given, and I wanted to raise that matter.

Mr. Speaker:—I think, on the notice which you have given me I have sent it to the Minister for Panchayat Raj for his information. I do not know whether he is in a position to make the statement today or he will make it tomorrow.

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—I have no objection, Sir, if you take it up today.
Sri Tennyeti Viswanatham:— Two days ago when this question arose here in an answer to an interpellation, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that consequent on the High Court’s decision, no instructions were given to the various samithis. But, Sir, actually there is a telegram to the Collectors from the Panchayat Raj: “Please direct all Block Development Officers not to proceed with elections to standing committees of Panchayat Samithis until further orders”. Then, this was followed up by a post copy in confirmation. In that it is said: “The implications of the High Court’s order allowing certain writ petitions............are being studied. The Collectors are therefore requested to issue necessary instructions to all the Block Development Officers that the elections to the Standing Committees of Panchayat Samithis need not be proceeded with pending issue of further instructions.” Copy to all B. D. Os.

When he gave the statement that no instructions were issued at all, we thought that the Press statement was not correct, and we took it. Now we would like him to explain the difference. And if it is not satisfactorily explained it is a matter which will have to go to the Committee of Privileges.
Delimitation of Panchayat Samithis—Issue of Instructions Consequent on the Judgment of the High Court - Issue of Privilege.

[Text in Kannada]

Mr. Speaker:—He is admitting even now.

[Text in Kannada]

[Text in Kannada]
Delimitation of Panchayat Samithis - Issue of Instruction Consequent on the Judgment of the High Court - Issue of Privilege.

Consequences of that judgment. They will certainly be implemented. Otherwise it will amount to contempt of court.

He need not inform them. The Collecto
know the responsibility and the implications of the judgment.

Mr. Speaker:— What you think right may not be a right thing for the Government. You think that a particular thing should be a proper thing and the Government feels differently.

Mr. Speaker:— So far as elections to Panchayat Samithis are concerned, not all the elections to all the samithis are invalid. It is only the blocks which have been reorganised, elections to such samithis which are held to be invalid. To such of the blocks which are not reorganised and which remain in tact as before, elections to such samithis are not affected.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— I may be permitted to interrupt. This communication is communicated to all the Block Development Officers. The Standing Committee elections to all Blocks are stopped on account of this Order.

Mr. Speaker:— So it would have been better if the Government have taken a decision in the matter and given instructions to all the Block Development Officers as to what they should do in the light of the judgment.
Sri Tennyeti Viswanatham:— Not only with respect to the blocks actually affected by the Order, to every block all the elections are stopped.

Mr. Speaker:— Perhaps in view of the amending Bill which they are bringing forward.

Sri Tennyeti Viswanatham:— I do not say it is particularly right or wrong. It is a matter of convenience. When he asked a question, they said ‘we issued no instructions’. Actually there are instructions.

Mr. Speaker:— He says it is only with respect of standing committees. Let us not take it seriously.
Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:— He said, 'I will enquire'

 orders issue of procedure. Standing Committee elections are separate to instructions. He is making distinction like that.

 Mr. Speaker:— He could have said, 'so far as elections to standing committees are concerned, we have sent instructions; so far as other things are concerned, we have not sent any instructions' That would have been a correct statement.
The question was put and the Minister gave a specific answer that he has not sent any information.

RULING BY THE CHAIR.

re: a resolution given notice of by Sri T. Nagi Reddy and others under Rule 95 of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:— Sarvasri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu T. Nagi Reddi, Tenneti Viswanatham, Vavilala Gopala-krishnayya, G. Latchanna and C. Bali Reddi have given notice under Rule 95 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules.

As amendment to Clause 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1964 moved by the Government in the Regional Committee for validating the elections held invalid by the High Court has been accepted by the Regional Committee and the Bill as reported by the Regional Committee is coming up for 13th, i.e. today, before the House for discussion, and since the Members will have full scope for expressing their views on the occasion, I do not consider it necessary to admit this resolution. I am therefore disallowing it under Rule 96-A (vii) of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— Before you pronounce final sentence...
ANNOUNCEMENT

re : the time-limit for receipt of Amendments to five Bills.

Mr. Speaker :— I have already pronounced and have given my ruling.

Mr. Speaker :— I am to announce to the House that amendments will be received upto 3 P. M. on 13–7–64 for the following Bills:


公告：我已經發表演說，並已作出裁定。

公告：我將宣佈，修正案將於13–7–64年3時前收到以下法案：

1) 安得拉邦（安得拉地区）私人森林保护（修正案）法案，1964年。

2) 安得拉邦（安得拉地区）吸收的 enclave（修正案）法案，1964年。

3) 安得拉邦收入恢复（修正案）法案，1964年。

4) 安得拉邦灌溉（建设及管理水道）法案，1964年。

5) 安得拉邦灌溉（征收改善贡献）修正案法案，1964年。
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—What is the Chief Minister to say about it.

Mr. Speaker:—Why not we extend our sittings by one more day? If you have no objection, we can sit on the 15th also from 8.30 to 1.30.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— In this connection I may also say one thing. I had agreed previously that the food debate would take place on the 14th evening. Now, my colleague the Minister for Agriculture has received a telegram from the Union Minister requesting him to go over to Madras because all the Regional Food Commissioners are meeting and his presence is very necessary. Therefore, I was trying to make a submission to you in that connection. Therefore, on the 15th the food debate also can go.

Mr. Speaker:—We do not meet on the 14th evening.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, Sir. The Minister for Agriculture will be returning on 14th and on the 15th we can have the food debate along with the Irrigation Bills.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—When should we give amendments to the Panchayat and Samithi Bills?

Mr. Speaker:—I have announced 3 P. M. today.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Now that we are meeting on the 15th also, why not the time be extended till 1 P. M. tomorrow for giving notices or amendments.

Mr. Speaker:—In the office, the staff members have to sit till late in the night.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—We have got to attend another meeting and it may go till 7 P. M. At least we must have some breathing time.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—So, we are going to take up Panchayat Samithi & Zilla Parishad Bill tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—Originally we wanted 2½ hours for each of the Bills. Now it is 10 A. M. and we will have hardly 3 hrs. 20 minutes today.
Otherwise, according to the Business Advisory Committee proceedings, 2-1/2 hours for this Bill and another 2-1/2 hours for the other Bill.

_Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu_ :— On a point of submission, Sir. Otherwise, according to the Business Advisory Committee proceedings, 2-1/2 hours for this Bill and another 2-1/2 hours for the other Bill.

_Sri Tenneti Viswanatham_ :— We thought the Chief Minister agreed to it.

_Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy_ :— There is a Tenacny Bill Sir.

_Sri Tenneti Viswanatham_ :— It is only a reference to the Regional Committee.

_Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy_ :— If you are so pleased on a mere motion, but you wanted one day’s discussion on that.

_Sir_ :— Adjust.

_Mr. Speaker_ :— Now we will do one thing. We will convene a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 10.30 a. m. We will come to some division at this meeting. We will meet at 11 a.m. Meanwhile, it will be going on

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)
Calling Attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance re: the firing incident in Nirmal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : — Now we will go to the next item, Calling attention matters. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya to call the attention of the Chief Minister regarding the fire incident in Nirmal.

Calling ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE re: the firing incident in Nirmal.
Calling Attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance re: the firing incident in Nirmal.

3rd July 1964

375

Students are in a state of indigation because of the killing of 15 students in Nirmal. The Government has been asked to take appropriate action. The Government has also been asked to ensure that such incidents do not recur. The Government has also been asked to ensure that the students are protected from such incidents in the future.
Calling Attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance re:
the firing incident in Nirmal.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy (Nirmal):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the day of the incident itself, on the dead of the night, I happened to go to Nirmal on receiving a trunk call about this incident. It was after all a very trivial matter wherein the students have gathered. That was as Mr. Krishnayya had said, a bus cooly wanted to buy some rice worth about Rs. 3/- and then there was a dispute about the measure and the rice was asked to be taken back. The cooly in his turn wanted the money back. The dispute went to such an extent that the merchant and his servants, all of them, put together, beat the cooly out of the shop mercilessly. It so happened that the school had just finished and the school hours were over; all the students were coming out. The students protested. They said the cooly should not be given such a treatment and they asked the merchant not to do it. The merchant and his servants, all of them said the students had no business and also ill-treated them. Over this, more students were gathered. It was a bazaar area; all four or five roads came and joined there and therefore there was a large crowd. The merchants called the S. I. on the phone and the S. I. came there with four constables on to that spot. Now, with the coming of the S. I., the merchant and his servants became more bold and
began to assault the students in front of the police themselves. This aggravated the situation and the students got very angry. They said either the merchant or his servants should apologise or the police should take action against them, but the S. I. was adamant. He said, he would not either allow the merchant to apologise or see that action is taken against them. This aggravated the situation and the students were adamant and they did not leave the place.

