THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[ Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers ]

OFFICIAL REPORT

Twenty-First Day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 21st November, 1957

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[ Mr Speaker in the Chair ]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

RETRENCHMENT OF LABOUR IN PUBLISHING
HOUSES OF ANDHRA AREA

The Hon'ble Member for the Constituency of (Speaker) stated, that the newspapers published in the area of the constituency of 140-160 have been retrenched. The retrenchment has been done in consultation with the concerned organizations and the retrenched workers have been paid compensation. The retrenched workers have been given full compensation and the newspapers have been published again.
Retrenchment of Labour in Publishing Houses of Andhra Area

November 21, 1957

The labour situation in the publishing houses of the Andhra area has deteriorated due to retrenchment. The workforce has been reduced from 500 in 1950 to 100 in 1957. The situation is similar in other publishing houses in the area. The retrenchment has affected the entire workforce, including permanent and casual workers. The workforce has been reduced from 500 in 1950 to 100 in 1957. The situation is similar in other publishing houses in the area. The retrenchment has affected the entire workforce, including permanent and casual workers.
Retrenchment of Labour in Publishing Houses of Andhra Area

21st November 1957

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ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE LABOUR STRIKE
IN OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Mr Speaker If I allow the adjournment motion then I shall take the petition. If I do not allow the adjournment motion I am not going to take the petition. There must be a motion before the House.
To the employees of the State Government, local bodies and also Government industrial and commercial undertakings and aided school teachers whose existing emoluments do not exceed Rs 100 per month, i.e. Pay plus DA.

Mr Speaker University is an autonomous body. It is they that are responsible to satisfy their employees. Government only gives grants according to its own discretion. Therefore, it does not come under the direct responsibility of the Government. Hence, I disallow the adjournment motion.
Mr Speaker  No more discussion  Order, order

On a point of order, Sir, no, no no, no, dangerous war war war war

I have not given my decision on the question of danger or urgency

The question is I have given my ruling on the autonomous nature of the University. The workers are not the direct employees of the Government and therefore no adjournment motion in this regard lies.
Adjournment Motion Re Labour Strike in Osmania University

21st November 1957

The members of the Socialist Party then walked out of the House.

*Sir* (in *English*). On a point of order, Sir, we are walk-out which I consider as a dignitary walk-out. I believe there was a ruling on this. I have no wish to discuss the ruling, but I am in accordance with the ruling.

They wanted to say something, and I did not allow it. Therefore they are walking out.

[Two members of the Independent Group then walked out of the House]
THE ANDHRA PRADESH COMMERCIAL CROPS (ASSESSMENT) BILL, 1957

The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

The Bill contains provisions for the assessment of commercial crops grown in the State. It provides for exemption and gradation of assessment rates. The Bill covers crops such as paddy, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and others. The assessment rates are determined based on the area and yield of the crops. The Bill aims to provide a fair and just assessment system for commercial crops, ensuring that farmers are not overburdened with taxes.

The Bill also includes provisions for the establishment of a Complaints Committee to hear and decide on any disputes that may arise regarding assessment.

The Bill is a significant step towards ensuring fair assessment of commercial crops, providing relief to farmers and promoting agricultural development in the State.
The Andhra Pradesh 21st November 1957
Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

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The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957
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21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

This bill, titled "The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957," was introduced in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh to address the assessment of commercial crops. The bill aims to provide a framework for the valuation of crops and the assessment of taxes levied on them. It includes provisions for the establishment of a crop assessment authority and the appointment of assessors to determine the market value of crops.

The bill was aimed at ensuring fair and just assessments of commercial crops, avoiding disputes, and providing a systematic approach to the valuation process. It sought to streamline the assessment process and make it more transparent and accountable to the stakeholders involved.

The introduction of such a bill was significant in the context of agricultural development, as it helped in the equitable distribution of agricultural revenue, supporting the growth of the agricultural sector and the overall economy of the state.

By standardizing the assessment process, the bill was expected to promote a fair and transparent system, ensuring that farmers were not overassessed and that the state could collect its due revenues in a more organized manner. This was a crucial step in the administrative and economic modernization of the state.
Sri G. Ganga Reddi

Sir, I beg to move

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of obtaining public opinion”

Mr Speaker Amendment moved
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial crops (Assessment, Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

Department

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Andhra
Pradesh

Subject: Assessment of Commercial Crops

Sir,

The Assessing Authority has made an assessment of commercial crops for the season 1957-58.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Commissioner of Agriculture
The Andhra Pradesh  
Commercial crops (Assessment)  
Bill, 1957  

21st November 1957  

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The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

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A general...

*Note: The text is in Telugu, which is a language spoken in India. The translation to English is not directly possible due to the complexity and reliance on context-specific language. The image contains text that appears to be a legal document or official notice, discussing commercial crops and assessment bills.
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

November 21st, 1957

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14. Section 14 of the Andhra Agricultural Produce (Assessment) Act, 1948, which provides for the assessment of the market value of agricultural produce, contains the definition of the term "market value" and provides for the assessment of the market value of agricultural produce in the manner prescribed by the Board of Assessment. The definition of the term "market value" is as follows: "The market value of any agricultural produce shall be the price at which such agricultural produce is actually sold in the market at the time of the assessment and in the locality where the produce is grown or is to be sold or the market value as determined by the Board of Assessment." The Board of Assessment shall determine the market value of any agricultural produce after considering all relevant factors, including the cost of production, the demand and supply factors, the quality of the produce, and any other relevant factors.

The assessment of the market value of agricultural produce under this section shall be made on the basis of the average market value of the produce during the previous five years, or such other period as may be prescribed by the Board of Assessment. The Board of Assessment shall publish an order determining the market value of any agricultural produce and the order shall be final and conclusive.

