ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

CONTENTS

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE .............................................................................. 293–294

STATEMENT RE: HAKE-MALIKAN .................................................................. 295–296

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE: RETRENCHMENT IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT—NOT ALLOWED ........................................... 298–299

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL Sales TAX RULES—CONSIDERATION CONCLUDED .................................................................................. 299–300

THE MADRAS LAND-HIRE AMENDMENT (ANDHRA PRADESH) ACT, 1956—AMENDMENTS BILL, 1956—REferred TO SELECT COMMITTEE .................................................. 305–350
The House met at Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

Business of the House

Point of Information, Sir, the House is asked to dissolve itself. What will happen after that?

Point of Information: The House is asked to dissolve itself. What happens after that?

Point of Information: The House is asked to dissolve itself. What happens after that?
July 7th, 1958  

Business of the House

Mr. Chairman: (Address to the House) Yesterday the House was drawn attention of the Press. The Republican Party of India is famous Scheduled Castes Federation is a great organisation. The Press would do their best to publish the statement.
Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana

Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana

Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana

Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana

Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana

Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana

Statement Re: Hak-e-Malikana
Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules.

Notification II.

Sri Basava Manavaiah (Andole) :- I beg to move:

"For the existing rule (2) of Notification II substitute the following:---

(5) The fees for the grant or renewal of a licence shall, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000/-, be as follows:---

(i) Where the turn-over does not exceed Rs. 30,000 Rs. 20/-

(ii) Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000 33/-

(iii) Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 47/-

(iv) Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000 59/-

(v) Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 70/-

(vi) Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000 87/-

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh
General Sales Tax Rules.
7th July, 1958.

299

...
Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules.

* * *

Background

General Sales Tax Act 1957 has been in force since 30th June 1957. The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh, on the recommendation of the Finance Department, has decided to make certain amendments to the said Act. These amendments are necessitated by the exigencies of the financial position of the State and the need for equitable collection of taxes. The amendments are expected to ensure a steady flow of revenue to the State exchequer without unduly burdening the taxpayers.

The amendments include the following:

1. Introduction of a new Section 10A to the Act, providing for the imposition of a tax on services.
2. Amendment of Section 11 to provide for the refund of tax paid in excess of the tax payable on services.
3. Amendment of Section 12 to provide for the exemption of certain services from tax.
4. Amendment of Section 13 to provide for the registration of taxpayers.
5. Amendment of Section 14 to provide for the presentation of returns.
6. Amendment of Section 15 to provide for the assessment of tax.
7. Amendment of Section 16 to provide for the collection of tax.
8. Amendment of Section 17 to provide for the appeals.

These amendments are expected to bring about a rationalization of the tax structure and facilitate a smoother flow of revenue to the State Government.

* * *

In the light of the above amendments, the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh, through the General Sales Tax Act, 1957, has made necessary provision for the assessment and collection of tax on services rendered in the State.
Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules.

7th July, 1958

301

Suggestions were made, amendments were made, and carryout was considered. The suggestions were to effect certain amendments. As a result of the amendments, the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, 15 amendments were made. The amendments were frame in Table 1. The amendments were as follows:

Leader of the Opposition suggested, and the amendments were carried out. Various amendments were made. The amendments consider as necessary. The House moved accept. The amendments move to the amendments accept. The amendments move formal amendment. The amendment was to the Tribunal and.

Accountant member qualification was. Qualifications were made. The amendments were to the amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out. The amendments are to be carried out.

First week of August Dr. Gopala Reddi Garu, Leader of the opposition, made amendments. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made. The amendments were made.

The Commission Agent may exempt himself liability to tax by taking out a licence after paying the prescribed fee. According to the Andhra Pradesh Rule 30 (5) scale fix rate

- 25,000 50 Rs.
- 25,000 to 50,000 100 Rs.
- 50,000 to 1,00,000 200 Rs.
- 1,00,000 500 Rs.