The headmasters and all those also came to the spot. The students also alleged to the headmasters “Sir, we only want that those persons who had beat the students in front of the police should be booked or else the merchant should apologise”. The S. I. did not yield, the Tahsildar also was also called to the spot by the S. I. Now, the Tahsildar instead of trying to pacify and see the students are made to go home also threatened them and even asked the S. I. to have a lathi-charge over the students. By the time when the Tahsildar had asked the police to make a lathi-charge, the crowd had swelled upto about thousand or two thousand in the bazaar area. It was day light and it was also a bazzar day and a great crowd had gathered. Now, you can imagine, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that only about four or five constables were asked to lathi charge over such a big crowd. Could it have been managed? Was it good discretion on the part of those officers to resort to such a lathi-charge on the students? So, the result was the crowd pelted stones against the police. It was not the students, in particulars that had pelted, but the crowd pelted stones and, of course, naturally the four or five constables could not control the situation. To add to this injury, the merchant and his servants took out lathis and crowbars; they also began to beat the students and the crowd which had gathered. Now,
the police in their lathi-charge not only beat the students but also the pavement-vendors and other people who were just standing there. This aggravated the situation further more: it was not the students in particular who had pelted stones but somebody in the crowd pelted stones. So, with this, there was also jeering by the students. They said this police S. I. is the mamool-taker of the merchant and therefore he is trying to sit before the shop for hours together and he is trying to protect them; in spite of his illegal activities, action is not being taken against fellows taking law into their hands. Over this, the Tahsildar and S. I. it seems both conferred and opened fire.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, two rounds were made from in front of the shop and the rest of the rounds were made by the Sub-Inspector and the head constable by going over to the balcony and like target shooting the boys were made victims. The first boy that was hit was hit on the buttock just on the back side when he was, perhaps, trying to run away and then when other students came to rescue him they were mercilessly shot by the Sub-Inspector from the balcony area with the result that 28 persons were injured with bullets and then one boy whose intestines just came out with the shot by the police practically lost consciousness there and then to add all this neither any police officer nor any local Revenue officer there assisted the boys in taking them to hospital. All of them were standing with that crazy manioc of S.I. and then just seeing the tamasha the students themselves took all those injured to the hospital and on the advice of the Medical officer they were taken to the Nizamabad District Headquarters hospital. Now, the issue is whether the death of this boy would go unwept and unsung. The S.I. who is really a mad cap could have just
warded off or dispersed the students by words or even by calling their parents or any such thing. Instead, it seems he was not trying to disperse the crowd but he was trying to massacre them about 6 o’clock. When these arguments and counter-arguments were going on, it seems information was also given to the S. P. to the district headquarters at Adilabad and SP had also written that he is coming with force and all that. He could have waited for 1 hour or 1-1/2 hours to get added constables and disperse the crowd very peacefully instead of being so harsh and then inflicting such monuntal injuries on these people.

So, my submission, Sir, is that unless severe action against these people is taken or as a matter of course a judicial enquiry is held, I don’t think these culprits would be brought back. And to add to this injury, the other police officers who were there on the spot unhesitatingly began to support the S. I. to justify the police firing. This is most obnoxious and unseemingly of any officers. We are not in those pre-independent days where the bureaucratic elements by hook or crook were trying to support the actions of the subordinates in firing the Indian students nor can we say that the doers are Indians and the killers are Indians and we can just keep quiet. Merely because a Sub-Inspector who is a manioc has done this rash act, there is no reason why the DSP or any other senior officers should come to his aid without having their own magisterial enquiry or any such thing. I would say that this tendency among the officials to behave like defendants in any such incident is very unworthy and I would request the Government through you, Sir, to take action such against officers who unnecessarily try to support such maniacs and
mad-caps who take law into their hands and give severe punishments.

Similar incidents were also there at Nizamabad; there were great student demonstrations and stone-throwing was also there. But the Collector and officials very decently and in a good manner handled the situation, asked the crowd to disperse and they went away. I only feel had these people been there then they would have asked the Osmania General Hospital to spare some beds for these people at Nizamabad also. So, I request that the Government should take the most severe action against these people for not only having taken law into their hands but abusing the law in inflicting injuries over such persons whose average would have been only about 12 years or so. The other persons who were injured were just cultivators who were coming into the bazaar from their hardest work. They were also hit in head. Now, the injuries that are found on all the injured are right from foot to the head. Was this, I submit, only to scare them away or disperse them or was it by hook or crook to shoot them down? I submit, Sir, that the Government should take severe action against them and an officer, of not less than a District Judge should enquire into the matter and these officers should be brought to book.

(Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy rose to reply).

(Transcription of Telugu text follows.)
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Calling Attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance re.
the firing incident in Nirmal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no such imposition. I think that allegation is not correct. You should have your own patience to hear him also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let us hear the Government side also.

At 3 p.m. on 6-7-1964 one Md. Fiaz a bus cooly went to the grain shop of Sri Gopal. A heated controversy and exchange of hot words between Sri Gopal, his servant Fiaz took place over a dispute on the question of payment of money for the rice purchased. Md. Fiaz was beaten by the servants of Sri Gopal and pushed out of the shop. Just at the moment some students about 15 to 20 in number who were passing there, intervened in the matter and demanded why the coolie was beaten, on which the merchant is reported to have beaten some students with a light iron bar which intensified the tension. The mob also began to swell. Apprehending danger Sri Gopal telephoned to sub-Inspector and requested him to rush to the scene. The Sub-Inspector sent one Head Constable and 3 police constables to the spot in advance and
he reached the spot with another police constable. The Sub-Inspector saw a mob of 1,000 including students in front of the shop shouting “maro-Thodo”. The sub-Inspector appealed to the mob to disperse but the mob refused to do so unless the merchant and his servants were punished severely. He tried to secure the presence of the R. D. O. but on knowing that he was away on camp he requested the Tahsildar, Nirmal to come to the scene. The Sub-Inspector with his available constables tried to hold the mob away from the shop. Meanwhile the hamlets of Sri Gopal also started pushing the mob with sticks. This infuriated the crowd very much and it tried to push forward. Just at that moment the Tahsildar along with his two peons and Sri Rajeswara Peshkar came to the spot at about 5.15 p.m. By that time the mob increased to about 1,500 in number. On the request of the Tahsildar the headmasters of the Senior Basic School, Basis Training School and Higher Secondary School came to the scene. The Tahsildar along with the 3 headmasters, and with local leader like Sri Rama Rao, Secretary, Co-operative Marketing Society, Sri Fakruddin, Vice-Chairman, City Municipality persuaded the students in the mob to disperse. The crowd demanded that the merchant and his servants should be taken to the police station in handcuffs and that unless this was done they refused to move. The crowd then began to pelt stones towards the Tahsildar and the police party on which the Tahsildar declared the assembly unlawful and warned to disperse. As his warning was not obeyed he ordered the police to make lathi charge. It made the mob more furious and the people pelted stones, bricks etc., violently. As a result the Tahsildar was injured on the fore-head, left and right legs and
the Sub-Inspector of Police, two constables and the two peons of the Tahsildar also received injuries on various parts of their body. In view of the grave situation the Tahsildar ordered to fire blank ammunitions, on which ten rounds of blank ammunitions were fired in the air. As the mob became more aggressive and advanced ruthlessly the Tahsildar ordered the police to take further steps on which six rounds of buck shots were fired. This also did not prove effective and as their violent attitude continued the Tahsildar and the police party were forced to enter into a shop belonging to Khasim Ali and closed the doors. The Sub-Inspector and his party along with the Tahsildar went to the first floor of the shop. The mob in the meanwhile began to set fire to the shop. Considering that this might cause damage to life and property the police fired two rounds of ball ammunition from the first floor after warning. This had the desired effect as the mob withdrew to a distance of about 200 yards and began to disperse. As a result of firing 25 persons were injured, out of whom 13 were sent to Nizamabad hospital as their cases were considered serious. One ssayanna aged 20 years a student of 9th class Higher Secondary School, Nirmal expired on the same night on the way to Nizamabad. The rest of the injured persons are improving.

