**ANDHRA PRADÉSH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**DEBATES**

**OFFICIAL REPORT.**

---

**Twentieth day of the Fifth Session of the**

**Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly**

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**ANDHRA PRADÉSH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**Wednesday the 18th August, 1965.**

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock

[ Mr. Speaker in the Chair ]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT T.T.Ds OUTSIDE TIRUPATI.**

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521

* 126 (5021) Q. Sri T. Balakrishnayya [Put by Sri S. Vemayya, (Buchireddipalem)]. Will hon. the Chief Minster be pleased to state:

   (a) whether a statement will be placed on the Table of the House showing the properties (1) Movable and (2) Immovable owned by Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupati, in the State excluding Tirupati; and

   (b) how these properties are managed in these places?

   The Chief Minster (Sri K Bráhananda Reddy): (a) & (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

   **Statement placed on the Table vide L.A Q. No. 521 [*126 (5021)]**

   (A) Statement showing the movable and immovable properties owned by Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam in the State, excluding Tirupathi.

   There are no movable properties of Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams in the State outside Tirupathi excepting the furniture, vessels, books and publications, etc., in the various information centres of

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18th August, 1965. Oral Answers to Questions

Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams in (1) Hyderabad, (2) Vijayawada, (3) Kalahasthi, (4) Bhadrachalam and (5) Srisailam.

Statement showing the immovable properties owned by Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams in the State, excluding Tirupathi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number and name of the village in which the properties are situated.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Extent of land gifted to Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kothakota, Madanapalli taluk, Chittoor district.</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>12-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kotakonda, Madanapalli taluk, Chittoor district.</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>2-82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jillelamanda, Vayalpad, Chittoor district.</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>0-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>706</td>
<td>0-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>714</td>
<td>0-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>945</td>
<td>0-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>0-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>0-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paimash No. 1 to 19</td>
<td>401-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gandla Dinne and Cahgaleru, Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Peddanapalli, Peddapuram taluk, East Godavari district.</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>24-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8511</td>
<td>47-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2312</td>
<td>21-86</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1-92</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>105-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Apparaopalayam, Atmakur taluk.</td>
<td>400/2</td>
<td>0-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>481/2</td>
<td>0-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>998/2</td>
<td>2-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kundanam Gurthy, Alur taluk.</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>2-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Surareddipalayam, Ongole taluk.</td>
<td>692/2</td>
<td>7-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Devarakonda, Pathikonda taluk.</td>
<td>64/1</td>
<td>0-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Komaragiri, Pithapuram taluk.</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>4-90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions.  
18th August, 1965.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number and name of the village in which the properties are situated</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Extent of land gifted to Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Kodigannahalli, Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district.</td>
<td>97/6</td>
<td>7-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Hindupur village, Anantapur district</td>
<td>87/1</td>
<td>2-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Tippureshgaripalli, Vayalpad taluk, Chittoor district</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>0-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Ramapuram village, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>9 Vacant site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Hathu Belgal village, Alur taluk, Kurnool district</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>19-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Behupalli village, Palamaner taluk, Chittoor district.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Dhammanapalli village, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Atmakur village, Nellore district</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>0-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Taratava, Bhumavaram taluk, East Godavari district.</td>
<td>38/7</td>
<td>1-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Choultry at Mangapuram, Chandragiri taluk.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Almost all the above immovable properties of the Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams outside Tirupathi are being leased out in open public auction year after year by deputing one of the Devasthanam officials, but the lands at Peddanapah, Peddapuram taluk, East Godavari district were leased out for six years from fasli 1378 to 1378.

SALE OF SITE NEAR BALAJI BHAVAN BY T.T.D.

*198 (5897) Q—Sri A. Sarwai Rao (Eluru).—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.T.D Board has decided to sell away its site to the State Government which is situated near Balaji Bhavan, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad which was earmarked for a Sanskrit College for which Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Ex-President of the Indian Republic, laid a foundation stone; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the office of the Endowment Commissioner is proposed to be constructed on that site?

Sri K. Brahmaandra Reddy.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Such a proposal was once under consideration, but has since been dropped.
18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri S. Venayya — May I know, Sir, under what circumstances the matter has been dropped?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy. — Sir, it was originally allotted for the Sanskrit College and our revered late President of the Republic Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation. It is considered not desirable to change it.

Sri Arunaiyer — What is the actual reason for dropping it?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — It was considered not desirable to change it.

Sri G. S. Lamia — History Foundation stone?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — Foundation stone.

Sri G. S. Lamia — Is there any tablet?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — There is a tablet.

ELECTRIC ROPE-WAY ON TIRUPATHI HILLS.

528—

(a) Whether quotations were called for laying the electric rope-way from the foot of the Tirupathi Hills to the top, and

(b) If so, the names of the companies that applied and the name of the company whose quotation was accepted?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — (a) The answer is in the negative. The Survey team has commercial investigation work; and on the basis of the field data that will be available, place and estimates will be prepared and got approved and tenders will be invited.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sr. K. Brahmanna Reddy —The Executive Officer has reported that the following three companies have offered their services for taking up survey for the aerial rope-way (1) for the short route from Chandragiri side and (2) for the longer route from Alipiri in order to get salient data for estimates and specifications.

(1) Reblit & Co, U.S.A, represented by Sri A. Gopal
(2) Arbuthnot & Co, representing British Ropeways
(3) James Grant (Private) Ltd, Calcutta, representing a Japanese Survey Team.

As the quotation of James Grant & Co, Calcutta, for survey of both the longer and shorter routes was the lowest, the Board of Trustees T.T. Devasthanams, entrusted the work to them at a cost of Rs 24,000. The Survey team has already commenced the investigation work and the survey is expected to be over in about three months.

The Executive Officer has also reported that details, plans and estimates will be prepared basing on the field data submitted by the above company and the same will be got approved and global tenders will be invited.

The Executive Officer has also reported that the longer route from Alipiri side which requires a rope-way length of about 5 miles would cost about Rs 3 crores while the shorter route from Chandragiri side which is about 1½ miles in length would cost about Rs 50 to 60 lakhs. The proposed route will lift about 600 to 800 passengers per hour besides having provision for lifting freight cargoes, building materials, temple provisions and food articles to the tune of 10 tons per each lift required at Tirumala.

Mr Speaker —That has not been accepted.

Mr. G. V. Ramanaiah (Tambaram) —Rope-way nipruthi daa aadu akshara 30 50 lakhs. Drop nilatho. Sadaadu akshara 30 50 lakhs.

Mr. G. V. Ramanaiah (Tambaram) —Rope-way nipruthi daa aadu akshara 30 50 lakhs. Drop nilatho. The point here is, Sir aadhukurtha traffic akshara traffic statistics saada akshara akshara for the last 100 years than not more than 180 vehicles are passing aadu kaalakrama, sadaadu akshara akshara consider saada akshara.
18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sir, I have the honour to table a report on the ropeway survey which has been submitted to me. The report contains a detailed examination of the feasibility of a ropeway in the area. The conclusion is that a ropeway would be beneficial in improving the transport facilities in the region.

Sir, a rope-way survey is now being undertaken to assess the feasibility of a ropeway in the area. The report on this survey is expected to be submitted in the near future.

Sir, information is required on the alternative road as an alternative to the ropeway. The report on the ropeway survey is attached for your perusal.

Sir, the report contains a conclusion that a ropeway would be beneficial. However, the report also states that the Rope-way is not the best option and that the road is preferred.

Sir, the report states that the traffic on the road is expected to increase by 180 per cent. It is a solution, Sir, which can be thought of by the T.T.D.

Sir, the report states that the government decided to deposit temple funds in the Co-operative Banks.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th August, 1965.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The answer is in the negative.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — The temple funds are being deposited, Sir. No decision has been taken, Sir, but the Devasthanams are permitted to deposit their temple funds in any scheduled bank, in the Andhra State Co-operative Bank, such District Central Co-operative Banks as have been approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

It is submitted that according to rule 20 of the rules framed under section 102 (b) of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, any monies belonging to a religious institution and not required for minimum expenditure shall be invested in fixed deposits for periods not exceeding 8 years in a scheduled bank as defined in the Reserve Bank Act, the Andhra Co-operative Bank or such Central District Co-operative Banks as have been approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the investment of funds of the District Boards and Municipalities constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act or Post Office Savings Bank or purchase or in the first mortgage of immovable properties with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and in loans on promissory notes to needy and solvent institutions with the previous sanction itself of the competent authority.

Executive Officers of Dhulipudi Temple and Kommur Temple

* 1985(4782-L) O. — Sri Tenmai Venkataraman — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Officers of Dhulipudi Temple (Repalle taluk) and Kommur Temple (Bapatla taluk) are under order of transfer to facilitate enquiry in corruption charges;

(b) whether the order has been implemented; and

(c) if not, why not;
Sri K. Brahmamana Reddy.—(a) The answer is in the negative. The Executive Officer of the Temple at Dhulipudi was transferred on administrative grounds. No orders were passed regarding the transfer of the Executive Officer of Kommur temples.

(b) The order of transfer relating to the Executive Officer at Dhulipudi has been implemented.

(c) Does not arise.

Was there an attempt not to implement it?

Sri K. Brahmamana Reddy.—No, Sir. He was transferred on administrative grounds in the order dated 20th March 1965 and handed over charge to some other gentleman and he was relieved on 8th May 1965.

He was transferred in order to facilitate inquiries into the charges against him.

Sri S. Vemaya.—May I know what are those charges and the gravity of the charges?

Sri K. Brahmamana Reddy.—He was transferred on administrative and other grounds in the order, dated 20th March 1965 and the Executive Officer handed over charge to Sri K. Venkateswarlu, Executive Officer of Pedapulivarru and got himself relieved on 8th May 1965.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is, why was there two months delay in the implementation of the transfer order.

Sri K. Brahmamana Reddy.—I cannot say, Sir, but there does not seem to be any order from the Commissioner or the Government staying such transfer or anything.

Sri K. Brahmamana Reddy.—To facilitate that enquiry he was transferred. That was a transfer on administrative grounds.
**Oral Answers to Questions.**

18th August, 1965.

| (a) the names of the managing and other trustees of the temple at Yadlapalli, Tenali taluk for the last ten years, |
| (b) the annual income of the temples; |
| (c) whether the accounts of the temple are audited regularly and properly, and |
| (d) whether any surcharge pending against the managing or other trustees for more than six or seven years has been written off recently by the Government, if so, the reasons therefor |

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy  
(a) There are two temples at Yadlapalli. A statement containing the information in respect of both the temples is placed on the Table of the House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the temple</th>
<th>Annual income.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Sri Ramalingeswaraswamy</td>
<td>4,279.00 for Fiscal 1374.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Sri Yogananda</td>
<td>Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (c) The answer is in the affirmative |
| (d) The answer is in the negative |

213—2

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

Vide answer to clause (a) of L A Q No 526 [*167 (5384)]

I. Sri Ramalingaswamy temple —

The following are the names of the managing and other trustees of the Trust Board of the temple for the last ten years

(1) Sri Alaparthi Nagabhushanam and
(2) Sri Manne Venkatramayya

were appointed as trustees on 3-12-1948

(1) Sri Prathipati Bhushaiah
(2) Sri Ramineni Koteswara Rao and
(3) Sri Alapati Lakshminarayana

were appointed as trustees on 3-10-1960 and they are now continuing as trustees. Sri P. Bhushaiah was elected as managing trustee

II. Sri Yogamanda Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple —

The following are the names of the managing and other trustees of the Trust Board of the temple for the last ten years.

(1) Sri Alapati Venkatramayya, S/o Subbayya,
(2) Sri Alapati Suryanarayana and
(3) Sri Alapati Nagabhushanam

were appointed as trustees on 31-8-1954. The following persons were appointed as trustees on 31-8-1957:

(1) Sri Alapati Venkatramayya,
(2) Sri Alapati Koteswara Rao and
(3) Sri Arumandla Pitchaiah.

Sri A. Koteswara Rao was elected as managing trustee. After accepting the resignation of the trustees, Sri Alapati Venkatramayya and Sri Arumandla Pitchaiah, the following persons were appointed as trustees on 31-3-1968.

(1) D. V. L. Narasimha Rao, and
(2) Alapati Venkatramayya.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th August, 1966.

After the resignation of Sri A. Venkateswarlu was accepted, the following two persons were appointed as trustees:

(1) Sri Alapati Suryanarayana and
(2) Sri Alapati Jagannadha Rao

Sri Alapati Suryanarayana was elected as managing trustee and Sri Dasari Venkatramayya was appointed as trustee on 15-6-1961 in the place of Sri D. V. L. Narasimha Rao, whose term of office expired on 10-3-1961. The above members viz., Sri Alapati Suryanarayana, Sri Alapati Jagannadha Rao and Sri Dasari Venkatramayya are continuing now as trustees. Sri A. Suryanarayana is the present managing trustee.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—My information is, audit of accounts has been done regularly and properly up to Fasli 1872 by the Commissioner of Local Fund Accounts. Neither surcharge proceedings have been started against the Managing or other Trustees nor any amounts written off so far as Ramalingaswami Temple is concerned. So far as Lakshminarasimhaswami temple is concerned, the accounts of the temple have been audited properly and regularly by the Local Fund Commissioner up to Fasli 1870. Neither surcharge proceedings have been initiated against any of the trustees nor any amounts have been written off. Instructions have been issued by the Commissioner to get the accounts of both the temples for the remaining period also audited.

2. Are the Accounts Backward:—The accounts of the temple from 1954 to 1957 are not available. How are the accounts of the temple being maintained?  
3. Are the Accounts Defective:—What are the defects in the accounts?  
4. Are the Accounts Incomplete:—The accounts of the temple have been closed up to 1954. Are the accounts of the temple being closed as per rules?
18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

.Par 3. Venugopalaswamy—Are the managing trustees going to be surcharged for the keeping of accounts?

Auditor—The instructions have been issued to get the accounts audited for the remaining years also.

Par 3. B. N. S.—The instructions have been issued to get the accounts audited for the remaining years also.

Par 4. S. S. G.—That is not the thing. My question is with regard to audit remarks, especially finances and keeping of accounts.

Par 5. T. K. R. Sarma—That is not the thing. My question is with regard to audit remarks, especially finances and keeping of accounts. The surcharge has not been made. That is well and good, but is there anything to show that the auditors have made any remarks with regard to the finances of these temples?

Par 6. K. Brahmananda Reddy—I have no information.

Par 7. B. N. S.—The situation is as follows: The accounts are complete and correct. Surcharge has not been levied. Neither the Managing trustees nor any amounts have been written off. The accounts are correct, the vouchers are correct. The Department of managing trustees are correct. Is it so?

Par 8. T. K. R. Sarma—The situation is as follows: The accounts are correct, the vouchers are correct. The Department of managing trustees are correct. Is it so?

Par 9. B. N. S.—That is not the thing. My question is with regard to audit remarks, especially finances and keeping of accounts.

Par 10. K. Brahmamanda Reddy—I have no information.

Vyagreswara Swami Temple, Kesakuru, Amalapuram Taluk

527—

*268 (6372) Q—Sri Vavula Gopala Krishnaiah:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the property and annual income of Sri Vyagreswara Swamy and Venugopalaswamy temples of Kesakuru, Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari district,
(b) whether any audit was conducted, and
(c) who is managing the temples now?

_Sri K Brahmananda Reddy_

(a) Name of the temple | Property | Annual income
---|---|---
(a) Sri Vyagreswaraswamy temple | Ao 22-38 cents of wet land | 201 bags of paddy and Rs. 61 cash
(b) Sri Venugopalaswamy temple | Ao 12-10 cents of wet land | 149 bags of paddy.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative

(c) The trust Board containing the following persons as members is managing the temples at present:

1. Sri Sorapalli Surayaraju
2. Sri P V V Satyanarayanaraju
3. Sri Kanduri Atchutharamaiah
4. Sri Gadiraju Suryanarayanaraju
5. Sri Roodu Satyam.

_Sri Karapalli Suraparaju_ is the Chairman of the Trust Board.

_Sri K Brahmananda Reddy_ —Yes, Sir, the accounts were audited by the Assistant Commissioner of Local Fund Accounts, Kakinada, and audit reports have been received upto Fasli 1371.

_Sri K, Brahmananda Reddy_ —There is no information to say that any adverse comments have been made.

**Ranganathaswami Temple Lands**

*4783 Q—Sri V Srikrishna (Put by Sri S. V. manya) —Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:*

whether the Government issued orders permitting the sale by auction of the lands situated in Dosarajupalli, Maddipadu, Inamanellur, and Gundlapali in Ongole taluk, Guntur district belonging to Sri Ranganatha swamy temple at Thiruneermalai in Madras State

(b) whether the Government are aware that these lands (in Guntur district, Ongole taluk) are in possession of the tenants of the respective villagers, and

(e) if so, what protection does the Government give to the tenants who are issuing the said order?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) and (b): The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

(a) Tenancy Act

(b) Temple lands are under public lease to tenants. Tenancy Act protects tenants' rights. If the Act is violated, tenants have protection under the Act.

(c) Tenancy Act applies to temple lands.

Dated:

Names of the Trustees of the Melleswaraswamy Temple, Pedakakani:

599—

Y77 (5469) Saraswati T. K. R. Sarma, Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Board of trustees of Sri Melleswaraswamy temple in Pedakakani, Guntur district and the name of the President of the Managing Trustees;

(b) whether the Government are in receipt of any petition during July and August of 1964, alleging that the President of the Trust has misappropriated Rs. 5,000 from the funds of the said temple;
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th August, 1965.

Sri K. Brahmamunda Reddy —-(a) Sri Gantupalli Suryanarayana, Sri Kotha Venkatramu and Sri Myanala Gopalareddy are the non-hereditary trustees of the subject temple and Sri G. Suryanarayana is the Managing Trustee.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

"In December, the Deputy Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Vijayawada, reported that the Executive Officer of the temple who is responsible for day-to-day administration and jewellery, etc., made certain irregular advances under the instructions of the Managing Trustee for supply of bricks and sand. The amount has been collected and credited to the temple accounts. For these irregular advances, the Executive Officer was kept under suspension and charges were made against him. The matter is under investigation."

TEMPLES PROPERTIES IN AMMAPALEM

95-A (4412) Q — Sri J Vengal Rao (Vemsoor):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temples owning property in Ammapalem, Madhira taluk, Khammam district, together with the particulars;

(b) the persons under whose management the said property is;

(c) the income derived during the last 10 years and the balance;
18th August, 1965.

