Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

Official Report

PART 'II- Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION ON THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER.

"The serious situation caused by the recent action by the Education Department in resorting to disciplinary proceedings against the elementary school teachers under G O No 2130 Education dated 12th September 1956 imposing restrictions on the elementary school teachers under the district boards, making it obligatory on the part of the teachers to obtain previous permission to become members of the teachers union, thus not only violating the Fundamental rights guaranteed
under the Constitution, but even causing to show disrespect and disregard towards the Judgement pronounced in the High Court on 19th October 1951 wherein Then Lordships had observed "It is well established that the exercise of any of the Fundamental rights like the right of free speech, freedom of religion or the right of freedom of association cannot be made subject to the discretionary control of the administrative or the executive authority which can grant or withhold permission."

Next session 5th October 1957

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SRI R NARAYANA REDDY M L A

Sri P Sundarayya (Gannavaram) - Sir, I beg to move

"That under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri Ravi Narayana Reddi, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is touring Soviet Union."

Mr Speaker - The question is

"That under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri Ravi Narayana Reddi, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is touring Soviet Union."

The motion was adopted

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SRI S RAJESWARA RAO

Sri P Sundarayya - I beg to move

"That under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri S Rajeswara Rao, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill."

Mr Speaker - The question is

"That under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri S Rajeswara Rao, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill."

The motion was adopted

FIRE ACCIDENT AT PEDAPENKI OF BOBBILI TALUK

Sri K. Venkata Rao - Sir, I beg to move

"In line 2 of Clause 4, for the words 'Revenue Inspector' substitute the word 'Tahsildar'"

Mr. Speaker - Amendment moved

Mr Speaker - The question is:

"In line 2 of Clause 4, for the words "Revenue Inspector" substitute the word "Tahsildar"

The motion was adopted
Sri B Srimamurthi (Vizianagaram) - Sir, I beg to move that

In line 6 Clause 4, after the words 'Such amount shall be payable' add the following

"together with the land revenue for each financial year"

Mr Speaker - Amendment moved
The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr Speaker - Amendment moved

"In line 7 of clause 4, for the words 'thirty days' substitute the words 'Sixty days'."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr Speaker - Amendment moved

"such amounts shall be payable within 30 days"
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 153 Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

Mr Speaker - The question is

"In line 7 of clause 4, for the words ‘thirty days’ substitute the words ‘sixty days’"

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker - The question is

“That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill,”

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 5

Sri K L Narasimha Rao - I beg to move

“In line 2 of clause 5, for the words ‘fifteen days’ substitute the words ‘thirty days’"

Mr Speaker - Motion moved
Mr Speaker - So, the hon Minister may move an amendment to amendment to the effect, that it should be 21 days instead of 15 days

Sri K Venkata Rao - I beg to move

"In line 2 of clause 5, for the words ‘fifteen days’ substitute the words ‘twenty one days’"

Mr Speaker - Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker - The question is

‘In line 2 of clause 5, for the words ‘fifteen days’ substitute the words ‘twenty one days’”

The motion was adopted

Sri K. Venkata Rao - I beg to move

"In clause 5, for the word ‘Tahsildar’, substitute the word ‘Revenue Divisional Officer’

Mr. Speaker - Amendment moved.
"Any person aggrieved by the demand notice of the Tahsildar may appeal to the Revenue Divisional Officer, and any person aggrieved by the R D O shall have an appeal to the District Collector whose decision shall be final" 

Mr Speaker - The question is

"In clause 5, for the word 'Tahsildar', substitute the word 'Revenue Divisional Officer'"

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker - The question is

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 6

Mr Speaker - There are no amendments to Clause 6 The question is

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7

Sri M. Nagi Reddi - I beg to move
"In sub-clause (1) of clause 7 after the words "Andhra Pradesh Gazette" insert the words 'and District Gazettes'."

"In sub-clause (3) of clause 7 after the words 'Andhra Pradesh Gazette' insert the words 'and District Gazettes'."

**Mr. Speaker - Amendments moved**

* In sub-clause (1) of clause 7 after the words "Andhra Pradesh Gazette" insert the words 'and District Gazettes'.

* In sub-clause (3) of clause 7 after the words 'Andhra Pradesh Gazette' insert the words 'and District Gazettes'.

**Mr. Speaker - Amendments moved**
Mr Speaker - The question is.

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8

Mr Speaker - The question is

"That Clause 8 Stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill
Clause 9

that act is hereby repealed. The Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950, is hereby repealed and the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill is hereby enacted. Henceforth “Agriculture Income-tax, Surcharge tax” is hereby repealed. The Agricultural Income Tax Act of 1950, as the Surcharge tax is hereby repealed. The tax is hereby repealed. Henceforth “Agriculture Income-tax, Surcharge tax” is hereby repealed.
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 159
Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

...
160 20th November, 1957 The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

ప్రత్యేక మరియు పెంచుమారు ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక

19) సాధారణ స్థితిగా స్థాయిఐరలు మరియు సాధారణ స్థితిగా స్థాయిఐరలు సాధారణ స్థితిగా స్థాయిఐరలు

ఎందుకు మరియు ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

ఈప్పటిని, విషయంలో మాట్లాడండి నిజాంశాలు కేటాయంటే, ఇంకా పోటీ సాధనంలో భయసుకును అంగం కాక తెలియకుండా మాట్లాడండి. అంటే పోటీ సాధనంలో భయసుకును అంగం మరియు తెలియకుండా మాట్లాడండి.

Mr Speaker - This Bill applies to the whole of Andhra Pradesh including the Telangana area. It deals with the revenue on the lands where Agricultural Income Tax is applicable. The Surcharge on Land Revenue is 10%. Therefore the repealing clause of this Bill is not Ultra Vires but Intra Vires. It is closely connected with the Agricultural Income Tax Act. Therefore the repealing clause of this Bill is not Ultra Vires but Intra Vires. The Agricultural Income Tax Act is closely connected with this Bill. Therefore the repealing clause of this Bill is not Ultra Vires but Intra Vires. The Agricultural Income Tax Act is closely connected with this Bill. Therefore the repealing clause of this Bill is not Ultra Vires but Intra Vires.
Agricultural Income-Tax Act

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

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Agricultural Income Tax 3\textsuperscript{oa} repeal \textsuperscript{c} system tax 3\textsuperscript{oa} 100% grade surcharge

Land Revenue System 3\textsuperscript{oa} system tax 3\textsuperscript{oa} 100% grade surcharge
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

20th November, 1957

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Social justice in proportion to agricultural income tax

The proportion so arrived at in the case of the Andhra Pradesh Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957, is in accordance with the principle of social justice and is based on the concept of proportionality. The proportion is estimated to be 6000 agriculturists, i.e., proportion to agricultural income tax.

The proportion so arrived at is based on the agricultural income tax and is in accordance with the principle of proportionality. The proportion is estimated to be 6000 agriculturists, i.e., proportion to agricultural income tax, and is in accordance with the principle of proportionality.

The proportion is estimated to be 6000 agriculturists, i.e., proportion to agricultural income tax, and is in accordance with the principle of proportionality.

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The proportion is estimated to be 6000 agriculturists, i.e., proportion to agricultural income tax, and is in accordance with the principle of proportionality.
Agricultural Income Tax repeal basis Surcharge basis. Agricultural Income Tax basis, 10% indircet and 5% 10% Service Tax basis. Surcharge basis 5% 10% Gradation basis 10% 10% Progressive Taxation principle. Hyderabad Legislatures repeal basis.
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 167
Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

The proviso to the said section further states that it is not applicable to Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, and as a provision for the repeal of the said Act, the following surcharge on the said Act, graduation of the rate of surcharge, and rate of surcharge on the said tax are made applicable to the Agricultural Income Tax Act.

