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**Note** —at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
RULING FROM THE CHAIR Re:

Withdrawal of the Motions before the House

Mr Speaker I am giving a ruling, of course belated because I must correct the position. It is a duty to the Chair and to the House, because the House is seized of the matter and the House also has a right to discuss whether permission is to be given or not. I am asking both the Ministers as well as other non-official Members also to follow this ruling. It is a healthy ruling. It is a necessity. The House also has a right to discuss. It is also fair and necessary. Therefore, I am drawing the attention of all Members and Ministers to this.
19th February, 1959

Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Bodh alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

The Speaker: Rule 74 notice has been fixed. When will the motion be
moved?

Member: ‘I think it is an important motion and I pray that it may be
fixed.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION Re:
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance Minister at Bodh
alleged to be derogatory to democratic
functioning of Parties

I intend to move the following adjournment motion:

"That the House be adjourned to discuss a specific
matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent
statement made on January 13th at Bcdh, by the hon
Chief Minister and the hon Finance Minister (published in
Visalandhra dated 14-1-59) wherein they have stated that
as the Congress is in power, the matters represented by the
Congress legislators or organisations connected with Con-
gress shall be given importance and treated as such and
not those coming from the side of the organisations con-
ected with the opposition parties which statement reduces
the scope of democratic functioning of the State and
removes the distinction between the ruling party and the
Government to the total deliberate neglect of the
opposition

...privilege motion... Fact that if one says not anything or anything otherwise, I want to discuss it as nepotism
privilege motion? Does it come under privilege motion?
then does it come under privilege motion, or does it come
under motion of opposition? So, I want to get
clarification on this point. What do you say, Mr. Sree
ramamurthy? In common sense sense, in common sense
reason, like May's Parliamentary Practice and the
practice of Time. So do I take the help of the party
leaders and also from learned gentlemen like Sri Dora

*May's Parliamentary Practice*
Adjourment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Boah alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

However, from our side, as leader of the House, I have
nothing to say, Sir, you may hear them and take any
decision.

Sir R Lakshminarasimham Dora (Tekkali): Sir, I
want to raise a point of order, whether the Speaker is here
to protect the privileges of the House and the Members of
the political parties.

Mr Speaker: That is the question. That is why I
want to discuss it in my chamber and I shall fix up
some date for it. Leader of the House shall request the
Business Committee to discuss the issue with political parties
and we shall discuss it with the privilege motion.

Mr Speaker: Sir, I have nothing to say, Sir, you may hear them and take any
decision.

Chair of the House: The question is as follows: The privilege
motion was tabled by the government. Whether it is possible to
run elections or not? Is it necessary to scrap all the
elections?
Adjournment Motion re Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance Minister at Bodh alleged to be derogatory to Democratic Functioning of Parties

The adjournment motion to be progressed to a discussion on the important point that has been raised. This point is a crucial one in the democratic functioning of parties. The House privilege must be respected, and the discussion should proceed in a democratic manner. The Business Advisory Committee should discuss the merits of the motion. The opposition to the motion must be considered, and the democratic traditions and conventions must be respected. The Democratic party must be recognised as the Labour party in charge of the opposition.
development activity would have to be considered as derogatory to Democratic Functioning of Parties. 19th February, 1959

Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance Minister at Bodh alleged to be derogatory to Democratic Functioning of Parties
Adjournment Motion re
19th February, 1959.

Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Both alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

Let me once for all tell. The Business Advisory Committee...
Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Both alleged to be derogatory to Democratic Functioning of Parties

I have nothing to do with it. Privilege Motion is of responsibility. Whether it is pleasant to the opposition or to the Ministry is not my concern. I cannot help. So, I must do my duty fairly and frankly. (Applause) No, No. Privilege Motion is a day to day administration. It applies to the whole of India. So I have to be careful. Mr Sreeramamurthy need not pursue and there is nothing—

*Sri R Narayana Reddy*(Bhongir) What is the secrecy about it? Why is it that you shall discuss in the Chamber alone? When a point has come up, let it be discussed here.

*Mr Speaker* A Privilege Motion has come up and how shall we merely talk here on such an important point?