(d) whether it is a fact that the property of the temples in the village is being misappropriated, and

(e) the action taken so far by the Government?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy —(a) Three.

(b) Under the direct supervision of the Government.

(c) Rs. 5,082—Rs. 115 19 m each—Rs. 1,250 in the shape of Government bonds).

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) Does not arise.

PROPERTY OF RAMA AT KATIRAJUGUDEM.

581—

*56 (4414) Q — Sri J Vengal Rao — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the value and particulars of the property of Sri Rama Mandalam at Katirajugudem, Khammam taluk, Khammam district;

(b) the person who is managing the said property;

(c) the amount of the income derived by the said temple;

(d) whether it is a fact that one Sri Manchikanti Ramakrishna Rao had disposed off some part of the said property; and

(e) if so, the action taken so far by the Government in the matter?

Sri K Brahmamanda Reddy. (a) Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Sri Manchikanti Ramakrishna Rao.

(c) Rs. 520.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) Action is being taken to take the institution and its landed property under Government supervision;
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

Vide Answer to L.A.Q No 581 [*56 (4414)]

Statement of the value and particulars of the property of Sri Rama Mandiram at Kacherayugudem village, Khammam taluk, Khammam district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Extent Ac.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Value Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>Bagat</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>Bagat</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>19.28</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>9.14</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>15.09</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>Bagat</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>0.32^5</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>0.30^5</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 110.29

Total Value: 28,840

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is reported that Sri Machikanti Ramakrishna Rao has disposed of lands to the extent of 85 acres, 17 guntas, valued at Rs. 23,940. No endowment property can be sold or mortgaged prior to the sanction of Government. As such the sale of the land by Sri Machikanti Ramakrishna Rao is an illegal one. What steps will be taken to rectify the same?

213—3
18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

The lands still stood as patta lands in the name of the institutions according to the latest revenue records. In order to set right the matters relating to the institution, necessary action is being taken by the Director of Endowments.

3. (a) The communist detenees, No. 100 and No. 83 have been transferred to the Central Jail. The Collector has ordered their recovery. How is the matter?

(b) The purchaser buys property at his own risk. If he does not care to see the patta, if he does not agree to see other things, it is generally at his risk.

(c) What is the position of the property in question?

(d) The Revenue Officers have issued pattas in the name of others.

(e) The matters relating to the institutions are being enquired into.

PROPERTY OF VENUGOPALA SWAMI TEMPLE, DAMMAPETA VILLAGE.

532—

90 (4790) Q—Sri J. Vengala Rao Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the value of property owned by "Venugopala Swami" temple in Dammapeta village, Kothagudem taluk, Khammam district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Officers have illegally issued pattas for the temple and in the name of others;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said temple is in a dilapidated condition without any daily worship; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government so far to improve
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —-(a) Rs 15,000

(b) Regular patta was effected during the Jamabandi of 1957 in favour of the present occupants. Necessary action is however being taken by the Collector, Khammam for the cancellation of the patta.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) Steps are being taken to appoint a Pujari and also to restore the landed property to the institution.

Schemes to Relieve Unemployment in Twin Cities

During 1964-65 six schemes were started in the twin cities (Hyderabad and Secunderabad) to relieve unemployment situation in 1964-65 as recommended by the Central Supervisory Committee for employment schemes.

(b) What are those schemes and the amount sanctioned for them; and

(c) How many unemployed persons were absorbed into them?

The Minister for Finance (Dr M. Chenna Reddy)—(a), (b) and (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement laid on the Table [vide L A Q. No. 533 (*1178) (5653)].

(a) During 1964-65 four schemes were started. During 1965-66 one more scheme has been started. Another scheme relating to the manufacture of Geographical Globes is yet to be started.
(6) and (c) The details of amounts sanctioned for each of the scheme, the dates on which they were started and the number of persons employed in each scheme are given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Recurring expenditure</th>
<th>Non-recurring expenditure</th>
<th>Total expenditure</th>
<th>Date of starting</th>
<th>No of persons employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scheme for setting up of Umbrella Unit</td>
<td>2,21,002</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>2,34,092</td>
<td>15-2-1983</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scheme for the manufacture of envelopes and paper bags</td>
<td>1,14,900</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,23,900</td>
<td>17-2-1983</td>
<td>45*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Scheme for manufacture of file pads and file tags</td>
<td>93,700</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>1,00,820</td>
<td>22-2-1983</td>
<td>72*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scheme for the manufacture of chalk crayons</td>
<td>37,100</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>48,100</td>
<td>6-3-1983</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Scheme for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard boxes</td>
<td>2,75,820</td>
<td>33,930</td>
<td>309,770</td>
<td>15-3-1983 (1983-84)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Scheme for the manufacture of Geographical Globes</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>54,400</td>
<td>(Not started)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In addition to these 150 employees working in the above Centres 185 workers of the Special Division, Federation of Industrial Co-operatives have also been working in the schemes at items 2 and 3 above. Thus in all 285 employees have been working in the Centres.

*In the above Centres envelopes, umbrellas and file pads are made by educated, semi-educated and uneducated workers. Encouragement to unskilled workers should be given to make a marked change in the market conditions. Encouragement to projects in the field of manufacture has been made in the twin cities of the city and unskilled workers have been trained in survey work. Some figures are given below:

*In the above Centres envelopes, umbrellas and file pads are made by educated, semi-educated and uneducated workers. Encouragement to unskilled workers should be given to make a marked change in the market conditions. Encouragement to projects in the field of manufacture has been made in the twin cities of the city and unskilled workers have been trained in survey work. Some figures are given below:
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th August, 1965.

The total value of production upto 30-6-65 is:
1. Scheme for manufacture of Umbrellas Rs 71,967
2. Scheme for manufacture of Envelopes and paper bags " 35,510
3. Scheme for manufacture of file pads and file tags. " 3,501
4. Scheme for manufacture of chalk crayons " 1,785

The comprehensive survey revealed the Employment Exchange had been set up in the region.

The scheme for setting up umbrella unit has been appointed 22 non-recurring expenditure is not a real state of affairs of the actual expenditure.

The Federation of Industrial Co-operatives is reorganised and the employees have been appointed.

The unemployment situation has been relieved.

Different institutions have been appointed to superintend the schemes set up.
22 18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

2. Q. Ota! Answers to Questions.


A. 20. A proposal was made to the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village industries Board by the Vissannapeta Panchayat Samithi for the registration of the Reddiguem Co-operative Society in November, 1963.

A. Yes, Sir

A. Does not arise.

Cobblers Society, Reddigudem

534—

913 (1549) Q.—Sir V. Viswaswara Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reddigudem Cobblers Society, Vissannapeta samithi, Krishna district, has applied to the Government the Khadi and Village industries Board for its registration in 1962;

(b) if so, whether it has been registered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (a) A proposal was made to the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village industries Board by the Vissannapeta Panchayat Samithi for the registration of the Reddiguem Co-operative Society in November, 1963.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Register 3aa*o. —Register 3aa*o.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th August, 1965.

Dr M —(a) During 1964-65 (September, 1964 to April, 1965) 1,19,987 M Tonnes of cane was purchased by the Khandasari Sugar Factories in Nizamabad District during 1964-65 season (i.e., September 1964 to April 1965).

(b) Minimum Rs 40 per M Tonne
Maximum Rs 60 per M Tonne
(c) Between Rs 150 and Rs 175 per quintal

Dr M Chenna Reddy:—(a) During 1964-65 (September, 1964 to April, 1965) 1,19,987 M Tonnes of cane was purchased by the Khandasari Sugar Factories in Nizamabad District

(b) Minimum Rs 40 per M Tonne
Maximum Rs 60 per M Tonne
(c) Between Rs 150 and Rs 175 per quintal

*1241(6154) Q —Sri M Ramagopal Reddy —Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) how much cane was purchased by the Khandasari Mills in Nizamabad District during 1964-65 season (i.e., September 1964 to April 1965);

(b) what was the rate paid by the Khandasari Mills (Minimum and Maximum may be indicated); and

(c) what is the rate at which Khandasari sugar was sold?

KHANDASARI SUGAR MILLS

Dr M Chenna Reddy:—(a) During 1964-65 (September, 1964 to April, 1965) 1,19,987 M Tonnes of cane was purchased by the Khandasari Sugar Factories in Nizamabad District

(b) Minimum Rs 40 per M Tonne
Maximum Rs 60 per M Tonne
(c) Between Rs 150 and Rs 175 per quintal

(20. 30. 3) percentage of recovery 5, 3% or more 9%, 10% or more 9% or more 9%, 10% or more 9% or more 9%. 10% or more 9% or more 9%. 10% or more 9% or more 9%. 10% or more 9% or more 9%. The sugar price fixed by the Director of Agriculture in proposals is 9%.
Oral Answers to Questions.

30. **Q:** Khan Lasari Sugar Factories' loss is 50% of the total. If the factories are controlled, molasses Control Order in khandasari sugar factories will restrict the black market significantly. What is the factories licence percentage in khandasari 3 factories' molasses control order & factories licence?

**A:** The factories in khandasari sugar factory recovery are 7 factories' 3% more factories' 7% recovery. The recovery is 100% of the factories. The factories' licence is 7% of the factories' recovery. The factories are under licence. The factories licence are 7 applications of the Government of India. The factories' molasses control is 7% of the concerned officials. The factories' molasses control is 7% of the concerned officials. The Rural area 7% cattle feed is 7% of the concerned officials. The factories' molasses control is 7% of the concerned officials.

31. **Q:** U. P. & Khandasari Sugar Factories' recovery is 6 percent while 8 percent recovery for research. Can sugar factories be examined by the Director of Agriculture as Commissioner for sugarcane, examining it?

**A:** Yes, Director of Agriculture as Commissioner for sugarcane is examining it.

32. **Q:** U. P. & Khandasari Sugar Factories' recovery is 6 percent while 8 percent recovery for research. Can sugar factories be examined by the Director of Agriculture as Commissioner for sugarcane, examining it?
**Expediture on Metric System of Weights and Measures.**

586—

*942 (3227) Q — Sri M. Pitchaih [Put by Sri Vavilala Gopala krishnaiah] — Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on account of the introduction of metric system of Weights and Measures in all sectors in the State?

Dr M. Chenna Reddy. — A sum of Rs 37 26 lakhs has been incurred by the Government on adoption of metric system of weights and measures in the State to the end of 1963-64.

Rural Industries

587—

*1242(6155) Q — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah — Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant was received by the State Government from Central Government for Rural Industries Planning during 1964-65, if so, how much was received and spent; and

(b) whether any amount was surrendered, if so, how much and the reasons thereof?

Dr M. Chenna Reddy. — (a) Yes, Sir. Of the amount of Rs.10 74 lakhs received as grant, an amount of Rs. 8 17 lakhs was spent.

(b) No, Sir. The question of surrendering the unspent balances does not arise as the Government of India have made an ad-hoc allotment of Rs 60 00 lakhs at Rs 20.00 lakhs for each of the three Projects in the State, spread over for a period of four years with effect from 1962-63 and have been releasing funds from year to year with reference to the actual expenditure incurred.
18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

Dr. A. F. Reddy:—The hon. Minister can take his own time and he can pass on the information to the hon. Member.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AT NELLORE

588—

*1228(6074) Q.—Sri S. Vemugya:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Industrial Estate at Nellore has been completed now;

(b) if answer to (a) is in affirmative the names of various units so far started and yet to be started; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far for the construction of the Estate?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—(a) Yes Sir, except fixing the well pump received in May, 1965.

(b) Only one unit (Nellore Enamels) has started functioning. A statement showing the names of the units yet to start functioning is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs. 181 lakhs.

Statement laid on the Table [Vide Answer to Clause (b) of L. A. Q. 588 [*1228 (6074)]]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the industrialist</th>
<th>Line of manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. M/s. Nellore Stainless Steel Industries</td>
<td>Stainless Steel Products, Hospital Equipment and Surgical Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. M/s. Vijayalakshmi Industries</td>
<td>Stainless Steel Ware and Surgical instruments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions.

18th August, 1965.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Industrialist</th>
<th>Line of Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. M/s Deccan Industrial Works</td>
<td>Stainless Steel, Hospital Ware and Surgical instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. M/s Master Tyres, Nellore</td>
<td>Motor retreading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. M/s Ajanta Industries, Nellore</td>
<td>Water Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. M/s Allied Industries, Nellore</td>
<td>Paints, Varnishes, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. M/s Y Venkateswarlu, Nellore</td>
<td>Electrical Cables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. M/s Vemureddy Sundara Ram Reddy</td>
<td>Furniture and Cabinet making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. M/s Sanath and Co, Gudur</td>
<td>Mercantile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. M/s K Audaseshaiah Gupta</td>
<td>Readymade Garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. M/s R V Ratnam, Nellore</td>
<td>Barbed Wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. M/s D Venku Reddy</td>
<td>Fabrication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. M/s A Syamasundara Reddy</td>
<td>Fractional H P Motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. M/s Veguru Subba Naidu</td>
<td>Spectacle Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. M/s Amara Rosaiha</td>
<td>Printing Inks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. M/s Aruna Industries</td>
<td>Barbed Wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. M/s S Ranga Rao, Gudur</td>
<td>Envelops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. M/s P Srinivasan, Nellore</td>
<td>Electrical 3 Phase Motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. M/s. D Radhakrishnareddy</td>
<td>Iron Wire Nails, Barbed Wire, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. M/s Smt. I Yasodamma, Ambpapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. M/s T S Mani</td>
<td>Radio and Electicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. M/s S Seshainah, Dakkanur</td>
<td>Mosaic Tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. M/s Manur Industries</td>
<td>Tin containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. M/s Sghanja Tyre Foundry</td>
<td>Tyre Foundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. M/s M Devardharam Reddy, Nellore</td>
<td>Matric Weights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. M/s Bharat Manufacturing Co, Kavali</td>
<td>Tin containers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. M/s P Sukara Reddy, Nellore</td>
<td>Synthetic resins, Welding Mesh works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. M/s D C Reddy, D S Automobiles</td>
<td>Blue cut tacks and wood screws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. M/s Sri Venkateswara Industries</td>
<td>Paper Bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. M/s S idhar Industries</td>
<td>Furniture and wood works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. M/s Vinayaka Saw Mills</td>
<td>Film and Celluloid Bangles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. M/s Nello.c Bangle Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad):—

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers in the Health Department who have been appointed on regular basis and completed their period of probation and still continuing without being declared as approved probationers;

(b) the reasons for not declaring the officers as approved probationers who passed all the necessary tests required to be passed during the period of probation;

(c) whether it is a fact that officers appointed temporarily drawing their increments, and

(d) the reasons for not extending the same benefit for officers appointed regularly?

In some cases, proposals for declaration of probation have been received and they are under consideration of the Government. In other cases, declaration of probation could not be taken up either due to certain complaints pending against the officers or due to want of service particulars from the Accountant-General which are being gathered.

The answer is in the affirmative.

The question of permitting these officers to draw their increments pending declaration of probation is under consideration.
Oral Answers to Questions  
18th August, 1965  

(i) 5. 
(a) temporary increments draw 5% preference 
(ii) Preference will be given for the declaration of probation 
A temporary increments draw preference 

All India Cultural Conference at Hyderabad.

540—

*Q. 540 (5689) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was granted by the Government for All India Cultural Conference held at Hyderabad from 31st January to 2nd February 1965;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) whether a condition was laid down for granting financial assistance that the Organisers of the Conference shall print its proceedings, debates, papers read, etc., and publish it?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. R. Appa Rao):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15,000.

(c) No, Sir.

540.  

(a) Yes, Sir. 

(b) All India Cultural Conference held at Hyderabad shall print its proceedings, debates, papers read, etc., and publish it.

(c) Yes, Sir.

540.  

(a) Yes, Sir. 

(b) All India Cultural Conference held at Hyderabad shall print its proceedings, debates, papers read, etc., and publish it.

(c) Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.

18th August, 1965.

Panchamurtha (Short sketches of Five ancient Telugu poets)—Rs. 2000
Nagarjunasagar (Burra Katha, written in Hindi) Rs. 500

Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether any book in the History of Telugu Literature has been written in Hindi;

(b) if so, the name of the author of the said book?

(c) whether any awards have been granted to the authors of such books at least to encourage Hindi; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the authors of such books in other States such as Madras, Kerala etc., have been given awards?

*S678 (5897) Q.—Sri C. Bal Reddy [Put by Sri P. Narayan Reddy, Vadamalpet]—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether any book in the History of Telugu Literature has been written in Hindi;

(b) if so, the name of the author of the said book?

(c) whether any awards have been granted to the authors of such books at least to encourage Hindi; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the authors of such books in other States such as Madras, Kerala etc., have been given awards?

Sri M. R Appa Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the names of the books and authors is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This information is not available with the Government. The position will be ascertained from Madras and Kerala States and will be placed on the Table of the House after receipt.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF BOOKS AND AUTHORS WHO HAVE WRITTEN BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF TELUGU LITERATURE WRITTEN IN HINDI—vide Answer—to Clause (b) of L.A.Q No. 541[*673 5897]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of books on the History of Telugu Literature written in Hindi</th>
<th>Name of the Author</th>
<th>Granting of awards to the authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Telugu Sahityaka Itihas.</td>
<td>Sri A. Hanumad Sastry, Aligarh University, Aligarh.</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Telugu Sahityaka Itihas. Year of Publication — 1965 Publishers—Hindi Samithi Education Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.</td>
<td>Sri Balashowri Reddy of Dakshma Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras.</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Telugu aur Uska Sahitya.</td>
<td>Sri Ayachutula Hanumatsastry, Head of the Telugu Department, Aligarh, Muslim University Alighar</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Panchamurtha (Short sketches of Five ancient Telugu Poets)</td>
<td>Sri Y. Bala Sowri Reddy, Sahitya Vibhag, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras.</td>
<td>Received an award of Rs 2,000 from the Government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Nagarjunasagar (Burra Katha, written in Hindi)</td>
<td>Sri Vemuri Radha Krishna Murthy</td>
<td>Received an award of Rs 500 from the Government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Comparative study of Vemana and Kabir.</td>
<td>Sri Varanasi Rama Murthy 'Renu'—</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18th August, 1965.  