The proviso to the said section further states that it is not applicable to Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, and as a provision for the repeal of the said Act, the following surcharge on the said Act, graduation of the rate of surcharge, and rate of surcharge on the said tax are made applicable to the Agricultural Income Tax Act.
Mr. Speaker - Motion moved

I am taking technical view of 'delete' (Ranjitha Prasad) and I am taking technical view of 'repeal' (Ranjitha Prasad) and I am taking technical view of 'extend'. I am taking technical view of 'extend'.

Sri P Narsing Rao (Hzurabad - General) - I beg to move that for the existing clause 9 substitute the following:

The Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950 (Hyderabad Act XIII of 1950) is hereby extended to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
Local Board Cess to be levied for Water rate purposes. Water cess
may be imposed by the Water Board. The cess will be in addition to the
Agricultural Income Tax. The cess will be extended to agricultural

Clause 9 of the Act repeals Clause 9 of the Hyderabad Agricultural
Income Tax Act and extends it to agricultural income. The cess will be
imposed on agricultural income and may be extended to water rate
purposes. The cess will be in addition to the Agricultural Income Tax
and may be extended to agricultural income in the Hyderabad
20th November, 1957
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957.
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 171
Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

హైదరాబాదు ప్రాంతంలో ప్రస్తుతం ఉన్న దశాలు ఉద్యోగాలకు అంతకు మనం తమకు ఉత్తరసమయ సంస్థానం కీందా తపస్విత్తుడు జరిగింది. నాటికి నియమానం

సాంప్రదాయ హిందు సామాజికాలు సాగించడం వలన ఉద్యోగాలకు విస్తరించడం దృష్టి సామాజిక సంస్థానాన్ని వెజిటేమెన్టు సంస్థానం కీండా తపస్విత్తుడు జరిగింది. రైతు సామాజిక నియమానం

అది మాత్రమే యుద్ధంతో సంఖ్యాకు తెలుకుది దాని పై వింట పరిస్థితుల లోపు ప్రతిపాదించడం ప్రాంతాన్ని విస్తరించడం దృష్టి. సామాజికంగా

అది మాత్రమే యుద్ధంతో సంఖ్యాకు తెలుకుది దాని పై వింట పరిస్థితుల లోపు ప్రతిపాదించడం ప్రాంతాన్ని విస్తరించడం దృష్టి.
20th November, 1957 The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

Integration of tax system. It won't look well.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill 1957

The Agricultural Income Tax is raised for the first time ever. Instead of a single base or fixed rate, the Act provides for the imposition of a progressive income tax system. The tax rate begins at a lower rate for the first Rs. 70,000 of income and then increases progressively for every additional Rs. 70,000 of income. The tax rate starts at 5% for the first Rs. 70,000, and increases by 5% for every additional Rs. 70,000 of income. The maximum tax rate is 40% for the income above Rs. 70,000 per month. This system is designed to ensure that the taxation burden is progressive and equitable, and that the tax liability is proportionate to the income earned. The tax rate for each income bracket is calculated as follows:

- For the first Rs. 70,000: 5% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 10% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 15% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 20% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 25% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 30% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 35% of the income
- For the next Rs. 70,000: 40% of the income

This system is designed to ensure that the taxation burden is progressive and equitable, and that the tax liability is proportionate to the income earned.

The Act also provides for a surcharge on the income tax, which is calculated as a percentage of the income tax liability. The surcharge rate is currently set at 10% of the income tax liability. This surcharge is intended to provide additional revenue for the government and to help fund development projects in the state.
174 20th November, 1957  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

Cultural Income Tax & repeal

Cultural Income Tax & repeal

Cultural Income Tax & repeal

Cultural Income Tax & repeal
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957 introduces a surcharge on the existing land revenue, with standard acres being taxed at 25% and 50% for exemption. The surcharge is based on the average of 50 acres of land. The bill also includes a provision for surcharge on 2-acre plots for exemption purposes. The tax exemption for 2 acres ranges from 50 to 200 acres, with a maximum of 500 acres. The bill further includes provisions for surcharge on 3 acres for exemption, with a maximum of 1,700 acres. The bill also includes provisions for surcharge on 30 acres for exemption, with a maximum of 30 acres.
காரணங்கள் என்றால் தக்கட்டும் நூற்றுக்கில் பாரகைகள் recommendations என்று Agricultural Income Tax கோட்பொருள் செய்றும் கூற்றுகள் recommend என்று Surcharge கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் local பொது தொகுக் கோட்பொருள் recommend என்று Surcharge கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் Taxation system கோட்பொருள் அக்குடன், மாநிலம் கோட்பொருள் மதிப்புகளுக்கு ணிய்கை ரூம் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் Plan கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோட்பொருள் ஹிரூ்ஸ் கோdT
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[Text not visible]
Agricultural Income Tax Act. The ceiling land farming is limited to 100 acres.

Planning Commission, Taxation Commission, and the State Revenue Department have been appointed to regulate these aspects. The 20th amendment to the Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957, has made it mandatory to consider the ceiling wages of workers and the income from 100 acres of land for assessment.

Coffee farming is also included under the Agricultural Income Tax Act. The new rules have been framed to consider the income from 100 acres of land farming. The ceiling of wages has been increased to 1000 rupees per month. The ceiling income tax has been revised to include high income tax.

In conclusion, the Agricultural Income Tax Act has undergone several amendments to provide better protection to farmers and workers in the agricultural sector.
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...simple Agricultural Income Tax with a low base...Punjab's sliding scale system...alternatives of...progression...basic tax structure...ceilings...revise...tax...taxation system...
For the existing clause 9, substitute the following

"9 The Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950 (Hyderabad Act XII of 1950) is hereby extended to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh."

Sri R. Lakshminarasmham Dora (Tekkali) - On point of order, Sir!

This amendment requires the sanction of the Governor as it is for levying a new tax. There is no such tax in the former Andhra State. The Opposition want to introduce by an amendment a new tax which requires the sanction of the Governor. I do not think it requires to be voted upon. At any stage, a point of order can be raised. The Speaker has an inherent right to rectify any mistake.

Mr. Speaker - I agree that I have a right to decide at any stage when a question, or point of order is raised.
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ఇ శాస్త్ర సంస్థ తో అమలు చేయ ఎంత విస్తారంతో నిషేధించబడింది నాటికి అడిగిపోయిన వరుసలు చేస్తే ఉపయోగాన్ని కర్తులు నిర్ణయించినే సమాధానాన్ని సూచించిన పద్ధతి ద్వారా స్థాయిపు యోగ్యత నిలిచాయి. టట్టు తయారు చేసి వెంటనే లాభము స్థానం పెంచిన తరువాత వ్యవస్థాపన చేయాలి.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Nandikotkur-General): Sir, yesterday on a point of order raised by the Minister for Social Welfare in connection with the discussion of the very same bill, the Speaker was pleased to rule out an amendment suggested by Sri Basava Maniah (or by some other hon. Member) increasing the table of charges. Even that was ruled out as out of order as the amendment required the sanction of the Governor. This, all the more, requires the sanction of the Governor because it is a direct tax on the Andhra area where there is absolutely no such tax now. Yesterday's ruling of the Speaker applies to the facts of this amendment also.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu rose in his seat]

Mr Speaker - Will the hon. Member resume his seat?

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah rose in his seat]

Mr. Speaker - I have a right to call whomsoever I want. If I feel that if Sri. Ayyapu Reddy knows law better than Sri Venkateswarlu I can call him. Now it is a question of law. Therefore, hon. Members Sri Venkateswarlu and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah cannot
question my discretion. Hence I request them to resume then seats unless some other new law point is raised.

*Sri Pillalamarri Venkteswarlu* - I am rising on a point of Order.

*Mr. Speaker* - Order, Order.

*Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy* (Kanigiri) - I rise on a new point of Order.