*It will not*
Adjournment Motion re 19th February, 1975
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Both alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

come under privilege 10 530$ I3 correct 10 530$ 395 correct
see speech of Chief Minister and Finance
Minority to Democracy
Function of party come under privilege 2 395 correct
and study

As such I shall carefully, openly and fairly consider on the privilege as privilege 2 395
consider this or consider this or consider this or consider this or consider

I do not agree to it as a privilege Motion; it is not an Adjournment Motion.

Mr Speaker: I do not take it as a Privilege Motion (Laughter) So, let the Adjournment Motion be discussed
Both the parties may say something and I shall decide immediately

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu You have a right, Sir.
to take it as a Privilege Motion; it is not an Adjournment Motion.
Adjournment Motion

Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance

Minister at Bodh alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

19th February 1939

...
Adjournment Motion on
19th February, 1959
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance Minister at Bodhgaya alleged to be derogatory to Democratic inciting of Parties

Mr. Speaker. A correspondent has written to Vishalandhra...# states that the reports are false. Mr. Speaker. A correspondent has written to Vishalandhra...

But a correspondent has written to Vishalandhra...# This is all totally wrong.

# Vishalandhra
Adjourment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Bhopal alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

All that I said was “come to
the T B and give me the memorandum” I said “come to
T B” Is it wrong? I don’t see any point . I went to the
T B. I sat there for half an hour. And I spoke to the
Bodh and the derogatory to Democratic
functioning of the Congress. That I said was “come to
the T B and give me the memorandum” I said “come to
T B” I don’t see any point ! I went to the
T B. I sat there for half an hour, and I told him that I was
sent to the T B. I sat there for an hour, and I told him that I was
sent to the T B.

wrong information I went there as a congressman I have
not drawn any T A. or D. A

wrong information I went there as a congressman I have
not drawn any T A. or D. A

wrong information I went there as a congressman I have
not drawn any T A. or D. A

wrong information I went there as a congressman I have
not drawn any T A. or D. A

wrong information I went there as a congressman I have
not drawn any T A. or D. A
Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Bodh alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

Mr Speaker—Sir, Will you kindly ask him whether I asked them to come to
T B or not. A Speech is not necessary.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy—Mr Speaker, Sir, I cannot help it. It is one of the
languages of the State.
Mr Speaker, I am on my legs. Therefore, please sit down. While the Speaker stands, nobody should stand.

The point is this. These are all small matters. They say that the Chief Minister did not receive the memorandum. The Chief Minister says that he asked them to come to some place (T. B.) and give it to him. These matters do not come under the purview of an adjournment motion. If I allow adjournment motions on matters like this, there will be no end to that. For every Minister or for every officer, for something done by them, the hon. Members will give an adjournment motion. That is not good.

The people at the meeting place have wanted. Even Congress leaders there—they were waiting. People want they come late, even Sri Jawaharlal goes late. What shall we do?

These are small matters and matters of detail. The only thing is, did the Chief Minister say that he would not receive any memorandum unless they come through a properly recognised party and that he did not recognise any party other than the Congress.
Mr. Speaker  He is talking with my permission

Sri B G M A Narasingarao  On a Point of order, I would like to know whether any member could interrupt the Speaker when he is on his legs. Could a member force himself on the Speaker?

Mr Speaker  I have finished, and there is no interruption.

Sri R Narayana Reddy  I have never forced myself.

(At this stage, Sri E Ayyapu Reddy stood in his seat)

Sri R Narayana Reddy  I am not yielding. If it is a point of order, I will yield.

*Sri E Ayyapu Reddy  (Nandikotkur-General) . It is a point of order.

Mr Speaker  What is that?

*Sri E Ayyapu Reddy  So far as this point is concerned, the point raised was that the Chief Minister made certain remarks in his speech while he was on an election tour. That has already been the subject-matter of a decision by the High Court. That was with reference to Jayalakshmindevamma's case. The very same allegations were made in that case also,—that the Chief Minister went on an election tour, threatened people that if they did not vote for his party he would crush them etc. All sorts of allegations were made, which were made the subject-matter of the election petition. It has come up before the High Court and the High Court has finally decided that it
was constitutional for the Chief Minister to canvass votes for the Congress Party and also to tell the people to vote for that party and also tell them that if they do not vote they are going to suffer, and solicit their help.