**Oral Answers to Questions.**

**Pilot Schemes Regarding Prohibition**

542—

*1159 (5553) Q—Sri N Mohan Rao (Put by Sri S Venayya)—Will the hon Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the Pilot Scheme prepared regarding prohibition.

(b) whether there are any possibilities of extending the said scheme, and

(c) if so, the area to which it is intended to extend the same;

(a) Sri M R Appa Rao—The Scheme is successful to a large extent in combating illicit distillation of liquor.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The matter is under consideration

**Neeva Bhavans**

543—

*1068 (5189) Q—Sri K Mara Reddy (Put by P. Narayan Reddy)—Will the hon. Minister of Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gave extension of time (business time for functioning of shops) for Neeva Bhavans at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and

(b) in how many places Neeva is sold in Hyderabad and Secunderabad at present?

*Sri M. R. Appa Rao—(a) No.
Oral answers to Questions 18th August, 1965.

(b) Permission was accorded in February 1964 for sale of Neera through mobile vans at 12 places in Hyderabad and 7 places in Secunderabad but actually 10 centres are now functioning in the twin cities i.e., Neera is being sold only in 10 centres, 6 in Hyderabad and 4 in Secunderabad.
Permits for Consumption of Opium

(a) the district-wise Number of persons to whom permits have been given for the consumption of Opium during the last two years i.e., during 1963-64 and 64-65, and

(b) the basis on which permits are being issued?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao — (a) A statement is placed on the Table in the House.

(b) Permits are issued on the basis of a Medical Certificate to those persons who got themselves registered before the Medical authorities before 1-7-1959, the only restriction being that the issues are reduced progressively till it has reached a minimum essential dose. As for unregistered addicts permits are being issued and the question of further continuance is under correspondence with the Government of India.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO WHOM PERMITS HAVE BEEN GIVEN FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS i.e., 1963-64 AND 1964-65.

(Vide L. & Q No 54 [1100 (3535)])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>1963-64</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Unregistered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sriraksham</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East Godavari</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. West Godavari</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krishna</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nellore</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Anantapur</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Chittoor</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kurnool</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Hyderabad</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nizamabad</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Warangal</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Nalgonda</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,149</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Permits extend to old people as well as to opium addicts. It is not possible to specify the amount spent exclusively for Banjara community alone. A statement giving the particulars of the amount spent both in Andhra and Telengana regions for Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugals and denotified tribes respectively which includes 'Banjaras' is aid on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT LAID ON THIS TABLE vide ANSWER TO CLAUSE (b) OF L A Q No. (545 [*783 (6019)]

**Telangana Region**

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

(Amounts for implementation of Scheme for Denotified Tribes including Banjara)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Schools 1963-64</th>
<th>Wells 1963-64</th>
<th>Bulls 1963-64</th>
<th>Housing 1963-64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New schools</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>63-64</td>
<td>Spill over of 61-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>16,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Asifabad</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|       |                     | 62,000     | 4,000        | 56,000 | 99,300           | 93,120,000 | 500 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Schools for the continuation of old schools &amp; opening new schools</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Bulls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Asifabad</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>1,62,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANDHRA REGION

GRANT-IN-aid SCHEMES

(Amounts for Implementation of schemes for Yenadis and Sugals including Banjars)

ANNEXURE—B

(1963-64)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Spill over works.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(830 for the arrears salaries of the staff worked at Allamanugu Yenadi colony for the period from 1-10-1961 to 31-3-1962)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Spill over works.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 49,200 23,000 27,000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Wells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>East Godvari</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Srikakul</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 30,000 50,100
**Old and Continuing Schemes - Normal Schemes.**

**Andhra Region**

**Annexure—C.**

(Amounts given for Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugals includes Banjares).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year: 1963-64</th>
<th>Rs. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chittoor district</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Elementary school at Malchur including mid-day meals</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) One Higher Grade teacher</td>
<td>960.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Dearness Allowance</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Sweeping charges</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) M.O commission charges for sending the pay, etc., to the teacher at Rs 1.50 per month</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Mid-day meals</td>
<td>1,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) T.A and other miscellaneous charges for meetings</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,864.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In round figure Rs 3,000.

2. Hostel at Kalahasti for 60 boarders | 11,700.00 |

3. Maintenance of park and radio at Malchur Colony. | 500.00 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cuddapah district</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Supply of mid-day meals, books, slates, etc., to the Denotified tribes children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guntur district:**

1. Women Welfare Centre in Stuartpuram Denotified Tribes Colony up to 31st October 1968 | 3,400.00 |

2. Supply of mid-day meals to Lambada children studying in elementary schools in Kothapalli, Reddipuram, Lahipuram and Gangupalli Tanda | 6,150.00 |
18th August, 1965.

**Nellore district:**

1. Continuance of residential school at Kothacheruvu. **23,700.00**
   
   Recurring.
   
   Rs. P.
   
   (1) Pay and allowance of Headmaster **1,266.00**
   
   (2) Pay and allowances of Assistant Teacher **1,218.00**
   
   (3) Pay of Rattan Instructor **100.00**
   
   (4) Pay of Carpentry Instructor **972.00**
   
   (5) Boarding and feeding charges **7,580.00**
   
   (6) Maintenance charges of radio set **10.00**
   
   (7) Washerman and boarder charges **242.00**
   
   (8) Coconut oil and soaps, etc **350.00**
   
   (9) Stationery **200.00**
   
   (10) Clothing **800.00**
   
   (11) Honorarium as Warden to the Headmaster **180.00**
   
   Non-recurring.
   
   Rs. P.
   
   (12) For completion of the construction of the teachers quarters, etc. **6,500.00**
   
   (13) Providing barbed wire fencing to the school. **2,802.00**
   
   Total **9,362.00**

2. Supply of mid-day meals for the children of Sugalis, Yerukulas and Yenadis studying in the reclamation schools **9,000.00**

---

**Kurnool district:**

1. Supply of mid-day meals for the children of Sugalis, Yerukulas and Yenadis studying in the reclamation schools **9,000.00**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the item</th>
<th>(1964-65) Budget estimate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Elementary schools in Malchur, Yenadi Colony of Chittoor district</td>
<td><strong>8,400</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Hostel at Kalahasti of Chittoor district</td>
<td><strong>11,700</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Park and Radio in Malchur, Yenadi Colony (Chittoor district)</td>
<td><strong>550</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Women Welfare Centre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Melchur, Yenadi Colony (Chittoor district)</td>
<td><strong>6,750</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Stuartpuram Colony (Guntur district)</td>
<td><strong>5,800</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Supply of mid-day meals</td>
<td><strong>14,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Supply of books, slates, etc.</td>
<td><strong>500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Continuance of anti-malarial operations in Malchur and Jayanti Colonies of Chittoor district, Sriharikota Island of Nellore district</td>
<td><strong>8,700</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Residential school at Kothacheruvu of Sriharikota Island, Nellore district</td>
<td><strong>23,700</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total **70,600**
### ANNEXURE-D.

**(Amount provided for running the schemes of Denotified Tribes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1963-64</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Schools</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 49,477</td>
<td>Rs. 55,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Wells</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Fire and Flood victims, etc.</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 8,000</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 57,477</td>
<td>Rs. 68,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANNEXURE-E.

**(Boarding grants spent to Denotified Tribes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1963-64</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andhra (D.N.T.S.)</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 7,000</td>
<td>Rs. 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telangana (D.N.T.S.)</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 80,500</td>
<td>Rs. 38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 87,500</td>
<td>Rs. 58,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TRANSFER OF A THORACIC SURGEON TO THE GENERAL SIDE

S No 545-A

S N Q No 1434-N — Sri Tenkutti Viswanathain — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether a doctor who was specially trained in Thoracic Surgery in Vellore is taken over into General side by appointing him as Superintendent or Surgeon of E.S.I. Hospital at Hyderabad; if so the reasons therefor, and

(b) who was appointed in his place, what are his qualifications and what was his place in the order of seniority?

Sri Y. Syama Prasad (a) It is a fact that an officer has been transferred and posted as Superintendent, E.S.I. Hospital, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad at his own request and he was also recommended for this post. He was not trained at Government cost but he was granted study leave on half pay by the erstwhile Hyderabad Government for the training period. He holds the degree of M.S., in General Surgery

(b) One Dr N V Subba Rao Chowdary, M.S. formerly Assistant Professor of Thoracic Surgery, Guntur Medical College, Guntur has been promoted and posted as Thoraco Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Kurnool. He possesses M.S. qualification in General Surgery and is also having 9 months experience in Thoracic Surgery prior to his posting to Kurnool. Four Assistant Professors were qualified for promotion as Professor of Surgery and Civil Surgeons on 6th April, 1968 and this candidate was second in seniority among the four. All the four were promoted as Professors of Surgery.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 18th August, 1965.

1. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for training at the hospital. He was also recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

2. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

3. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

4. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

5. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

6. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

7. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

8. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

9. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.

10. E. S. I. Hospital had a special training officer. He arranged for the transfer of a special man who had been recommended for Air-conditioned operation theatre transfer.
18th August, 1963.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Thoracic specialist is necessary. At the cost of the General Hospital there where a specialist is necessary. Then what is the good of being a specialist?

Does the rule permit a specialist to be posted in a general vacancy even though he asks for it? Then what is the good of his being a specialist?

S. No. 545 B —

Writ Petitions

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh against the Government Orders during 1963-65

(b) the number of writs disposed of against Government, in favour of Government and the writs still pending; and

(c) the Government Departments against which the writs were filed?

The Minister for Law and Prisons (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—

(a) 1,519

(b) 337 and 1,048 respectively.

(c) As the High Court has expressed its inability to furnish the information on a short notice, it will be placed on the table of the house in due course on its receipt from the High Court.
Calling attention to a matters of urgent public importance
18th August, 1965.

re : Death of two boys on account of vaccination with an over dose of Russian Small Pox Serum.

RULING FROM THE CHAIR

Adjournment motion—Regarding the fast unto death by Sri Y. Subrahmanyan and Sri Nirkshana Rao.

Mr Speaker—Sri Lakshmanaswamy, Member of the Communist Party has by notice under rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, sought to "adjourn" the business of the House on the ground that two persons viz., Sri Subrahmanyan and Sri Nirkshana Rao have undertaken to fast unto death, though it is not clear from the notice the purpose for which each one of these two hunger strikers is fasting. The Member in the course of his statement yesterday in the House said that the former has undertaken fast unto death to induce the Government to extend total prohibition which is now in force in Andhra Area to Telangana area and the latter for proper representation for Harijans in the cabinet. The Member has not chosen neither in his notice nor in his statement yesterday, to adduce any reasons to show as to how it is a matter of urgent public importance. Moreover, the Chief Minister stated that the two gentlemen have since been removed to hospital and in the course of his talk with them, both have promised to break fast. As such, I do not think there is further necessity for considering the matter under rule 63. Hence disallowed.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

re—Death of two boys on account of vaccination with an over dose of Russian Small Pox Serum.

Calling attention to a matters of urgent public importance
18th August, 1965.

re : Death of two boys on account of vaccination with an over dose of Russian Small Pox Serum.
18th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re. Death of two boys on account of vaccination with an overdose of Russian Small-Pox Serum.

It is a fact that Sri K. Satyanarayana, son of Sri K. Rangarao, was vaccinated on 36-4-1965 with Russian Vaccine, while the boy was at Seethanagaram and the child developed symptoms of paralysis on 22-5-1965 and was admitted for treatment at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam on the same evening and the child expired on 25-5-1965, but the cause of death from all known facts of investigation and expert opinion is not due to the vaccine or complications after vaccination.

Regarding the second case, no death has occurred. Yaganti Apparao, an orphan child aged about two years (nephew of Sri S. Jagannadham, Seethanagaram village) was vaccinated with Russian vaccine on 22-5-1965. By about 15-6-1965, the boy developed mild symptoms of paralysis of limbs and when examined on 2-7-1965, the boy had fairly recovered and this complication is also not due to vaccine.

On receipt of the information about the first case, the Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of National Small-pox Eradication programme immediately proceeded to the village and conducted a thorough investigation of the case. Persons who have been vaccinated with the same batch of vaccine have been contacted and examined and no complications of any kind were noticed. 30,000 vaccinations were performed with the same batch of vaccine, and this was the only one case of its kind. The particular batch of vaccine used is not at all of strong quality as seen from the actual observation on persons who have been vaccinated with the same batch of vaccine. It gave only 75% primary success rate and 10 to 12% re-vaccination success rate against the normal of 95% for primary and 90% for re-vaccination. Normally two insertions are given for every case of primary vaccination. This particular child was not vaccinated even for the first time eventhough the child is aged 2 years and considering his age, only one insertion was given. Thus, this child received only half of the normal dose. Therefore, the question of giving extra dosage does not arise. About
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re: Need for urgent repairs to the tanks in Chintalapudi Panchayat Samithi area, West Godavari District.

30,000 people have been vaccinated with the same batch of vaccine and no complications were noticed. A boy, a relative of the deceased child, has been re-vaccinated by the same vaccinator at the same time. In another family residing in the same compound, a child has been vaccinated for the first time by the same vaccinator using the same lymph from the same tube and that child did not have any complication. Even for the deceased child, the course of vaccination reaction and healing proceeded in a most normal way and the ulcer had fairly healed by the time the child showed symptoms of paralysis. All these prove beyond doubt that there is nothing wrong with the quality of the vaccine used or the techniques of vaccination.

The leading medical practitioners at Bobbili and the Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre at Piridi were personally enquired for any complications which might have been brought to their notice and not even a single case of complication came to their knowledge. After field investigation, the Assistant Director of Public Health visited King George Hospital personally discussed about the case with the doctors who attended on the case. Every possible medical attention has been given to the child and there is not set back of any kind and this fact has been mentioned by the father of the child himself in his letter dated 29-5-1965. On 28-6-65, the details of the case were presented to Dr K. M Lal, Deputy Director General of Health Services, New Delhi (in charge of National Smallpox Eradication Programme) during his camp at Hyderabad for advice and expert opinion. He after duly consulting the experts and the latest available literature on the subject, finally informed that the above case is not one of post-vaccinal encephalitis.

In conclusion, this case of death is only providential and the vaccination is an accidental coincident and there is nothing wrong either with the vaccine or the procedures of vaccinations. For the second case also, similar thorough investigations were carried out and the complications observed are not attributable to any bad quality of vaccine or post complications of vaccination.

re: NEED FOR URGENT REPAIRS TO THE TANKS IN CHINTALAPUDI PANCHAYAT SAMITHI AREA WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

213—7
18th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public Importance.

Need for urgent repair to the tanks in Chintalavudi Panchayat Samiti area, West Godavari District.

To the Tanks

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public Importance.

Need for urgent repair to the tanks in Chintalavudi Panchayat Samiti area, West Godavari District.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public Importance 18th August, 1965.

Need for urgent repairs to the tanks in Chitalapudi Panchayat Samiti area, West Godavari District.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair — He is repeating the same thing and details.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Confusion and repetition.
18th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance regarding need for urgent repairs to the tanks in Chintalapudi Panchayat Samithi area, West Godavari District.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana.—One submission, Sir. As subject to the Governor.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarayana) : — The Government have received a representation from some of the Members of the Panchayat Samithi, Chintalapudi that the Panchayat Samithi sanctioned execution of repairs to some flood damaged tanks in the Samithi area, though they were not actually in need of urgent repairs. On receipt of this representation, the Government have examined the matter in consultation with the Collector, West Godavari. There are 72 tanks damaged by floods in the Panchayat Samithi area and they are categorised as follows:

- Category A: Tanks actually breached
- Category B: Tanks of which masonry structures are damaged
- Category C: Tanks not heavily damaged but bunds eroded

The Panchayat Samithi should have taken up the execution of repairs to the tanks in the above order of priority. But, instead of giving preference to the works included under categories A & B, the Panchayat Samithi has selected 18 works from Category A, 6 from Category B and 18 from Category C.

The Collector, West Godavari and the S.E. West Godavari have after considering the matter come to the conclusion that 45 tanks in the Panchayat Samithi area included under categories A & B require immediate attention. But, as the Monsoon has already set in, it is not possible for the Engineering Department, to take up regular repairs to the tanks at this stage. After giving necessary technical consideration to the matter, the Chief Engineer (L.A.) has advised that an immediate protective measure “ring bunds” should be put up at the breaches, so that the danger of the tanks being seriously damaged could be arrested. As the Panchayat Samithi had not taken up the tanks so long, the Government in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 62-A of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithi and Zilla Panchayats Act, 1959 have issued orders directing the President,
Calling attention to a matter of urge: 18th August, 1969.

Public importance:

Need for urgent repairs to the tanks in Chintalapudi Panchayat Samithi area, West Godavari District.

Panchayat Samithi, Chintalapudi to take up, within a period of one week, of laying "ring bunds" to the remaining 26 tanks under categories A & B and complete the work within a period of 30 days. If the work is not taken up by the President, Panchayat Samithi, Chintalapudi within the period specified above, the S.E. (L A) West Godavari, Eluru has been asked to take up the work departmentally and complete it within a period of 80 days from the date of its commencement. The expenditure incurred in this regard will be met from the funds of the Panchayat Samithi. Thus the danger in certain tanks having been left unattended was already foreseen by Government and necessary action has also been taken on the basis of technical advice.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana.—On a point of clarification, Sir.

Notice regarding misappropriation & rules.


Consistent with rules & Act as per list.

Repairs to S E. S
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Retrenchment of 300 teachers in the Zilla Parishad, Visakhapatnam.

Dr M. N. Lakshminarayana — The selection of teachers in Secondary Schools and Elementary Schools are done by the District Selection Committee. Due to dearth of qualified teachers, the District Selection Committee had been permitted to consider the applications of unqualified candidates and prepare a separate panel for the III. Ed. Assistants and Grade II Pandits along with the panels of qualified candidates for appointment in the Secondary Schools under the Zilla Parishads subject to the following conditions:

(i) that the selection and appointment of these unqualified candidates shall in no way confer any right on them for appointment and their services are liable for termination at any time;

(ii) that the temporary appointment of unqualified candidates shall be resorted to only in the absence of qualified hand; and

(iii) that before making such temporary appointments the Zilla Parishads shall obtain the prior sanction of the Director of Public Instruction or the Government as the case may be.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance
18th August, 1965

Retrenchment of 30 teachers in the Zilla Parishad, Visakhapatnam.