The Board of Assessment shall have the power to revise the market value of any agricultural produce at any time, upon application made to it by any party interested in the produce.

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21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh

Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

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The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Member who is speaking now, a dissident of the Congress Party

Mr Speaker I have nothing to do, nor has the hon Member get any thing to do with it

*Sri S Ranganadha Mudalair (Ramakrishnarajupeta) Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Member who is speaking now, a dissident of the Congress Party

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The Andhra Pradesh Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

"A police state is a police state & a police state is a welfare state & the welfare state is the police state. The state is law and order & the state is welfare. The police state is welfare state & the welfare state is police state. A democracy is a socialist state & the socialist state is a democracy.

The state is welfare state & the welfare state is the state. The state is law and order & the state is welfare. The police state is welfare state & the welfare state is police state. A democracy is a socialist state & the socialist state is a democracy.

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Too much money will be seizing too few goods’ opinion about inflation as savings and spending the same. The tax structure must be changed to raise the income tax, estate tax, wealth tax, and overhauling the tax structure.

* * *

The Andhra Pradesh Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

remains no remarks in the tax structure of overall tax structure. We must raise the wealth tax, income tax, estate tax, and overhauling the tax structure.

example of inflation as savings and spending the same. The tax structure must be changed to raise the income tax, estate tax, wealth tax, and overhauling the tax structure.
303 21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

...
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

If such crop above was raised on the entire land, the special
assessment shall be levied at the higher or highest of the rates appli­
cable to any one of the crops so specified and raised on the land, as
if such crop alone was raised on the entire land.**
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

The legislature of the state of Andhra Pradesh passed the Commercial crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957, on 21st November 1957.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister for Agriculture and Food, Mr. Narasimha Rao. The Bill aims to assess the commercial crops grown in the state on a fair and equitable basis, ensuring that farmers receive a just return for their efforts and investment. The Bill also provides for measures to control and regulate the supply of commercial crops, with a view to maintaining a stable market and preventing exploitation by middlemen.

The Bill includes provisions for the assessment of commercial crops, the fixing of rates of assessment, and the fixing of maximum and minimum rates of purchase or sale. It also provides for the establishment of an Assessment Committee to determine the assessment rates for each crop.

The Bill further empowers the government to make regulations for the purposes of the Bill, including the fixing of rates of assessment, the fixing of maximum and minimum rates of purchase or sale, and the establishment of an Assessment Committee.

The Bill is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the lives of farmers, who will benefit from fair and equitable assessment of their crops, and from the establishment of a stable market for commercial crops.
Godowns 60 x 30, 5 x 3 metres are to be constructed in the town for the storage of 1,000 gattas of mixed crops. The rate of storage shall be 1,200 gattas per month, and the cost of construction is estimated to be Rs. 225,000.

Excise duty on mixed crops is Rs. 1,800 per gatta, and the excise department has been asked to charge an additional duty of Rs. 5,000 per gatta, to be paid in equal monthly installments.

The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

21st November 1957
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

standardisation

° times 2

standardisation

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special

cesses

times 2

° times 2

commercial crops
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

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The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

The Hon'ble M.P. Shri C. R. Dharma Reddy, M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly, is pleased to introduce this Bill which is designed to assess the commercial crops grown in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Bill provides for the assessment of commercial crops grown in the State. It aims to ensure that the farmers are assessed fairly and that the process of assessment is transparent and just. The Bill also seeks to provide for the recovery of assessment from the farmers in the event of non-payment. The Hon'ble M.P. Shri C. R. Dharma Reddy, M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly, is confident that the Bill will be passed by the Legislative Assembly and will be beneficial to the farmers in the State.
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

Agricultural Income tax on land or agricultural produce shall be assessed at the rate of one rupee per acre.

The above rate shall be applicable to all categories of land, including wasteland.

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all agricultural produce, whether in the nature of crops or fruits.

This Act shall come into force on the date of its enactment.

S. V. Ranga, Speaker

[Seal]

[Seal]
21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

As at present under the Commercial Crops (Assessment) Act, 1956, the advance payment is to be made in respect of the crops of the year 1956-57, the crop season commencing on 1st June, 1956, and ending on 30th September, 1957. The Bill seeks to amend the above Act to provide for the advance payment of 30% of the estimated market price of the crops of the year 1956-57, the crop season commencing on 1st June, 1956, and ending on 30th September, 1957.

The Bill provides for the advance payment to be made in two equal instalments, the first instalment being payable on or before 15th October, 1956, and the second instalment on or before 30th November, 1956. The amount of the advance payment shall be determined by the Commissioner of Agricultural Produce, and shall be paid to the owner or cultivator of the crops.

The Bill also provides for the recovery of the advance payment in the event of default in payment or non-payment of the same.

The Bill seeks to make the advance payment system more flexible and efficient, thereby ensuring timely and adequate financial assistance to the farmers.
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops Assessment) Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

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In the House of the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1957, the Commercial Crops Assessment Bill, 1957, was introduced and discussed. The Bill was aimed at providing for the assessment of commercial crops and their sale at regulated prices. It was also intended to regulate the purchase and sale of such crops and to provide for the establishment of a Commercial Crops Assessment Board.

The Bill was passed with amendments and was subsequently signed into law by the Governor of the State.

In conclusion, the Commercial Crops Assessment Bill, 1957, was an important piece of legislation that sought to ensure fair and just assessment of commercial crops and to protect the interests of farmers and traders alike.
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

basis of progressive taxation system.