*(At this stage Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswailu tried to interrupt the Member speaking)*

**Mr. Speaker (Turning to Sri Ayyapu Reddy)**. Why do you look at him and why do you reply to him? Please speak to me.

**Sri E Ayyapu Reddy** Therefore, the matter has been decided by the High Court, and I do not see that a matter which has been constitutionally decided once could be agitated by means of an adjournment motion.

**Mr Speaker** Sri Ravi Narayana Reddy, what are you to say?

Mr. *Sp^Ar^ (T^rnm^ ^ *Sh ^yy^^ Re^p). Why do you look at him and why do you reply to him Please speake to me

Sri E Ayyapu Reddy Therefore, the matter has been decided by the High Court, and I do not see that a matter which has been constitutionally decided once could be agitated by means of an adjournment motion.

Mr Speaker Sri Ravi Narayana Reddy, what are you to say?
Adjournment Motion re
19th February, 1959
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Bodh alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy  I should not use hard language. It is not at all true. I do not want to say anything.

Sri R Narayana Reddy  That of course we are ready to prove.

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy  There is absolutely no need. I am satisfied. No proof is necessary.

Sri L B Sarat Chandra Bose  Mr. As. M. L. As. I am not prepared to prove.

Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Both alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

Rule 67 says "The Speaker, if he gives consent under
rule 63 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed
is in order shall, call upon the member concerned"

When the House gives permission, the discussion will
take place. So unless the House gives permission it
can not be discussed. It is only the member that gives
notice that can talk.

Mr. Speaker – No ruling.

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara R.ddy – I want hon. Speaker’s
ruling on this point
Adjournment Motion re
19th February, 1959
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Both alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

High Court decision in 1959 and 1960 involved High Court decision by the
High Court decision the "election
of 1959, the people's struggle for democratic rights
and the High Court decision was accepted by the Board
in 1960. The High Court decision was further confirmed by the


basically meant that the people had fought for their rights in the 1959 elections.

High Court decision was accepted by the Board
in 1960. The High Court decision was further confirmed by the

Msthr. Asst. Secy. - Where is the Department?
Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Bodh alleged to be
derogatory to Democratic
Functioning of Parties

19th February, 959

Him aniki as hrkkt k ey halvi kowiyi aqyam krin rh how iyai naty psh

Krh rhy hy bhy rh afesos kiy nat hy

'girh b rh cahal (sri) - krn capers rh kahal maha yee' yee kahalana
rhy yee rhy?'

'girh b rh cahal (sri) - krn capers rh kahal maha yee' yee kahalana
rhy yee rhy?'

Applaud: The motion was first introduced by the leader of the opposition
and seconded by the leader of the main opposition party. It was
dealt with by the leader of the ruling party. The leader of the main
opposition party expressed his support for the motion. The leader of the
ruling party expressed his lack of support for the motion.

3. Noodoobu: The leader of the main opposition party said that
the motion was introduced to address the issue of 'salaries too
much' and the need to reduce it. He said that the motion was
mooted to discuss the issue of 'salaries too much' and the need to
reduce it. He said that the motion was mooted to discuss the issue of
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reduce it. He said that the motion was mooted to discuss the issue of
'salaries too much' and the need to reduce it.
Adjournment Motion re
Speeches of Chief Minister and Finance
Minister at Bodh illeged to be
derogatory to Democratic
riong of Parties

On a point of order, Sir 'ex'am'
whether the statement made is a point of order or not?

Sir, 'ex'am' statement made not a point of order

I accept the hon. Ministers statement as far as it is necessary to that extent. It is only on particular occasions that certain statements are made, they are denied and members also as gentlemen have to accept the contradictions when gentlemen like the Chief Minister or the Finance Minister deny them. The democratic principle is that the normal
administration will be carried out in the interests of all people without prejudice to these matters. So, kindly accept this cheerfully.

**GOVERNMENT BILL**

**The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959**

The Minister For Revenue (Sri K Venkata Rao) I move "That the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 be read a rst time.

Mr. Speaker Motion moved
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

...
"Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 11, 11 and 12, no landlord shall be entitled to terminate the tenancy and evict his cultivating tenant during the currency of a lease except by an application made in that behalf to the Tahsildar, and unless such cultivating tenant

(a) has failed to pay the rent due by him within a period of one month from the date stipulated in the lease deed.