5-2
Mr. Speaker: The Question is:
For the existing rule (2) of Notification — II SUBSTITUTE the following:

"(5) The fees for the grant or renewal of a licence shall, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 be as follows:

i. Where the turn-over does not exceed Rs. 30,000, Rs. 20
ii. Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000.

iii. Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

iv. Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000.

v. Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000.

vi. Where the turn-over exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000.

The Motion was negatived.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

The Madras Land Encroachment Act 1858.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 and move that the Bill be read a first time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

[Madras Land Encroachment Act 1858, Sec. 2.
Hyderabad Land Revenue Act 1885, Sec. 2
governing property.

Madras Land Encroachment Act 1858, Sec. 2.
Madras Land Revenue Act 1885, Sec. 2
property encroachments.

Hyderabad Land Revenue Act 1885, Sec. 2
Madras Act 1858, Sec. 2.

Madras Act 1858, Sec. 2.
Hyderabad Land Revenue Act 1885, Sec. 2
governing property.
Section 2 of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905:

“(1) All public roads, streets, lanes and paths, the bridges, ditches, dikes and fences, on or beside the same, the bed of the sea and of harbours and creeks below high water mark, and of rivers, streams, nalas, lakes and tanks, and all canals and watercourses, and all standing and flowing water, and all lands, wherever situated, save in so far as the same are the property —

(a) of any zamindar, poligar, mittadar, jagirdar, shrotriemdar or inamdar or any person claiming through or holding under any of them, or;

(b) of any person paying shist, Kattubadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent to any of the aforesaid persons, or;

(c) of any person holding under ryotwari tenure, including that of a janni in Malabar, or of a wargdar in South Canara, or in any way subject to the payment of land-revenue direct to Government, or;

(d) of any other registered holder of land in proprietary right, or;

(e) of any other person holding land under grant from the Government otherwise than by way of licence,

and as to lands, save also in so far as they are temple site or owned as house-site or backyard,

are and are hereby declared to be the property of Government except as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, subject always to all rights of
way and other public rights and to the natural
and easement rights of other land-owners, and
to all customary rights legally subsisting.

(2) All public roads and streets vested in any local
authority shall, for the purposes of this Act, be
deemed to be the property of Government.

Explanation:— In this section ‘high water mark’ means
the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at
any season of the year.”
Power to arrest the encroaches

Clause 6

clause 6

Clause 11

Clause 12

Sri. B. Yella Reddy: (Buggaram) I beg to move:

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.


7th July, 1958

307

Judicial powers and powers to penalties and encroachment act.

Penalties and powers of encroachment act.

Hyderabad act 10 section 1001 contains in section 10. Section 1001 contains in section 10.

Integration of laws and formal laws integrate.

Integration of laws and identical laws integrate.

Integration of laws and identical laws integrate.

Integration of laws and identical laws integrate.

Integration of laws and identical laws integrate.

308 7th July, 1958

Police action and advisory, general elections order penalties

...
Mr. Speaker in the Chair,


Judiciary, Executive Powers

Criminal powers

Section 58

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Home Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 7th July, 1958

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to submit the following Bill:


The Bill seeks to extend and amend the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1951, to Andhra Pradesh. The Bill provides for the acquisition of lands encroached upon by the State Government for the purpose of public works, public buildings, and public utilities. The Bill also provides for the compensation to be paid to the persons whose lands are acquired.

I request your Honour’s consideration of this Bill and its importance for the development of Andhra Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Minister of Home Affairs

7th July, 1958

311
తరం తమ్ముడు ప్రధానిగా చెప్పారు:
అప్పుడం తమ్ముడు ప్రధానిగా చెప్పారు. అప్పుడం తమ్ముడు ప్రధాని ముగిసాడు చెప్పారు. అప్పుడం తమ్ముడు ప్రధాని ముగిసాడు చెప్పారు. అప్పుడం తమ్ముడు ప్రధాని ముగిసాడు చెప్పారు. 

312 7th July, 1958 The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

Reasonable time to evict under the provision of the Act shall be determined by the court.