The Chief Minister stated that it is an unfortunate incident which probably could have been avoided if some of the offenders concerned had been removed to the police station in the beginning itself. The Chief Minister felt glad that Sri Narasa Reddi, the local M. L. A. and the Minister for Home had been to the spot immediately after the incident to see the injured and also to see that the situation re-
mains calm. The Chief Minister expressed his sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased boy and also expressed sympathy to those who are injured. The Chief Minister felt glad about the attitude taken by the Collector Nizamabad. He has not only rendered assistance to the injured but also saw that no untoward event happened. The Chief Minister said that judicial enquiry will be conducted by a District and Sessions Judge and steps will be taken to see that the enquiry is conducted as early as possible.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public important re: the inadequate relief measures to the victims of fire accidents in certain villages of Vijayawada.

re: the inadequate relief measures to the victims of fire accidents in certain villages of Vijayawada.

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Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance: the inadequate relief measures to the victims of fire accidents in certain villages of Vijayawada.

(Sri B. Srimamamurti in the Chair).

There were a series of fire disasters in Krishna lanka and other places from the 10th to the 14th of June, and great loss was caused to
several hundreds of people as the result of the destruction of their houses and other properties. As the calamity was the worst ever experienced in the State in the recent past, the Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the place and issued immediate orders on the spot to the Collector of Krishna and the Sub Collector, Vijayawada, to distribute immediate relief to the victims at the liberal rate of Rs. 50 per family to the owners of the houses burnt and at Rs. 30 per family to the tenants of such houses. This is of course a departure from the normal rules governing grant of relief to victims of natural calamities and also results in heavy financial commitment to Government. Still in view of the seriousness of the situation, and the need to give immediate relief to the victims promptly, it has been reported that the Collector has already distributed the relief ordered by the Chief Minister.

In addition to this, a sum of Rs 5000 was sanctioned from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and the amount has been placed at the disposal of the Collector for giving additional relief to the fire victims. In addition to the relief granted by Government, donations are being made by non-official bodies, institutions and individuals also though on a small scale, for the relief of the fire victims. For instance, Sri K. Bikshapathi of Macherla donated a watch, and the Chief Minister disposed it of in public auction for Rs. 116/-and the amount is being placed at the disposal of the Collector. One Sri N. Devadanam, Air force College, Jalapalli, West Bengal, has sent a sum of Rs. 20 by M.O. The Lions' Club of Hyderabad has sent
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: The penalties being imposed on poor landless people in Bapaila Taluq

a cheque for Rs. 250 and Young Men’s Club of Secunderabad has sent a cheque for Rs. 500/. All these amounts will be spent for giving relief to the fire victims. Government have been taking adequate measures to give proper and sufficient relief to the victims of the fire disaster.

As the cases of arson are under investigation by the Police and as some of the cases are already sub judice, it may not be proper to make a detailed statement or discussion on the floor of the Assembly regarding the particulars of the disaster.

re: The Penalties being imposed on poor landless people in Bapaila Taluq.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re.: The penalties being imposed on poor landless people in Bapatla Taluq.

Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Under the land Encroachment Act of 1905 no occupation of Government land is permissible without permission. However, for purposes of levy of penalty, Government lands are divided into two categories viz., objectionable and unobjectionable. In G.O. Ms. No. 1835, Revenue, dated 24—11—1962 the Government while ordering that all unassigned waste lands at the disposal of the Government should be reserved for assignment to soldiers after demobilisation, issued instructions that fresh encroachments should not be allowed on waste lands which are vacant and that sivoijama cultivators in unobjectionable cases would be allowed to continue in
occupation without any commitment that the lands would be assigned to them.

As for objectionable encroachments, the lands coming under this category are: tank-bed lands, grazing lands, cattle stands reserved lands, land adjoining forests, lands within cantonment, limits, kancha lands, water-course porambokes, lands containing minerals and quarries, and any other lands which are required or likely to be required for any public or special purposes. In the case of encroachments on these lands, nominal penalty is generally levied. The limit up to which penalties may be levied under provisions of the Land Encroachment Act of 1905 are as follows:

(i) If the land be assessed land a sum not exceeding five rupees, or when the assessment payable for one-year under Section 3 exceeds five rupees, a sum exceeding ten times such assessment;

(ii) If the lands be unassessed, a sum not exceeding ten rupees, or when twenty times the assessment payable for one year exceeds ten rupees, a sum not exceeding twenty times such assessment.

The above are only the extreme limits up to which penalty can be levied. But generally, Collectors and Tahsildars rarely levy the maximum penalties as it depends upon the nature of the case and persistence of the encroacher to continue the encroachment inspite of it being highly objectionable.
The Land Encroachment Act also provides that any person unauthorisedly occupying any land will be summarily evicted and any crop or product raised in the land shall be liable to be forfeited. Eviction proceedings are resorted to in cases in which the occupation whether permanent or temporary is objectionable.

Re: the misconduct of a doctor in Nizamabad Hospital.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Mr. Speaker, Sir: On 6th July 1964 it so happened that one Pandurangam Naidu, an in patient in the Government Hospital at Nizamabad, was taken to the operation theatre for a particular operation. The Civil Surgeon, the other Assistant Doctors were there. Everything was ready. But all of a sudden, one Dr. Md. Abdul Ali who was incharge of administering anaesthesia refused to administer anaesthetia to the patient. It has created a scare among the patients and among the people and relatives of the patient. When everything was arranged, pre-arranged rather six days ago and when the patient was kept in observation for about one month, such an incident happened when the patient was taken to the operation theatre. This is so serious. What would have happened if the patient had died on the spot. The Medical Officer, the Civil Surgeon requested him in the name of humanity and tried to persuade him to administer anesthesia to the patient, but that Doctor had very bluntly refused to administer anaesthesia. Ultimately the patient was taken back to the ward. The patient having seen all this refused to stay in the hospital any longer. So he went out of the hospital without even taking discharge cer-
My submission, Sir, is that the state of affairs in the Nizamabad Hospital is very alarming.

This is not the only incident. Such incidents have been going on for the last 1½ years and several complaints were made to the Government, but Government has not taken any action in the matter. I may submit, Sir, that if the hon. Minister for Health or any other Officer of Government visits this Hospital at an unexpected hour he will find it more as a veterinary hospital than as a hospital for human beings! One would find goats and donkeys and other animals in the premises of the hospital and some of them even sleeping in beds with no one to scare or drive them away. There is no co-operation between the Doctors. Two doctors of this hospital never agree with each other; they never co-operate with each other. It has become a centre of group manoeuvres and recriminations and instead of being centre for the alleviation of humanity. There is a great deal of anxiety among the people of Nizamabad in this regard, particularly among the in-patients of the hospital. After this incident I was told that 25 in-patients have left the Hospital fearing that they would face the same fate as Sri Panduranga Naidu. I would submit, Sir, that the situation is getting worse and conditions are deteriorating.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take prompt and drastic action against the Doctor concerned. Not only that; I would even suggest that if the situation warrants every member of the hospital staff right from a nurse to the top should be transferred from Nizamabad. Everybody in the hospital have developed vested interests
and wants to stay in Nizamabad by some method or the other. They are becoming more money-conscious and are not paying any attention to the patients. If the hon. Minister visits and inspects the hospital, he would find that the food served to the patients is worse than the food served to the convicts. Even the T. B. Patients get the worst possible diet. The whole administration of the Hospital requires a thorough over-haul.