The District Selection Committees were functioning only up to 1-7-1964 and they were not functioning since then. The Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Visakhapatnam, represented that he had made certain temporary appointments in view of no sitting of the District Selection Committee and sought for ratification. The Government issued orders in March, 1965 ratifying such temporary appointments made after 1-7-1964 with instructions that the candidate temporarily appointed should appear before the District Selection Committee when they were reconstituted for regular appointments in the posts, pending reconstitution of the District Selection Committee. The Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Visakhapatnam, as also other Chairman, were permitted to appoint fully qualified candidates on temporary basis. All such candidates are to appear before the District Selection Committees when reconstituted for selection for regular appointments in the posts and if these temporary candidates are not selected they should be ousted when regular candidates selected by the District Selection Committee join the posts.

The question as to whether unqualified teachers should be continued in Summer vacation was also examined and instructions were issued that their services should be terminated on the last working day of the school before closure for summer vacation.

The Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Visakhapatnam, from whom a report has been received has stated that 32 unqualified teachers and not 300 as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, have been ousted with effect from 30-4-1965. The categories of teachers ousted are.

**SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

| Mathematics Assistants | 4 |
| Science Assistants | 2 |
| Grade II Telugu Pandits | 17 |
| Physical Education Teachers | 31 |
| Drawing teachers | 21 |
| Sewing Instructresses | 2 |
| Music Instructresses | 4 |

**SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL**

| Part-time Hindi Pandits | 5 |
| Pre-vocational Instructors | 8 |

Total 94

He has also reported that out of the 92-72 have already been absorbed by the District Selection Committee. Of the remaining 5 did not turn up and the rest could not be selected by the District Selection Committee due to their poor performance in the interview.
1st August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Closure of the Tungabhadra Industries Factory, Kurnool.

In reference to the matter of urgent public importance raised by the Honourable Member of the Legislative Assembly Shri [Name], regarding the closure of the Tungabhadra Industries Factory, Kurnool, on 30th July 1965, I wish to inform the House of the following:

The factory was closed on 30th July 1965 due to non-payment of wages. The contractor, Thunga Hadra Industries Limited, had not paid the wages for the period 1st to 30th July 1965. The workers were left stranded without any wages for the entire month.

I would like to request the Honourable Member to pursue the matter further with the Home Department to ensure that the closure is not illegal and that the workers receive their due wages.

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy): The problem in Thunga Hadra Industries Limited, Kurnool is between the contractor and the labourers employed by him for loading and unloading the raw materials and finished products respectively. On
27-7-1965, a worker by name Venkataswamy assaulted a private lorry driver in the factory premises. He was therefore asked not to enter the premises for his misbehaviour. In spite of the prohibition of his entry, the worker entered the factory premises and started doing his work. But when he was refused to work, all the Contractor's workers for loading Vanaspati into the lorries refused to load the lorries till Venkataswamy was also allowed to work. Further, the workers resorted to go-slow tactics and worked only 4 hours on the 28th and 29th July 1965. As the workers worked only half a day on those working days, the Contractor was prepared to pay wages only for 0½ days, but subsequently on 9-8-1965 he agreed to pay 0½ days wages, the labour leaders, however, agreed to pursue the Contractor's workers to receive the pay of 0½ days wages as agreed to by the Contractor, on condition that the payment should be made within the factory premises. But the Contractor did not agree to this payment as the weekly payments of these contract workers were being paid outside the Factory premises for the past 16 years. This trouble between the Contractor and his workmen had gradually spread to other contract workers engaged in loading and unloading the railway wagons also. There also, the workers resorted to go-slow tactics, as a result of which the management was forced to pay demurrage on the wagons lying idle in the loop line. The Contractor, therefore, advised the management not to allow the workers employed by him into the Factory, lest their activities might put the factory into further losses. Accordingly, the Contractor's men were not admitted into the Factory from 11th August, 1965. This trouble is confined to only 205 contract workers. All through that trouble, the regular work of the factory was not interrupted, as none of the permanent workers participated in this strike. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad who had camped at Kurnool on 14th August, 1965 held discussions with the parties inconclusively. The fact seems to be over the place of payment of wages to the contract labour. Further discussions with the parties concerned are still continuing at Hyderabad from 16th onwards and it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be reached shortly.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDER NO. 3 DATED 3-7-1965 MADE BY THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

Dr. M Cheena Reddy —Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, a copy of the Order No. 3 dated 3rd July, 1965 made by the Delimitation Commission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

213—8
Motions under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) RULES, 1958.

(G.O Ms No. 296, Industries, Dated 16-3-1965).

Dr M. Chenna Reddy - Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958 issued with G.O.Ms. No. 296, Industries, dated, 16-3-1965 as required by sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Paper laid on the Table.

MOTIONS UNDER RULE 265 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES

re: Leave of Absence to Sri N. Venkataramiah, M. L. A.

Sri M. V. S. Subba Raju (Kothapeta) - Sir, I beg to move that under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, "leave of absence be granted to Sri Nachu Venkatramiah as he is ill."

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

re: Leave of Absence to Sri Chandrachudamani Deo, M. L. A.

Sri M. V. S. Subba Raju - Sir, I beg to move:

"That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri Chandra Chudamani Deo as he is ill."

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:

"That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri Chandra Chudamani Deo as he is ill."

The motion was adopted.

re: Leave of Absence to Sri K. Narasimha Reddy, M. L. A.

Sri P. Rayagopal Naidu - Sir, I beg to move:

"That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri K. Narasimha Reddy as he is unwell."
Motion under Rule 93 of the Assembly Rules.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Motion moved.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is:

“That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri K Narasimha Reddy as he is unwell.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Is it in the speech all right? Now, discussion on the resolutions of Sri Kulasekhara Reddy and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishna moved on 16th August 1965 will be continued. Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande will continue his speech.

MOTION UNDER RULE 93 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES

re Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Legislatures, their Members and Committees

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayankhed): — Sir, I rise just to support the cause of the sovereignty of the Constitution which we have given unto ourselves and consequently the sovereignty of the people involved therein and according to my understanding:

Sri P. Rajagopalaxmi: — On a point of order, Sir, it seems that the resolution is something like a conflict between the judiciary and the Legislature or there is something like a rivalry between these two or at that extent, I have to say that there is nothing like that. They are different.
18th August, 1965.

Motion under rule 95 of the Assembly rules:
re: Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Legislatures, their members and committees

organs of a particular State which have got their own duties and functions assigned to them which they have to discharge. In this context, I can do no better than quote the words of Sri Gajendragadkar, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who in a latest article has given his views on this particular controversy. He says: "There is no real conflict between the judicature, the legislature and the executive. Each one is assigned its role by the Constitution and each one tries to function within its respective sphere. A democratic State depends for its successful functioning of three major constituent organs, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Each one of these has to play its role and it is on the harmonious working of these organs that the progress and stability of democracy depends. All of these organs must recognise the limits of their respective functions and jurisdiction and must faithfully discharge their duties as servants of the public. At present Indian Democracy is passing through a somewhat critical stage and so it is the duty of each one of us who is privileged to hold a high public office either in the Legislature, or the Executive or the Judiciary to be fully conscious of the need of the hour and do his best to sustain in the democratic way of life and to assist the Indian Democracy in its onward march to its destined goal of a welfare State."

So, that being the position, what I feel is, there is nothing like a regular conflict going on between the Legislature and the Judiciary and therefore the whole basis of the resolution assuming that there is a conflict does not hold good. Again if you look as to where the exact conflict has come, in that connection, I shall only read out a few extracts from Justice Sarkar's dissenting note which is officially cited in the All India Reporter on page 307, para 107. Question No. 1 was whether on the facts and circumstances of the case, it was competent on the Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Uttar Pradesh consisting of the hon. Sri Justice N. U. Beg and hon. Sri Justice G. D. Singh to entertain and deal with the petition of Sri Keshav Singh, challenging the legality of the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon him by the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh for its "contempt and for infringing of its privileges and to pass orders releasing Sri Keshav Singh on bail pending the disposal of his said petition. To that question, the reply of hon. Justice Sarkar was: "This question should in my mind be answered in the affirmative."

The second question was whether on the facts and circumstances of the case Sri Keshav Singh by causing the petition to be presented on his behalf to the High Court of Uttar Pradesh as aforesaid, and Sri B. Solomon, Advocate representing the said petition and the said two hon. Judges by entertaining and dealing with the said petition and ordering the release of Sri Keshav Singh on bail pending the disposal of the said petition committed contempt of the Legislative Assembly of the Uttar Pradesh.

To this question, he replied that the question should be answered in the negative. Then, the third question again is important. That is whether on the facts and circumstances of the case, it was competent for the Legislative Assembly of the Uttar Pradesh to direct the production of the said two hon. Judges and Sri B. Solomon, Advocate,
Motion under rule 95 of the Assembly 18th August, 1965.

Rules:

re. Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Legislatures, their members and committees.

before it in the custody of to call for their explanation for its contempt. His reply to this question was “For one thing, it would not be competent for the Assembly to find the hon. Judges and B. Solomon to be guilty of contempt without giving them a hearing. Secondly, in the present case, I have already shown that they were not so guilty.” That being the position, even according to the dissenting note of Justice Sarkar, there is no question of contempt of the Assembly as such or the Judiciary trying to override or trying to disrespect the proceedings of the Assembly. So, there is no question of a regular conflict between these two organs.

Now, coming to the question of privileges, it is true that there are certain privileges that have been conferred on the Legislatures and if there is a breach of them what should happen. So, regarding the nature of these privileges, I have only one thing to say. “One of the principal lines of recent research says May has revealed the importance of the judicial elements in the origins of the Parliament. May and in his introduction to the Parliament Roll of 1305 was the first to emphasise the importance of the fact that Parliament at that time was the King’s “great Court” and was thereby (among other things) the highest court of royal justice. There is no general agreement in recognising the strongly judicial streak in the character of the earliest Parliaments and the fact that even under Edward III, although Parliaments devoted a considerable part of their time to political and economic business, the dispensation of justice remained one of their chief functions in the eyes of the King’s subjects”. Then again, Sir, “The House of Lords always was and continues to be today a Court of Judicature. According to May, the most distinguishing characteristic of the Lords is their Judicature of which they exercise several kinds. They have the power to sit as a court during prorogation and dissolution a Court of Appeal is constituted by the House of Lords and final appellate jurisdiction vests in them.” So, that being so, when we said that under Articles 104 (8) and 104, the privileges of our Legislatures will be according to those that existed in the House of Commons at the time of commencement of the Constitution, we have to examine what was the position in the House of Commons at that time. In that connection, we will have to see how the power to commit a person for the contempt of the House worked in the House of Commons. Here, I shall only refer to page 749 containing the celebrated judgment wherein the particular position has been very well clarified.

“The House of Commons of the Parliament of the U.K. is a Superior Court and the General Warrants issued by it cannot be subjected to the close scrutiny just as similar warrants issued by other superior courts of record are held to be exempt from such scrutiny. The right claimed by the House of Commons not to have its general warrants examined in Habeas Corpus proceedings has been based more on the consideration that the House of Commons is in the position of a superior court of records and has the right like other superior courts of record to issue a general warrant for commitment of persons found guilty of contempt. However, even while recognising the validity
of such general warrants, judges in the U.K. have frequently observed that if they were satisfied upon the return that such general warrants were issued for frivolous or extravagant reasons, it would be open to them to examine their validity.

So, even there, although they were superior courts of justice, it was also held that the judgments which were given by them were liable to be examined by the courts. Now, let us see what is the court of record. A court of record, according to Jewitt's Dictionary of English Law is a court whereof the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled for a perpetual memory and testimony and which has power to fine and imprison for contempt of its authority.

In this context, it would be better to see whether these types of functions have been ever exercised by the Legislatures or the Parliament here in India. We have again to see the nature of the State Legislatures and their powers and functions.

"The Legislature have undoubtedly plenary powers, but these powers are controlled by the basic concepts of the written Constitution itself and can be exercised within the legislative fields allotted to their jurisdiction by the three lists under the 7th schedule, but beyond these lists the legislatures cannot travel. If the legislatures step beyond the legislative field assigned to them or acting within their respective fields they trespass on the fundamental rights of the citizens in a manner not justified by the relevant articles dealing with the said fundamental rights their legislative actions are liable to be struck down by courts in India."

So, even supposing we frame rules under the Constitution must to regulate our own procedure and if they come into conflict with or are contrary to the fundamental rights that have been guaranteed under the Constitution, then naturally our rules will not stand, because this provision, Article 208 (1) makes it perfectly clear that if the House were to make any rules as prescribed by it, those rules would be subject to the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III. In other words, where the House makes rules for exercising its powers under the latter part of Article 194 (8) those rules must be subject to the fundamental rights of the citizens. So, these fundamental rights are more important which are guaranteed under the Constitution and regard must be had for them. Our privileges will have to be governed by and subject to the fundamental rights that are enshrined in the Constitution.

Lastly, Sir, mention has to be made to the fact that our Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have adopted reports and likewise other Assemblies have also adopted reports dealing with the privileges of the House. The Lok Sabha Privileges Committee report says:

"No doubt our attention was invited to the adoption reports with a view to avoid any embarrassing or anomalous situations resulting from the exercise of the legislative powers and privileges against the member of respective bodies and we are told that similar resolutions
Motion under rule 95 of the Assembly Rules
re Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Legislatures, their members and committees.

have been adopted by almost all the Legislatures in India but these are matters of agreement, not matters of law, and it is not difficult to imagine that if the same political party is not in power in all the States these agreements themselves may not prove to be absolutely effective. Apart from this respect of the matter, in considering the relevant clause of Article 194 (3) these agreements can play no significant role.

So, this being the position, Sir, as Mr. Rajagopal Naidu put it, in case we try to see that the Constitution is amended so as to supersede the fundamental rights so that we may have rights which will be overriding the rights guaranteed to the citizen, then an embarrassing situation is likely to be created for the reason that in these Assemblies and Parliament, we will always be guided by party considerations and there will be minority parties and majority parties. In the Privileges Committees and in the proceedings thereof, everything will be decided on the basis of majority party’s wishes and the minority parties are likely to be placed in a delicate position. From all these points of view and particularly when the fundamental rights are guaranteed under the Constitution, I will only say that it is just and proper for us not to change the Constitution in such a manner as to see that the fundamental rights are overridden by the privileges of the House. Therefore, I am in full concurrence with the amendment that has been given by Sri Tenneti Viswanatham and I oppose the original resolution.

Thank you.

Sri B. Dasaratharama Reddy (Kovur)—Mr Speaker, Sir, the motion before the House is whether in view of the decision of the Supreme Court it has become necessary for the Legislature to secure certain rights or to make clear certain problems that have arisen. This is the matter which is now to be discussed before the House.

As far as this question is concerned, we are all aware that the incident that has taken place in Allahabad has taken a very unhappy turn and therefore it became necessary for the President of India to exercise his rights and ask for the opinion of the Supreme Court. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the High Court itself is not bound to give an opinion. It has got a right to say humbly to the President that it will not offer an opinion, but the Supreme Court also thought it was necessary in the interests of this country and the proper functioning of the Legislatures as well as the High Courts that this problem should be answered by them. Therefore, they have chosen to discuss the entire problem threadbare having taken the precedents that have happened in English, i.e., the House of Commons, the rights claimed by them, the rights secured by them, the rights that have been denied to them. All these things have been taken into consideration and an opinion was given by the Supreme Court. In that opinion, there is a majority opinion as against a minority opinion. Now, it is very clear that it is very difficult even for the Supreme Court to arrive at an unanimous opinion of the matter. It is...
unhappy that this situation can be viewed from two angles and therefore it has now become necessary for this House to state exactly what it requires for its proper functioning. All that is required is that it should function efficiently. That is necessary; that is realised by everybody. Even before the Supreme Court, Mr. Sethawad appearing on behalf of the High Court has agreed and stated that the House has got the right to deal with a privilege or contempt committed by a person who is not a member of the House and outside the four walls of the House. We are all agreed that as far as a contempt committed by a member of the House is concerned, we should have an absolute privilege. That is what is happening even in England and in other States also. The only other matter for consideration is whether we should have a right to deal with a contempt committed by an outsider. As far as that matter is concerned, there is difference of opinion. In the American Constitution it is nowhere provided that we have such a right. No doubt, that Congress also is functioning very satisfactorily, in spite of not having such a power. They do not at all have power to deal with a contempt committed by a person who is not a member of the House, but as far as we are concerned, we have been enjoying this privilege and, I believe, that is the common opinion, unanimous opinion of this House that we should have that right. That is expressed very well in the recent resolution that is brought before this House also. We had recently an occasion to discuss the motion regarding a statement made by the ex-Commander-in-Chief of our country and it was the unanimous opinion, I believe, of this House and of several members who have spoken for and against this resolution that we should enjoy that privilege and we should have the right to scrutinise a speech or any libel that has been committed by a person who is not a member of this House. Therefore, the only point of controversy is, having secured that right whether that privilege should be absolute to us or whether it should be reviewed by the courts is the only matter of controversy. As far as England is concerned, it has been alleged that the House of Commons enjoys this privilege. Again, the controversy is whether the House of Commons enjoys this by virtue of its being a superior court of record or it is a privilege. Even on that matter, in the Supreme Court judgment, we find different views expressed by the Bench as well as the single member who expressed dissenting opinion. Mr. Justice Sarkar stated that it is a privilege. The other Judges said it is not a privilege, but the House of Commons is a court of record and therefore as a superior court of record it is exercising a judicial function. That controversy is there. As far as we are concerned now since the matter has been referred to the Supreme Court, we are bound by the opinion that has been expressed by them. Although it has not got the force of a judgment, all the same, we in India are accustomed to respect the judgments or the opinions offered by the Supreme Court and therefore we now bow to the majority opinion and take it as the correct view.