7th July, 1958

The interpretation of implications in respect of the provisions of the Bill will be

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

The word "unparliamentary" in the Bill means a word which is unparliamentary in order.

"A word which is unparliamentary in order.

7th July, 1958

...
Eviction Orders and General Assessment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.

Eviction Orders and General Assessment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.

Eviction Orders and General Assessment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.

Eviction Orders and General Assessment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7th July, 1958
The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

...
The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

7th July, 1958

[Text in Telugu外文]

320 7th July, 1958

Eviction of Lanka Lands.

The Hon'ble Member—This is the 25th Amendment Bill to the Madras Land Encroachment (Eviction of Lanka Lands) Act, 1945. The Bill extends the Act to cover certain areas where encroachments have taken place. The Bill provides for the eviction of encroachers, who have been in possession of the land for a period of more than 20 years, and for the assessment of the land. The Bill also provides for the compensation to be paid to the encroachers for the eviction of their interest in the land.

7th July, 1958

Sri Jeyakaran, Landless Labourers 101
sir, As the session is now ending, I want to talk about the landless labourers. The landless labourers are a very important part of our society. They are the backbone of the rural economy. The Protection of People from Evictions Act is very important for them. I urge that the people should protect the landless labourers. The term “Highest Caste” should be removed. It is very important for the protection of landless labourers.

* * *


7th July, 1958

Sri Jeyakaran, Landless Labourers 101
sir, As the session is now ending, I want to talk about the landless labourers. The landless labourers are a very important part of our society. They are the backbone of the rural economy. The Protection of People from Evictions Act is very important for them. I urge that the people should protect the landless labourers. The term “Highest Caste” should be removed. It is very important for the protection of landless labourers.

* * *


7th July, 1958

Sri Jeyakaran, Landless Labourers 101
sir, As the session is now ending, I want to talk about the landless labourers. The landless labourers are a very important part of our society. They are the backbone of the rural economy. The Protection of People from Evictions Act is very important for them. I urge that the people should protect the landless labourers. The term “Highest Caste” should be removed. It is very important for the protection of landless labourers.

* * *


7th July, 1958

Sri Jeyakaran, Landless Labourers 101
sir, As the session is now ending, I want to talk about the landless labourers. The landless labourers are a very important part of our society. They are the backbone of the rural economy. The Protection of People from Evictions Act is very important for them. I urge that the people should protect the landless labourers. The term “Highest Caste” should be removed. It is very important for the protection of landless labourers.

* * *


7th July, 1958

Sri Jeyakaran, Landless Labourers 101
sir, As the session is now ending, I want to talk about the landless labourers. The landless labourers are a very important part of our society. They are the backbone of the rural economy. The Protection of People from Evictions Act is very important for them. I urge that the people should protect the landless labourers. The term “Highest Caste” should be removed. It is very important for the protection of landless labourers.

* * *


7th July, 1958

Sri Jeyakaran, Landless Labourers 101
sir, As the session is now ending, I want to talk about the landless labourers. The landless labourers are a very important part of our society. They are the backbone of the rural economy. The Protection of People from Evictions Act is very important for them. I urge that the people should protect the landless labourers. The term “Highest Caste” should be removed. It is very important for the protection of landless labourers.

* * *
7th July, 1958
The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

...
eviction orders are issued by the collector, and the

After the court issues an eviction order, the person

First appeal Deputy Collector second appeal Collector

Section 50(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Extension and

The Madras Land Encroachment

323

(Andhra Pradesh Extension and

Amendment) Bill, 1958.

7th July, 1958
7th July, 1958


As Revision Petition 

Appeal

Facial

stay order

appeals

Evictions

Evictors

Evictions carry out

periodical reports

information

periodical

definition

condition
The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

7th July, 1958

325

...evictions and...petitions...

Revision petitions...appeals...

Common Petition draft...appeals...

Public opinion...main points...Socialist Party...

326 7th July, 1958

...