Wealth Tax rate 15 % on average income. Expenditure tax at

Additional surcharge, highest slab rate of tax 15 %. 6 % on

Wealth Tax rate 15 % on average income. Expenditure tax on

Highest slab rate 41% of income. Expenditure tax at 6 %
Expenditure tax, wealth tax & indirect taxes are among the main items of revenue of the state. Revenue from land and agricultural produce taxes form the major part of the state's revenue. The state also collects customs duties from imports and exports. The state's revenue is also derived from various other sources such as lottery, gambling, and rental income from state properties.

The state's revenue is used to fund various public services such as education, health, and infrastructure. The state government allocates a significant portion of its revenue to education, with the aim of providing quality education to all citizens. The state also invests in health care, with a focus on providing universal health care to all citizens.

The state's revenue is also used to fund infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, and public transport systems. The state government aims to improve the state of infrastructure in the state to promote economic growth and development.

The state's revenue is also used to fund social welfare programs such as pensions, scholarships, and welfare schemes for the elderly and disabled. The state government aims to provide social security to all citizens, especially the vulnerable sections of the society.

In conclusion, the state's revenue is a major source of funding for various public services and infrastructure projects. The state's revenue is used to promote economic growth and development, provide quality education and health care, and ensure social security to all citizens.
Mr Speaker He is too learned, and unfortunately, I could not give him more time today

* * *
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

The Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957, was introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on 21st November 1957. The Bill seeks to provide for the assessment and levy of commercial crops on the produce of agricultural land. It contains provisions for fixing the assessment rates, procedures for assessment and collection of assessment dues, and penalties for default in payment or assessment. The Bill aims to ensure fair and just assessment of commercial crops, promote agricultural development, and provide a legal framework for the assessment and collection of commercial crops.
314 21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bull., 1957

...
The question is

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of obtaining public opinion"

The motion was negatived

Sri G Ganga Reddy  I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 40  Noes 84

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker  The question is

"That the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957 be taken into consideration at once"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2

Mr. Speaker  The question is

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3.

Sri B Sriramamurthy  I beg to move

"In line 4 of clause 3, for the figures '1957', substitute the figures '1958'."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment Bill, 1957

The 31st day of May 1957

The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh do hereby make the following Assessment Bill, to be called The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957:

1. Short title and commencement

(a) The name of this Bill shall be The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957.

(b) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1957.

2. Definitions

(a) In this Bill, unless the context otherwise requires,

(i) "cropping season" means the period from the first day of July to the last day of June;

(ii) "crop" means the crop grown during the period of the preceding season or the period of the current season and comprises all such crops and includes paddy, rice, jowar, bajra, millets, groundnuts, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruits or other products of the earth, standing or growing in the field;

(iii) "procedure" means the procedure of assessment provided by this Act;

(iv) "reasonable assessment" means an assessment which is fair and equitable and is based on the fair market value of the crop at the time of harvest;

(v) "market price" means the prevailing market price of the crop at the time of harvest;

(vi) "harvesting" means the process of separating or gathering the crop from the land;

(vii) "land" means land under cultivation or land on which crops are grown;

(viii) "cropper" means any person who is responsible for the cultivation of the land;

(ix) "crop owner" means any person who has the right to claim the crop;

(x) "crop grower" means any person who is responsible for the cultivation of the land;

(xi) "crop producer" means any person who is responsible for the cultivation of the land;

(xii) "crop buyer" means any person who is responsible for the purchase of the crop;

(xiii) "crop seller" means any person who is responsible for the sale of the crop;

(xiv) "crop transporter" means any person who is responsible for the transportation of the crop;

(xv) "crop processor" means any person who is responsible for the processing of the crop;

(xvi) "crop consumer" means any person who is responsible for the consumption of the crop;

(xvii) "crop exporter" means any person who is responsible for the export of the crop;

(xviii) "crop importer" means any person who is responsible for the import of the crop;

(xix) "crop tax" means the tax imposed by this Act on the crop;

(xx) "crop tax officer" means any person appointed by the State Government under the provisions of this Act;

(xi) "crop tax assessment" means the assessment of the crop tax imposed on the crop;

(xii) "crop tax collection" means the collection of the crop tax imposed on the crop;

(xiii) "crop tax enforcement" means the enforcement of the crop tax imposed on the crop;

(xiv) "crop tax evasion" means the evasion of the crop tax imposed on the crop;

(xv) "crop tax avoidance" means the avoidance of the crop tax imposed on the crop;

(xvi) "crop tax fraud" means the fraud committed in respect of the crop tax imposed on the crop;

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The Andhra Pradesh  
Commercial Crops (Assessment)  
Bill, 1957

The question is

"In line 4 of clause 3, for the figures '1957' substitute the figures '1958'"

The motion was negatived

(Pause)

Sri B. Srimamurthy  I demand a division

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy  As soon as the decision of the Speaker is announced it must be questioned

Sri B. Srimamurthy: But it is a question of the Speaker hearing me

Sri V. B. Raju: The hon Member has not caught the eye of the Speaker (Laughter).

Mr Speaker. I am sorry the hon Member has not caught the eye of the Speaker. Therefore let us go to the next subject.