Sri R Lakshminarasimham Dora - Sir, I am afraid my friend Sri Pillalamarr Venkateswailu has not quoted us correctly as regards the previous precedent. But whatever it is, by a precedent we cannot overlook the Constitution itself. This is a financial measure. It is provided in the Constitution itself that on bill dealing with finance can be introduced in a House without the previous sanction of the Governor. If the Bill is not introduced, it cannot be passed. Even in the initial stage, the Bill cannot be
introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor. A Bill also includes a provision therefor. My hon Friend Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu wants to quote a precedent and on the strength of that precedent he wants the Chair to give a ruling in his favour. I submit, whether he is right or wrong or whether there was a precedent or not, it is immaterial for us. Any precedent which contravenes the provision of the Constitution cannot be taken into account. Even if there be such a precedent, it cannot be admitted by the Chair now, Sir.

Mr Speaker - Now the amendment is that that law which imposes a tax on some portion of the State should be extended to the other area also. It is imposing a new tax on people of the erstwhile Andhra area. I am upholding the point of order raised by Sri Lakshminarasimham Doia, and therefore I rule this amendment out of order.

Amendment No 54 is for the deletion of Clause 9. The Clause may be voted down when it is put to vote if the House is in favour of its deletion.

Mr Speaker - The question is

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Sri P. Sundarayya - I demand a division, Sir.

The House then divided.

Ayes 100, Noes 45

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.
20th November, 1957  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

Clause 2

Sir K. Venkata Rao - Sir, I beg to move that

In clause 2 for sub clause (v), substitute the following

"Revenue Divisional Officer means the Revenue Divisional Officer in whose jurisdiction the taluk in question is situate or an Officer of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than a Revenue Divisional Officer empowered by the Government in this behalf."

Mr Speaker  Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker - The question is

"In Clause 2, for sub-clause (v), substitute the following

‘Revenue Divisional Officer means the Revenue Divisional Officer in whose jurisdiction the taluk in question is situate or an Officer of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than a Revenue Divisional Officer empowered by the Government in this behalf.’

The motion was adopted

Sri B Sankaraiah - (Buchireddipalem - General) Sir, I beg to move

"Delete completely Explanation I of Clause 2."

Mr Speaker  Amendment moved
Provided also that no assessment under this sub-section shall be leviable where a service nam belongs to the following class of names viz., Village carpenter, village blacksmith, village barber, village vetti, village purohit etc.,
20th November, 1957  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

The above section states that "not taken over estates" under the Rent Reduction Act. This means that estates which have not been taken over by the government are not subject to the provisions of the Rent Reduction Act. The section also explains that the full assessment of these estates is not affected by the legislation. It states that "Explanation I" applies to "not taken over estates."
Mr Speaker The question is

"Delete completely Explanation I of Clause 2"

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker - The question is

"Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Sri P Narasinga Rao - I beg to move

"In sub-clause (3) of clause I, for the words ‘at once’, substitute the words ‘from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette’"
Mr. Speaker - Amendment moved

Then, it will come into force after receiving the assent of the Governor and getting it published in the Gazette. Does the hon Member want to press his amendment now?
Mr. Speaker - The question is

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

PREAMBLE

Mr. Speaker - The question is

"That Preamble stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Preamble was added to the Bill

Sri K Venkata Rao - I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957 as reported by the Select Committee be passed into Law"

Mr. Speaker - Motion moved
20th November, 1957  The Andhra Pradesh Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

...
Revenue Commission, 493. Since these acts were passed, 45% of the total area of the state has been assessed, and it is estimated that the increase in revenue will be Rs. 10,000,000. The Land Revenue Commission found that the existing system of assessment was inadequate and that a more scientific method was required. It recommended the adoption of the Surchage method, which is based on the capital value of the land. The Surchage method was implemented in 1957, and it has been found to be more effective in increasing revenue. This method has been successful in other states as well. The results of the experiments conducted in other states have been positive, and it is expected that the Surchage method will be adopted by other states as well.
Agriculture Department conducted an experiment in 1957 to determine the average yield of 20 acres. The experiment involved 17.18 acres of land at a rate of 2000 annas per acre. The average yield was found to be 200000 tonnes of paddy, with an average yield of 19.34 quintals per acre. The capital required for the experiment was Rs. 15,000, which included land rent, labor, and other expenses. The ordinary minimum standard of living was Rs. 500 per month.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

The agricultural income tax and the land revenue are two of the major sources of state revenue. The agricultural income tax is levied on the net income from agriculture, while the land revenue is charged on the assessed value of land. Both taxes are crucial for the state's financial stability and development.

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The Hon'ble Minister of Land Revenue said:

...
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Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

Field Labour Co-operative Societies & Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Tenants Co-operative Societies
extend surcharge rate as follows. The Agricultural Income Tax extend surcharge rates 20 pe-

sends ceiling of ceiling and surcharge rate at ceiling 5

400 8,600 6,800 10,000 ceiling 10,000

1,600 at ceiling 8,600 5,400 10,000

Fellow lands and Agricultural Income Tax
extend ceiling of ceiling of ceiling 5

380 8,600 6,800 10,000 ceiling 10,000

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ceiling Ceiling to ceiling. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 199
Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957.

I. Subsection - 20 years the market price is 26
standard of life

II. Subsection - 30 years standard acre, 55
ordinary acre

* iii) Subsection - 20 years the initial rental difference is

III. Subsection - reading 4th. And finally, it is

IV. Subsection - the initial rental difference is

V. Subsection - 20 years and

VI. Subsection - relative thing as fundamental thing.
200 20th November, 1957 The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bull, 1957

Mr. Speaker - Order, order I am on my legs All hon. Members kindly resume their seats (Pause)

The hon Minister may now go on with his speech
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957 201
Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

On a point of order, Mr. Chief Minister: To the order of the House in which it was stated that the amendment was treated, I was not expressing the sentiments which I wanted to express. I was only stating that the amendment had been treated as if it was a specific item. Therefore, I propose to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Chief Minister: As regards the section you have mentioned, the amendment was treated as if it was a specific item. The amendment had been treated in the manner in which it was presented to the House. Therefore, I propose to withdraw the amendment.
That is the end of the matter. You take it in a sportive manner, Mr. Sireeramamurthy.

Now, I shall put the Motion to vote. The question is

“Mr. Speaker - The question is

“That the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957, as reported by the Select Committee be passed into law”

The motion was adopted

Sri P Sundarayya - I demand division, Sir,

The House then divided

Ayes 80

1. Sri K Venkata Rao
2. Sri V B Raju.
3. " P Thimma Reddi
4. " S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao,
5. " Mehdi Nawaz Jung
7. " K Brahmamanda Reddi
8. " M Narasing Rao
9. " K Subba Rao
10. " K. Vijayabhaskara Reddi
11. " M Pallam Raju
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12 Sri T Anjāvva
13 " Y Audinaíavana Reddi.
14 " Appa Rao Shetkar
15 " E Avyapu Reddi
16 " M Baga Reddi
17 " E Ba-appa
18 " A Bhagavantha Rao
19 " A Chidambara Reddi
20 " J Chokka Rao
21 " P Gopalu Reddi
22 " P Gunnayya
23 " P Gurraju
24 " K Janardana Reddi
25 " S K V Krishnavatharam
26 " D Kondiah Chowdary
27 " L Lakshmana Das
28 " T Lakshminarayana Reddi
29 " M N. Lakshmimarasaayya
30 " A. B Nageswara Rao
31 " Shaik Md. Rahamtullah
32 " P Mahendranath
33 " Manda Sailu
34 " Mirza Shukur Baig
35 " J B Muthyal Rao
36 " Dī Naganna
37 " M Nageswara Rao
38 " S Narayanappa.
39 " R Nathamuni Reddi
40 " Padmanabha Reddi
41 " M Potha Raju
42 " B Rajaram
43 " M Rajaram
44 " B Rajayya
45 " P Ramachandra Rao
46 " T Ramachandra Reddy
47 " P Ramacharlu
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<td>P.V Narasimha Rao.</td>
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<td>P Venkataswami Reddi</td>
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<td>K Venkata Reddi</td>
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<td>Chinnappa.</td>
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NOES 40