7th July, 1958

327

328 7th July, 1958

7th July, 1958

329

మాదారస్‌లో జీవిత మాత్రమే చెప్పించిన అనుమతి మొదలగొందాయా, ఎందుకు సమయం మరియు సందర్భానికి ఏంటి మాత్రమే మాట్లాడినాయా. అప్పుడు ఈ పంపాల ద్వారా చేయబడిన ఏంటి మాత్రమే మాట్లాడినాయా. అసమాధానం ఉండటానికీ చాలా విధానాలకు సంబంధితమైన సమాధానం ఎలా నిర్ణయించబడినాయా?

10, 15 వందనలలో మాము Grow more food రీతి చేసేందుకు ఎక్కడ అధికంగా కోరించబడిన మున్ననే అంశం ఉండినాయా. ఎందుకు శాస్త్ర సంబంధిత ఫాంక్షన్ దీనిని సంపాదించడానికే హెచ్ మరియు సంస్కృతి క్రైస్ట్ ఫాంక్షన్లు. ఈ చిత్రాలలో స్వతంత్ర మార్గం అధికంగా ఆధారాలు ఉందితో ఎందుకు ఈ చిత్రాలలో మెంటు తగిన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

* ఈ చిత్రాలను మోదించడానికే ప్రారంభం అధికంగా సంభవించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. Encroachment Act అనేకము దృశ్యానికి ప్రారంభం అవకాశం లేదు. మాత్రమే ఆతిథేత మార్గం అధికంగా సంభవించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.

మాము చేసేది ఎందుకు అధికంగా సంభవించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. మాము చేసేది ఎందుకు అధికంగా సంభవించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. మాము చేసేది ఎందుకు అధికంగా సంభవించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.
7th July, 1958


"Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1958

The chief minister of the Andhra Pradesh, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, has introduced a bill in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on July 7, 1958, for the extension and amendment of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1958, in the Andhra Pradesh. The bill seeks to provide for the acquisition of land by the state for public purposes, and to provide for the compensation of the owners of the land acquired. The bill also seeks to provide for the registration of land in the name of the state, and to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of the act.

The bill has been introduced in the context of the recent encroachment of land by the government in the Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the rural areas. The government has faced criticism for its failure to provide adequate compensation to the landowners affected by the encroachment.

Mr. Rama Rao has assured the members of the assembly that the bill will be discussed in detail, and any concerns or suggestions will be considered. He has also emphasized the need for the bill to be passed quickly so that the government can take immediate action to address the issue of land encroachment.

The bill has been greeted with mixed responses in the assembly, with some members expressing reservations about the provision of adequate compensation to the landowners. However, most members have welcomed the bill, and hope that it will be passed quickly to address the issue of land encroachment in the Andhra Pradesh.
The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

July 7th, 1958 331

The \\dangling word or phrase in the text is not legible. The context suggests it may be a legal or procedural term, possibly related to land encroachment or a similar legal issue. Given the circumstances, the term might be a key part of the legislative proposal or bill discussed in this document.
332 7th July, 1958.


(1) Srisailam village [situated] primarily in a landless poor cultivator section, in 1955 available to a middle peasant
Landless Poor 40 acres to cultivate, not able to grow anything, sitting it painful. It is available to a middle peasant.

(2) -sir available as per available. The middle peasant permanency demand.

(3) Legal aspersions available as per available. The middle peasant permanency demand.
On a point of order, Sir.

Point of order సరిపోతే దాని ప్రకారం మీ నియోజక ప్రాముఖ్యాత్మక ప్రాంబాధ్యం అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది.


On a point of order, Sir. Remember, the Constitution నియమాలు నియమాలు, నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు నియమాలు.
7th July, 1958


சுருக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அமை, எந்த அளவு நிறைந்தது என்றும் மீண்டும் time அளித்துள்ளது.

மாக்கு செய்து : அன்று* Point of Order மிதி செய்து. இரு Point of Order எண்ணுடன் தலை என்ன, என்ன நாடு ஒப்பு மான்றும் என்று அளித்து. இரு செய்துள்ளான், இது என்ன செய்து.