Sri B. Srimamurthy: I beg to move

"In lines 4 and 5 of clause 3, delete the words 'and for each subsequent year'"

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

...
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

Mr Speaker  The question is

"In lines 4 and 5 of Clause 3, delete the words 'and for each subsequent year'"

The motion was negatived

Sri B Sriramamurthy  I demand a division Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 36  Noes 74

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  It is not necessary to move the next amendment (No 7), because it is the same as the previous amendment Sri P Venkateswarlu may move his amendment

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu  I beg to move

"Add the following at the end of Explanation I of clause 3—

"but do not include a person or persons whose land revenue assessment does not exceed Rs 10 without taking into consideration the water and other cess payable by him'"

Mr Speaker  Motion moved
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

Mr Speaker The question is

"Add the following at the end of Explanation I of clause 3 'but do not include a person or persons whose land revenue assessment does not exceed Rs 10 without taking into consideration the water and other cess payable by him'"

The motion was negatived

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah Sir, I beg to move that

In line 5 of clause 3, after the word 'persons' insert the words 'who owns a land of two acres of dry land and one acre of wet land'

Mr Speaker Motion moved.

Mr Speaker The question is

In line 5 of Clause 3, after the word 'person' insert the words "who owns a land of two acres of dry land and one acre of wet land".

The motion was negatived.
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 33, — Noes 72

The motion was negatived

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah Sir I beg to move

Add the following at the end of line 8 of clause 3

“This assessment is liable to be varied, according to the fluctuation of market rates for two years”

Mr Speaker Amendment moved
factory and ensure that citrus fruit fluctuation and
special clause be varied according to the fluctuation of market rates for two years.”

The motion was negatived.

Sri B Srim mamurthy Sir I beg to move,
“Delete Explanation II of Clause 3”

Mr. Speaker Amendment moved.

Mr Speaker The question is
Add the following at the end of line 8 of Clause 3
“This assessment is liable to be varied according to the fluctuation of market rates for two years”

The motion was negatived.
Afr. The question is 'Delete Explanation II of clause 3'.

The motion was negatived.

Sri A Venkatarama Raju. I beg to move.

In Explanation II of clause 3, for the last four lines substitute the following:

"the crop which occupies more area should alone be taken into account and the entire land shall be levied the tax at the rates specified to it""
In Explanation II of clause 3, for the last four lines substitute the following

"the crop which lives longer alone should be taken into account and the entire land shall be levied the tax at the rates specified to it"

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

Sri G. Ganga Reddi I beg to move

In Explanation II of clause 3, after the words "special assessment shall be levied" insert the following

"at the average rate applicable in respect of such crops so raised"

Mr Speaker Motion moved

Sri K L Narasimha Rao I beg to move

In Explanation II of clause 3, after the words "levied at the" insert the following

"rate of 3/4th of the"

Mr Speaker Motion moved.

Sri G. Ganga Reddi I beg to move

In Explanation II of clause 3, for the words "higher or highest" substitute the words "lower or lowest"

Mr Speaker Motion moved.

Sri M Nagi Reddi I beg to move

In Explanation II of clause 3, for the words "higher or highest of the rates applicable to any one of the crops so specified and raised on the land as if such crop alone was raised on the entire land" substitute the following:

"At half of the rates applicable to each of the crops so specified and raised on that land."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Mixed crops. In the past, mixed crop farming was common where farmers grew a variety of crops in the same field. Today, commercial crops are preferred for higher yields and economic benefits. In mixed cropping, different crops are grown together to utilize available resources efficiently. This system helps maintain soil fertility and reduces pest and disease pressure.

**Note:** Mixed crops are not as common today as they were in the past.
326
21st November 1957
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957.

...
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

21st November 1957

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The highest rate proportionate to the highest rate 75%. The proportionate rates are as follows: 80%, 60%, 40%.

The highest rate is 75%. Average rate 50%. The average rate explains the reason behind high and low rates. The explanation is as follows: 80% is high, 40% is low. The amendment to this is as follows: 60% is high and low rates are 40% and 80% respectively. The amendment to this is as follows: 60% is high and low rates are 40% and 80% respectively. The amendment to this is as follows: 60% is high and low rates are 40% and 80% respectively.
21st November 1957

The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

Food crop $4. It must be a contiguous area. It must be a contiguous area.
Mr Speaker: The question is

“In Explanation II of clause 3, for the last four lines substitute the following

‘the crop which occupies more area should alone be taken into account and the entire land shall be levied the tax at the rates specified to it’”

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker: The question is:

“In Explanation II of clause 3, for the last four lines substitute the following

‘the crop which lives longer alone should be taken into account and the entire land shall be levied the tax at the rates specified to it’”

The motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

“In Explanation II of clause 3, after the words ‘special assessment shall be levied’ insert the following:

‘at the average rate applicable in respect of such crops so raised’.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

“In Explanation II of clause 3, after the words ‘levied at the’ insert the following:

‘rate of 3/4th of the’.”

The motion was negatived.
Mr Speaker  The question is

“In Explanation II of clause 3, for the words ‘higher or highest’, substitute the words ‘lower or lowest’”

The motion was negatived

Sri G Ganga Reddi  I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 39, — Noes 76

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker  The question is

“In Explanation II of clause 3, for the words ‘higher or highest of the rates applicable to any one of the crops so specified and raised on the land as if such crop alone was raised on the entire land’, substitute the following

‘at half of the rates applicable to each of the crops so specified and raised on that land’”

The motion was negatived

Sri K.L. Narasimha Rao : I beg to move

“Delete Explanation III of clause 3”

Mr. Speaker  Motion moved

* Draft: Schedule 6  crops shall be levied. Schedule 6  crops shall be levied. Schedule 6  crops shall be levied.

Mr Speaker  The question is

"Delete Explanation III of clause 3"

The motion was negatived

Sri A Yeruku Naidu (Salur-general) I beg to move

"For Explanation III in clause 3, substitute the following

'When the crop is not one specified in the schedule, no special assessment shall be levied in respect of other mixed crops specified in the schedule’"

Mr Speaker  Motion moved

...