While the act of the Doctor whom I have mentioned deserves wholesale condemnation, I would request the hon. Minister to place him under suspension immediately and make a thorough enquiry so that further incidents of this kind may not occur.

The Minister for Health & Medical (Sri Y. Sitarama Prasad) :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the notice given by the hon. Member, a report of the incident has been obtained by the Director of Medical Services. The facts reported by him are :

On 6th July 1964, 3 cases were posted for operation in the Government Headquarters Hospital in Nizamabad and all the concerned Doctors including Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ali, who has been doing anaesthesia work in the hospital were informed of the cases posted for operation as usual by the Superintendent in charge of the Hospital. In spite of this, a day earlier to the operation Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ali was absent from Headquarters without permission. On the day of the operation, Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ali attended the male out-patient ward inspite of knowing about the operations. When he was called to the Operation Theatre he refused to come and give anaesthesia even though he was repeatedly sent for by the
Superintendent in charge of the Hospital. He, however, came to the operation theatre after a long delay and by that time the patient was lying in the theatre after pre-medication. Even then, Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ali refused to give anaesthesia to the patient in spite of the repeated requests from the A. D. M. O. He not only refused to give anaesthesia but also told the persons present that the Superintendent in charge of the Hospital and the D. M. O. could report to any one and take any action. As no other Medical Officer trained in Anaesthesia was available in the Hospital, the operations for that day were postponed and the patients sent back to the hospital. Having been disappointed, the relatives of the patient decided to take the patient to Hyderabad.

Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ali was posted to Nizamabad in September 1963, as he was trained in Anaesthesia work. He should not have refused to do the work assigned to him by the Head of the Hospital. The Superintendent in charge of the Hospital has made a complaint about the same to the Director of Medical Services. Disciplinary action is being taken against the Officer.

*Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public importance re: the termination of the services of 60 workers in Azam Jahi Mills management, Warangal.*

Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ali was posted to Nizamabad in September 1963, as he was trained in Anaesthesia work. He should not have refused to do the work assigned to him by the Head of the Hospital. The Superintendent in charge of the Hospital has made a complaint about the same to the Director of Medical Services. Disciplinary action is being taken against the Officer.

*Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public importance re: the termination of the services of 60 workers in Azam Jahi Mills management, Warangal.*

Show cause notice & explanation & dismiss & E.S.I. rules. 6 & 30. Strike & register & complaints & next.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public importance re: the termination of the services of 60 workers in Azam Jahi Mills management, Warangal.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public importance re: the termination of the services of 60 workers in Azam Jahi Mills management, Warangal.

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It has been noticed that the rate of absenteeism of workers on account of temporary disablement is very high in the Azam Jahi Mills Limited. This matter was also examined by the Emergency Production Committee who observed that the management should take urgent steps to reduce this absenteeism.

Under the existing procedure the employer has to pay 50% of daily wages during the period of temporary disablement while 28% of the daily wages is paid by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. It will thus be seen that a worker when he is no disablement draws slightly more than what he would get while on duty.

In order to get this benefit, some temporarily disabled workers use this facility in the name of temporary disablement. It is observed by the Emergency Production Committee that the management should take all possible steps to reduce this absenteeism.

Under the existing procedure the employer has to pay 50% of daily wages during the period of temporary disablement while 58% of the daily wages is paid by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. It will thus be seen that a worker when he is no disablement draws slightly more than what he would get while on duty.

In order to get this benefit, some temporarily disabled workers use this facility in the name of temporary disablement. It is observed by the Emergency Production Committee that the management should take all possible steps to reduce this absenteeism.
workers have been absenting themselves for very long periods extending in some cases to more than two years.

Under Regulation 98 (1) of the E. S. I. Regulations 1950 an employer may discharge or reduce, on due notice, an employee who has been in receipt of disablement benefit for temporary disablement after he has been in receipt of such benefits continuously for a period of six months or more. In view of the above provision and in view of the high rate of absenteeism as well as the temporary disablement wages that are being paid by the management to a large number of such unproductive workers, the management have, after scrutinising all such cases, terminated so far the services of 64 workers. It is thus seen that the management has been within its powers in discharging these workers who continuously absented themselves for 6 months or more due to temporary disability under Regulation 98 (1) of the Employees State Insurance Regulations, 1950 and the Company’s Standing Order 19 (a).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

G. O. Ms. No. 450 Panchayati Raj (Establishment (V)


The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri M. N. Lakshmi narasaiah):— I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 450 Panchayat Raj (Establishment V) Department dated the 18th April, 1964, made in exercise of sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1969, and Published in Part VII in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 21st May, 1964.


Sri M. N. Lakshminarasaiah:— I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the order issued in G. O. Ms. 611 P. R. dated 8–6–1964 published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Part VII, Extraordinary dated 9–6–1964, as required under sub-section (2) of Section 237 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964.

Temporary Chairman:— Papers laid on the Table of the House.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GRAM PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964.

(as reported by the Regional Committee.)

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasaiah:— I beg to move That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (as reported by the Regional Committee) be read a second time.

13th July 1964

Now I declare that the motion is moved.

Now I declare that the motion is moved,

401 13th July, 1964

Section 31 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1955, provides that the body of public representatives, known as gram panchayat, shall perform the functions of laying and maintaining the roads and paths within the area of the gram panchayat. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1955, has conferred upon the gram panchayat the power to impose taxes and levies for the purposes of meeting the expenses of the functions and duties of the gram panchayat. The said Act has been amended by the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which has been passed by the Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh on the 13th day of July, 1964.

The said Bill has been introduced in the Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh on the 13th day of July, 1964, and has been passed by the Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh on the 13th day of July, 1964.

The said Bill has been assented to by the Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh on the 13th day of July, 1964, and has been published in the Official Gazette of the State of Andhra Pradesh on the 20th day of August, 1964.

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10.30 am

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

13th July, 1964

Hon. K. R. Narasimha Reddy, M.P., who was the leader of the opposition, addressed the House. He said that the Government had introduced a Bill for the amendment of the Gram Panchayats Act, 1958. The Bill was likely to be passed with some alterations. He expressed the hope that the Bill would be passed without any difficulties.

The Hon. Minister for Agriculture informed the House that the Bill would be introduced shortly. The Bill was likely to be passed without any difficulties.

13th July, 1964

...

Temporary Chairman (Sri B. Sriramamurthy): The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (as reported by the Regional Committee) be recommitted to the Regional Committee"
The amendment was declared to have been negatived.

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya pressed for division)

The House divided: Ayes: 51; Noes: 94.

The amendment was negatived.

Temporary Chairman:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (as reported by the Regional Committee) be read a second time”

The motion was adopted.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

CLAUSES 2 and 3.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 4.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I beg to move:

1. In the first proviso of clause 4 for the words ‘for any reason’ substitute the words ‘for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing’

2. Delete the second proviso in clause 4.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy:—I beg to move:

“For the second proviso in clause 4 substitute the following:

‘Provided further that the election is not held even on the next day, the District Panchayat Officer is authorised to
conduct the election immediately with due notice in the prescribed manner."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri D. Seetharamayya:—I beg to move:

“For the second proviso in clause 4 substitute the following:

‘Provided further that the election of the Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch is not held even as in the first proviso, the District Panchayat Officer shall hold the same immediately with due notice.’

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.
provided further that the Government may from time to time for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct or permit the holding of the election of the Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch on any other day. 

Provided that if, for any reasons, the election of Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch is not held on the date aforesaid.

"Provided that if, for any reasons, the election of Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch is not held on the date aforesaid."
Provided that if for any reason the election of the Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch is not held on the date aforesaid, the special meeting for the election of the Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch shall be held on the next day, whether or not it is a holiday observed by the gram panchayat: Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964
Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the Government that elections of Sarpanchs of certain Gram Panchayats could not be held under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, either on the same date on which the results of ordinary elections to the Gram Panchayats have been published or on the next day, for want of quorum or for reasons beyond the control of the Election Officer;

And whereas the Government to remove this difficulty consider it necessary and expedient that special meetings for the conduct of election of Sarpanchs should be called again after giving notice of four days......

What is this?
What has actually taken place—why the Government has taken such extra-ordinary powers? How much of this has been fore-thought or fix up? How is it that we have been given discretionary powers in the 13th July, 1964 Government Bill: The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

13th July, 1964

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...