* துளை: வேண்டும் : சுவையுடன் இருக்கின்றது மேலும் மேலும் வேண்டும் என்று மேற்பட்டு இருக்கிறார் மற்றும் வேண்டும் என்று போன்ற வேண்டும் என்று மேற்பட்டு இருக்கிறார். என்று அறியக்கூடம், மற்றும் வேண்டும் என்று... சுவை மான்று மேலும்... என்று மான்று என்று மேற்பட்டு இருக்கிறார். என்று அறியக்கூடம், மற்றும் வேண்டும் என்று... சுவை மான்று என்று மேற்பட்டு இருக்கிறார். என்று அறியக்கூடம், மற்றும் வேண்டும் என்று... சுவை மான்று என்று மேற்பட்டு இருக்கிறார். ( Interruption from Sri V. Kurmayya ). அது இன்னும் சுவையுடைய இளமிக்க வேண்டும். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Land Encroachment Act 1958 என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ். இது என்ன Order என்ன உடையாய், Amendment என்ன உடையாய் என்ற வாக்குத் தமிழ்.
7th July, 1958


1. ఇప్పటి నెయ్యలు ముఖ్యమైనవి. కానీ మానవులు అనుభవించిన వానాలను పిలిచింది. స్వాధీనం చేసే సమూహాలు విశేషాలు కూడా కంచి కంచి అనేవాడు సమాధానం చేసుకుంటుంది. ఈ నెయ్యలు గాయాలను అందుబాటులో పడింది అనే పంపాలన్ని ఉంటుంది. అయితే మూడువేళ్ళ ముఖ్యమైనవి అనుమానం చేసుకుంటుంది. అయితే మూడువేళ్ళ ముఖ్యమైనవి అనుమానం చేసుకుంటుంది.

2. ఇది మనిషి వంశానికి కూడా సంబంధించింది. సాత మంది వ్యక్తులు సాత మంది వ్యక్తులు చివరు కాగా నిర్ణయాలు చేపడతారు. ఈ వ్యక్తులు సాత మంది వ్యక్తులు నడపడుతారు.

3. ఇది మనిషి వంశానికి కూడా సంబంధించింది. సాత మంది వ్యక్తులు సాత మంది వ్యక్తులు చివరు కాగా నిర్ణయాలు చేపడతారు. ఈ వ్యక్తులు సాత మంది వ్యక్తులు నడపడుతారు.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958, be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:

1. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Minister for Revenue.
2. " P. V. Rajeswara Rao
3. " K. S. Narayana
4. " Dawar Hussain
5. Srimati Kanakaratnamma
6. Sri M. Rajaram
7. " Meduri Nageswara Rao
8. " H. Ramalinga Reddi
9. " D. Perumallu
10. " P. Venkataswamy Reddy
11. " S. K. V. Krishnavatharam
12. " Baddam Yella Reddi
13. " S. Vemayya
14. " G. Yellamanda Reddi
15. " K. Rajamallu
16. " Basava Manaiah
17. " G. Narasimhamurthi
18. " Marupilli Chitti."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of

1. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Minister for Revenue.
2. " P. V. Rajeswara Rao
3. " K. S. Narayana
4. " Dawar Hussain
The motion was adopted.

M. N. : Joint Committee అధ్యక్షేంద్రం బాధించండి?

పి. వి. లేదా అంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమితి పరిషత్తు ప్రతి పరిషత్తు ప్రతిస్పచ్చి పదిష్ఠితం ప్రదర్శించండి.

7th July, 1958

Leader of the Opposition raises consideration stage of the Bill, as Stage 3 of the Order raise Question for consideration. The Leader of the Opposition raises consideration stage of the Bill, as Stage 3 of the Order raise Question for consideration. The Leader of the Opposition raises consideration stage of the Bill, as Stage 3 of the Order raise Question for consideration. The Leader of the Opposition raises consideration stage of the Bill, as Stage 3 of the Order raise Question for consideration. The Leader of the Opposition raises consideration stage of the Bill, as Stage 3 of the Order raise Question for consideration.