Sri B Sriramamurthy I beg to move

"For Explanation III in clause 3, substitute the following.

'Where any crop specified in the schedule is raised as a fixed crop together with a primary crop not specified in the schedule the proportionate area of such crop shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of levying special assessment’"

Mr Speaker  Motion moved

...
Sri B. Sankariah. I beg to move

"In Explanation III of clause 3, for the words 'the special assessment shall be levied as if the crop so specified alone was raised on the entire land' substitute the words 'the special assessment shall not be levied if the area of the crop so specified alone do not exceed one-half of the total crops raised on the entire land'"

Mr Speaker. Motion moved.
Mr Speaker. Motion moved

"In Explanation III of clause 3, for the words 'as if the crop so specified alone was raised on the entire land' substitute the words 'at half the rate of the crop so specified on the entire land'"

Sri M Nagi Reddi: I beg to move
Sri G Yellamanda Reddi (Kamgiri) I beg to move

"In Explanation III of clause 3, for the words 'alone was raised on the entire land' substitute the words 'was raised on 1/3rd of the same land'"

Mr Speaker Motion moved

Sri P. Narasinha Rao: I beg to move:

"In Explanation III of clause 3, after the words 'raised on' insert the words 'the 3/4th area of'"
Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments (Nos. 18, 19, 20, 22, 24 and 25) to the vote of the House.

The question is:
"For Explanation III in clause 3, substitute the following

'When the crop is not one specified in the schedule, no special assessment shall be levied in respect of other mixed crops specified in the schedule'"

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is

"For Explanation III in clause 3, substitute the following

'Where any crop specified in the schedule is raised as a fixed crop together with a primary crop not specified in the schedule, the proportionate area of such crop shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of levying special assessment'"

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is

"In Explanation III of clause 3, for the words 'the special assessment shall be levied as if the crop so specified alone was raised on the entire land' substitute the words 'the special assessment shall not be levied if the area of the crop so specified alone do not exceed one-half of the total crops raised on the entire land'"

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is

"In Explanation III of clause 3, for the words 'as if the crop so specified alone was raised on the entire land' substitute the words 'at half-the rate of the crop so specified on the entire land'"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"In Explanation III of clause 3, for the words 'alone was raised on the entire land' substitute the words 'was raised on 1/3rd of the same land'"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"In Explanation III of clause 3, after the words 'raised on', insert the words 'the 3/4th area of'"

The motion was negatived
The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957

Sri P Sundarayya I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 39, — Noes 83,

The motion was negatived

Sri B Sreeramamurthy Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move
“Delete Explanation IV of clause 3”

Mr Speaker Motion moved

Mr Speaker The question is.

“The motion was negatived.”

Sri B Sreeramamurthy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

“For Explanation IV of clause 3, substitute the following.”
Where two or more crops specified in the schedule are raised in succession on the land in the same year, the special assessment shall be levied at the average rate applicable in respect of such crop so raised”

Mr Speaker Motion moved

Where two or more crops specified in the schedule are raised in succession on the land in the same year, the special assessment shall be levied at the average rate applicable in respect of such crop so raised”

Mr Speaker Motion moved

Sri P Narasing Rao Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move “In Explanation IV of clause 3, for the words ‘higher or highest’ substitute the words ‘lower or lowest’ ”

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved

*Glossary*

Higher or highest: When referring to the highest rate or percentage applied, it would be the highest value from among the specified crops.

Lower or lowest: When referring to the lowest rate or percentage applied, it would be the lowest value from among the specified crops.

Subsidiary crops: These are crops that are grown in conjunction with the main commercial crops but do not have the same level of significance or impact on the overall land assessment.
Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move

“In Explanation IV of clause 3, for the words ‘at the higher or highest of the rates applicable to any one of the crops so raised’ substitute the words ‘at the rate applicable on the first crop so raised’”

Mr Speaker Motion moved.

Sri M Nagi Reddi

Mr Speaker Motion moved.
Mr Speaker  The question is

“For Explanation IV of clause 3, substitute the following

‘Where two or more crops specified in the schedule are raised in succession on the land in the same year, the special assessment shall be levied at the average rate applicable in respect of such crop so raised’”

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is

“In Explanation IV of clause 3, for the words ‘higher or highest’ substitute the words ‘lower or lowest’”

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is

“In Explanation IV of clause 3, for the words ‘at the higher or highest of the rates applicable to any one of the crops so raised’, substitute the words ‘at the rate applicable on the first crop so raised’”

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  Now, amendments Nos 30, 31 and 32 will be taken together

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy  Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

“Add the following as Explanation V in clause 3

‘Explanation V. The enhancement of this special assessment shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating other cesses on land’”

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.
Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move

"Add the following as Explanation V in clause—

'Explanation V —Land cess and education tax shall not be levied on the special assessment payable under this section”

Mr Speaker Motion moved

*Sri Vainala Gopalakrishnayya: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

*Add the following as Explanation V in clause 3.
"Explanation V. This assessment will not be taken for calculation of any cess from the persons owning five acres of dry and two and half acres of wet land."

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

Mr. Speaker I will now put amendments Nos 30, 31 and 23 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Add the following as Explanation V in clause 3.

"Explanation V.—The enhancement of this special assessment shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating other cesses on land."

The motion was negatived."
Sri G Yellamanda Reddi  Sir, I demand a division, Sir
The House then divided
Ayes 39, — Noes 80
The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is
"Add the following as Explanation V in clause—
‘Explanation V — Land cess and education tax shall not be levied on the special assessment payable under this section’"
The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is
"Add the following as Explanation V in clause 3
‘Explanation V — This assessment will not be taken for calculation of any cess from the persons owning five acres of dry and two and half acres of wet land’"
The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker  The question is:
"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted
Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4
Sri P Satyanarayana  Sir, I beg to move ·
"Delete sub-clause (1) of clause 4."