(b) has done any act or has been guilty of any neglect, which is destructive of, or permanently injurious to the land, or

(c) has sub-let the land, or
(d) has violated any of the conditions of the tenancy regarding the uses to which the land may be put or

e) has willingly denied the landlord suitable to the land

(Sri P V Narasimha Rao in the Chair)
Endowments Commissioner or Tenancy Tahsildar was appointed as the

Tenancy Commissioner or High Court as the

Endowments Commissioner or

Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

170

19th February, 1959

The provision for protected tenants is declared that they cannot be evicted without a decision of the Commissioner. If a tenant does not declare that they are a protected tenant, the landlord has the right to evict them. The provision for landlords is that they cannot evict a tenant without the consent of the Commissioner. The landlord must also provide a written statement of the reasons for evicting the tenant. If the tenant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner, they have the right to appeal to the High Court. The tenant must also provide a written statement of the reasons for appealing the decision.
The ரேட்டார் பொருளாதார் அரசு விளையாட்டு (அழைக்கப் பதிவு) சட்டம் பிரதிவிளையாட்டு

...
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh 19th February, 1959 Amendment) Bill, 1959

deny that it is true.

sub-section of the following provision.

High Court restrained the tenant from

section as its applicability in the case of

denied.
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959, is designed to strengthen the legal protection for tenants by amending the existing Tenancy Act. This Bill aims to address the needs of tenants who have been facing difficulties in securing their rights under the law. The Bill seeks to provide tenants with a mechanism to challenge unfair practices by landlords, thereby ensuring a fair and equitable tenancy system.

The Bill proposes to introduce sections that focus on the rights of tenants. These sections are designed to empower tenants by providing them with avenues to seek redressal in case of any violation of their rights. The Bill also seeks to streamline the eviction process, making it more transparent and just.

In summary, the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959, is a comprehensive measure that seeks to address the needs of tenants and ensure a balanced tenancy system in the state.
Tenancy petitions to executive officers of the Munsiff Magistrate are not enquired into by the Munsiff Magistrate. The First Class Magistrate is the civil jurisdiction on such tenancy petitions and enquire thereof. The responsibility of holding an enquiry is with the executive officer. The tenancy petitions are accepted in areas for eviction petitions except G.O. No. 2397 dated 30-1-1958 across the Table G.O. present in the Manual.

G.O. Ms. No 2397 dated 30-1-1958 states that the Munsiff Magistrate accepts tenancy petitions in areas for eviction except for the Manual. The responsibility of holding an enquiry is with the executive officer. The tenancy petitions are accepted in areas for eviction petitions except G.O. No. 2397 dated 30-1-1958 across the Table G.O. present in the Manual.
Section 10 referred to above should be extended for one more year.

Tenancy Act is modern and development-oriented. It has covered all aspects of tenancy law, including both landlords and tenants. The Tenancy Act is a progressive law that has been adopted by progressive states. Section 10 of the Tenancy Act should be extended for one more year.

Andhra Tenancy Act is a practical law. Planning Commission has recommended Hyderabad Tenancy Act, which is progressive. Andhra Pradesh High Court has jurisdiction over the matter.

Competent tenant: Tenancy Act applies to tenants and landlords.

Andhra Tenancy Act was enacted in 1959.
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh) 19th February, 1959
Amendment Bill, 1959

The Andhra Tenancy Act & Total Tenancy Act as Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act date 1954, 1956 has been extended once again.

The Andhra Tenancy Act time extend till now is clear but for Tenancy Act date 1954, 1956 has been extended once again. The Andhra Tenancy Act is to the jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act is to the jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act is extended.

Tenancy Act is extended in Hyderabad Tenancy Act. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act is extended. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act is extended.

50 years after the Act, the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act has been extended. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act has been extended. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act has been extended. The jurisdiction Hyderabad Tenancy Act has been extended.