7th July, 1958

Section after section show that the main Act affects the integration and technical and legal points. Extension of the main Act affects the technical and legal points. The main Act is extended and the technical and legal points are affected.

Integration and section affect the main Act.

Section after section affect the main Act.

Section after section shows moral, immoral and constitutional points. Moral, immoral and constitutional points affect the main Act.

Constitution and moral, immoral and constitutional points affect the main Act.
7th July, 1958

Mr. M. R. S. Reddy: An important question. I would like to know from your Excellency whether you consider it necessary for the proper development and extension of the Ceded Territories for the Constituent Assembly to amend Article 370 B.

Mr. Burra Bahadur: It is necessary to extend the said article. The Constitution may come to the Constituent Assembly for amendment.

Mr. M. R. S. Reddy: They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order. They cannot do it by executive order.

* Mr. M. R. S. Reddy: (Interruption) By Article 370 extension.

The Madras Land Encroachment
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

7th July, 1958

* * *

involve a new legislature. In the năm, it is
vital to consider the implications. It is
essential to take into account the
effects. The new legislation must extend
to the entire state. The repeal of the
existing law is necessary.

Repeal is necessary to extend the
existing legislation.

* * *

Adaptation Act
notify the new adaptation. The
legislation must be published in the
official gazette. The adaptation
must be submitted to the
legislature.

A stage-by-stage adaptation
is recommended. The act
must be comprehensive. The
adaptation Act
must be elaborate. The
adaptation Act
must be comprehensive.
Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is confusing me. They are applying particular Act to another area.

The Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905 as in force at the commencement of this Act in the Andhra area... shall be in force in the transferred territories. Section by Section—

What is being referred to the Select Committee is the Bill and not the Act. The Act (Madras Land Encroachment Act) is already law, save we do not introduce any amendments. Nobody has a right to move an amendment to that Act now, except by an amendment moved by the Government or a private Bill given notice of by one of the members. Because the Government is now exercising its right to introduce an amendment to a sections of that particular Act, it is not just that all the Sections of that Act should be brought under consideration, particularly when the legislation before the House is only a Bill seeking with limited purpose and not with overall purpose of consideration of amendment of any kind of Act. It is within the privilege of this Government under the constitution to introduce any legislation: this legislation may be a new Act or it may be an amendment to an old Act. What is now sought to be done is to repeal one of the Acts which is having jurisdiction here and to introduce another Act which is necessary, in the opinion of the Government. It is neces-
sary to secure the opinion of the House and make the Bill into law.

Mr. Speaker: But so far as Telangana is concerned, it is a new Act that the Government are seeking to apply. If that Act is already in operation here in the Telangana region, the question of bringing amendments to that Act arises. But when we seek to apply a new Act altogether to this region, how does the question of amendment arise?

Sri K. Venkata Rao: The point before the House is this: there is nothing called Telangana or Andhra, so far as this Bill is concerned. What is here is, only the State of Andhra Pradesh. Anything done is done only in the name of Andhra Pradesh, so as to affect the territory of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Because there were different sets of statutes in the two regions comprising the Andhra Pradesh State, the States Re-Organization Act had taken a particular view, and has authorised this Government to act in a particular manner. That right has been given under the Constitution, and in this regard, there is no particular protections afforded to Telangana.

Mr. Speaker: The Regional Committee is there.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: The Regional Committee has only certain powers, and if this Bill falls within the purview of the Regional Committee, I have no objection and I will certainly consult them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister states that there is no Telangana. But there is already mention of Telangana.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: That Telangana is with a very particular and limited purpose. The constitution and presence of the Regional Committee is only with a limited purpose under the Constitution. It cannot extend its jurisdiction to every other question not falling within its purview. Hence, there is no need for the President’s Order.
My second point is this: Today or tomorrow I am to introduce another Bill by way of amendment to the Land Acquisition Act. That Act is a Central Act. Under certain powers given to us, we only amend it to the extent necessary. If every clause of it is to be touched, it is not a Provincial legislation—it is an All India Legislation—and so, that cannot be done. The question is, should our Select Committee have the authority to amend the sections of the Central Act, which has been on the Statute Book from 1894 onwards. Should there be no distinction drawn between a Central Act and the Provincial Act?