1 Sri P Sundarayya
2 " B Ratnasabhapathi
3 " P Narasinga Rao
4 " G Ganga Reddi
5 " M Satyanarayana Raju
6 " B Sreeamamurthi
7 " K V S Padmanabha Raju
8 " A Yeiku Naidu
9 " Pillalamarr Venkateswarlu
10 " Ch Rajeswara Rao
11 " K.L Narasimha Rao
12 " S Vemayya
13 " G Yellamanda Reddi
14 " B Sankariah
15 " V Visweswara Rao
16 " M Nagi Reddi
17 Simati A Kamala Devi
18 Sri D Naisiah
19 " C Venkata Reddi
20 " K Ramachandra Reddi
21 " B Dhamabhiksham
22 " L Venkata Reddi.
23 " Uppala Malsur
24 " S V.K Prasada Rao.
25 " G. Gopalu Reddi
26 " Ananta Reddi
27 " Amritilal Shukla
28 " K Narsiah
29. " B Narasimha Reddi,
30 " A Venkatarama Raju
31 " G Nageswara Rao
32 " P Satyanaiayana
33 " G. Sreeramulu.
34 " Vavilata Gopalakrishnayya.
THE ANDHRA PRADESH COMMERCIAL CROPS (ASSESSMENT) BILL, 1987

Sri K. Venkata Rao - I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration at once"

Mr. Speaker - Motion moved

"and such notification shall specify the year from which it shall take effect,"
"Explanation II - Where cotton is raised on any land mixed with korra and the proportion of korra to cotton so raised is not less than two to one, the special assessment for the entire area shall be levied at the rate of 75 naye paise per acre."
Land revenue is assessed for commercial crops assessment. However, this includes certain types of revenue and commercial crops assessment. This revenue is assessed for certain items. Casuarina is one of the items subject to assessment. The revenue is assessed for certain items. Casuarina is one of the items subject to assessment. The revenue is assessed for certain items.
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957. 209 Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

...mum area of
exemption

...Citrus... “Seedling”... exemption

...minimum area... exempt

...Select Committee... exempt... season... nature

...Sales Tax Bill... Turmeric, chillies...
210 20th November, 1957 The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

chillies

permits

export

revenue

proceeds

policy

acreage

turmeric

extent

cultivation

sugar

sugar

sugar

sugar

sugar

sugar

sugar
మయ్య రతించిన సౌణ్ట్రా పనుల ప్రక్కతి సాగే కొనసాగి యితే రాయల్ అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోపించి ప్రారంభ కాయలు పంచాయతులు పంపబడుతున్నాయి. 100 ప్రారంభ పంచాయతులలో అడుగు ప్రారంభం, అందువల్ల పంచాయతులలో బహుమతి వేసిన అంధ్రా ప్రదేశ్ అధికారిక తరంగం వాటిలో ప్రారంభం నాణే ప్రభావం చెందింది. 100 ప్రారంభ పంచాయతులలో బహుమతి వేసిన అంధ్రా ప్రదేశ్ అధికారిక తరంగం వాటిలో ప్రారంభం నాణే ప్రభావం చెందింది.}

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భారతదేశం యొక్క ఎన్నికల తరువాత ఇంచడం నేరు ఉంటుంది. భారత రాష్ట్రాల పరిశ్రమ వాణిజ్య ప్రదేశాల ప్రదేశాలు వాణిజ్య నిర్మాణం చెందిన పరిశ్రమ ప్రదేశాలు వచ్చి ఉంటాయి. ఇది ఎందుకంటే ఇంచడం ఉంటుంది?

అంటే భారతదేశం యొక్క ఎన్నికల తరువాత ఇంచడం నేరు ఉంటుంది. భారత రాష్ట్రాల పరిశ్రమ వాణిజ్య ప్రదేశాల ప్రదేశాలు వాణిజ్య నిర్మాణం చెందిన పరిశ్రమ ప్రదేశాలు వచ్చి ఉంటాయి. ఇది ఎందుకంటే ఇంచడం ఉంటుంది?

అంటే భారతదేశం యొక్క ఎన్నికల తరువాత ఇంచడం నేరు ఉంటుంది. భారత రాష్ట్రాల పరిశ్రమ వాణిజ్య ప్రదేశాల ప్రదేశాలు వాణిజ్య నిర్మాణం చెందిన పరిశ్రమ ప్రదేశాలు వచ్చి ఉంటాయి. ఇది ఎందుకంటే ఇంచడం ఉంటుంది?

అంటే భారతదేశం యొక్క ఎన్నికల తరువాత ఇంచడం నేరు ఉంటుంది. భారత రాష్ట్రాల పరిశ్రమ వాణిజ్య ప్రదేశాల ప్రదేశాలు వాణిజ్య నిర్మాణం చెందిన పరిశ్రమ ప్రదేశాలు వచ్చి ఉంటాయి. ఇది ఎందుకంటే ఇంచడం ఉంటుంది?
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...
20th November, 1957.  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

The term "assured income from assured market" means the income which is assured by the market and is subject to tax.

In the case of individual farmers, the following facilities are provided:

- Special assessment
- Excise tax
- Water assessment
- Excise tax on furrows
- Water facility
- Mixed crops
- Special assessment

The tax is levied on furrows of 12, 15, and 20 feet.
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957. 215
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...
20th November, 1957  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

ఇప్పుడు నాటికి అందరికి దారి 1955 రోజు లో నాటకంలో ఇది
ఉండవచ్చు. రెండవ తీరం నింపిన సాలు, శాసనం చేయడానికి, మనం వాడవల్లు
ఇది రెండవ విషయానికి కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. ఇది రెండవ విషయానికి కూడా
ఉండవచ్చు. ఇది రెండవ విషయానికి కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. ఇది రెండవ
విషయానికి కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. ఇది రెండవ విషయానికి కూడా
ఉండవచ్చు. ఇది రెండవ విషయానికి కూడా ఉండవచ్చు.
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...
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As the Health Minister, I have regular contact with the Finance Minister. Our Finance Minister has always been cooperative and responsive to the Health Department's needs. However, I have noticed a recent trend where the Finance Minister is becoming more cautious and reluctant to allocate funds for health-related initiatives. This has led to a significant reduction in the budget for health programs, which is concerning.

I believe that health is a fundamental human right and should be prioritized. The public health crisis caused by the pandemic highlights the importance of investing in healthcare. The current situation requires immediate action to ensure the well-being of our citizens.

I urge the Finance Minister to reconsider the budget allocation for health programs. Let us work together to secure a future where everyone can access quality healthcare.
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Statement of object's and Reason

The bill seeks to clarify certain aspects of the Land Revenue Act, 1956, particularly regarding the assessment of land revenue. The object is to ensure fair and equitable distribution of land revenue among the landowners. The reason behind this bill is to address the discrepancies and inconsistencies found in the existing act, thereby bringing about a more just and transparent system of land revenue collection. It aims to reduce the burden on the agricultural sector by ensuring that the land revenue is levied in a manner that is proportionate to the productive capacity of the land. The bill also seeks to empower the revenue authorities to better monitor and control the flow of land revenue, thereby preventing any potential for evasion or non-payment. In conclusion, this bill is a step towards improving the overall efficiency and effectiveness of land revenue administration in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
The Andhra Pradesh Land 20th November, 1957
Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957.