The point now for consideration is having taken that view, what is the position of the Legislature? Should the Legislatures now state that we have got the right to deal with a contempt committed by a third party who is not a member of this House and after having dealt with it submit ourselves to the jurisdiction of the courts or is it a case
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where we claim that this privilege should be absolute. That is the only matter for consideration. While dealing with this question, the further point that arises for consideration is, if supposing this power is absolutely conferred upon us, is it likely that we are likely to abuse it? Is it a case where minority and majority views will be expressed where we take decisions not on merits but on the basis of political parties or political opinions? There are matters that arise for consideration. As far as this matter is concerned, it has also been reviewed incidentally in the judgment of Justice Sarkar. He has said that the Legislators during their course of existence for the last 14 or 15 years have not misbehaved; on the other hand, they have shown considerable restraint. As a matter of fact, as this House is aware, recently some of the members have brought before this House a privilege motion against the ex-Commander-in-Chief. That means, the members of this House are anxious that any contempt committed by third party should come within our jurisdiction and we should deal with it. Members who have opposed that we should have exclusive rights and expressed that this should be reviewed by the High Courts have also participated in the debate. They have expressed very strongly that action should be taken but the hon Speaker—I am sorry to bring his name in the discussion; it is not exactly discussion, but a mere reference—I should say has discharged his duties admirably and brought credit to this House. That only shows that as to the way in which we deal with these cases it is not as if for party reasons or for petty reasons we take cognizance of these things and try to dispose of them, not on merits but on party reasons or things of the kind. After all, this House is not consisting of one member. It consists of several parties. Ours is a House consisting of 800 people and a decision is taken by this House either unanimously or by division just as decisions are taken even by the High Court. The dissenting note there, but all the same, we bow and respect the majority opinion. In a democracy, it is the first principle that the majority view should prevail, but it is nowhere stated that this opinion cannot be just. May be sometimes, it may be wrong but the only thing we have to consider is whether these Houses if they are given this power are likely to abuse them in any manner or are likely to be vindictive or are likely to take a judicial view, as it is called. This is called a judicial power. Even in exercising this judicial power, I humbly submit that this House will consider the whole thing on merits and will not in any manner express an opinion which is not fair or just and even if it is scrutinised outside by the court I am sure it will be proper.

Taking now the facts of the case in the Allahabad incident into consideration, hon. members are aware that the person who has committed the contempt by lible has been brought before the House. When he was originally summoned before the House, he declined to come stating that he is not possessed with sufficient funds to undertake a journey and that if that money is provided he would appear. Later on, he was brought before the House. When he was brought before the House, what was his attitude? Anybody is brought before the Courts. An innocent man is being prosecuted today and later on after years.
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of trial he is being declared as innocent and acquitted. But what if his position? Could he say I am innocent and therefore I will not appear before the court. He should come before the court, show respect to the court and take all the trouble to vindicate his right and to establish his innocence. Though no doubt it is one of the principles of jurisprudence that a man is considered to be innocent before he is convicted. All the same, he must appear before the court, show due respect to the court, conduct his litigation and then act himself acquitted. That is the procedure. Similarly, when that man appeared before the House, instead of showing respect to the House—it may be that he has been brought improperly but all the same he has an opportunity to express himself here— he showed his back to the Chair. Greatest disrespect has been shown and it is under those provocative circumstances that the House had taken a deterrent view of the matter. When that deterrent view has been taken and the matter went up the High Court, Justice Sarkar has also observed, if there has been restraint on either side this ugly situation or unhappy trend would not have taken place. All the same, it has taken place. Now, this matter is settled that we do not exercise, enjoy this privilege as a privilege enjoyed by the House of Commons because it was stated that it was not a privilege but on the other hand it was a right which was enjoyed by a superior court of record and now we on this House or the Legislative Council not being Houses of Parliament cannot exercise that right. The minority opinion is it is a privilege, but whatever it is, it has no value. Therefore, now as has been interpreted by the Supreme Court under the Constitution, we do not enjoy this power. All the same, it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this House as well as members of similar Houses that we should have such power to deal/with a contempt committed by a third person and as a matter of fact recently we have exercised that power also. Therefore, after having exercised that power, supposing this House takes a decision, who is the person that has to execute the decision? The decision has to be executed by the hon. Speaker representing this House. When such is the case, is it necessary that the Speaker should appear before the High Court or any other court or is it necessary that it should be amenable for being revised by any superior authority? As has been stated, equal powers have been given for all the three limbs under the constitution. We enjoy as much status as any other court. Therefore, it is just and proper, having agreed that we should enjoy that privilege of dealing with a contempt committed by a person outside the House, that we should equally have this power to dispose of the matter as we think fit. It does not mean that we will try to be arbitrary. It does not mean that if it goes before the High Court or a superior court their judgment is always just. Many judgments are being reversed. Therefore, the finality is given at the Supreme Court because there is no other court to which we can go and vindicate our rights. Otherwise, a judgment of the High Court is being revised by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court judgment becomes final, not because it is just, put because it is the final authority. Similarly, I don't think if this
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power is entrusted to us, we are likely to abuse this power. Therefore
this is a power which admittedly, and as admitted by the represen-
tative of the High Court before the Supreme Court, is a power which
we have been enjoying, which we have been exercising and which we
have exercised with great restraint and my submission is that as far
as this matter is concerned the House should be the final authority
and when the House passes an order, whether it will be a general order
or a speaking order—whatever it be—should have finality and it
should not be reviewed by the courts because the Constitution now
has been interpreted and as it has been alleged that we do not enjoy
this privilege but the Constitution-makers themselves have on the
floor of the House spoken in every clear and unequivocal terms that
this is a privilege enjoyed by the House of Commons and that should
be enjoyed by these Houses and that is a thing conferred by us. How-
ever, the language did not find such an expression as has now been
interpreted by the Supreme Court. I, therefore, humbly submit
and I am of the opinion that in view of the declarations made by the
architects of this Constitution, Dr Ambedkar and eminent jurists like
Sri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, we should have this privilege—both
of them have stated in unequivocal terms that this privilege is neces-
sary for the efficient functioning of our Legislatures and that is being
given to us. After having made that statement, they incorporated
into the provisions of the statute in this particular form and gave liberty
to us to define the privileges. So far, the privileges have not been
defined and it is also considered that the definition of these privileges
would be very difficult because when we define the privileges, anything
coming outside the scope will be again a matter for scrutiny by the
courts. Therefore, it is very desirable that we should not define it,
but at the same time, we should enjoy and therefore I am of the opinion
that we should request the Central Government to bring in suitable
legislation before the Parliament to amend the Constitution so that
these privileges could be enjoyed by us without any hindrance or
without any revision by any court of law.
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Harmonious construction of Laws and clash avoid existing Articles of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has got powers. When a similar case of this nature was reported to the Supreme Court by one Sharm of Matha Pradesh, who is an Editor of the Searchlight Paper, because he was ordered by the Speaker of the House to appear before him for contempt for having published an expunged portion of a speech in the Assembly, the Supreme Court was pleased to hold that fundamental rights guaranteed under Art. 19(1) cannot save him as the privileges...
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guaranteed to the members of the House were superior to them. They cannot override the privileges given to the members of the House. The powers, privileges and immunities of Legislatures, their Members and Committees are guaranteed to the members of the House and are superior to them. They cannot override the privileges given to them. The privileges given to the members of the House are superior to any other privileges given to anyone else. Therefore, the privileges given to the members of the House are superior to any other privileges given to anyone else. The privileges given to the members of the House are superior to any other privileges given to anyone else. Therefore, the privileges given to the members of the House are superior to any other privileges given to anyone else.
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13 (1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and one law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.
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For an effective functioning of the legislature, there must be privileges. Therefore, there can be no two opinions about it. But the only question is, when there is an alleged breach of that privilege, what is the procedure, who should decide? I am of opinion, Sir, that when any member brings a motion before the House alleging a breach of privilege if a prima facie case is established, it is open to the Speaker to admit that breach-of-privilege motion. When once the motion is admitted, by the Hon. Speaker, instead of referring it to the Privileges Committee, I am of opinion that the Hon. Speaker may refer it to the High Court Bench constituted by him or by the High Court for consideration whether there is a breach of privilege or not. When once the High Court gives a finding that there is a breach of privilege, now it is open to the legislature to impose punishment. What kind of punishment has to be imposed has to be judged or decided by the Assembly itself. When once the House imposes the punishment for the contempt incurred by a citizen outside the House, there should not be any more review by any Court, either by the High Court or by the Supreme Court.

It will be a happy blending of the two opinions that are hitherto expressed in the House on the resolution before us.

Sri Deputy Speaker Does the hon. Member want the legislature to be the executive?

Dr. T V S Chalapathi Rao No, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker When he says punishment should be given by the legislature and decided by the Judiciary.

Dr T V S. Chalapathi Rao I shall analyse that point. In the House of Commons the right of punishment is also given to the House. Now, some hon. Members including Sri Kulasekhara Reddy want such power to be conferred on the House. That is the very reason why Mr. Viswanatham is opposing the right to be exercised by the executive because the executive is always a party executive.

Sri C Kulasekhara Reddy (Tadepalli) I wanted that if it was intended by the Constitution-makers at that time, let it be continued. I did not suggest that we should have fresh power for us. If at the time of making the Constitution, if it was the intention and if the House of Commons enjoys that privilege, let that privilege be continued.

Dr T V S Chalapathi Rao While I agree with my hon. friend that the intentions of the Constitution-makers have to be respected, may I submit that it is not possible to have one law for all the time.
Even in a country like England the position that was there some 300 years back is not there today, and what was yesterday may not be there tomorrow. Therefore, as Napoleon Bonaparte once put it, law made according to necessity and justice is given for safety. Therefore according to circumstances in which we find ourselves today, in which we find democratic institutions functioning today, we have to evolve fresh law. While I agree with Sri Kulasekhara Reddy entirely that the intentions of the Constitution-makers, Dr. Ambedkar and the giant of the legal profession, Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, have to be respected, is it not necessary that we should also consider whether the same intentions hold good today? I respectfully beg to differ from Sri Kulasekhara Reddy that the conditions in this country are different from what they were in 1950 or 1961. Now, the percentage of literacy in our country everybody knows. Take for example our States. The literate population are hardly 70%. The judiciary is a special branch just like the medical profession, the legal profession etc. Similarly, the primary function of the Legislative Assembly is to frame laws for the governance of the country. Nevertheless, for their respectful functioning, the members of the Legislature do require some privileges.
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As you have rightly pointed out if that right is given to us, the executive alone will be exercising in effect that function. Because parliamentary democracy is being run on party basis, persons here, members of the house belonging to opposition parties naturally entertain a fear whether it will be correctly exercised or that circumstances may compel them however much reluctant they may be to use them in that way. In such a case what is the relief? Should we respect that fear or apprehension? In order to eliminate the fear of the opposition members, what I submit is whenever a question of privilege is raised, if a prima facie case is made out, the Speaker has to admit the motion, and instead of referring it to a Privileges Committee elected by this House it may be referred to a High Court Bench, and once the High Court says that there is a breach of privilege the right of punishment is again with us, and this right is not subject to the jurisdiction or review by the Court. Even for this purpose, amendment of the Constitution is required though the amendment will be of a different character. Therefore, what I would like to submit as an alternative is, let a convention be evolved as was done in England to enable the President to evolve such a convention, a high level conference of the jurists of India and eminent and experienced parliamentarians may be called upon to meet in Delhi or elsewhere to confer in the light of the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court as to what should be the position, whether the Courts should have jurisdiction or whether the Houses should have absolute power to punish. If the opinion of that body can be treated as a basis for the convention and if that convention can be followed the clashes between the legislatures and the Courts can be avoided. All my anxiety is that such clashes should be avoided. It may be argued that even in an advanced country like England, till 300 years back those clashes were frequent, but a convention was reached. Why should we not establish a similar convention to avoid those clashes?

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

As the head of the State, acting on the advice of the Governor, the President is empowered to make amendments to the Constitution of India. The President can make amendments if the Governor is of the opinion that the amendment is necessary for the welfare of the State. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and the amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment can be made only if it is carried by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

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A great debate has been going on throughout the country with regard to this very sensational aspect of the Constitution. Great jurists throughout the country have contributed their views on these aspects. The Supreme Court, after hearing the cream of the bar throughout the country, has pronounced its opinion. Members of Legislatures are agitated about the opinion pronounced by the Supreme Court. So far as the ordinary man is concerned, he is really puzzled.

Before we approach this problem, it is necessary that we must have a clear perspective of what we intend. Now, the present resolution proposes an amendment of the Constitution. Its main object is to uphold the sovereignty of the Legislature, to see that there is no judicial review when the House punishes a man for contempt. In principle, there can be no doubt or no dispute with regard to such a proposition. When legislature which is the supreme authority in the State, which is elected by the people, which derives its powers directly from the people, proposes to punish any person for contempt—that body should be subjected to judicial review may appear, at first sight, to be rather awkward, embarrassing and rather to be an inroad on the very sovereign power of the legislature. That is so, but let us have a clear perspective of the principles enshrined in the Constitution. The Constitution, has in Part III, enumerated the fundamental rights of a citizen. One of the fundamental rights is under Article 32 (1), i.e., "the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed." That is, any person who says that his fundamental right has been
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tress-passed, has been violated by any authority either by the State Legislature or by the Executive, be it even the President of India, that right under Article 32 (1) to move the Supreme Court for a writ, for an appropriate writ, for an appropriate relief is guaranteed to him. That, I think, Sir, is in consonance with our basic idea of Dharma. We have been hearing from our Puranas and also our history that our mighty monarchs subjected themselves to be guided and be adjudicated by a judge or Nyayamurthi. We have heard in Puranic lore of a mere dog going and giving a complaint and even a great king like Rama had to bow down to its wishes. That is one of the fundamental concepts.

Mr Speaker Let the hon Member proceed on the assumption that the judiciary is infallible.

Sri E Ayyappu Reddy No, Sir. That is not that Judiciary does not claim itself to be infallible. That is not so.

Mr Speaker So far as the fundamental rights are concerned, suppose some body commits contempt of court against the supreme court itself—Which is the body before whom the aggrieved person can go for remedy?

Sri E Ayyappu Reddy That is exactly the point. Now, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, we have stated the adjudication of...

Mr Speaker The next thing follows that the judiciary is infallible. So, whatever they do naturally we must take it as correct.

Sri E Ayyappu Reddy But ultimately there must be some body who is the ultimate authority to pronounce the law. They say "This is the law of the land". And there ends the matter. It may be a wrong pronouncement, but there ends the matter. In a number of individual cases...

Mr Speaker What the legislature claims is the same thing so far as the legislature is concerned.

Sri E Ayyappu Reddy There must be always a finality for adjudication. Every party who is aggrieved by adjudication will always assail that it is wrong. But there must be a finality. Suppose a person who is convicted, appeals to the High Court. High Court gives an order. Then he appeals to the Supreme Court. There ends the matter. Probably the President may be knowing that he is innocent, the whole world may be knowing that he is innocent. But there it ends. That is the finality and the order of the court is carried. Therefore, when the Supreme Court says that a person has committed contempt, it becomes final. So far as Constitution is concerned, courts of law are final authorities for adjudication and the Supreme Court is...
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Mr Speaker So far as the Legislature is concerned, the contention of some of the people who advocate on behalf of legislature is that the decision of the legislature is final, according to the language of the Constitution itself, according to the speeches made by late Dr Ambedkar and late Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy. They want legislature also to be supreme.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy : I shall try to place before the House the difficulties that will arise out of each House being constituted as the supreme authority for punishing a person for contempt. The Constitution has prescribed and circumscribed the fields and allotted fields in which every State Legislature has to function. Whether a particular State Legislature has functioned within the allotted sphere, within the allotted circle or not has to be judged naturally by courts of law. Suppose we pass any legislation on a subject which is not within the jurisdiction or which is not within the vires of the State Legislature. The authority which has to say it has exceeded the limits, it has exceeded the jurisdiction is the Supreme Court.

Mr Speaker Hon. Member is confusing one with the other.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy I have not directly come to the question of contempt, Sir.

Mr Speaker : So far as illegalities are concerned, if this House were to pass a Bill for which they have no jurisdiction, certainly it will be questioned in a court of law—that is illegality. But not with regard to privileges or rights and immunities of the Legislature.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy With regard to privileges also, the right of the House to punish any citizen for contempt irrespective of the fundamental rights which he has got, irrespective of his right to move a court of law saying that his fundamental right has been violated, by an amendment of the Constitution will automatically mean that we will be asking for exception to the fundamental rights in Part III. That is, the fundamental rights exist, but so far as a legislature is concerned, if it punishes any of citizen, the fundamental right will no come into play. That is we will asking for an exemption to be made with regard to the fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution. The difficulty is this.

Sri. Pillaalamarr Venkateswara : It was already there. If he can just go through the speeches of Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy and Dr. Ambedkar he will come to this conclusion.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy To draw a simili from England is not correct because there is only one House—the House of Lords and House of Commons. Here it is not like that. It is a Federal Constitution and there are a number of legislatures. Suppose this House thinks that a speech made by the Chief Minister of Mysore is a breach of privilege of this House and wants to punish him, wants him to
brought forward, and if the House of Mysore also thinks that a speech made by our Chief Minister is a breach of privilege and wants to punish him. Who is going to decide which House has a right and which House has no right? If you are going to rule out the possibility of the Supreme Court intervening and saying that “We are ultimate authority, we will find out whether there is breach of privilege or not”, then what will be the result that will follow from such a thing? We have to envisage such possibilities also, Sir. There is not only one House but a number of two Houses in each State. One particular House, may decide that a particular person has committed contempt and says that it is the ultimate authority to decide whether that particular person has committed breach of its privileges or not. Therefore, where there are a number of legislatures and number of Houses if each House has to constitute itself as the ultimate authority to decide whether contempt of its privileges has been committed or not, then it will lead to an anomalous situation: probably we do not envisage at this stage. Our intention is pivoted only on this point that sovereignty of legislature to punish a citizen or any person for breach of its privilege is being subjected to judicial review. Guided and activated only by this intention, we are trying to...

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy That is not the point. The point is this. Let us take for example, as suggested by my hon. friend Sri C. Madhava Reddy, the case of General Canappa. He could have been punished by 16 to 18 legislatures and by the Parliament also at Delhi. Some Houses might have said: “No, no, he has not committed any contempt” - on the same speech. Some Houses could have said: “He has committed contempt; let us punish him”. That man has given cause of action for about 16 Houses for punishing him for breach of privilege. Therefore there is certainly going to be some conflict: any type of change, any type of Constitutional amendment with regard to these privileges is fraught with certain difficulties and a number of embarrassing situations may arise. Therefore, it
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Only thing is a convention has to be developed as it is done even in England. There are a number of conflicting decisions even in England. There is a case where the judges were committed to prison seven years after the judgement was delivered. There is a case where a judge had pronounced there was no contempt, again punished him and did not intervene when the Sheriff was imprisoned when he was executing the very same order. So, drafting the conventions of England, to compare them or to try to follow them here may not be possible; may not be desirable also. Therefore, my only submission is this, Sir. Any type of amendment of the Constitution or any type of enactment so far as defining the privileges of Members and of the Houses...