On the part of the Government it is illusion that election will not be conducted on the same day as the gram panchayat election will take place. An illusion nourish that election will be conducted on the same day as the gram panchayat election will take place. Such an intention is to create an impression that the election will be conducted on the same day as the gram panchayat election will take place.

On the part of the Government it is illusion that election will not be conducted on the same day as the gram panchayat election will take place.
Provided that if for reasons to be recorded in writing the election of the Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch is not held on the same date it shall be held on the next day. Provided that if for any reason the election... is not held” accordingly. For any reason a too wide... as. They should not take more power than necessary because power corrupts and this second proviso is a corrupting clause.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :— The question is :

“In the first proviso of Clause 4 for the words ‘for any reason’ substitute the words ‘for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing’.”

The amendment was declared negatived.

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

The House divided :

Ayes 34 : Noes 90

The amendment was negatived.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— On a point of Order, Sir. At the time of division, every Member should sit in the seat allotted to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— While calling the names, it is observed.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham :— Otherwise what is the benefit of the division? It is a rule which should not be broken.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“Delete the second proviso in clause 4”

The amendment was declared negatived.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Sir, I demand a division.

The House divided

Ayes 39: Noses 92

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“For the second proviso in clause 4 substitute the following:

“Provided further that the election is not held even on the next day, the District Panchayat Officer is authorised to conduct the election immediately with due notice in the prescribed manner.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“For the second proviso in clause 4 substitute the following:

‘Provided further that the election of the Sarpanch or Upa Sarpanch is not held even as in the first proviso, the District Panchayat Officer shall hold the same immediately with due notice.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (1) (i) of Clause 5 for the words ‘and no’ substitute the word ‘or’.”
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

“'In sub-clause (1) (i) of Clause 5 for the words ‘and no’ substitute the word ‘or’.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

“‘That Clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

**CLAUSES 6 to 12**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

“'That Clauses 6 to 12 do stand part of the Bill,”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 12 were added to the Bill.

**CLAUSE 13**

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: — Sir, I beg to move;

“Delete the proposed rule 4 (1).”

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao: — Sir, I beg to move:

“Delete the proviso in sub-rule (1) of rule 4.,”

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao: — Sir, I beg to move:

“Delete sub-rule (2) of rule 4.”

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao: — Sir, I beg to move:

“For sub-rules (3) and (4) of Rule 4 substitute the following:

‘Every village or hamlet having a population of five hundred or more shall be constituted a separate Panchayat within a period of six months after the commencement of this Act and elections shall be held accordingly. In agency and tribal areas a village or hamlet having a population of 300 shall be declared as a separate panchavat within a
period of six months as aforesaid and election shall be held accordingly."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Clause 13 add "amendments accordingly."

June 30, 1964 amended. The amendment shall be held accordingly.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman — 30th June, 1969

Under the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, and the rules made thereunder, any Revenue Village or part thereof with a population of not less than 500 and a distance of more than 2 kilo-meters away from the main village may be constituted into a separate Gram Panchayat by the Revenue Authority. Sudden changes in population may occur. Therefore, the provisions made in the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, and the rules made thereunder, have been amended to provide for the formation of a separate Gram Panchayat for Revenue Villages or parts thereof with a population of not less than 500 and a distance of more than 2 kilo-meters away from the main village.

13th July, 1964

Population statistics:

First July 30th June

Period continue

Population

distance

forest
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
“Delete the proposed rule 4 (1).”
The amendment was declared negatived.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— Sir, I demand a division.

The House divided:
Ayes 36: Noes 80.
The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
“Delete the proviso in sub-rule (1) of rule 4.”
The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
“Delete sub-rule (2) of Rule 4.”
The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
“For sub-rules (3) and (4) of Rule 4 substitute the following:—
‘Every village or hamlet having a population of five hundred or more shall be constituted a separate panchayat within a period of six months after the commencement of this act and elections shall be held accordingly. In agency and tribal areas a village or hamlet having a population of 300 shall be declared as a separate panchayat within a period of six months as aforesaid and elections shall be held accordingly.’”
The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
“That Clause 13 do stand part of the Bill.”
The motion was adopted.
Clause 13 was added the Bill.
CLAUSE 14

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"That Clause 14 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted. Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move:
"For sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 substitute the following:
'Sections 3, 4, 11 and 13 shall come into force from the date of the first publication of the Act in the gazette.'"

In regard to clause 5 I gave one amendment in my name. I want to clarify the position. I agree for the exclusion of 'Mutandar'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved (pause) Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"For sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 substitute the following:
'Sections 3, 4, 11 and 13 shall come into force from the date of the first publication of the Act in the Gazette.'"
The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"That Clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.
Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

PREAMBLE

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"That Preamble do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.
Preamble was added to the Bill.
Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:— Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee, be read a third time.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Mr. Speaker:—Are we going to have general discussion on third reading. There is no point in every member trying to speak. I am not going to allow it.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:— It is not a general discussion, Sir........

Mr. Speaker:— What else is it?

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:— The Bill is passed. We have pointed out certain difficulties. Since the Bill is passed, we want the Government to see that hereafter the rigour of the sections does not visit the villagers.

Mr. Speaker:— But everyone wants to speak.
Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:— It would not be a general discussion. It is left to you to guide the time.

Mr. Speaker:— We are now in the stage of third reading. Usually in the stage of third reading no general discussion is allowed. If any irregularities have cropped up we can understand it.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:— We are not asking for any general discussion, Sir.
Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (as reported by the Regional Committee) be read a third time.”

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS (AMENDMENT) BILL 1964

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as reported by Regional Committee, be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

On a point of order, Sir, Statement of objects and reasons

“Section 3(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, implies that re-delimitation of a Block can be effected by the Government before reconstituting a Panchayat Samithi therefor. However, it is now proposed to make an express provision for re-delimiting any Block by increasing or diminishing its area and for forming a new Block by separation of any area from a Block or by uniting two or more Blocks or parts thereof or by uniting any area to a Block or part thereof and for specifying the name of such new Block – vide Clause 2 of the Bill.”

The Government may, by notification from time to time and with effect on and from such date, as may be
specified therein, redelimit any Block by increasing or diminishing its area, or form a new Block by separation of any area from a Block or by uniting two or more Blocks or parts thereof or by uniting any area to a Block or part thereof, and specify the name of the new Block...”

It is stated in sub-clause (4) (2) of Clause 3:

“The provisions of sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority.”

“Whereas a result of such delimitation of blocks or formation of new blocks the entire area comprised in the existing block is added to one or more blocks, the said existing block shall stand abolished.”

"Validation of certain notifications issued and of declaration of areas as Blocks, redelimitation of Blocks, diminution from, or addition to, the areas of Blocks, abolition of Blocks, abolition of Panchayat Samithis, constitution or reconstitution of Panchayat Samithis, elections held, proceedings conducted, orders passed and other action taken ..”

Clause 3 of the Bill as reported by the Regional Committee says:

“Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any Court, tribunal or other authority, the notification of the Government in the Panchayati Raj Department in G.O. Ms. No. 532......any election held, any proceedings conducted, any order passed or any other action taken,
under the provisions of the principal Act…… shall not be deemed to be deemed to be invalid ..”

Mr. Speaker :—So, your point is that since the purpose for which the amendment has been brought in is not mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the amendment is out of order. Is that so?

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu :—Yes.

Mr. Speaker :—You do not expect the Government to include in the Statement of Objects and Reasons every amendment. It is not necessary that every amendment should be mentioned.

Mr. Speaker :—You are disputing the right of the Government to move an amendment……

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu :—Not any amendment. I am objecting the amendment to clause 3. "The Government of India have observed……..."
Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:— It is a specific question involved.

It is a specific question involved.

1. retrospective effect validate substantial motion
Mr. Speaker:— The amendment which the Government may now move might materially affect the High Court Judgment. The question that the member is raising is whether Government have a right to move the amendment before the Regional Committee ..... 