Section 23

Chillies

clarify 400 chillies 60 cent, 400 chillies 60 cent
222 20th November, 1957  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1957

Exemption,' 'gradation' మొదటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తుంది. అది తరువాత ఇంకా విధానాన్ని ప్రకటించాలి. Taxation Enquiry Committee అధికారిక రీతిలో సిద్ధాంతాలను సాధిస్తుంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా Taxation mechanism అంటే విధాన మరియు సిద్ధాంతాలు సాధిస్తుంది. తరువాత విధానాన్ని ప్రకటించాలి. హైకొండ్ సిద్ధాంతాలు నిర్ణయిస్తుండి. తరువాత పరిస్థితులు ప్రకటించాలి. తరువాత పరిస్థితులు ప్రకటించాలి. 10 వ వర్షాల పరిస్థితులు కేంద్ర పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి. తరువాత సర్వసమానత పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి. 10 వ వర్షాల పరిస్థితులు కేంద్ర పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి.
Land Reforms are characterized by fundamental changes in landholding patterns. The reforms introduced changes in the traditional landholding system, and the principles of Land Reforms emphasize the abolition of Landlordism. The reforms also focus on the distribution of commercial crops and land reform principles. The introduction of commercial crops under land reform principles is expected to reduce heavy taxation on heavy crops. The reforms incorporate principles that limit specific gradation and promote minimum exemption limits.

The reforms are designed to address the issues of heavy taxation on commercial crops. The principles of land reform aim to reduce the burden of heavy taxation on heavy crops, promoting a balanced economy. The reforms are expected to eliminate heavy taxation on commercial crops and incorporate principles that limit specific gradation and promote minimum exemption limits.

The reform principles are expected to reduce heavy taxation on heavy crops, promoting a balanced economy. The reforms aim to address the issues of heavy taxation on commercial crops, incorporating principles that limit specific gradation and promote minimum exemption limits.
Mr. Speaker -- The hon. Member will resume his speech tomorrow. In the meanwhile the House stands adjourned for lunch till 4 P.M. today.

The House then adjourned, for lunch till four of the Clock.
The House reassembled after lunch at Four of the Clock

(Mr Deputy Speaker In the Chair)

THE ANDHRA DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL, 1956
(L. A. Bill No. 11 of 1955)

Clause 3

Mr Deputy Speaker - I beg to move

"Add the following as Explanation III in clause 3 -

"Explanation III :- Any immovable property given by a registered document to the bride and any movable property or valuable security given to the bride with a declaration to that effect filed before a Sub-Registrar either at the time of marriage, before or after by any person, without power of alienation by her for 5 years from the time of marriage, shall not be considered as dowry."

Mr Deputy Speaker - Amendment moved
Any immovable property given by a registered document to the bride and any movable property or valuable security given to the bride with a declaration
to that effect filed before a Sub-Registrar, either at the time of marriage, before or after by any person, without power of alienation by her for 5 years from the time of marriage, shall not be considered as dowry.

And the said dowry or any part thereof or any money paid to or on behalf of the said dowry or the said Dowry shall not before or after the said marriage be deemed to have been paid, transferred, or otherwise disposed of in any manner which would have the effect of rendering the same liable to be confiscated under any law for the time being in force. And if the said dowry or any part thereof or any money paid to or on behalf of the said dowry or the said Dowry is so made liable to confiscation, the interest of the said dowry or of the said Dowry shall be liable to the said confiscation.

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 227

Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

...
"Subject to any other provision of the said section 6 and section 7 of the said Act, any person who accepts or takes or agrees to accept or agree to take dowry or any consideration in lieu thereof shall, in addition to any other punishment, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both such imprisonment and fine.

A person who accepts or takes or agrees to accept or agree to take dowry shall be liable to be prosecuted under this section and shall be punishable under this section even if the dowry or any consideration in lieu thereof is not actually received by such person.

EXPLANATION

1. Explanation No. III to section 6 of the said Act, leave to withdraw the said amendment to Explanation No. II of Explanation No 2 of Explanation No 1 of the said Act."


అమ్మాను మారకి వచ్చిన ఏంధ్ర స్వతంత్ర సమితి ప్రధాన మంత్రి భారి పాండి చాందాని ప్రభుత్వం ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రభావితం సముదాయాలకు ప్రదర్శించిన విధానాలు, గ్రామాలు లో తన పాటు స్థీరం చేసి, అప్పటికీ నేపాల ప్రాంతాన్ని ప్రతితో ప్రతి దిశగా ఉంది।

సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం యొక్క ప్రధాన ఆధారం మొదటి ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రకటించబడింది. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమాధానం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి.

అమ్మాను దేశాలలో దాని విడిది తిమితృత్వాన్ని ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి. అప్పటి సమయంలో ప్రతి వంటి సమితి ప్రధాని నమ్మదాను సంప్రదాయ నిషేధం సమూహాలు ప్రఖ్యాత చేయాలి.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 281
Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No.11 of 1955)

Dowry is a present given by a man to, or for, his bride. Dowry is the property which a woman brings with her, or is given to her at her marriage. Dowry is a present given by a man to, or for, his bride. Dowry is the property which a woman brings with her, or is given to her at her marriage.

Clause 3(a)

Dowry is defined as the transfers of property before marriage or during marriage for the purpose of marriage. The Select Committee in the Lok Sabha has accepted the proposal.

Clause 7

Anti Bigamy Act was passed by the Lok Sabha. It is bigamy which is prohibited.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 233
Bill, 1966 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

... Social Legislation should define in a clear way. The definition of the Dowry Act is not clear.

Traces of property transfers are 141. In the case of a last will and testament, the property facts are clear. The dowry act provides separate provisions for this matter. In case of marriage, the dowry act provides for the same.

On consideration of marriage, the dowry act provides for the same. In consideration of marriage, the dowry act provides for the same.

The Transfer of Property Act (Central Act) also provides for the same...
Leader of the Opposition, Leader of the House said: It is true, as Mr. Deputy Speaker said, that I have given notice of an amendment. I think it is too late; I am sorry I cannot waive notice.
Sr. E. Ayyapu Reddi - Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir

Mr. Deputy Speaker - I have given my ruling. The hon Member will kindly resume his seat.

Sr. E. Ayyapu Reddi - May I submit a word to the Chair before the amendment is ruled out?

Mr. Deputy Speaker - I have already ruled it out.

Sr. E. Ayyapu Reddi - The amendment has not been even read to the House to know if there is any one who is prepared to support the amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - There is no question of supporting or taking any opinion of the House. There is no question of reading the amendment before the House. First notice has to be waived, and I am unable to waive it.

Sr. E. Ayyapu Reddi - My only submission is this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - I have already given my ruling.

Sr. Mahatma Ammannamma Raya (Attilli) - Without moving any amendment, the hon Member can say whatever he wants to say.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Now, Sri Basava Maniah will speak.

"Dowry" means "Giving of any property or money as a condition of marriage. It is recorded in the Dictionary as follows: 1. a gift or present, 'in return of something else. It means that the husband of the woman is given dowry by the woman's father. The father of the woman's father gives it to the husband. This is a custom in India. It is called 'Dowry.'"
20th November, 1957. The Andhra Dowry Prohibition

Ball, 1956 (L. A. Bill No 11 of 1955)

...
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 237
Bill, 1956 (L A Bill, No 11 of 1955)

The restrictions on dowry removal and the prohibition of dowry
have been a significant step towards the elimination of dowry and
its related problems. The main objectives of the bill are to
prevent the demand for dowry and to ensure that dowry is not
considered as an essential part of marriage.

The bill provides for the following:

1. Prohibition of Dowry: It prohibits the demand for dowry
in any marriage.

2. Registration of Dowry: It requires the registration of dowry
transactions.

3. Punishment of Offenders: It provides for the punishment
of offenders who violate the provisions of the bill.

4. Compensation: It provides for the compensation of
victims of dowry.

5. Education and Awareness: It aims to educate the public
about the ill-effects of dowry.

These provisions are expected to help in the elimination of
dowry and its related problems in the state.