Nominal amendment—Total Tenancy Act date 1954 extended in 1958. The Comprehensive Act
amendment y end comprehensive Bill y are y comprehensive y action Act p evict a attraction a arrears a appeal a decision a evictions a punishment de-i
sion is a process by which a landlord terminates the tenancy, which is in operation. A notice under the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act 1959 can apply to various types of decisions. The purpose of the Act is to terminate the tenancy at the instance of the landlord or the tenant. The Act provides for the power to remove tenancies. Power to remove difficulties' section 8. The Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act 1959, Section 13 of the Act, provides for the eviction of tenants. Section 15 of the Act, which is applicable to tenants, as well as the Nagpur Session Court on May 10, 1959, the date of the notice, is the subject of the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act 1959.
Section 13 & Section 14 of the Andhra Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1959

Section 13 & Section 14 of the Andhra Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1959

Section 13 of the Andhra Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1959
objects and reasons

"The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1959"

produce 50% 50% of total produce 50%

sale of produce 50% 50%

objects and reasons
Assemby 80%. The very same provision as a piece of legislation has been brought about. In order to accomplish this, the Assembly has brought about a piece of legislation. The provision has been brought about to achieve a certain objective. The provision has been brought about to achieve a certain objective.
The Andra Tenaau (Andhra Pradesh) 19th February, 1959
Amendment Bill, 1959

As per Article 57, Section 2, the Andhra Pradesh Government has been empowered to extend the term of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly for a period of 144 days. However, the Governor has decided to extend the term of the Assembly for a period of 144 days under Article 57, Section 2. The extension is to be made in consultation with the interested parties. The extension will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Act, 1956.
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

The Andhr Pradesh government has decided to amend the Tenancy Act by the 7th Amendment Bill. The amendment is expected to bring significant changes to the existing laws. The Bill is aimed at protecting the rights of tenants and ensuring fair rent. The amendment will also address the issue of land-lord proofs and current rents. The Bill is expected to be passed soon.
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh 19th February, 1959 Amendment) Bill, 1959

वित्तरोध का अर्थ है कि अतिरिक्त वाणिज्य संस्थापन करने वाले लोगों को इस प्रकार के वित्तरोध से नहीं प्रभावित किया जाएगा। लोगों के लिए भी यह अधिकार होगा कि वे अपने वाणिज्य संस्थापन को अपने खर्च के अनुसार कर सकते हैं।

रूपरेखा 10 से 50 प्रतिशत वित्तरोध का अर्थ है कि इस अंश के अधीन वित्तरोध उच्चतम स्तर पर रखा जाएगा। इस प्रकार, लोगों का अधिकार है कि वे अपने वाणिज्य संस्थापन को अपने खर्च के अनुसार कर सकते हैं।
186 19 February, 1959  The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 was introduced in the Assembly on 19th February 1959. The Bill was discussed and passed with several amendments. The Bill seeks to amend the existing tenancy laws in Andhra Pradesh to ensure fair treatment of landlords and tenants. It introduces provisions to regulate the relationship between landlords and tenants, including the rights of tenants to continue in possession of their tenanted land, and the duties of landlords to maintain the land in a fit condition for habitation.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the Supreme Court to hear appeals from the District Judge, and to create a Special Tribunal for the purpose of hearing disputes between landlords and tenants. The Bill includes provisions to ensure that tenants are not evicted without just cause, and that landlords are not permitted to claim compensation for any improvements made to the land without the written consent of the tenant.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate and report on any matter relating to the tenancy laws in the State, and to make recommendations to the Government for the improvement of the laws.

The Bill was passed with several amendments, including the abolition of the provision for the compensation of landlords for any loss sustained by them in consequence of the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill seeks to ensure that the rights of tenants are protected, and that landlords are not permitted to exploit their position.

The Bill was passed on 27th February 1959, after a thorough discussion and debate in the Assembly.

...
19th February, 1959  The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

...
Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is

"That the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959, be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959, be read a second time."

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.

Mr. Speaker: Does Sri Sankarayya want to move his amendment No. 1?
* Sri B Sankarayya I do not wish to move that amendment Sir

Sir, I, however, beg to move my next amendment, viz

"For sub-section (3) of section 10 of the principal Act substitute the following –

‘As stated above, the cultivation of the land under lease should be registered in the name of either cultivating tenants under lease or the Co-operative Societies that have taken them on lease.’

Mr Speaker. Amendment moved
The Andhra-Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959

19th February, 1959

...sub-lease as defined "...co-operative societies...