...different decisions some subject conflicting decision, majority decision House is right, same right same right conflicting opinions Our State supreme Court decision High Court appeal Supreme Court decision supreme view it, majority view it is the law of the land Supreme Court may change it or abridge it subsequently. But that be ones the law of the land. There must be a finality. If you go on questioning...

Different High Courts have different conflicting decisions some subject conflicting decision, State supreme State High Court decision, State Supreme Court decision, High Court, Supreme Court decision, High Court majority view it is the law of the land. That is final as far as our State is concerned. We are not governing any other States.

A person who owes allegiance to an citizen of Andhra Prades State, we can punish him for contempt. That similar which you have quoted with regard to jurisdiction of High Court will apply.
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Mr. Speaker — Let us not enter into discussion.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — I think it is better if the hon. Member is allowed to proceed. After all what he is saying is contained in the opinion of the majority in the Supreme Court. So, if we really want to say something on the merits, every hon. Member will have his own chance.

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya rose in his seat)

Mr. Speaker — Let us hear him till the end. After that if any one has any doubt he can get up and ask. But do not interrupt him in the middle.

Mr. Speaker — Let us hear him till the end. After that if any one has any doubt he can get up and ask. But do not interrupt him in the middle.

Mr. Speaker — Let us hear him till the end. After that if any one has any doubt he can get up and ask. But do not interrupt him in the middle.
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opinion difference prevail? The Supreme Court has raised the question whether the opinion in Sharma's case was on the same page from which the earlier opinion was taken.

Mr. Speaker: What they say is that the final and latest decision will be the law.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao: They have said in the opinion itself that that opinion was not binding on any body. So, the law as propounded by the Supreme Court happens to be what has been contained in Sharma's case. That is the legal position today, Sir. Until it is overruled by a Bench of Supreme Court which has power to overrule that decision, what has been propounded as the correct interpretation of Article 134 read with Articles 21 and 19 in Sharma's case happens to be the final word. That has been said by the highest Court of the land. That is the position. Here, we are only trying to discuss what is the situation now created as a result of this opinion given by the Supreme Court which, of course, although not binding, is entitled to the greatest respect. That is the position.

It was referred under an Article of the Constitution by the President and the Supreme Court has, after great consideration, after hearing every person, after considering Sharma's case Keshav Ram Reddy's case and the history of legislation from the beginning, cases which arose before the House of Commons after all that, when they gave the opinion, to simply say, the opinion is not on the advocates stated) only an opinion and not a judgement interparties, it is not binding in the sense it is not a judgement interparties but is an advice rendered to and accepted by the President—certainly it is the law of the land. That is what everybody understood it to be. Otherwise, there would not have been any necessity for a discussion like this. Because we know that this is the law of the land as propounded by the Supreme Court, now we are feeling that there is the necessity to change the Constitution. Otherwise, there would not have been any necessity to change the Constitution.

So, ultimately this is the position, Sir. In the Federal set up where there are a number of Houses, we are certainly bound to come into conflict some time other where each House constitutes itself to be ultimate authority and to say that its judgment must be final so far as it holds on a person as committing contempt. But subject to these fundamental rights...

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether this line of reasoning was advanced or adduced in any one of the Supreme Court decisions.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 18th August, 1965.

Rules.
re Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Legislatures, their Members and Committees

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Yes, Sir, it has been not exactly in the sense—the learned Chief Justice has stated that in a Federal Constitution like this, the Constitution is supreme and therefore we cannot think of following automatically or "ex nihilo" what has been obtaining in England. He said that because it is a Federal Constitution, certain exceptions have to be made and ultimately even if we amend the Constitution, it is again the Supreme Court that has to interpret it. Unless we are going to say that in spite of what has been said in Part III of the Constitution, in spite of what has been guaranteed to a citizen as a fundamental right, in spite of every thing, a House will have a right to arrest a citizen, to imprison him or to sentence him, and unless we are going to engraft an exception to Part III, we cannot think of an amendment at this stage. Not only that, Sir. We have to keep in mind that possibility of avoiding the conflict between the various legislatures in trying to convict or.

Mr. Speaker: That is more imaginary, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: It is not imaginary, Sir. I am sorry it won't be imaginary because just 5 years or 10 years ago if anybody had stated that the State Legislature would issue a warrant of arrest against the High Court Judges, they probably would have said it would be imaginary because no body in the ordinary sense would think of committing persons, especially High Court Judges in spite of clear prohibition in the Constitution) that they have committed contempt. So that would not be imaginary. Suppose I go to Mysore State and make some speech; I may come here and seek the protection of this House, saying "Sir, I am a member of this House, please protect me; there is an arrest warrant for contempt of my Legislative.” The Mysore Legislature will say "No, he has committed contempt of our Legislature; we are going to punish him.” This Legislature may say "He is a respectable member of our House, we are not going to surrender our member to your Legislature.” Such things are bound to arise.

Mr. Speaker: An answer was given by the Member Sr. Vavala Gopalakrishnayya. We have been following a convention. If an honorable Member of this House commits contempt of Legislature of another State either Mysore Legislative Assembly or Kerala or Madras or even Lok Sabha that member will be dealt with for contempt only by this House not by the other House, they will pass it on to this House.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Exactly, Sir, that is a matter of convention and not a matter of Constitution. It is not even engrafted in any one of the the rules of any Assembly also. Therefore, what I submit is this—we have to develop conventions with regard to this. It cannot be the subject matter of a written constitution or written enactment. Conventions have to be developed and let us try to develop them.

Mr. Speaker: Ultimately the argument comes to this—in doubt as it is and let each Legislature or High Court or Supreme Court give its own interpretation.
84  18th August, 1965.  Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly
Rules.

Sri E. Appanu Reddy. No, Sir; even with regard to Parliament
for a very long time the privileges and rights of Members have been
in doubt and as we see from the series of cases we find that there has
been a shift from time to time. Even if we get the rights and privileges
of the members defined by an enactment, the exigencies of tomorrow
or day after may necessitate an amendment. Therefore it is always
better to leave it to convention. That is all I can submit.

Mr. Speaker: We have to develop conventions.

Sri E. Appanu Reddy. In spite of written law, written law is cer-
tainly not going to help us, written law maybe more dangerous; it may
involve us in more conflicts and it will be very difficult to envisage all
possibilities and unless we are in a position to imagine all hypotheti-
cases that may arise in future it will not be possible to have a written
law.

Mr Speaker. I do not know whether any convention can override
law.

Sri E. Appanu Reddy. Ultimately in society, it has been the con-
vention that has been overriding any law. If prohibition was success-
ful for a greater part of time it was the public opinion it was the con-
vention that was responsible and not the written law. So written
law gains only when there is convention developed in society and society
is in a position to honour it. My only submission is this, in total of
having this matter subjected to any written constitution by amend-
ment of the constitution or enactment, it is better if we leave the
matter for conventions.

Sri. C. Kulasenara Reddy. I will clarify that; at the time of adopt-
ing this article that was precisely one of the reasons why they said
"The privileges of the House of Commons shall be enjoyed by these
Legislatures also." Actually there was a suggestion that all these
privileges must be codified and made part of the Constitution itself.
Then there was a suggestion that it may lead to difficulties. There-
fore they said "We will say that the Houses will enjoy the privileges
enjoyed by the House of Commons."

Mr. Speaker: He wants a doubt to be clarified if a person residing
in Aihinta Pradesh State commits contempt of High Court of Madras,
whether the Madras High Court has no jurisdiction over this perso
Government Bill

18th August, 1935.


Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy: It has certain jurisdiction, Sir, but the matter must be pertaining to a case pending in the Madras High Court; it must arise out of an action which has arisen within the jurisdiction of that High Court, then he can certainly be punished. For contempt of court there is an enactment, it is governed by the Contempt of Court Act also.

Mr Speaker: We will resume discussion on this Resolution tomorrow after question hour. Now we will take up other Government business.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH SUGAR CANE CROP LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT BILL, 1965.

...
35 18th August 1965.


Government Bill.
Government Bill. 18th August, 1965.


Section 3. Sarvodaya (Andhra Pradesh) Limited. 10th December.

Section 4. Sarvodaya (Andhra Pradesh) Limited. 10th December.

Section 5. Sarvodaya (Andhra Pradesh) Limited. 10th December.

Section 6. Sarvodaya (Andhra Pradesh) Limited. 10th December.

Section 7. Sarvodaya (Andhra Pradesh) Limited. 10th December.

18th August, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

...
Government Bill.

18th August, 1965.


Average 15 rupees per acre—calculate as goes 80.

categories—sources.

We are not dealing with the Cess Act. We are only concerned with the assessment.

second category 5,000 below Rs 60. Rs 24 per acre.

argument.

first category 24, 12. Other sources 24. Newly constructed projects are 24.

213—12
18th August, 1965.

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965


1. If a 1000 cost 25 bamboo meters? 2. If a 1000 cost 25 bamboo meters? 3. If a 1000 cost 25 bamboo meters? 4. If a 1000 cost 25 bamboo meters?
The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965

There is no necessity for me to quote often Telengana and Andhra. Because we are adopting Telengana rules. Otherwise there is no necessity for me to quote Telengana rules, Telengana seasonal conditions and Telengana procedure. Therefore there is no necessity for me to quote Telengana rules.

There is no retaining power with the ryot. He will be put to loss and if the ryots purchase the commodity soon after the harvest and if he sells immediately and if the purchases purchases these commodities and retains with him for a couple of months or so, naturally if there is increase in price, the trader will be benefitted. That exists for all the commodities not only for this sugarcane or this gur.
18th August, 1965.

Government Bill:

Sri M. Laxmana Swamy:—On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I wish to point out that Section 52 has been added to the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1963, which has not been published yet. The section provides that the assessment of sugarcane crop land revenue shall be made by the Collector in the manner prescribed in the rules made under this Act.

The Collector shall have the power to assess the sugarcane crop land revenue and shall be guided by the principles laid down in the rules.

The section further provides that the assessment of sugarcane crop land revenue shall be made on the basis of the average yield of the previous five years, and shall be revised annually.

The Collector shall also have the power to fix the rate of assessment and to provide for the exemption of certain classes of sugarcane crop land from the assessment.

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Sri M. Laxmana Swamy:—On a point of personal explanation, Sir...
Government Bill.  
18th August, 1965.  
The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop 
Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1963

...
అంద్రా ప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం ఉన్నతం కృషి పంచాయత్యుల పంచాయత్యుల అధ్యాపకుల తరఫు గాలి కోరించిన గురువు మొదట్టమే, ప్రత్యేకంగా పాటు మండలానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా బాధాస్తున్న వారు. సుధారంపులున్న మండలానికి సుప్రసిద్ధం చేస్తుంది. వారికి ప్రత్యేకంగా వారికి బాధాగా సుప్రసిద్ధం చేస్తుంది. వారికి ప్రత్యేకంగా వారికి బాధాగా సుప్రసిద్ధం చేస్తుంది.

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Government Bill.  
18th August, 1965.  

The bill is introduced to amend the Sugarcane Act, 1965, to provide for the assessment of land revenue on sugarcane crops in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The bill seeks to define the terms and conditions under which land revenue will be assessed on sugarcane crops. The bill also provides for the appointment of assessors and the procedures for the assessment of land revenue.

The bill is significant as it aims to provide a fair and just assessment of land revenue on sugarcane crops, which is an important source of income for farmers in the state. The bill seeks to ensure that the assessment process is transparent and equitable, and that farmers are not subjected to arbitrary or discriminatory assessments.

The bill is likely to be debated in the state legislature, and its provisions will be debated and discussed by members of the legislature. The bill is expected to be passed into law and implemented in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The bill is an important step towards strengthening the legal framework for land revenue assessment in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to provide a fair and just assessment of land revenue on sugarcane crops, and to ensure that farmers are not subjected to arbitrary or discriminatory assessments.
18th August, 1965.


Government Bill

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965, be read a second time."

"That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965, be read a first time."
Mr. Deputy Speaker Motion moved

Sri Tenants Viswanatham Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill 1965 be referred to the Select Committee."

Mr. Deputy Speaker Amendment moved

...
Government Bill-

18th August, 1965.

9$ t8th  August, 1965. Government  Bill*
The Andhra  Pradesh  Sugarcane  Crop
Land Revenue  Assessment Rd!, 1965.

Land revenue and the land revenue administration are key aspects of the sugarcane crop assessment bill. The bill aims to assess land revenue for the sugarcane crop, ensuring fair and just assessment. The bill also covers the recovery of land revenue, providing a framework for collection and management of revenue. The bill is designed to streamline the process, reduce administrative burdens, and ensure transparency in the assessment and recovery of land revenue. The Andhra Pradesh government intends to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the land revenue assessment system for the sugarcane crop, ensuring that it meets the needs of farmers and the economy.
Government Bill.
18th August, 1965.
The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop

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in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Bureau ensures that the cost of living is
adequate for the farmer. The concrete roof is designed to withstand heavy winds.

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100 18th August, 1963.

Government Bill.

腭ాంబందున గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ, కురిచు పంట గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ. కురిచు పంట గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ. కురిచు పంట గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker: — That is a point which they will have to consider. It is for him to consider.

పంట గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ.

మీరు సుందరిన పంట గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker: — When one member is on his legs, let not another member rise in his seat.

మీరు సుందరిన పంట గ్రామ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Members are divided in their opinion...
Government Bill.  
18th August, 1965.  

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I shall now put the amendment of Pt. Tenneti Viswanatham to vote.

Sir K. Govinda Rao — I also gave notice of an amendment, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I think you would like to have an opportunity. For every member that has moved an amendment it to have an opportunity to discuss, is it possible to allow?

Sir Vairla Saiya v. ayana — Yes, Sir, the Member must get an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — That cannot be allowed.

When we come to the stage of clause by clause reading, if you have got anything to tell you can speak then. After having exhaustive discussion, the Treasury Bench says:

Sir — He said 'disgust for the discussions, but not for the House.' It is a contempt of the House, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — We differ on various points.

Sir Pillaeswarni Venkateswari — Disgust for the discussions, but not for the House.

The motion was negatived.

Sri K Govinda Rao —Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon”.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Amendment moved.

That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1963 be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. D... —Sir, I beg to move;

“That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965, be referred to a Select Committee”.

The question is:

That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965 be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—I will put the amendment to vote.

‘Disgust of the House’ is not correct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will put the amendment to vote.

The question is:

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The motion was negatived.

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Government Bill

18th August, 1965.

Mr. D/p — Try to conclude it early.

Sri M. V. Subba Ryyu — Point of submission Sir, the rate of assessment is very high on scientific basis.

Sri K Govinda Rlo — It is a very important Bill. Business Advisory Committee is fully convinced, convenience of assessment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Does the hon. Member say that for every amendment there should be a half-an-hour discussion?

Sri Venkata Gopala Krishna — If it is essential, we must have.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I do not agree.
18th August, 1965.

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop

"That is alright, I know my own business."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — That is alright, I know my own business.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Alright. Now hon. Member Sii, Govinda-Rao may continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Alright. Now hon. Member Sii, Govinda-Rao may continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Alright. Now hon. Member Sii, Govinda-Rao may continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Alright. Now hon. Member Sii, Govinda-Rao may continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Alright. Now hon. Member Sii, Govinda-Rao may continue.
Government Bill. 18th August, 1965.

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965, as reported in the Assembly, provides for the assessment of land revenue on a basis that does not exceed half the net produce after deducting the expenses of cultivation. The principles on which the assessment is based are as follows:

1. First category: 10 per cent of the net produce after deducting costs of cultivation.
2. Second category: 15 per cent of the net produce after deducting costs of cultivation.
3. Third category: 20 per cent of the net produce after deducting costs of cultivation.
4. Fourth category: 25 per cent of the net produce after deducting costs of cultivation.

The assessment has to be fixed in accordance with the Board Standing Orders so as not to exceed half the net produce after deducting the expenses of cultivation. Principles on which the assessment is based are as follows:

1. Cost of cultivation of sugarcane at Rs. 628 per acre.
2. Each family cultivating paddy crop should be allowed to cultivate sugarcane on the same basis.
3. Production recovery rates should be adopted in accordance with the Board Standing Orders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue (Assessment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon."

The motion was declared negatived.

Sri Vaanala Gopalakrishnayya.— I demand a division Sir.
The House then divided thus.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Ayes} & \text{Noes} & \text{Neutrals} \\
24 & 71 & \text{Nil}
\end{array}
\]

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

**Clause 2.**

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 3.**

Mr Deputy Speaker:— There are 22 amendments to Clause 3.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— I beg to move:

In the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 8 for the words "shall in no case exceed . . . of the Table" substitute the words "single crop assessment leviable under Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act, 1962.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri V. Virendravara Rao:— I beg to move:

Delete sub-clause (3) of clause 8.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy:—I beg to move:

For the Table in clause 8 substitute the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. 5,000 acres and above.</td>
<td>(1) Eksal variety.</td>
<td>1½ times</td>
<td>1½ times the assessment for dry land and 2 times the water rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Adsal variety</td>
<td>2 times</td>
<td>3 times the assessment for dry land, and 2½ times water rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Below 5,000 acres.</td>
<td>(3) Eksal variety.</td>
<td>Same as the assessment for dry land and 1½ times the water rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Adsal variety</td>
<td>1½ times</td>
<td>1½ times for dry land and 2 times water rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government Bill.  18th August, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah.—I beg to move:
In column (8) of the Table for the figure "2"] substitute the
date "1]."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri D. Seetharamaiah.—I beg to move:
In column (8) of the Table for the figure "2"] substitute the
figure "2.

In column (4) of the Table for the figure and words "8 times
the water rate" substitute the words "two times the water rate."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah.—I beg to move:
In column (4) for item I (1) substitute the following—
"two times the assessment for dry land and two times the
water rate."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah.—I beg to move:
In column (8) of the Table for the figure "2"] substitute the
figure "2.

In column (4) for item I (2) substitute the following :
"2 times the assessment for dry land and 3 times the
water rate."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri D. Seetharamaiah:—I beg to move:
"In column (8) of the Table for the figure "3"] substitute the
figure "3.