Mr Speaker  Motion moved.
The Andhra Pradesh
Commercial Crops (Assessment)
Bill, 1957

Mr Speaker The question is
"Delete sub-clause (1) of Clause 4"
The motion was negatived

Sri B Sreeramamurti. I beg to move.

"In line 2 of sub-clause (1) of Clause 4 after the words 'natural calamities' insert the words 'or when the yield of the crops falls below 30% of the average obtaining for the previous three years'."

Mr. Speaker Motion moved.
The question is "In line 2 of sub-clause (1) of clause 4, after the words 'natural calamities', insert the words 'or when the yield of the crops falls below 30% of the average obtaining for the previous three years'."

The motion was negatived.
The Minister for Local Administration (Sri K Brahmamanda Reddi) There is a rule in our Rules, Sir, that when votes of the Assembly are taken by division, it is not necessary that the Speaker should ask all the members to stand up. It is enough if he calls upon the members who challenge the division to rise in their places. Others need not stand up.

Mr Speaker The point is, is the division claimed ‘frivolously’. It does not arise now.

Sri K Brahmamanda Reddi I am sorry. It is not ‘frivolous’. The words used are ‘unnecessarily’ or ‘frivolously’. It is not ‘frivolous’, but it is ‘unnecessary’.

Mr Speaker The rule is ‘If in the Speaker’s opinion, a division is unnecessarily or frivolously claimed, he may call upon the members who challenged the division to rise in their places and may, after counting them, declare the result of the division.’ I do not want to use my discretion in that manner.

* Sri K Brahmamanda Reddi I would submit these few extracts for your consideration. Sir. The President declared that ‘Ayes’ have it, and there being cries of ‘No.’, said ‘The volume of sound for ‘Ayes’ is so preponderating that I do not think a division is necessary. Whereupon, a member said that upon Standing Order 32, even a single member was entitled to call for a division, the President observed: ‘It is perfectly open to the President, if he is satisfied on the shout that there is a clear preponderance of opinion on one side and that the division is asked for frivolously and merely for the purpose of delay, to refuse the demand for a division.’

Mr Speaker I agree with the opinion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition.
Sri P Sundarayya  Under which rule? Not Andhra Rules

Mr. Speaker  I am not using that discretion now,

The question is

"In line 2 of sub-clause (1) of clause 4, after the words 'natural calamities', insert the words or 'when the yield of the crops falls below 30% of the average obtaining for the previous three years'"

The motion was negatived

Sri P Sundarayya  I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 39 — Noes 83

The motion was negatived

Sri P Narsing Rao  I beg to move

"In line 4 of sub-clause 1 of clause 4, for the word 'may' substitute the word 'shall'"

Mr Speaker  Motion moved

Sri P Sundarayya  I beg to move

"In line 2 of sub-clause (1) of clause 4, after the words 'natural calamities', insert the words or 'when the yield of the crops falls below 30% of the average obtaining for the previous three years'"
Mr Speaker  The question is

"In line 4 of sub-clause (1) of clause 4, for the word ‘may’ substitute the word ‘shall’.

The motion was negatived

The House then adjourned for lunch till Four of the Clock

The House reassembled after lunch at Four of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

THE ANDHRA INAMS (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) RULES, 1957

Rule 3

Mr Speaker  Sris Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu may move his amendment (No 1) to Rule 3 of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

Sris Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu  I beg to move.

“In sub-rule (2) of Rule 3, for the word ‘fifteen’ substitute the word ‘thirty’.

Mr Speaker  Motion moved

THE ANDHRA INAMS (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) RULES, 1957

Rule 3

Mr Speaker  Sris Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu may move his amendment (No 1) to Rule 3 of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

Sris Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu  I beg to move.

“In sub-rule (2) of Rule 3, for the word ‘fifteen’ substitute the word ‘thirty’.

Mr Speaker  Motion moved

Every application under sub-section (1) of Section 3 shall be in writing, and shall specify the name and address of the applicant, the location, description and extent of the land in respect...
of which he desires an enquiry to be held under the said section, and
the nature of the interest claimed by the applicant in the said land.

(2) "The notice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 shall be in Form I and shall require every person or institution claiming an interest in the lands specified in such notice to file before the Tahsildar the statement of particulars referred to in the said sub-section, within a period of fifteen days from the date of publication of such notice."
Let us take the other side. The duty is laid upon the Tahsildar. It is not on this person. It is only a supplemental thing.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

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

Rule 4

Sri G Yellamanda Reddi: I beg to move

"Add the following proviso at the end of Rule 4

Provided in cases when the petitioner is not in possession of exact facts he may be allowed to give details to the best of his knowledge."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Rytowari) Rules, 1957

21st November, 1957

It is a simple form; legal blading etc. When he was evicted and from which land he was evicted etc. information etc.

Unsurveyed villages etc. etc. 1-1-1948 etc. possession etc. etc.
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

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The Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into
Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

These rules are designed to meet the needs of the tenancy legislation and
delegated power by raising certain points and difficulties. The rules are
drafted to meet the 'spirit' of the law. Any order or further details

S. 2. Powers to amend. The Inam Board or the Inam
Authority may, in the interest of the Inams, add or
modify any provision of the rules.
orders to be made. If the order is made, it may be extended extent that the tenant, thereafter, will be allowed to continue in the premises. The tenant may, thereafter, be dispossessed of the premises by the estate or any person in possession of the premises. The order may be made for a period of reasonable duration.