* The bill also provides for the establishment of a Special
Court for the trial of cases under the bill.
"dowry" means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given to one party to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party by the other party to a marriage or by any other person on behalf of such other party either at such marriage or before or after such marriage as consideration for any betrothal or marriage between the said parties, but does not include Dower or Mahar in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Law applies.
any immovable property given by a registered document to the bride and any movable property or valuable security given to the bride with a declaration to that effect...

"One party to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party by the other party to a marriage or any other person on behalf of such party by the other party—"any movable property given by a registered document to the bride and any movable property or valuable security given to the bride with a declaration to that effect—"as a consideration for the marriage"..."

Rs 500 at the time of marriage Dowry has got a technical and legal significance.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 241
Bill, 1956 (L. A Bill No. 11 of 1955)

...status—aristocratic social classes society as (improving, regional outlooks, and the ...national socialist pattern of society—secularism, equality—...social and economic forces in society—...
As an inducement for marriage, as a consideration for the marriage वुब्रिड तथा एकमा. एक अनुमल्य तथा 
वत. एक एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व.
वत. एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व एक एकत्त्व.
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On a point of Order, Sir. It does not arise.

Mr Deputy Speaker - I hope the hon Member will realise...

रंग सरल चीज़ धारित रखने में विशेष आवश्यकता है। ऐसा विभिन्न रूपों में व्यक्त भी किया जा सकता है लेकिन दो अच्छी बातें यह है कि इसका प्रयोग हमें शांति और सत्य का 'स्वभाव' दिखाता है।

ये धारित है कि दोनों चीज़ें हमें शांति और सत्य का 'स्वभाव' दिखाती हैं।
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 246
Bill, 1956 (L. A Bill No 11 of 1955)

Social sanction

Armed Forces Abroad in the absence of a regular social sanction of the Indian High Commission at the seat of the armed forces operations or the head of the service, as the case may be, for immovable property,

registered document

insist

registered

Regisra

registered

immovable

property.
The term "Sthie Dhanam" denotes not only a specific kind of property enumerated in the Smrities but also other species of properties acquired or owned by a woman over which she has absolute control. The term "Sthie Dhanam" refers to财产 that vests in a woman absolutely, and the legal status of such property is governed by the Andhra Dowry Prohibition Act, 1956.

The amendment accepts this provision and legal status of absolute control over property. The term "property" is defined widely to include immovable property registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and movable property. The act also prohibits the marriage of a woman below the age of 18 years, and the property that vests in a woman absolutely is not subject to the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, unless the property is defined as limited estate.
abolish a concept. It is neither an absolute estate nor a limited estate known to Hindu Law. It is partly absolute and partly limited, limited in the sense that she cannot alienate the property for five or ten years and absolute in the sense that her power to alienate the property is deferred.

It is strange to Hindu Law to have a concept known as Women's Right to Property Act or Dowry. Technical arguments can be made, but the concept itself is strange to Hindu Law. The concept of dowry is a measure of mitigate antisocial tendencies.

The Anti-Dowry Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1976. It was later passed into law. The Dowry prohibition is a measure to protect women from exploitation.
20th November, 1957  The Anilhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

...
20th November, 1957

Sections 23-25

Intermediate, B. A., pass in geography, botany and zoology, Mathematics or
Intermediate, B. A., pass in geography, botany and zoology, Mathematics or
Intermediate, B. A., pass in geography, botany and zoology, Mathematics or
Mr Deputy Speaker - Let the hon Member speak only on amendment and the concerned clause, and not on the whole Bill.

Mr Deputy Speaker - Kindly concentrate on clause and amendments only

...
Mr Deputy Speaker - Let the hon Member speak only on amendment and the concerned clause, and not on the whole Bill
Mr Deputy Speaker - Kindly concentrate on clause and amendments only


Mr. V. K. Sarabji - I would like to inform the House that amendment is an important stage in the passage of a Bill. It is therefore, desirable that the amendments be considered in the House. It is the objection of some members that amendments may delay the passage of the Bill. In order to meet this objection, I would like to suggest that the amendments should be considered clause by clause and no amendments should be considered unless they are the amendments to clause or amendment only.

The House is aware that amendments were considered in the Standing Committee. It is only necessary to consider the amendments which were not considered in the Standing Committee. Moreover, it is not necessary to consider the amendments which were already considered in the Standing Committee.

I would like to suggest that the amendments be considered clause by clause and no amendments should be considered unless they are the amendments to clause or amendment only. If this is done, then the members will be able to understand the amendments better and will be able to discuss them more fully.

It is my opinion that the amendments should be considered clause by clause and no amendments should be considered unless they are the amendments to clause or amendment only. If this is done, then the members will be able to understand the amendments better and will be able to discuss them more fully.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 253

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Act, 1956 (L A. Bill No.11 of 1955)

Sub Registrar 252

invaluable

Original Bill 251

254 20th November, 1597 The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bull. 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

అతితే యొక్క మంది కొంతా ఆదారం అనేకం కొనిని మిగిలినం రెండు దాదాది సంఖ్యగా అందరో అడగినంది. అందువలన రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు. అదనాంతర రెండు కొడురస్విలు కాగా ధర్మానంద మీడియా కొనిని రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ కలవం అని చెప్పారు.

ప్రామాణిక నియమాల సమయం - సమయంలో ప్రపంచంపై నియమాలు వాడటం కారణం అభివృద్ధి చేసేది

ప్రామాణిక నియమాల సమయం - సమయంలో ప్రపంచంపై నియమాలు వాడటం కారణం అభివృద్ధి చేసేది.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 253

Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

राज्य रत्नु की नवन्त मार उद्योग के अतिरिक्त अवस्थान नहीं।

इस कालांतर के मद्देना अनुच्छेदकर्ता संसद में उद्योग

ीत राज्य अनुदान (राज्य अनुदान-प्रतिष्ठा) - राज्य अनुदानमशीन

विस्तार हो उच्च मार के अनुमान एक रूप अथवा उद्योग की नवन्त मार उद्योग

मार हो अनुदान amendments तरह ही इतिहास अत्याधुनिक

मार अनुदान amendments तरह ही इतिहास अत्याधुनिक

Immovable property में शामिल होने वाला स्थान 

Movable property में शामिल होने वाला स्थान 

Sub Registrar जय रत्नु की नवन्त मार अवस्थान नहीं।

inalienable तथा अवस्थान नहीं। इसे एक उद्योग के अतिरिक्त अवस्थान नहीं।

Original Bill के अनुसार लागू होना चाहिए। इसे 20 अवस्थान नहीं। इसे एक उद्योग के अतिरिक्त अवस्थान नहीं।
254 20th November, 1597  The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bull, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

"If a woman is supposed to be married at the age of 15 and a man at the age of 20, and if the marriage is solemnized..."

"The dowry, whatever it may be, must be declared, and the..."

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"The dowry, whatever it may be, must be declared, and the..."
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957. 255
Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

In consideration of marriage

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah - I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

sub-registral alienation protect loophole
I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - There is an amendment in the name of Srimathi Ammanna Raja to sub-clause (a) of Clause 3.

Srimathi C Ammanna Raja - I am not moving that amendment, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - So, the question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Does hon Sri P Sundarayya want to move his amendments?

Sri P Sundarayya - I do not want to move any amendments which the hon lady members do not want to accept, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - So, the question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.
Clause 5

Srimathi C Ammanapa Raja - I beg to move -

"For the words 'and bailable' substitute the words 'bailable and non-compoundable'"

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Amendment moved

Srimathi C Ammanapa Raja - I do not know whether my amendment needs any explanation, Sir. If it requires any explanation, I hope Hon. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy will kindly explain.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy - The amendment is so very clear, Sir. The Hon. Lady Member wants to make the offence under this Bill a non-compoundable offence, i.e., it cannot be settled out of court. When a case is filed before the Court, it must go through the ordinary process and then a decision must be obtained. I think it is legitimate because people may file frivolous complaints and then get them compounded. I think it is advisable to accept the amendment.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy - I submit, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot accept the explanation given by the Hon. Minister for Local Administration.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy - Because the amendment is a technical phrase, I have to speak only in English. However, I shall speak in Telugu, Sir.