In column (8) of the Table for the figure "2"] substitute the
figure "2]."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—I beg to move:
In column (4) for the words "two times the assessment" substi:
tute the figure and words "1½ times" the assessment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.
Sri D Sesharanaiah: I beg to move:

In column (1) for the words and figure "below 5,000 acres substitute the words and figure "below 5,000 acres of non-precocious' source."

For column (4) of item II (1) substitute the following:

"1½ times the assessment for dry land and 1½ times the water rate."

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah: I beg to move:

In the column (3) of the Table for the figure "3" substitute the figure "2."

For column (4) of item II (2) substitute the following:

"2 times the assessment for dry land and 2 times the water rate."

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri D Sesharanaiah: I beg to move:

Add the following as category III in the table:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"III. Below 5,000 acres of non-precocious sources:

(1) Eksala variety of sugarcane crop ordinarily remaining in the land for 12 months,

Same as the assessment for wet land and one water rate.

(2) Assala variety of sugarcane crop ordinarily remaining in the land for not less than sixteen months.

1½ times the assessment for wet land and 1½ times the water rate.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao: I beg to move:

Add the following proviso at the end of the explanation in clause 3:—

"Provided that those rates specified in the Table shall not apply to holdings raising sugarcane crop of 5 acres and less in extent of wet land and 5 acres and less of dry land. The rates of assessment leviable under the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act, 1962 shall apply to the holdings specified above."
Mr Deputy Speaker.—Amendment moved.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.—I beg to move.

For clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6 substitute the following:—

"The land revenue assessment on the sugarcane crop lands now paid in Telangana Area be reduced on par with the assessment paid in Andhra Area for the sugarcane crop lands under various classes of irrigation and tarams.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved

(Sri V. Visnicvara Rao rose in his seat)

Mr Deputy Speaker.—Does the hon. Member want to speak on each amendment?

I 3. Does the amendment now?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy:—It is not possible to accept the amendment because the intention is, only when there are certain anomalies in the consolidated wet as well as dry rate plus water rate, to remove that anomaly. To remove that anomaly only this provision has been included.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"In the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 8 for the words 'shall in no case exceed... of the Table' substitute the words single crop assessment leviable under Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act, 1962."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The next amendment to is delete sub clause (3) of Clause 5.

WHEREAS... the person liable to pay the land revenue in respect of that land." 18th August, 1965.

Government Bill:


Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"Where any other crop is raised on any land with the aid of water from any Government source of irrigation in any fiscal year in addition to the sugarcane crop the rate of assessment of land revenue leviable in respect of that other crop under any other law for the time being in force shall be levied and collected by the Government from the person liable to pay the land revenue in respect of that land." 18th August, 1965.
Government Bill.  

18th August, 1965.  
The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop 

Mr. Deuputy Speaker—Has the Hon. Minister any thing to say on that?  

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—No, Sir.  

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He has nothing to add.  

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He said that he had nothing to add.  

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu.—He has nothing to say.  

Moulvi V. Venkateswara.—Nothing to add.  

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He said nothing to add.  

Sri. R. Venkatesa.—Has the Hon. Minister anything to say in regard to the opposition's point of view, as instanced by the Hon. Minister re attitude Provision 9, has nothing to say.  

Nothing to add.
18th August, 1965

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no further information. So I have to put it to vote.

I have no further information about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Vote is concluded. There is no further information about it. We will be glad to know.

Mr. T. Haroon:—Let them read the clause Sir.

"...and such assessment shall be in lieu of the land revenue assessment leviable under any other law for the time being in force:..."

Mr. R. L. Ramakrishna Reddy:—Act override Standing Orders?

So he may refer to the Board standing orders.

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I do not think Sir; Board Standing orders will not over-ride the Act.

Mr. V. Viswanath Rao.—I am reading out...form the Act that is in force.

"...Act is over-ride and Standing Orders?"

I would request the hon. Speaker to say whether the Board Stadding Order can over-ride the Act,
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy:—"If two other irrigated crops are raised according to this 5(a), one before and one after the fasal, the charge leviable is singal wet assessment in the first fasal and twice the assessment in the second fasal."

That is very clear.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—It is a point which he is considering. When there is a Board Standing Order, is this clause necessary? Their contention is when there is a Board Standing Order, this clause is superfluous.

Sri Varudala Gopalakrishnayya:—That is the point, Sir.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The intention is, if a crop is raised before the sugar cane crop is raised or after the sugar cane crop is raised, the rate will be levied.

Sri P. Subrah:—It is not the intention that is material there. What is material is whether the Board Standing Order is recommendatory or advisory. The Section is mandatory. Therefore when it is made clear by the Board's Order why should it not be made clear in the section itself? The section is mandatory and not the Board Standing Order.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—If a second crop is raised, the assessment will be levied.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I have already stated, Sir.

213-15
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
“Delete sub-clause (3) of clause 3”.
The motion was declared negatived.

Sri Pulumamari Venkateswarlu: I demand a division, Sir.

The House then divided thus:

Ayes  Noes
24 70

The motion was negatived.

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddy:—No Sir. I have already stated that only to remove the anomalies that provision has been included and it is restricted also under the corresponding entry in column No. (9) of the table—according to that that relief will come.
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"For the Table in clause 8 substitute the following:—


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Times of Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I 5,000 acres and above.</td>
<td>1½ times</td>
<td>1½ times the assessment for dry land and 2 times the water rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Below 5,000 acres.</td>
<td>1½ times</td>
<td>1½ times for dry land and 2 times water rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The motion was declared negatived.

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

The House then divided thus:

Ayes 24

Noes 74

The motion was negatived.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—I have already stated, Sir. According to Board Standing Orders itself that concession will be available.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"In column (3) of the Table for the figure "2½" substitute the figure "1½".

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“In column (3) of the Table for the figure ‘2’ substitute the figure ‘2’.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“Tn Column (4) of the Table for the figure and words ‘$3\frac{1}{2}$ times the water rate’ substitute the words ‘two times the water rate’.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“Tn column (4) of the Table for the figure I (1) substitute the following ‘two times the assessment for dry land and two times the water rate.’”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“Tn column (3) of the Table for the figure ‘2’ substitute the figure ‘2’.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“Tn column (4) for item 1 substitute the following ‘two times the assessment for dry land and two times the water rate’.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“Tn column (3) of the Table for the figure ‘$3\frac{1}{2}$’ substitute the figure ‘3’.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:
“Tn column (4) for the words ‘two times the assessment’ substitute the figure and words ‘$1\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment’.”

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker. — The question is:

"In column (1) for the words and figure 'below 5,000 acres' substitute the words and figure 'below 5,000 acres of non-precarious source'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. — The question is:

"For column (4) of item II (1) substitute the following—'1\frac{1}{2} times the assessment for dry land and 1\frac{1}{2} times the water rate'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. — The question is:

"In column (4) of item II (1) substitute the following—'2 times the assessment for dry land and 2 times the water rate'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. — The question is:

"In column (4) of item II (2) substitute the following—'2 times the assessment for dry land and 2 times the water rate'."

The motion was negatived.

"In column (4) for the figure and words '2 times the water rate' substitute the figure and words '2 times the water rate'."

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"Add the following as category III in the Table—

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Below 5000 acres of precarious sources</td>
<td>(1) Eksali variety of sugarcane crop ordinarily remaining in the land for 12 months.</td>
<td>Same as the assessment for wet land</td>
<td>Same as the assessment for dry land and one water rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Adhla variety of sugarcane crop ordinarily remaining in the land for not less than sixteen months.</td>
<td>$\frac{3}{2}$ times the assessment for wet land</td>
<td>$\frac{3}{2}$ times the assessment for dry land and $\frac{3}{2}$ times the water rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The motion was negatived.
Government Bill:  
**The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965.**

18th August, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — He has already said in his original speech that he is not prepared to reduce.

The question is:

"For clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6 substitute the following—

"The land revenue assessment on the sugarcane crop lands now paid in Telangana Area reduced on par with the assessment paid in Andhra Area for the sugarcane crop lands under various clas", irrigation and tarams."

The motion was declared negatived.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — I demand a division, Sir.

I would also request that names may be taken down, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Please don't press for names.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — Whatever it is, it is a far-reaching amendment. Names must be taken down.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Not necessary.

The House then divided thus:

Ayes 24  Noes 71

The motion was negatived.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — I request that the names be taken down because it is a very important amendment and it affects the interest of Telangana.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I disallowed and it need not be pressed again.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — It is a part and parcel of the procedure, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — It has been disallowed already.

(Pause)

If you want to continue with amendment No 23, we shall continue.

Sri Pallelamarri Venkateswarlu — We are prepared to sit for half-an-hour more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The House is adjourned till 4 p.m. today.

[The House then adjourned till Four of the Clock]
Discussions on the Drought Conditions in the State.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair: — Debate. Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair: — Debate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair: — Debate. Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair: — Debate.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965

in the State.

The Discussion started. The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture reported that the situation in the State had become critical due to the drought conditions. The Hon'ble Minister emphasized the need for immediate action to ensure water supply to the affected areas.

Several suggestions were made during the meeting, including the establishment of check posts to control water supply. It was also suggested that broken parts of the irrigation systems be replaced and repaired.

The Hon'ble Minister informed that steps had been taken to supply water to the affected areas. The supply was expected to reach various parts of the State within the next few weeks.

The meeting concluded with a resolution that the Government would take all necessary measures to mitigate the effects of the drought and ensure the well-being of the affected population.
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The situation is severe and alarming. The crops have been damaged, the cattle have starved, and the water levels in the reservoirs have reached their lowest levels. As a result, the supply of water has been reduced. To tackle this situation, steps have been taken to increase the supply of water by diverting water from other sources. However, these efforts have not been sufficient to meet the needs of the people.

In order to ensure a continuous supply of water, the government has taken several measures. The construction of new dams and reservoirs has been expedited. In addition, the existing dams have been reinforced to increase their storage capacity. As a result, the water levels in the reservoirs have started to rise.

The government has also urged the people to conserve water. They have been advised to use water only when necessary and to avoid wastage. The people have been particularly encouraged to use water for drinking and cooking purposes only.

In conclusion, the situation is still serious, but the government is taking all possible steps to tackle it. The people are also being urged to contribute to the cause by conserving water. With the joint efforts of the government and the people, it is hoped that the situation will improve in the near future.
15 août 1965, le gouvernement a octroyé un grant de 50000$ à la State.

Où sont les 50000$ du grant ?

Highways, Irrigation and Roads Department ont reçu deux fois moins de grant que 50000$. Il s'agit de 15000$.

Le grant a été octroyé à ces départements pour des travaux de réparation, de maintenance et de mise en place de protections contre les crues.

Irrigation, Works P.W.D Engineer ont reçu pour des travaux de drainage et de construction d'ouvrages d'irrigation.

Repair works, masonry work, earth work ont reçu un grant pour des travaux de réparation, de construction de murs et de terres.

Subsidy pour l'approvisionnement en eau.

Ce grant a été octroyé pour des travaux de réparation, de maintenance et de mise en place de protections contre les crues.
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

M4 18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

As regards the availability of water for the crops, it is intimated that the normal rainfall is likely to be lower than the average. The situation is critical, and the state government has taken immediate steps to tackle the problem. The immediate action includes:

1. Implementation of drought relief measures
2. Distribution of food grains to affected areas
3. Provision of drinking water to affected people
4. Cessation of non-essential work
5. Mobilization of water resources

The government has also requested the Central Government for financial assistance to overcome the crisis.
Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Now drought conditions in Anantapur district along with other parts of the state have been rather very severe during the last two or three months. We hear, recently—last week or so—there were some rains. But as far as Anantapur district is concerned, these rains were absolutely of no use for the red soil crops where they have sown some thing. It may be of some use in other places of red soil and this will be of absolutely no effect except, probably, to give some fodder to the cattle. The only crop that is likely to be sown in case we get further rains, is only horse-gam. Beyond that these rains will be of no use to the red soil.

Coming to the black-cotton soil, these rains will not be of much use to money crops like, especially ground-nut, and food crops like Korra. But if we get still further rains and the seasonal conditions are very good, then I think these further rains and the present rains will be of some use for sowing cotton and Cholam. But unfortunately, Sir, Anantapur district has been one of the lowest rain-fall areas in the State. The average rainfall is only about 20" and even if this 20" of rain were to fall seasonally, things would not be so bad. But unfortunately our rainfall depends mainly on the monsoons and they are most unreliable according to the vagaries of these monsoons. That has been one of the most important reasons for these drought conditions in Anantapur district and other parts of Rayalaseema.

The Government should make a long plan covering about even up to 50 years ahead to solve this problem. Unfortunately, Sir, the Government for the last so many years, leaving off a few exceptional cases like starting some major irrigation works, have been trying to meet this problem when the actual problem was facing them like just starting a few famine works here and there and helping or even going to the state of starting gruel centres as it happened somewhere in 1952-53. These things will not solve the problem. I want to impress upon the Government that these ameliorative things which they just tackle the problem when we face it, will not solve the problem. The Government should plan out to see how even if drought conditions come into these areas, the people, will not be without food and without work. Of course, we have to congratulate the Government for taking up some of the schemes in Anantapur district and other parts of Rayalaseema, like for instance Upper Pennar, Kumudwati, Mid-Pennar and so on. But it is most unfortunate that Anantapur being in Andhra State and all the water sources being in Mysore State, this Kumudwati project and Upper-Pennar are almost a failure, because water sources have been tapped by the Mysore, State, water supply is almost ruined.
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

to these two projects. That is the main reason why the Hindupur, taluk and Dharmavaram and Kalyandurg taluks of Anantapur district have not got any benefit out of these two projects. Only we hope if this mid-penmar project is finalised and completed, atleast a few lakhs of acres in Anantapur district as well as in Cuddapah district will benefit—a small portion of the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah.

But, Sir, these big projects will not touch every village. They touch only certain areas of the district and not other parts of the district. Whether it is Anantapur, Cuddapah or other drought affected areas of the State, majority of the villages must be covered by some schemes which will ensure some kind of perennial source of growing some crop or other. For that, I have got a few suggestions. I feel Sir, that the main stay in the villages of Anantapur, Cuddapah and other parts is one well irrigation. Of course, Government has been allotting a lot of funds for well irrigation but they are not fully planned. Atleast in some stragy cases they have been a bit liberal. But the mere increase in the number of wells will not solve the problem unless the water table in the area also is raised. What is the method of raising the water table of those areas? I think Sir, of my own experience that starting of these contour bunding to some extent raises the water table in those areas. With what little rain we get in a particular area, if that rain water is sunk there itself, it will to a great extent raise the water table of that area. Therefore, I suggest to the Government that they should take up least of these contour bunding schemes.

Another thing is, Sir, if you just go to any village in Anantapur district and other parts of Rayalaseema districts, every village has one or two kuntas; small tanks and none of these kuntas or tanks has any irrigated land. I was wondering why these tanks were built some years back by our ancestors. I have always found, Sir, that at the lower level of these tanks there were always a few irrigation wells. That means our ancestors felt that if there is a tank a bit above the wells whatever water is stopped in the tank, ultimately it is a water source for the wells which are in the lower level than those tanks. Therefore, I suggest that these small kuntas and tanks which appear to be useless normally, may be renovated. They may not cost much. Each tank may cost Rs. 200 to 500 and in extra-ordinary cases Rs. 1,000. Where the tanks are really useful for increasing the water table of these wells, should be immediately renovated, as I am sure they will raise the water table of those places to some extent atleast. In this way you increase the number of wells in those villages and also do what little bit you can for raising the water table of those wells.

Then, next problem comes how to see that well irrigation is made profitable. The old method of hauling out water with the help of bulls, as every one of us know, is not at all paying. It is a laborious task where a pair of bulls and a man will on the average realise not more than Rs. 2 a day and poor ryot with the help of bulls is not able to cultivate more than 3 to 4 acres per year. Instead, if they could use oil engines they could cultivate much more. But knowing the present price of oil, it will not help to the betterment of the ryots if they were to take to oil engines. The only last source, Sir, will be power. I am
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

not able to understand why the Government is not able to realise that giving little power for well irrigation will solve a great many problems. They are thinking of the huge profits by giving power to industries. I am not against it. But, don't you think, Sir, that if in every village some 20 to 30 wells are given power and about 100 families in each village are bettered because of supply of power, it will be a some sort of national asset for the whole country? But unfortunately our Government are not able to realise this aspect and whenever we want it, they say we have no money for rural electrification. I remember when Sri A. C. Subba Reddy took over the portfolio of power there was not even a pie for rural electrification. Some how he managed to pilfer or steel—I do not know how he managed—he could help a few villages being electrified by hook or crook for which I congratulate him and thank him also. Unless, Sir, you give power to us in the villages, it will not help. I have a suggestion to make which, of course, the Secretariat will always object to. They have some money under Famine Relief Fund They could use this fund, at least a portion of it for subsidising these electric lines. But the Secretariat will always think of their conservative rules. That money can be utilised profitably for the betterment of villagers and agriculturists. Why not use it? If we cannot use it out-right, why not use it as some sort of a loan to the Electricity Board and realise it later on when funds are available for rural electrification? Unless you do this, things cannot improve and your scheme of rural electrification may take even centuries. By that time we may have to face a number of drought conditions, a number of famines, and probably innumerable deaths also. Therefore, Sir, without taking much more time and dropping off all other schemes, I only suggest to the Government if they want to face and ward off the drought conditions in future especially in the drought affected districts of our State, the only solution is 'Do what all is possible to raise the water table of these wells, increase the number of wells that you can give to poor ryots and give him cheap power so that he can grow better crops and make him more and more rely on his own legs and not depend on vagaries of the Monsoon.'

Thank you, Sir.

Famine Code restrictions is going on. Immediate relief work is being carried out in the State. Famine Code has been declared in the drought areas. Advance Rs. 1000 is being released for emergency relief work. Rs. 500 has been released for immediate relief work.

Immediate relief work is being carried out. Rs. 1000 is being released for emergency relief work.

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18th August, 1905. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

no profit no loss. The crops have not been sufficient and the farmers are suffering.