A complaint should be filed with the court, giving full particulars of the case, including the difficulty and the particular circumstances of the case. The court will then consider the case and make an order accordingly.

The court may order the tenant to vacate the premises or to pay compensation for the use of the premises. The court may also order the landlord to pay compensation to the tenant for the loss caused to the tenant due to the possession of the premises.

A tenant who is evicted from the premises may appeal to the court against the order. The court will then consider the appeal and make an order accordingly.

The court may order the landlord to pay compensation to the tenant for the loss caused to the tenant due to the eviction. The court may also order the tenant to pay compensation to the landlord for the use of the premises.

The court may order the landlord to pay compensation to the tenant for the loss caused to the tenant due to the possession of the premises. The court may also order the tenant to pay compensation to the landlord for the use of the premises.
Mr Speaker The question is

"Add the following proviso at the end of Rule 4 — ‘Provided in cases when the petitioner is not in possession of exact facts he may be allowed to give details to the best of his knowledge’"

The motion was negatived

Sri G Yellamanda Reddi I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes 19 Noes 44

The motion was negatived

Rule (6)

Point of order, Sir section 6 (2) any amendment exceed ultra-vires

"On receipt of such an application the Tahsildar, shall cause to be served in the prescribed manner a notice on the inamdar and the tenant, give them reasonable opportunity of being heard and determine the particular portion of the inam land to be given to the inamdar under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 towards his one-third share In so determining the Tahsildar shall have due regard to the nature and value of the land and the convenience of cultivation thereof"

"Give them reasonable opportunity of being heard and determine the particular portion of the inam land" clear amendment ultra-vires of the Act.
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

21st November 1957

...
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

(g) where no joint statement has been filed but an application has been filed under sub-section (1) of Section 6, by the inamdar or the tenant or both within the time specified in clause (c), the Tahsildar shall proceed to determine under sub-section (2) of Section 6, the particular portion of the inam land to be given to the inamdar

"Where there is dispute between the tenant and the inamdar, it is the Tahsildar that has to determine. The word 'determine' is such a strong word that it is not possible for anybody to choose between the two"

...
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

21st November 1957

The Act definitely gives whole power to Tahsildar to accept 'shall' accept 'may' accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Therefore it is ultravires. It is against the Section I accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Rule 9

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

Sir, I beg to move

Add the following proviso at the end of sub-rule (3) of Rule 9

"Provided that if the petition for eviction is to be allowed, the Tahsildar shall see that an equitable compensation is paid to the tenant for his rights of permanent occupancy"

Mr. Speaker, Motion moved.

The Act absolutely gives whole power to Tahsildar to accept 'shall' accept 'may' accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Therefore it is ultravires. It is against the Section I accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Rule 9

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu Sir, I beg to move

Add the following proviso at the end of sub-rule (3) of Rule 9

"Provided that if the petition for eviction is to be allowed, the Tahsildar shall see that an equitable compensation is paid to the tenant for his rights of permanent occupancy"

Mr. Speaker, Motion moved.

The Act absolutely gives whole power to Tahsildar to accept 'shall' accept 'may' accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Therefore it is ultravires. It is against the Section I accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Rule 9

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu Sir, I beg to move

Add the following proviso at the end of sub-rule (3) of Rule 9

"Provided that if the petition for eviction is to be allowed, the Tahsildar shall see that an equitable compensation is paid to the tenant for his rights of permanent occupancy"

Mr. Speaker, Motion moved.

The Act absolutely gives whole power to Tahsildar to accept 'shall' accept 'may' accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.

Therefore it is ultravires. It is against the Section I accept the position of the hon. Minister The amendment is therefore ruled out.
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

Sri K Venkata Rao  The point is very clear, Sir. It is not an absolute right. It is right which is governed by the payment of rent and non-encumbrment of land, because what is granted is limited by these two conditions.

On a point of clarification, sir, land revenue is to be paid from the land, i.e., occupancy rights to be governed by the payment of rent and non-encumbrment of land, because what is granted is limited by these two conditions.
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into
Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

21st November 1957

Rules 6 This is made under the Power to make Rules by Notification under Section 3 of the Act.

Purpose of this Act to carry out the purposes of the Rules.

Mr Speaker The Rules shall have the effect as the Sections under the power to make rules. The Government, may, by notifications make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Rules are mere procedure. They cannot confer new substantive rights on any of the parties. I must only see Section 9.

Mr. Speaker "On receipt of such an application, the Tahsildar shall cause a notice to be served in the prescribed manner on all the persons and institutions concerned and after hearing their representations if any, pass an order either allowing the application or rejecting it. While passing an order allowing the application for eviction, the Tahsildar may make such further orders as appear to him to be just and equitable."
This amendment is also ultravires because it gives new powers in giving compensation because of the fact he possesses occupancy rights. Hence I rule it out of order.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, Sir, I beg to move.

Add the following as new sub-rule (4) at the end of Rule 10 (3):

“(4) Any tenant who is evicted for the first time shall be given preference at the time of leasing out such land.”

Mr Speaker, Motion moved.
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryoitiwari) Rules, 1957

21st November 1957

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permanent occupancy.

Select Committee.

permanent occupancy.

Select Committee.
Any institution may file an application before the Tahsildar to evict a tenant.

When the permanent occupancy rights were doubtful, if they were clear, how can the question of eviction come?

When he is damaging the land itself, even under the old Estates Land Act, the ryot is bound to keep the land in a proper condition. If he spoils it and so on, the zamindars could evict him.