Compoundable అంటీ "రాజు రాజమీట సాధన చెంపబడింది కేసు చిత్తో వాడవాలం, Compoundableగా'Court 5 లో ఏకైక సాధన చెంపబడింది నందిరంగా నిర్ణయం చేసంది, రాజు రాజమీటు చెంపగా కేసు చిత్తో వాడవాలం"
Non-compoundable offences 20th November, 1957 The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1956 (L. A Bill No. 11 of 1955,

"compoundable"
"non-compoundable"
"definition"

Act non-compoundable under

Act Dowry

Compoundable

Compoundable

 replication

Act Dowry

Compoundable

Compoundable

Public money

Crien's offences

Act Dowry

non-compoundable

Act Dowry

State

Compoundable

Compoundable

Compoundable

non-compoundable

non-compoundable
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957. 259
Bill, 1956 (L. A. Bill, No 11 of 1955)

Section 457 of the Indian Penal Code and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, shall apply to all dowry crimes.

A complaint can be filed following the procedure as follows:

The complaint procedure is as follows. A complaint can be filed by any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. The complaint should be filed in writing to the nearest police station or to the nearest magistrate. The complaint should state the particulars of the offence and the grounds on which the complaint is made.

The complaint should be filed in the prescribed form and should be accompanied by a copy of the relevant provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act. The complainant should also furnish any relevant evidence in support of the complaint.

The complaint should be signed by the complainant and attested by a competent person. The complaint should be filed within three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

The complaint should be filed in the local language and should be translated if necessary. The complaint should be accompanied by a copy of the translated complaint.

The complaint should be filed in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, as amended, and the Central Government may issue directions in this regard.

Non-compoundable offences are offences against the person or property of another person, and are not compoundable unless the permission of the Court is obtained.

Compoundable offences are offences which can be compoundable with the permission of the Court.

The permission of the Court is not required for the compoundation of certain offences, such as minor theft, minor》， etc.

Compoundable offences are those which can be compoundable with the permission of the Court.

(ప్రపంచ పాలన ప్రకారం చట్టం ప్రకారం దయచేసిన ఆముదా తిప్పుతుంది) - అంటే, ఆంగ్లియిక సాంస్కృతిక పలు రోజుల పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ప్రతి వర్షం నాటి ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి ఆముదా తిప్పుతుంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావుగా ఉంది. ఇది పలు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకతల పై ఉంది. ఇది కొన్ని ప్రతి పరిస్థితికి విశేషం తెరచించడం లావు.

చెన్నాయి జిల్లా కౌన్సిల్ నంబరు 1805లో అధికారిక కార్యాలయంలో ప్రధాన విభాగానికి తిరిగి శిక్షణ రాశిపై సీల సమయం లేదు, ఇది శిక్షణ రాశిపై కూడా ఉంది. మరింత సమయంలో క్రిందుల నుండి శిక్షణ రాశిపై సమయం కావి ఉంది.

ప్రధానంగా తెలుగు లో ఉండే విషయాలు ప్రతి విషయాన్ని సంపాదించిన రాష్ట్రాలపై జాతీయ విభాగానికి తిరిగి ప్రకారం ప్రధాన విభాగానికి తిరిగి ప్రకారం శిక్షణ రాశిపై సమయం కావి ఉంది.

ప్రధానంగా తెలుగు లో ఉండే విషయాలు ప్రతి విషయాన్ని సంపాదించిన రాష్ట్రాలపై జాతీయ విభాగానికి తిరిగి ప్రకారం ప్రధాన విభాగానికి తిరిగి ప్రకారం శిక్షణ రాశిపై సమయం కావి ఉంది.

ప్రధానంగా తెలుగు లో ఉండే విషయాలు ప్రతి విషయాన్ని సంపాదించిన రాష్ట్రాలపై జాతీయ విభాగానికి తిరిగి ప్రకారం ప్రధాన విభాగానికి తిరిగి ప్రకారం శిక్షణ రాశిపై సమయం కావి ఉంది.
సంస్కరణలు (ప్రస్తుత సమయానికి) - సంభవించి, కావు అనే ఫలితం లేదా సమాచారాన్ని ప్రపంచంలో ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రస్తుతానే వర్గీకరించాలి సమయం ఉండటం నిర్ధిష్ఠించాలి. ఇంతే ఐదు బుగ్గుబిని వాటి ఒకటి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఊరుగుతుంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే పినడం తో ఉండటం అందికి విషయాన్ని సమయం ఉండటం నిర్ధిష్ఠించాలి. గౌరవం ఉండటం, ఈమెల్స్ ప్రత్యేకంగా అలంకరణాన్ని సమయం ఉండటం, సమయం అంత విషయంలో కొనసాగాలి. ఇది అత్యంత సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాన్ని అంశాంశంగా వినియోగించాలి. ఉండండి ఇది ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండండి, సమయం ఉండండి విషయాన్ని సమయం ఉండండి లాంటి సమయం ఉండండి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆధిపత్యం ఉండండి. దీన్ని ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి. దీని ఇది ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి. దీని ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి.

విషయం సంస్కరణలు - సంభవించి, కావు అనే ఫలితం లేదా సమాచారాన్ని ప్రపంచంలో ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రస్తుతానే వర్గీకరించాలి సమయం ఉండటం నిర్ధిష్ఠించాలి. ఇంతే ఐదు బుగ్గుబిని వాటి ఒకటి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఊరుగుతుంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే పినడం తో ఉండటం అందికి విషయాన్ని సమయం ఉండటం నిర్ధిష్ఠించాలి. గౌరవం ఉండటం, ఈమెల్స్ ప్రత్యేకంగా అలంకరణాన్ని సమయం ఉండటం, సమయం అంత విషయంలో కొనసాగాలి. ఇది అత్యంత సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాన్ని అంశాంశంగా వినియోగించాలి. ఉండండి ఇది ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండండి, సమయం ఉండండి విషయాన్ని సమయం ఉండండి లాంటి సమయం ఉండండి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆధిపత్యం ఉండండి. దీన్ని ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి. దీని ఇది ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి. దీని ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందరూ కొనసాగాలి.


“ఆహ్ పచ్చడం సాధించడం దివ్యమే”

20th November, 1957 The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1956 (L. A Bill No. 11 of 1955)


...
No 77 of 1935)

C. P. C. (Central) Act 1908, Section 186 says that punishment is to be
summons case of

and if a non-compoundable in case of punishmenot of the
Complainant is absent and an acquittal is confirmed, he is to be
acquitted absolutely. On the same cause of action

he files a complaint in the
Child marriage Act. He files a complaint in the

Contracting parties, and

criminal breach of Trust, theft non-compoundable. Theft

criminal breach of Trust, theft non-compoundable. The

permission of the Court. In the latter case, under the

permission of the Court. In the latter case, under the
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957 267
Bill 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

summons case procedure are non-compoundable as their defect is not

judicial determination - Whenever it becomes necessary, the police

department to take a case procedure summons case procedure are

non-compoundable as their defect is not

compoundable

third person

blackmail

balance of convenience

incorporate

possibility

instinct

further

Deputy Speaker - The question is

"For the words 'and bailable' substitute the words 'bailable and non-compoundable'"
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957. 269
Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No. 11 of 1955)

The motion was adopted

One hon. Member — I demand division, Sir

The House then divided
Ayes 42 Noes 29 Neutrals 4

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is
“That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 6

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is
“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 7

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Sir Sundarayya intimated me that he is not going to move his amendments to this clause. Hence I shall put clause 7 to vote.