In the discussions, the geological survey of the water column table was discussed. The sub-soil water and river water need to be conserved. The Famine Relief Fund needs to be created.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965. in the State

Challenges and solutions to the drought conditions in the state on 18th August, 1965. The state has been facing severe drought conditions, which have affected various aspects of life. The government has taken immediate action to address the situation. Subsoil water levels have dropped, and measures have been taken to conserve and utilize this water resource effectively. Immediate relief measures have been initiated to provide minimum relief to the affected people. The state has been using alternative sources of water, such as desalinated water, to meet the demand. Additionally, the state has been exploring the potential of renewable energy sources, such as solar power, to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The state has also been conducting experiments to improve the efficiency of irrigation systems. These efforts are expected to help the state weather the current drought conditions and prepare for future challenges. The state has been working closely with the central government and international organizations to obtain additional support and resources to address the drought situation.
18th August, 1905. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Ajj 18th August, Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

MSH 68, J. (Signed):— Authorities, members, and citizens have expressed concern about the current drought situation in the State. The Government has been informed about the situation and has taken steps to address it. 

Since the drought is prevalent, we have been advised that steps must be taken to implement the National Council's recommendations of 200, 250 rupees in financial aid for those affected by the drought.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

in the State

The drought conditions in the State during the years 1960-61 1961-62 showed a marked decrease in the surface waters. The survey and sinking of wells programme was implemented during these years. The development of surface water facilities in the State has been undertaken to ensure the availability of water for irrigation, electricity, lift irrigation, and for the development of industries. The development of industries has been accompanied by the development of minerals in the State. The survey and conduct of agricultural development schemes in the State have been successful in ensuring the availability of water for irrigation. The non-delta areas of the State have been developed for agricultural purposes. Non-delta areas have been developed for agricultural purposes.
134 18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The following are the conditions in the State.

The P.W.D. is constructing a new lift irrigation project. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the current year. The project will provide water to about 10,000 acres of land. The lift irrigation project will be commissioned in the month of September.

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Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

In the State.

dry areas electricity priority and minor irrigation schemes have been carried out. In addition to this, minor irrigation, medium irrigation, and high research work on drought relief is under way. The drought relief fund is being used for the purchase of relief wages. The administrative departments are also making arrangements to increase the number of drought relief workers. The electricity supply in the affected areas will be given priority.

The drought relief fund is being used to purchase relief wages. The administrative departments are also making arrangements to increase the number of drought relief workers. The electricity supply in the affected areas will be given priority.
136 18th August, 1935. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The drought conditions in the State have been severe. The rainfall has been very poor and the crops have been affected. The water levels in the rivers and reservoirs have been low. The government has taken steps to store water in the reservoirs. The government has also encouraged the construction of small dams and reservoirs to store water for irrigation purposes. The government has also taken steps to improve the water supply system in the affected areas.

The government has also taken steps to mitigate the effects of drought. The government has provided relief to the affected people. The government has also provided financial assistance to the farmers to help them recover from the losses caused by the drought.

The government has also taken steps to increase the agricultural production. The government has provided financial assistance to the farmers to help them purchase seeds and fertilizers. The government has also provided training to the farmers to improve their agricultural practices.

The government has also taken steps to increase the water supply to the affected areas. The government has provided financial assistance to the farmers to help them construct water supply systems. The government has also provided training to the farmers to improve their water management practices.

The government has also taken steps to improve the infrastructure in the affected areas. The government has provided financial assistance to the farmers to help them construct roads and bridges. The government has also provided training to the farmers to improve their construction skills.

The government has also taken steps to improve the health and hygiene conditions in the affected areas. The government has provided financial assistance to the farmers to help them construct drinking water sources. The government has also provided training to the farmers to improve their hygiene practices.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

in the State.

Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

in the State.

Engineers etc. have submitted a report on the drought conditions in the State. The report indicates that the rainfall in the State has been below normal for the past few months. The water levels in the reservoirs and rivers have significantly decreased, leading to a critical water shortage. The situation is particularly严峻 in the areas dependent on rainfall for their water supply.

The report recommends the implementation of an emergency water management plan to address the current drought situation. This includes the allocation of additional water from other reservoirs, the construction of new water harvesting structures, and the intensification of water conservation measures.

The State Development Board has been asked to expedite the implementation of these measures to ensure a stable water supply. The report also highlights the need for increased public awareness and participation in water conservation activities.

In conclusion, the State is facing a severe drought situation, and urgent action is required to mitigate the impacts on the population and the economy. The State government is urged to take immediate steps to address the water crisis.

Statement: The development board has done much for the benefits of the people and the State. The irrigation sources have been supplied with water for the benefit of the agriculture. In the districts of the State, there has been a good rainfall.
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The Board of Revenue in its meeting on November 15, 1965, decided to frame a scheme to alleviate the drought situation in the State. The scheme is based on the principle of providing full wet and irrigated dry areas to the extent of 500,000 acres. A detailed project has been prepared and submitted to the Government for approval.

The project involves the development of a number of irrigation sources, including a High Level Canal. The project is expected to provide adequate water supply to the dry areas in the State.
Discussion on the Drought conditions  18th August, 1965.


The situation is dire and the state is facing severe drought conditions. The irrigation canal system is working at its maximum capacity, but the water levels are extremely low. It is crucial to develop high-level canals and upper-level irrigation systems to mitigate the situation.

To address the crisis, several schemes are being developed, including the development of pilot irrigation schemes and the use of electricity supply and diesel engines. The use of oil engines, pump sets, and electricity supply is crucial in the current situation.

The state is working on developing oil engines and diesel engines to ensure a reliable water supply. The use of these engines is essential in the current drought conditions.

In conclusion, it is imperative to develop and implement effective schemes to mitigate the drought crisis. The state must act swiftly to ensure a sustainable water supply for the residents and the farming community.
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Famine Code is 75. The committee noted that the drought conditions are severe. The committee recommended that the drought conditions should be revised. Famine Code revision committee recommended that the drought conditions should be revised.

Famine Code was recommended that the drought conditions should be revised. The committee recommended that the drought conditions should be revised.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

in the State.

The discussion centered around the current state of drought conditions in the State. The Famine Code, which satisfies administrative conditions, was discussed. The Famine Code is administered by the administrative authorities. The drought conditions have led to a decrease in irrigation surplus. Surplus irrigation water has been reduced due to restrictions. Medium and minor irrigation have also been affected. The discussion highlighted the need for effective management of water resources to ensure sustainable irrigation. The emphasis was on the need for coordinated efforts to mitigate the impact of drought conditions.
142  1 th August, 1965.  Digestion of the Drought conditions in the State.
Discussion on the Drought conditions  
18th August, 1965  
in the State

There was a drought in the State in August 1965. The situation was very critical and the government took several measures to address the drought. The Food Corporation of India was established to provide relief to the affected people. The corporation had been set up to provide food to those in need. The government also provided financial assistance to the drought-affected areas.

The situation was so critical that the government had to declare a state of emergency in the affected areas. The state government was under a lot of pressure to provide relief to the affected people. The government had to take immediate action to provide relief to the affected people.

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18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Sri G. Lachanna - No more personal explanations.

Mr Deputy Speaker - He is not serious.

Lively discussions on the situation.

Sri G. Lachanna: Many explanations are required.

Mr Deputy Speaker: Many explanations are required.

It is required that many explanations are provided.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965

In the State

The discussion on the drought conditions in the State was held 18th August, 1965. The severity of the drought was discussed and the measures taken to mitigate its effects were highlighted. The rainfall in the previous year was significantly lower than the average, leading to a severe drought. The government took several steps to address the situation, including water conservation and distribution, and providing aid to affected areas. The discussions also focused on the need for better preparedness and planning for future droughts. The importance of sustainable water management practices was emphasized to mitigate the impact of future droughts. The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue efforts to address the challenges posed by drought conditions.

213–19
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State

Because of the drought, the month's snowfall was less than 0.1 inch. Rainfall in February was 20 inches below normal, while in March it was 60 inches below. In April, rainfall was normal, but the total rainfall from January to April was 0.2 inches below normal.

The State Revenue Department has reported that the drought conditions are severe. The Chief Minister has informed that efforts are being made to reduce the impact of the drought. The State Government has appealed to all citizens to conserve water and other resources.

[ Sri B. Sriramamurthy in the Chair ]

The Chief Minister has thanked the citizens for their support in the drought relief efforts.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 19 j5. 147
in the State

Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 19 j5. 147
in the State

Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 19 j5. 147
in the State

Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 19 j5. 147
in the State

Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 19 j5. 147
in the State

Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 19 j5. 147
in the State

18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State

The last period was a period of drought. As the

August, 1965, discussion on the drought conditions
in the state, the government took steps to

Regular eight months before the drought had

water resources. The government planned to

connect them with perennial water sources and

Rains delayed due to delay in panchayat

Irrigation sources and non-irrigation sources

irrigated

Late rains were late panchayat

systematic approach towards the problem of drought.

December 1965, the government took steps to

late rains, the government took steps to

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systematic approach towards the problem of drought.
Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State

18th August, 1965

In the drought conditions in August, 1965, systematic efforts were made to divert water and supply channels to affected areas. However, the situation was critical as the reservoirs were low. In late rains, the drought conditions persisted, and food scarcity became acute. In the non-delta areas, especially in areas 7 and 8, the situation was alarming.

Immediate action was taken to divert water from reservoirs, raising the water level to 70 feet. This was done to ensure a reserve of 90 feet. The non-delta areas were affected severely, and coordinated action was taken to provide relief. The affected areas were co-ordinated to ensure that assistance was provided in a systematic manner. The affected areas were non-delta areas, and efforts were made to ensure that the water supply channels were maintained.

In conclusion, the drought conditions were critical, and immediate action was taken to mitigate the situation. Coordinated efforts were made to ensure that the affected areas received appropriate assistance. The non-delta areas were particularly affected, and efforts were made to maintain the water supply channels.
18th August, 1963. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The discussion on drought conditions in the State began on 18th August, 1963. A meeting of medium project allocations was held in the State. A total of 10 medium projects were approved for different areas. The projects included various water management schemes, such as irrigation canals, rainfall harvesting, and water conservation. The meeting was chaired by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture.

The meeting was adjourned for half an hour after the initial discussion. A detailed report on the progress of the projects was presented by the Minister of Agriculture.

The report highlighted the importance of water management in the context of drought conditions. The projects were expected to improve water availability for agriculture and other sectors.

The Minister emphasized the need for effective coordination between the various departments involved in water management. He also called for increased investment in water conservation projects.

The meeting concluded with a resolution to expedite the implementation of the approved projects and to ensure their effective use in alleviating the effects of drought in the State.
Discussion on the Drought conditions  18th August, 1955  131

bank  supply,  as  the  price  and  quality  of  the  food  grains  are  very  expensive.

11  the  State

prices  of  goods  at  Fair  Price  Shops  have  increased  recently.

supply  is  inadequate  and  the  demand  is  very  high.  The  prices  are  very  high.

It  is  suggested  that  the  government  should  take  measures  to  control  the  price  of  food  grains.

It  is  also  suggested  that  the  government  should  provide  more  financial  support  to  the  farmers  to  help  them  to  cope  with  the  drought  conditions.

The  government  should  also  provide  more  information  to  the  public  about  the  drought  conditions  and  the  measures  being  taken  to  overcome  them.

The  government  should  also  provide  more  support  to  the  people  who  are  affected  by  the  drought  conditions.

The  government  should  also  provide  more  relief  measures  to  the  people  who  are  affected  by  the  drought  conditions.

The  government  should  also  provide  more  financial  support  to  the  farmers  to  help  them  to  plant  food  grains.
152 18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A.M. by the President, Mr. D. S. A., who welcomed the members to the meeting. Mr. A. C. G. M., the Chief Engineer, presented a report on the drought conditions in the State. He stated that the rainfall in the State had been below normal for the past two months, and there was a possibility of a continued drought for the remainder of the year. The report also indicated that the reservoir levels were at their lowest point in recent years, and that the water supply for the State was at risk.

Mr. A. C. G. M. also stated that the Government was taking all necessary steps to ensure the supply of water to the State, including the construction of new dams and the augmentation of existing ones. He urged the members to support the Government's efforts in this regard.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 A.M.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1963

133

The Meeting (Guntur) - Mr. S. Veerapaneni, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. V. R. Reddy, Chief Secretary, were present. The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. S. R. Reddy, M.P., who laid stress on the need for better irrigation facilities in the State. He said that the State had a large area under irrigation, but the irrigation works were not sufficient to meet the needs of the farmers. He emphasized the importance of water conservation and urged the farmers to adopt water-saving techniques.

Mr. V. R. Reddy, Chief Secretary, said that the State government was taking all possible measures to ensure a good harvest. He said that the government had already purchased large quantities of seed and fertilizer. The government was also providing financial assistance to the farmers to enable them to purchase these inputs.

Mr. S. Veerapaneni, Minister of Agriculture, said that the government was taking all possible steps to ensure a good harvest. He said that the government was providing technical assistance to the farmers to enable them to adopt better farming practices. He also said that the government was providing financial assistance to the farmers to enable them to purchase the necessary inputs.

The meeting was adjourned.

213
18th August, 1935. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The discussion on the drought conditions in the State was held on 18th August, 1935. The situation was alarming, and the State faced severe drought conditions. The crops were affected, and the livestock was suffering. The farmers were struggling to cope with the drought, and the situation was critical.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Raja Kumari, addressed the gathering and outlined the measures taken to mitigate the effects of the drought. He highlighted the need for immediate action to help the affected farmers. The government had allocated funds for the purchase of seeds and seeds for the distribution to the farmers. The State had also embarked on a rehabilitation programme to help the affected areas.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Veeranarayana, emphasized the importance of water conservation and urged the public to conserve water. He also urged the farmers to adopt drought-resistant crops and improve their irrigation systems.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Rama Rao, informed the gathering about the steps taken by the government to address the drought conditions. He mentioned that teams had been sent to assess the situation in various parts of the State. The government was working on providing relief to the affected areas.

The discussion concluded with a call for unity and cooperation among all sections of society to overcome the drought crisis. The government was committed to taking all possible steps to alleviate the suffering of the people.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

in the State

600

The situation is as follows: 600

...
18th August, 1965. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State

...
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965 in the State

...
18th August, 1905. Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

The present drought situation in the State is extremely critical. Left canal, right canal, all have been affected. Famine work has started immediately. The immediate steps are being taken to alleviate the situation. The immediate steps include:

- Distribution of food relief
- Providing water to the affected areas
- Setting up of emergency camps
- Providing medical aid

Immediate steps have been taken to address the situation. The government is working tirelessly to provide relief to the affected people.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

The state of rivers in the State.

The state of rivers in the State was poor due to the drought. The state of rivers was dry resulting in a decrease in the water level. The state of rivers was also affected by the lack of rainfall. The state of rivers was poor due to the drought and the lack of rainfall.

No loss no profit is the motto of the State. The motto of the State is no loss no profit. The motto of the State is to ensure that there is no loss and no profit. The motto of the State is to ensure that there is no loss and no profit.
160  18th August 1965  Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

1. The collectors conference on reports and reports on reports indicate that the drought conditions are severe. The crops have been affected and the revenue has been reduced. The cultivation level has been reduced. The harvest has been reduced. The drinking water supply has been reduced. The price of food grains has increased. The cultivation area has been reduced. The crop yield has been reduced. The drinking water supply has been reduced. The collectors conference on reports and reports on reports indicate that the drought conditions are severe. The crops have been affected and the revenue has been reduced. The cultivation level has been reduced. The harvest has been reduced. The drinking water supply has been reduced. The price of food grains has increased. The cultivation area has been reduced. The crop yield has been reduced. The drinking water supply has been reduced.
Di casion on the Drought conditions in the State, 18th August, 1965.

The State has been affected by drought conditions, and the remissions of irrigation taxes, flood and famine duties, and normal remissions have been applied. Special remission rules apply to remission cases of buildings, roads, and crops. Special division areas should be created for repair. Special division areas apply to special division areas create for repair. Building and roads should be expedited. Normal works should be expedited. Contour bunding schemes should be expedited, roads and minor irrigation schemes.

Normal works and minor irrigation schemes should be expedited. Normal works should be expedited. Contour bunding schemes should be expedited.

Special division areas apply to special division areas. Special division areas create for repair.
August, 1965.  Discussion on the Drought conditions in the State.

Rural parts of the State are already facing scarcity of water.  Various orders have been issued to ensure supply of drinking water.  Compared to last year, last year's corresponding period had 10% more rainfall.  However, this year the corresponding period had 10% less rainfall.  Tanks and water bodies have remained dry due to uneven rainfall.  The situation is being closely watched by the Collectors and me.  Reports are received frequently.  Every weekend we are getting reports taluk-wise, crop-wise, and about the availability of water and scarcity of water and all these things.  Situation is being closely watched by the Collectors as well as by me by getting reports frequently; every weekend we are getting reports taluk-wise, crop-wise and about the availability of water and scarcity of water and all these things.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965

in the State.

With the view to take up the relief plan from 25th August onwards, famine relief by 75 per cent of the registered number of 70,000 families is being distributed. The remaining 25 per cent would be distributed in the second week of October. Thus the total number of families would be 30,000.

In this context, the Finance Code was brought to the notice of the Land Revenue Codification Commission in 1965. Land codification was considered necessary to facilitate the codification of land revenue codification. The Government of the State decided to frame a Land Revenue Codification scheme. The Law Commission was requested to frame a high level scheme. The Board of Revenue and the Land Revenue Codification schemes were considered. The schemes were sanctioned in 1966. June 5th was declared as the day of the implementation of schemes. K.C. caral was entrusted with the supervision of the schemes. 12 schemes were sanctioned. Water potentiality was increased by 50 per cent. The total cost of the schemes was Rs. 20 lakhs. The development schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced.

The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-12 schemes, 6. 31-37-16 schemes, 7. 51-57-24 schemes. The schemes were implemented to overcome the difficulties faced. The schemes were, 4. 21-25-

The discussion started with the ongoing drought conditions in the state, highlighting the severe impacts on agriculture and the food supply system. New well and sub-irrigation schemes were discussed in the delta areas, with a focus on improving the water supply. Food scarcity became a major concern, with restrictions on inter-district movements.

The situation in the affected areas was dire, with food scarcity creating a sense of urgency. The cabinet discussed measures to implement, such as a report from the Collectors on the drought conditions. The government emphasized the need for immediate action to alleviate the situation.
Discussion on the Drought conditions 18th August, 1965.

Mr. Chairman — The House is adjourned to 8–30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 19th August, 1965.