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— My objection is about the form in which it comes. Government have stated the objects and reasons and subsequently an amendment might come in. But here it is not that; it is a substantial amendment validating the High Court Judgment which went against the Government decision. It was not brought before the House; it was brought in the Regional Committee. The Regional Committee has only been asked to consider a specific thing and even the Regional Committee has no right to accept the substantial amendment, but I have no right to ask them. The Bill referred to the Regional Committee has come back to the House and the additional clause (or the amendment clause that it contains) is very important. The question is whether the Government have the right to move the amendment or not. The amendments cannot be substantial and entirely new........

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:— Mr. Speaker.......... 

Mr. Speaker:— Let Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya finish. Let us observe some order.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

“Opportunity is also taken to make certain other amendments to the Act which have become necessary. The following are the important amendments made:—

13th July, 1964

(1) Section 3 (3) of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 implies that re-delimitation of a Block can be effected by the Government before reconstituting a Panchayat Samithi therefor. However, it is now proposed to make an express provision for re-delimiting any Block by increasing or diminishing its area and for forming a new Block by separation of any area from a Block or by uniting two or more Block or parts thereof and for specifying the name of such new Block — vide Clause 2 of the Bill.”

This relates to delimitation of the blocks. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the original Bill Government had not stated anything about validating the elections that were held. But the amendment seeking to validate the elections held under the Delimitation Scheme was moved in the Regional Committee with a view to circumvent the High Court judgment. The Regional Committee cannot take cognizance of the amendment moved by Government; it could only consider the Bill as referred to it by this House. This is a vital point which affects the whole procedure. Even the Government cannot move a substantial amendment to the Bill in the Regional Committee. As such I feel that the amendment should be ruled out and cannot be taken up for discussion.

Mr. Speaker:— The contention is that no amendment which contemplates something other than what is contained
in the Statement of Objects and Reasons can be moved by Government.

*Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu*:— Yes.

*Sri A. Venkateswara Rao*:— The point here is— an important point— that whether the amendment that has been brought here is within the scope of the statement of objects and reasons or not; within the scope of the Bill or not. If the amendment is not within the scope, naturally the amendment itself is inadmissible and it cannot be taken into consideration. That is rule 130. "An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates." When the objects and reasons do not envisage regarding the validation of the elections, how can an amendment validating the election be brought in?

*Mr. Speaker*:— Mr. Venkateswarlu Garu, now I would ask you one thing. You are interested in seeing that the judgment of the High Court is given effect to and fresh elections are ordered. Is it not so? Now all of you feel that what Government is now doing is irregular. Is it not so?
Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—Yes.

Mr. Speaker :—Allow the Government to commit all these irregularities so that once again you question it in a court of law.

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—Of course, Sir. They themselves have decided to commit all the irregularities...

Mr. Speaker :—You say Government is committing irregularities...

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—Yes...

Mr. Speaker :—Please hear me. You say Government is committing irregularities...

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—It is not only Government committing irregularities. We are exercising into their position— their irregular position.

Mr. Speaker :—Very good, let them...

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—Let us not fall a prey into their...

Mr. Speaker :—What I say is the very purpose will be served if you allow the Government to commit irregularities so that it may again be questioned in a court of Law...

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—Let me submit, Sir. We are elected to help the Government to run a proper and just administration; not to allow them to commit mistakes. We have to go on correcting them; to give them a few lessons so that they may conduct themselves properly.

Mr. Speaker :—In that case your purpose will not be served.

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu :—My purpose will be served if I can correct them.
Mr. Speaker: — Your purpose will not be served...

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: — Sir...

Mr. Speaker: — Once the irregularity is corrected, then if they do it according to law the whole thing will be validated and then there is no question of conducting fresh elections.

Mr. Speaker: — That is not successful advocacy. Successful advocacy consists in allowing people to commit irregularities and after they are committed then to point out and say: “Here is an irregularity”.

Mr. Speaker: — You see I am telling one thing. A Magistrate was convicting a certain person under law which has not come into force. Well, I was appearing for the party. I allowed him to commit the irregularity. And then, afterwards, I took up the matter in appeal and I succeed. He was committed under an Act which has not come into force on that particular date.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: — It may be in the court of law, not the legislature. We are here to make all the Acts or anything fool-proof. That is why if the Government commits any mistake not to allow to go to court and get a verdict. Here we use our intelligence and see they don’t commit mistakes and go there and get rectifications.
Mr. Speaker:— Now what happens is, if you point out that mistake immediately, they will have time to get it rectified. Is it not so?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— That apart, let me raise my point of order. Then you can give your ruling. We are attempting it, of course however difficult it may be to correct the Government.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— It is not the Government affected. It is the people that are affected. We are representatives of the people.

Mr. Speaker:— That is why the very object in bringing this amendment is that if this amendment is not moved once again fresh elections will have to be held for all the panchayat samithis which involve so much trouble and expense and everything. That is exactly the reason why they are coming forward with this amendment. Otherwise, what is the object in bringing forward this amendment? You want elections to be held......

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.— To validate the irregular things done by Government......

Amendment of abuse of power ไว้ ทรัพย์ที่ ที่ ประแสดง.
Statement of objects and reasons

Character of the Bill

Amendment scope

Mr. Speaker:— Any how you can raise this point of order when Clause 3 is taken up.

Penal laws apply to the election offences.
Constitution and Article 20 authorize the legislature to punish certain crimes. The amendment to the Constitution and Article 20 within the scope of the Bill to enact new laws and regulations is within the scope of the Bill in article 1964. Under this article, the Legislature can pass laws within the scope of the Bill in Article 1964. Section 33 to 36 within the scope of the Bill and within the scope of the Bill in Article 1964. Under this section, elections delimitation revalidation, delimitation High Court Judgment in effect elections nullify elections delimitation High Court Judgment High Court Judgment in effect elections validate elections draft High Court. The Transfer of Property Act Act amendment draft High Court. The provisions Act contrary to the provision of the Bill election. Under this section, elections delimitation
Mr. Speaker.—Was not this point raised on a previous occasion when hon. Sri Vasudeva Krishnaji Naik was in the Chair?

Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu:—Sir, that stage is different, Sir. That was raised at the time of the presentation of the report.
Mr. Speaker:— Whatever it may be; was not ruling given by the Deputy Speaker?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Sir, he gave a ruling, Sir. But here...

Mr. Speaker:—Then, what is the point in your going against that.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—No, Sir, the point is this, Sir....

Mr. Speaker:—The point was raised and a ruling was given by the Deputy Speaker when he was here. Again you are following up the same thing.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—When presenting the report a ruling was given, whether the report has to be presented or not. Now we are taking it for a regular decision. That is why this stage is more important than that. Here we must be all the more careful because I know and I came to know definitely that it is already going to be taken up in the High Court in the form of a writ petition. 

Mr. Speaker:—So the Speaker who occupies the Chair...

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—No, Sir. That is not possible. This is a precedent, Sir. This is different...
Mr. Speaker:—Sorry, it is all right. That is enough Mr. Venkateswarlu.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—This is different, Sir. That is the presentation of the report. This is taking clause by clause. This is another stage, a very crucial stage. This is High Court's writ petition.

Mr. Speaker:—By all means you contest that clause and see that it is thrown out by this House.

Mr. N. Prasada Rao:—Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Is that a different one you are now raising.

Sri Venkateswarlu:—Regional Committee's objection raise. Rules... scope of the bill. Report procedure. Rule 128-E 'After the presentation of the report of the regional committee on a Bill, the member in charge may move that the Bill as reported by the Regional Committee be taken into consideration.
Provided that any member of the Assembly may object to its being taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for seven days and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into considerations’

Mr. Speaker:—The Deputy Speaker has used his discretion and allowed the Bill to be taken into consideration. means the question of giving seven days’ time has been waived by the Deputy Speaker. We have passed that stage.

Mr. Speaker:—When the Bill was presented by the member-in-charge and the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair allowed the Bill to be taken up for consideration that means the seven days’ time has been waived.
Mr. Speaker:—I do not know whether you can raise that objection now.

Mr. Speaker:—At that time you never raised that objection.

Mr. Speaker:—“After the presentation of the report of the Regional Committee on a Bill, the member-in-charge may move that the Bill as reported by the regional committee be taken into consideration”.

I think the member-in-charge has moved.