Sri P. Sundarayya: But the Government is already amending it.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: But it is only with a limited power we are doing it. I cannot replace that Act; I cannot amend the whole Act. Because that Act has not been originally applied to Part B States, we are seeking to apply it now. Nothing more than that, so far that aspect is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: But how are you touching it? Because it has come within your jurisdiction.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: So, it is your Act.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: No. Today, I am not entitled to legislate, under the concurrent list, entirely for that Act. With only a limited purpose, we are seeking to amend that Act, and we have taken the permission of the President to introduce the Bill. It is a concurrent subject; and this Government cannot suo moto do anything. I am acting only under authority and that authority will not spread to every other aspect.

My third submission to you, Sir, is this: After all, we have to integrate the laws. If the procedure suggested by
the hon. Leader of the Opposition is accepted, this integration will become very difficult. It is for a limited purpose that the present Bill has been brought before the House. A stage will come, as I submitted to the House yesterday, when the whole of the integrated laws under various aspects have to be brought in the Statute Book in a different manner by introducing a new legislation. That stage will come in future. Now, it is only by way of administrative convenience that this Bill has been brought forward, for, two laws cannot function in the same area, with different sets of regulations. Therefore, the limited purpose ...

_Mr. Speaker:_ With regard to integration, you may combine both the provisions of both the areas and bring in a new Act. Then it will be gone into clause by clause.

_Sri K. Venkata Rao:_ I agree entirely. There is no objection. I submit it is not just also that we should object at that stage. Every clause should be touched and recast and introduced to the best advantage, according to the opinion of the Assembly.

_Mr. Speaker:_ What is the difference now? Instead of bringing in a new Act, you are extending an old Act to the Telangana region.

_Sri K. Venkata Rao:_ The difference is that we have taken some good aspects of the existing Acts here and there, combined them and introduced them here. We did like that in the case of many other things. Till now, we have so many Acts done like that. Suppose, I do not agree for a Select Committee. The whole thing will go. Only the amendments that are proposed before the House now will come up for consideration, and not all the Sections of the original Act. You, Sir, have already ruled that other sections cannot be touched.

_Mr. Speaker:_ But you have already touched some new sections. Here is an amendment: "Add the following as a new Clause, Clause 7".
Sri K. Venkata Rao: Let them amend, Sir, I have no objection. To that extent, I am free. Let them amend clause 5 which refers to Section 3. That can be done, I have no objection. But my point is, where there are, say, 16 sections and Government moved amendments to only four of them, the House cannot discuss the other provisions of the Act, not falling within the purview of the amending Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment in the name of Sri Baddam Yella Reddy to add the following as new Clause 7:

"7. Amendment of Section 5, Madras Act III of 1905:

(i) in sub-section (1) for the words 'ten times' in both the places where they occur, substitute the words 'five times'."

(ii) in sub-section (2) for the words 'twenty times', in both the places where they occur, substitute the words 'ten times'."

Then we have Section 6.

Technically this is an amendment to Section 5, not touched by the Bill.

Sri K. Venkata Rao: That is my submission, Sir.
Section 6 clause 7 touch out of order.

Clause 7 section 6 clause 7 section 8 out of order.

The section which is not touched is already attempted to be amended by them.

If they are ultra vires, we will tell them so.

Out of order in order?

In order or out of order?

Point of Order Speaker is the final authority. Whereas you are not expected to be on the side of the majority. That is why the right of the Assembly is in your hands. The rules of procedure are in your hands. Chairman is above parties. The Speaker is above parties and not the Chairman of a Select Committee.
Mr. Speaker: So, I have to decide now. It is a very doubtful point. I shall carefully consider and give my decision tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 8th July 1958.