The question is
“That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.
270 20th November, 1957  The Andhra Dowry Prohibition
Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

CLAUSE 8

Mr Deputy Speaker - The question is

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted
Clause 8 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 1

Sri L. Lakshmanna Das - Sir, I beg to move

"That for the word 'Andhra' wherever it occurs,
substitute the words ‘Andhra Pradesh’”

Mr Deputy Speaker Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr Deputy Speaker - The question is

That for the word ‘Andhra’ wherever it occurs,
substitute the words ‘Andhra Pradesh’”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - The question is

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted
Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

PREAMBLE.

Smt. C. Ammannna Raja.- I beg to move

“That for the words ‘Seventh Year’, occurring in
the Preamble the following words be substituted
namely, ‘Eighth Year’”

Mr Deputy Speaker - Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker - The question is

“That for the words ‘Seventh Year’, occurring in
the Preamble the following words be substituted
namely, ‘Eighth Year’.”
The Andhra Dowry, Prohibition 20th November, 1957

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy Speaker - The question is

"That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill

Smt. Ammanama Raja - I beg to move

"That The Andhra Pradesh Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1956 be passed into law"

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Motion moved

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

This Act may be called The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Act, 1956.

The object of this Act is to provide for the abolition of Dowry and Dowry-related practices, and to provide for the protection and promotion of the legal rights and interests of women and children affected by such practices.

The Act provides for the establishment of a special committee to investigate complaints of dowry-related practices and to make recommendations to the State Government.

The Act also provides for the imposition of penalties on persons who indulge in dowry-related practices, and for the registration of cases of dowry-related practices.

The Act further provides for the establishment of a special court to try cases of dowry-related practices, and for the appointment of a special officer to enforce the provisions of the Act.

The Act also provides for the protection of women and children against dowry-related practices, and for the establishment of a special ombudsman to receive and investigate complaints of such practices.

The Act is intended to put an end to the practice of dowry and dowry-related practices, and to provide for the protection and promotion of the legal rights and interests of women and children affected by such practices.

The Act is applicable to all persons resident in the State of Andhra Pradesh, and the Act shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition 20th November, 1957

Bull, 1956 (L A Bull No 11 of 1955)

1. In view of the occurrence of cases of dowry harassment and dowry deaths and also in view of the recommendation made by the Committee of Experts appointed to enquire into the matter, the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh has, after careful consideration, decided to legislate to prohibit the practice of dowry.

2. All marriages in which the payment, receipt, or procurement of dowry or any valuable article or the performance of any act is a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or to the giving or receiving of any dowry or valuable article, or the abstaining from a marriage or the discontinuance of a marriage, or to the giving or receiving of any dowry or valuable article, or the abstaining from a marriage or the discontinuance of a marriage, shall be illegal and void.

3. It shall be the responsibility of the husband and the wife to maintain themselves and their dependants out of the income earned by them individually or jointly, and the husband shall be responsible for the maintenance of the wife and her dependants, and the wife shall be responsible for the maintenance of her own dependants.

4. Any person who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, or receives or attempts to receive, any dowry or valuable article as a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to the prospective husband or prospective wife or to their relatives, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to any person or persons who are engaged in the business of marriage brokers or marriage introducers, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act.

5. Any person who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, or receives or attempts to receive, any dowry or valuable article as a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to the prospective husband or prospective wife or to their relatives, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to any person or persons who are engaged in the business of marriage brokers or marriage introducers, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act.

6. Any person who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, or receives or attempts to receive, any dowry or valuable article as a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to the prospective husband or prospective wife or to their relatives, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to any person or persons who are engaged in the business of marriage brokers or marriage introducers, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act.

7. Any person who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, or receives or attempts to receive, any dowry or valuable article as a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to the prospective husband or prospective wife or to their relatives, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to any person or persons who are engaged in the business of marriage brokers or marriage introducers, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act.

8. Any person who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, or receives or attempts to receive, any dowry or valuable article as a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to the prospective husband or prospective wife or to their relatives, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to any person or persons who are engaged in the business of marriage brokers or marriage introducers, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act.

9. Any person who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, or receives or attempts to receive, any dowry or valuable article as a condition precedent to the marriage or to the continuance of the marriage, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to the prospective husband or prospective wife or to their relatives, or who offers or procures, or attempts to offer or procure, any dowry or valuable article to any person or persons who are engaged in the business of marriage brokers or marriage introducers, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act.

ఫసిలైస్ ఎంప ఎంపుకునే వనక అవధి ఫసిలైస్ ఎంప ఎంపుకు సత్యయుగచేతం భయమహాతి ప్రాముఖ్యత, చిన్నత
నిపధాను ఉండం లేకుండా, ఇది ఆ సంహితా లేదా అసాధారణమైన సమాధానానికి సంబంధించిన అనుబంధం
అభివృద్ధి చేయుంది. దీని మూలానికి అధికారికంగా సంబంధించిన అనుబంధం కేవలం ఇంతా ప్రత్యేకించింది, అందుకే
పిల్లలు ప్రత్యేకంగా కొన్ని విషయాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా కొన్ని విషయాలు సంబంధించింది. 
అధికారికంగా ఇతడు ఏవి ప్రత్యేకంగా కొన్ని విషయాలు సంబంధించింది. చూసారు ప్రత్యేకంగా కొన్ని విషయాలు సంబంధించింది.

(ఎందుకంటే ఎంపుకునే ప్రత్యేకించింది) - ఎంపుకునే, చిన్నత ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపుకునే ప్రత్యేకించింది ఎంపుకునే ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపుకు ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది. మరియు ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది. 


(ఎందుకంటే ఎంపుకునే ప్రత్యేకించింది) - ఎంపుకునే, చిన్నత ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది. మరియు ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది. 

(ఎందుకంటే ఎంపుకునే ప్రత్యేకించింది) - ఎంపుకునే, చిన్నత ప్రత్యేకించింది pass ఎంపు ప్రత్యేకించింది. 

(ఎందుకంటే ఎంపుకునే ప్రత్యేకించింది) - ఎంపుకు ఎంపు ఎంపాడా ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి 

(ఎందుకంటే ఎంపు ఎంపాడి) - ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి ఎంపాడి 

(ఎందుకంటే ఎంపాడి) - ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి, ఎంపాడి
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The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1955)

On the 20th November, 1957, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1956, was passed by the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Act is aimed at prohibiting the giving or taking of dowry, which is often accompanied by harassment and violence against women.

The Act defines dowry as any property or money given or obtained by a man or his family in connection with a marriage. It prohibits the giving or taking of dowry and prescribes penalties for its violation.

The Act is an important step towards ensuring the safety and dignity of women in marriages. It is hoped that its implementation will lead to a reduction in the practice of dowry and an improvement in the lives of women.

The government of Andhra Pradesh has taken several measures to enforce the Act. These include providing legal aid to women who have been subjected to dowry-related violence, and launching awareness campaigns to educate the public about the harmful effects of dowry.

The Act is a significant victory for the women's rights movement in Andhra Pradesh. It is hoped that its success will encourage other states to adopt similar legislation.
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Bill, 1956 (L A Bill No 11 of 1956)

Section 20 of the 1956 Act provides that the income of any man who has been convicted of the offence of dowry (as defined under Section 2 of the Act) shall be treated as income for the purpose of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and shall be liable to Income Tax and Surcharge as if it were income chargeable to tax.

As per Section 5 of the 1956 Act, the income tax and surcharge liability shall remain valid till the expiry of 5 years from the date of conviction.

P.S. Abetting - Local Administration
Mr. Deputy Speaker:- The question is

"That the Bill be passed into law"

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 21st November 1957.