Sri C. L. Narasimha Rao:— He has not moved, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Very good. But when was the Bill presented to the House?

Sri Tenmeti Viswanatham:— It was only yesterday.
Mr. Speaker:—Yesterday was Sunday. I think the Bill was presented to the House on Saturday. It has been in the hands of the Members for full two days. Yesterday being Sunday, Members would have ample time to go through the Bill.

Yesterday was a holiday and those of you who wanted to read the Bill could have read the Bill. After all the whole Bill does not contain more than a few pages.

Sri Tenmeti Viswanatham:—Kindly excuse me Sir. A point of order arise?

Mr. Speaker:—Seven days' time must have been given. That means the bill as reported by the Regional Committe must have been in the hands of the Members for nearly seven days. Is it not so? Before taking it up for consideration, i.e. before the Member in charge move it for consideration, it must have been in the hands of the
Members for full seven days. I think that opportunity has been denied. That is your contention. But my contention is that it has been in the hands of the Members for full 48 hours or so and they had enough time to go through the Bill.

Shri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— It is because Sunday intervened we have not had time to study. For a consideration of the Bill, we require other Books also from the Library. Not only that. But we require important decisions having a bearing on the matter.

Not withstanding any judgment or decree or order of any Court, Tribunal or other authority, the notification given in Panchayati Raj Department in G. O. 532............. That is what we want.

There is another G. O.

Mr. Speaker:— Very good.

Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— There is another G. O. apart from G. O. No. 532. There is G. O. No. 598. All these G. Os. we must have. We would like to refer to these G. Os. in the Library and Library is closed on account of Sunday.
Mr. Speaker:— What have you to say Mr. Lakshminarasayya...(Pause) It looks as though you are not very keen on finishing the Business. I don’t think at this rate, even as decided by the business Advisory Committee, we can finish this even by tomorrow. Because, when the main point—clause by clause consideration comes, I think we must have enough time for discussion also. It is now nearly one P. M. We will have only half-hour now and tomorrow we will be sitting for another four hours.

Mr. Speaker:— Without wasting much time, I may straightaway tell the House that I feel that the Members have had enough time—reasonable time—for perusing the Bill and so, I am using my discretion and am waiving the rule of seven days notice.

Mr. Speaker:— No question of that. You go to the next point. I have given my ruling.
Mr. Speaker:— Very good. Now Mr. Lakshminarasiah—are you in a position to meet all the legal points raised by the Members? Or shall I ask Mr. P. V. Narasimha-Rao .......

Shri N. Lakshminarasiah:— Yes, Sir. Let Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao meet the legal points and then I will speak.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place...

Mr. Speaker:— Let us be clear about one matter. As pointed out by Mr. Venkateswarlu, under the rule 130, an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the Subject matter of the clause to which it relates. Now at the time when the objects and reasons were drafted, i.e. when the Bill itself was drafted and later on amended, the judgment of the High Court was not delivered. It was only after the Judgment of High Court was delivered and in view of the High Court Judgment to re-validate the elections which were held to be invalid, the Government have come forward with this amendment. The first point is whether in the Regional Committee stage the Government can come forward with an amendment like that and change the entire scope of the Bill itself. That is the first point. The second point is whether the
amendment is within the scope of the Bill. These are the two points which will have to be answered.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am glad that the entire discussion has been reduced to two clear-cut points by you, Sir. I thank you for it because that would save a lot of time and a lot of unnecessary discussion also.

Now the point which was raised by Sri Venkateswararao is whether an amendment of this nature could be moved in the Regional Committee. The answer to that is very simple. The rules of the Regional Committee or the by-laws do not bar the introduction or the acceptance of such an amendment.

Now the next point is whether this amendment in its very nature goes beyond the purview of the Bill in which case under Rule 130 it cannot be admitted by the Speaker. Am I correct, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—I follow.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Now Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham gave us a graphic example of when Rule 130 can be invoked. He said, for instance, “we say something about the Municipalities in this Bill”. In that case I would be entirely in agreement with him and say that the Hon’ble Speaker will be very correct in ruling such an amendment out of order.

Now, I would like to point out Sir, that this amendment is not of the nature of a provision regarding the Municipalities which is entirely alien to the subject matter of this Bill itself. Now, this amendment, on the other hand, falls, entirely within the scope of and purview of the Original Bill. That I would like to show you Sir, by
drawing your kind attention to certain provisions which were already there in an embryonic form in the Bill first introduced in the Assembly even before the High Court judgment was pronounced. I would like to refer...

_Mr Speaker:_—The necessity for the amendment Bill arose because the matter was pending in the High Court. And since the Judgment was pronounced and since matter was raised before the High Court, this Bill was introduced only to get over those things. And since the the point whether the Government have a right to reorganise and make any adjustment was raised in the High Court, it looks as though from the [Objects and Reasons] the Bill had been introduced...I do not know...

_Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:_—It is exactly so Sir. There is a provision here Sir—Clause 3— it is wrongly numbered, it must be sub-clause 5. The provisions of sub-clause (1) shall have the effect notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any Court, Tribunal or other authority. It was sought to be attacked now.

_Mr. Speaker:_—So, this is there in the Original Bill itself.

_Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:_—Yes, Sir. The amendment which is now under discussion replaces the sub-clause. Now, in this sub-clause we have said that whatever decree, or order of a Tribunal may be, certain positions regarding the powers of the Government shall be deemed to have existed always. And what is the position Sir? The position substantively is described in Clause 3. The Government may by notification from time to time and with effect on and from such date as may be specified
therein declare any area in the district to be a block, and specifying the name of the Block, constitute a Panchayat Samithi for such a block.

(Interruption)

Precisely the point about which the objections were raised in the High Court. It was taken for clarification by this Section. Now, whether we say all elections are valid or we do not say so - I have enough authority to show that the mere section, even if it is passed in this form will necessarily have the effect of validating all the actions taken before, all the elections held and everything that was done in pursuance of this. Therefore, it is only by way of abundant caution that again people may not go to High Court and may not again start raising objections and delay matters further that this matter has been put beyond the place of the slightest doubt or ambiguity. That is all. There is nothing new. I have got the ruling of Supreme Court to show that every effect of the retrospective legislation is to validate what all has been done in pursuance of this legislation as if all those things were done under this Act.

Mr. Speaker:—That power is not denied by the other side. That is not denied. What is denied is whether the Legislature has got powers to bring forward an enactment...

(Interruption)

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am not dwelling on that power. That I have taken as already conceded. If I read the Judgment, Sir, it will be clear.

(Sri Tenneti Viswanatham rose in his seat)

Mr. Speaker:—Let him complete.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I am not at all dwelling on that point which has "already been conceded. I am only considering the point which is raised here. The Supreme Court has very clearly said that if in pursuance of the powers vested in the Legislature, the Legislature chooses to validate a particular action or pass a particular legislation with retrospective effect, the legal effect of this legislation would automatically be with what all was done in pursuance of the impugned provision the provision that has been set aside by any Court—what all was done in pursuance of the impugned provision will be deemed to have been done under the validated provision, that is, under the present provision. That is the ruling which I am going to show, which means that even these words are not there—election, and so on—the elections would automatically stand validated. That is the effect.

Mr. Speaker:—That is not denied Mr. Narasimha Rao. What they are now questioning is that the procedure adopted by the Regional Committee is not proper. That is one thing. The second thing is since it is not within the scope of the Bill.

(Interruption)

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It follows Sir. Automatically the elections and everything done stand validated. It means that both the subject matters are akin to each other. One follows from the other.