'Suppose the eviction takes place. Then, when a tenant is evicted under Section 9 from an inam land, the institution holding the inam itself shall lease out the said inam land.'
The Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

21st November 1957

So a right which is not given under Section 10 of the Act, cannot now be newly created by way of amendment to a Rule. Therefore, I rule this also out of order and no more discussion on this will be allowed. Let us go to the next point.

Form I

Sri K Venkata Rao  
It is a notice to be issued by the Tahsildar and not an information to be furnished by the tenant.

It is a notice to be issued by the Tahsildar and not an information furnished by the tenant. Therefore it does not fit in there.

I would refer him to Rule No 15 (2). Under that, a party can be assisted by a legal practitioner or by an authorised agent.

It is clear under Rule 15 (2).

Mr Speaker  
Form I is a Notice Form to be given by the Tahsildar. It says:

"Whereas it is proposed .. .

All persons and institutions claiming an interest in the said land are hereby required to file before the undersigned, a statement of particulars."

So, I think hon Sri Venkateswarlu will agree that this amendment does not fit in with Form I. Now let us go to the other Form.

He can be assisted by a legal representative or an authorised agent. It is clear from Rule 15 (a) that a party under Form No IX can assist.

Provided that the Tahsildar, Revenue Court or Collector may, at any stage of the proceedings, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel such permission.

(Interruption)
The Andhra Inams
(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

proviso. Provided that the Tahsildar, Revenue Court, or Collector may at any stage of the proceedings, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel such permission.

provided—

"Provided that the Tahsildar, Revenue Court, or Collector may at any stage of the proceedings, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel such permission."

Mr. Speaker But here, the agent need not be a legal practitioner.

An authority which has got a power to do a particular thing, has always got the power to revoke that particular thing. It is implied in the Act.
Here, this amendment does not fit in at all, and there is no need for proviso 15(2) to concede statutory right. Either personally or by legal representative or assisted by two other persons.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be permitted to say a few words. My submission is, this proviso (proviso to Rule 15 (2)) is necessary and it is complimentary to the other and foregoing part of the rule. What the Rule says is, “Provided that the Tahsildar, Revenue court, or Collector may, at any stage of the proceedings, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel such permission. The Tahsildar may not permit in the first instance.”

The word ‘may’ in the first instance will not mean ‘shall’. The Tahsildar may permit, in the first instance he need not permit.
and if he permits there is no harm, if he does not permit he will not be committing any error, if he permits he will be doing it in exercise of the discretion and he is empowered under the Proviso to withdraw the permission. So, I submit, the Rule must be left as it is, and any amendment cannot be in the nature of a concession because the Opposition party wants to be a bit clamorous in regard to the amendment. There is no justification for the Treasury Bench to agree to the amendment by way of concession to the Opposition demands. Therefore, I submit that the rule must remain as it is.

Mr Speaker It is a thing done in the ordinary course. ‘May’ means ‘shall’.

Sri S Ranganatha Mudaliar If I have used any unparliamentary expression, I am willing to withdraw it, Sir. I think ‘clamorous’ is not unparliamentary.
Mr. Speaker Rule 15 (1) reads ‘All proceedings before the Tahsildar, the Revenue Court, or the Collector under the Act, shall be summary and shall be governed, as far as may be, by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure’

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment

The amendment was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

THE ANDHRA (INAM) TENANTS RESTORATION TO POSSESSION RULES

Rule 5

(1) manner of service of notice to determine  or period  is determined its special powers instructions Revenue Courts communicate
Whereas under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the said Act, every notice under sub-section (2) shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed in the rules made under the Section,

And whereas the rules were not made under section 13 of the said Act within 3 months from the commencement of the said Act, and a difficulty has thus arisen in giving effect to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Act also,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the said Act, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby directs that revenue courts specified in section 8 of the Act be authorised to receive applications made to them under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Act, even though the notice has not been served on the landholder by the persons entitled to be restored to possession as provided in sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act.
"The landholder will continue in possession and the tenant will not get possession of it unless he takes advantage of this rule."

"The landholder will continue in possession and the tenant will not get possession of it unless he takes advantage of this rule."

The Andhra (Inams) Tenants Restoration to Possession Rules
The question is: “In Rule 8 in line 2, for the word ‘two’, substitute the word ‘three’."

The motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker. The question is: “That Rule 8, as amended, be approved.”

The motion was adopted.

Rule 8, as amended, was approved.

Rule 10

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“Add the following as new Rule 10.”
"10 No application under these Rules for possession shall be dismissed on technical grounds"

Mr. Speaker  Motion moved

Technical ground  dismiss jurisprudence form  Technical ground also is a Technical ground

Afr. v^<^<^<^ goR dismiss jurisprudence technical ground Limitation also is a Technical ground Hindu Law technical grounds petitions etc. Tenants protection

Law jurisprudence interpret Hindu Law legal aspect
The Andhra (Inams) Tenants Restoration to Possession Rules

21st November 1957

The petitions and technical grounds under the Tenants Act are dedicated to the technical grounds.
Elections nominations invalid frivolous Presiding Officers Election Commission instructions substantial ground technical grounds frivolous reason convention Act statutory grounds petition notice dispose technical grounds accept define statutory grounds bar Act grounds petition notice dispose
Mr Speaker The question is

"Add the following as new Rule 10

"10 No application under these rules for possession shall be dismissed on technical grounds"

The motion was negatived.

Sri Pullalamarri Venkateswarlu: I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided

Ayes: 32 — Noes: 56

The motion was negatived

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

M/s Cam 

m/s Cam 

M/s Cam 

M/s Cam 

M/s Cam 

M/s Cam 

M/s Cam 

M/s Cam 

M/s Cam
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 22nd November 1957