Therefore, it cannot be argued that the subject matter of this provision or this amendment is beyond the scope of the Original Bill. In the original Bill, we have already provided that notwithstanding any decree, or any order of
a Court, this shall be the position. Now, further clarifying the position, we have said what the Supreme Court has already said. The legal effect of this provision would be that what all has been done— even if you do not say so—stands validated. But we are saying that it is going to be validated. That is all. Nothing more. We are clarifying the position as enunciated authoritatively by the highest Court of the land in the case of such retrospective legislation. They have said that if there is a retrospective legislation, which the legislature is entirely empowered to pass, then the effect would be— that is what they have said in the Cuttack Municipal case and that is what they have said in the case of Hindu Religious endowments Case of Orissa— both cases are from Orissa— and they have said—what all has been done will have the effect of saving the trouble of doing the thing all over again. That is what they have said. Therefore, the point that both are different and beyond the scope is not correct Sir. If it had been beyond the scope, this thing would not have been validated. Therefore, my submission that this point of order which has been raised regarding the admissibility of this as outside the scope of the original Bill is not correct and it is entirely within the scope of the original Bill. And we have not said anything new and we have just said what the Supreme Court has said. We have said what has been established law, what has been accepted by one and all already all over the country. That position has been clarified by saying that what all has been done before will stand validated.

Mr. Speaker:— Now the question is whether an amendment materially affecting the scope of the Bill could have been made in the Regional Committee stage.
Sri P. V. NaraSimha Rao:— That is another matter Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— That is one point. So far as rule 130 is concerned, you have answered.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— That I thought was the crux of the matter, and so I have submitted that it is not beyond the scope of the Bill. The other point is whether such an amendment could be brought in the Regional Committee. Now, Sir, this point was partly decided . . .

Mr. Speaker:— The Government have come forward with some other amendment now. Of course, I have not seen the amendment yet.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— The other day, with regard to the Municipalities Bill also we came forward with certain amendments which are not of a very important nature. That also can be done if the Bill comes from the Regional Committee. That has been done time and again before and I don’t think there is any objection for that. The only thing raised is, whether this amendment could be raised before the Regional Committee and was it not more appropriate to bring it before the House.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I am trying to understand the point. I am not answering it. The question raised by the hon. Members is this, ‘why should not this have been moved in this House’ if I have understood them correct.
Mr. Speaker:— The Minister is not questioning your right to raise this point.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I am only trying to understand the question. This question has to be examined from two aspects, whether it is illegal or against the rules to move this amendment in the Regional Committee and whether its admission by the Regional Committee of this amendment and its acceptance are legal or according to rules. The other thing, of course, hinges on propriety. They may say you have suddenly sprung a surprise on us by bringing this through the Regional Committee; you should not have done it; could you not have done it bringing it here in this House? And that is a different matter. I shall take up the first point.

While discussing the problem whether a particular amendment could or could not be brought before the Regional Committee, the only guidance we can get is from the rules of the Regional Committee itself. The rules of the Regional Committee also are partly overlapping the rules of this Assembly; Rule 130 of the Assembly Rules was also raised in the Regional Committee and it was said that 'because it could not be brought in the Assembly, being beyond the purview of the Bill, it cannot be brought here (Regional Committee) too'. Otherwise there is no other rule in the Regional Committee rules which bars the admission of this. Therefore, if it could be excluded it
could be only under Rule 130 which mutatis mutandis applies to Regional Committee. There is no other rule, Sir. Therefore, if the Assembly could throw it out of order under Rule 130, the Regional Committee might well have been within its power to rule it out, and it is quite a different matter. It has come from the Regional Committee. Now we cannot question whether it could have or could not have been admitted validly in the Regional Committee. It has come; the Regional Committee has adopted it; the Regional committee has accepted it; it has come in the from of this amendment having been incorporated as a part of the [Bill. Now, for us the question is to consider whether under Rule 130, as you have pointed out, it could be admissible here. That is all. The question is more or less of academic nature. It should have been raised there. It was raised there; it was opposed there; now, according to the ruling given by the hon. Deputy Speaker with which you were pleased to concur just now, it is too late in the day to question the procedures adopted in the Regional Committee or the ruling given in the Regional Committee. Now, the question does not arise, Sir.

(Sri Tenneti Viswanatham rose to speak.)

Mr. Speaker:—(To the Law Minister) You want to say anything?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Since the right of the Assembly to pass this legislation has been conceded, I have nothing more to say. If on that point there are objections, I must have my say, Sir.
Dr. M. N. Lakshminarsiah:—There are two aspects, Sir. Hon. Members have said that this amendment is out of scope of the original Bill. I submit, respectfully, it is not so. It is only just to amplify clearly that we have brought this amendment. The other point is this. Some of the Members have questioned the right of the Regional Committee whether any amendments could be brought at the Regional Committee level. The rules and by-laws of the Regional Committee also say that amendments can be brought.

Mr. Speaker:—Let me see the rules of the Regional Committee. Let us try to understand the position. I will just go through the rules whether there is any such rule in the Regional Committee Rules.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The Regional Committee has got the power to frame its own rules and it has framed its own rules.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarsiaah:—It is within the purview of the Regional Committee and so the Government has sought to bring this amendment, and it is passed there. And I think it is quite in order. I respectfully submit that the hon. Members' contention that the Regional Committee cannot entertain any amendment is not correct.

The provisions of sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding any judgment, decree, or order of any court, tribunal or other authority.
Mr. Speaker:—That we are not concerned. The House is only concerned whether the procedure as adopted by the Regional Committee was proper or not. The Government may abuse or may not abuse their powers. The point of Order raised by some of the Members, I think it is Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu, is whether proper
procedure has been followed or not in bringing forward this amendment. That is the only point.

_Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:_—This is abuse of legislative power. I am not talking of abuse of political power at this stage.

_Mr. Speaker:_—We are only concerned with that point. If they have abused political power outside, I have nothing to say. We are concerned with the legislative power.

_Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:_—I say that this power of legislation is not being properly used, it is misused, it is abused.

_Mr. Speaker:_—You can all oppose it. The point of Order has been raised that procedure as laid down in the rules has not been followed. Please come to that point. Let us not refer to amplifiers, embryo etc. Let us come to the point, Sri Viswanatham garu.
Mr. Speaker:—It is not as though they are coming forward with an amendment to amend the entire Act. Only particular provisions of the Samithis Act are sought to be amended by this Bill, and not all the sections of the Act.

What has he said is whether the amendment is within the scope of the Bill. The hon. Minister has said that it is within the scope of the Bill because they have already said so in sub-section (2). Sub-section 25th what is it? Sub-section 17th—'Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court...’ There is no question of delimitation. Even sub-section (1) does not pertain to delimitation. It is only for ‘declaration of any area in the district to be a Block and specify the name of the Block’. Even that delimitation proviso is in sub-section (2). That sub-section (2) is not included in this. So as to act at the provision ‘notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court...’ that may apply for delimitation. These two clauses do not come under this proviso.

Mr. Speaker:—I only want you to say that that this amendment is not in proper form or it is not regular. If you convince me that Government have no power to come forward with this amendment, it is one thing. The second point is, whether the Government can move amendments
in the Regional Committee or not. With regard to these two points, try to convince me.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_—Though they have power, they cannot change the scope of the Bill.

_Mr. Speaker:_—Anyhow, you admit that the Government can bring forward the amendment.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_—That is true. It cannot be for everything; they cannot have that all-pervading power.

_Mr. Speaker:_—I am only concerned with the procedure followed in bringing this amendment. If there is any defect in the procedure followed...

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_—According to Rule 130, the amendment should be within the scope of the Bill.

_Mr. Speaker:_—You are only side-tracking the issue. What I want to know is that these amendments have been properly brought forward or not, whether the procedure laid down in the rules has been followed or not. If you admit that the procedure has been followed, then there is no question or point of Order.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_—It is with regard to content and not form. It is not the scope of the Bill. Sub-clause (3) is all-pervading; thus, over sub-clause (5) Sub-clause(3)stands The purpose intended in sub-clause (5) will be conceded by sub-clause (3); then, why did the Government put sub-clause (5)? That means, it is not clear. The scope of the clause is not sufficient. It has to be
enlarged; they have enlarged the scope and thus they have encroached on the Bill. As such, the Government cannot bring this amendment. The purpose of the amendment is entirely different from the scope of the Bill. That has been introduced in the House. This is the point. The purpose of the amendment is entirely different from the scope of the Bill. That has been introduced in the House. This is the point. Presentation of the Bill to raise objection, raise the contention. “Let the Bill be presented and at the time of consideration it can be taken up.” I am not going into the intentions.
Mr. Speaker:—I will give my ruling tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned to meet at 8.30 a. m. tomorrow, the 14th July 1964.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 14th July '64.