...sub-lease as defined in sub-lease to tenants...
...High Court...
...provision...
...tenancy...

...tenancy...

...tenancy...

...imported as an important feature.
Mr Speaker. Do you want to withdraw the amendment, Mr Sankariah?

As for the amendment, the Deputy Secretary of the Village Officers Committee has forwarded a proposal for the amendment to the Government Order pass. They have decided to distribute the evidence to the tenants and members of the co-operative societies. Record of rights create permanent records. Tenant rights have been given to co-operative societies. The lease has been converted into a sub-lease. The cooperative societies have decided to lease the land to co-operative societies. The concept of sub-lease has been introduced to the tenants. The cooperative societies have decided to lease the land to the tenants. The cooperative societies have decided to lease the land to the tenants. The cooperative societies have decided to lease the land to the tenants.
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh) Bill 1959

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"For sub-section (3) of section 10 of the principal Act, substitute the following:

'As stated above, the taxation of the land under lease should be registered in the name of either cultivating tenants under lease or the Co-operative Societies that have taken them on lease'.

The amendment was negatived

Mr Speaker: The question is.

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 1

Mr Speaker: The question is.

"That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Preamble

Mr Speaker: The question is.

"That the Preamble do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble was added to the Bill.
Sri K Venkata Rao  Sir, I beg to move

“That the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 be read a third time and passed”

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker: The question is

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 be read a first time.”

Mr Speaker: Motion moved,
The Madras Famine Relief Fund 19th February, 1929
(Andhra Pradesh) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1958

Serious famine' as defined in the Famine Code Rules 1954 'Serious famine' as defined apply unless otherwise declared. If a
Venous famine' to be void unless and until declared to be void
Famine Code Conditions of 'Serious famine' to be void

The definition of works mentioned in the Famine Code Rules 20, 20 50 or 20

Calamities not to exclude

A Bill to extend the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, to certain
areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh and further to amend it in its application to that State’ and the Principal Act as in 1954 Viceroy, Secretary of State for reference and the extension and amendment to its application to that State ‘subject to the approval of the Secretary of State’ and the Principal Act refers to the Famine Relief Fund Act as so far amended and repealed in relation to the provisions of the Famine Code dealing with relief in case of famines, floods and other disasters provide therein, and to the Famine Code Act.

The Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

19th February, 1959
అంద్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రతిష్ఠానం మహా పరిశ్రమ నియోజక సభ విభాగం

The Madras Famine Relief Fund
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and
Amendment) Bill, 1958.

19th February, 1959

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The Madras Famine Relief Fund
Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

19th February, 1959

The Secretary, Department of Revenue

Gentlemen,

The Hon'ble Madras Famine Relief Fund has decided to extend the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 to the new areas. This decision is in line with the recommendations made by the expert committee on famine relief.

The new areas covered by this extension include:

1. Districts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam
2. Districts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari
3. Districts of Chittoor and Guntur
4. Districts of Kurnool and Anantapur

These extensions are effective from 1st March, 1959. The necessary amendments to the existing Acts will be made accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Secretary, Department of Revenue
The Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

Mr. Speaker The question is:

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 be read a first time”

The motion was adopted

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy I beg to move:

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 be read a second time”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker The question is:

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 be read a second time”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2

Mr. Speaker The question is:

“That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.
Clause 3

Mr Speaker: The question is

"That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy. I beg to move

"Delete the word ‘serious’ in sub-section (i) of Section 5 of the Principal Act"

Mr Speaker: Amendment moved
On a point of clarification, Sir, famine is an acute, severe, and prolonged condition, causing extreme hardship, poverty, and destitution. It affects the food supply of an area to such an extent that the people residing there are unable to meet their basic food requirements. In the context of the Famine Code, a serious famine is defined as a condition where the number of people affected is significant, leading to widespread suffering and death. The Famine Code Amendment Bill, 1958, aimed to revise the existing provisions to better address the needs of affected areas during times of severe famine.
Revision Act 1928 की 'Serious famine' के
आधार से 0.70 मी. वर्ग. कि. से अधिक बहुतायत के वर्गमान क्षेत्र
को famine area का declare कर सकता है। Famine Co. द्वारा declare किया जाना
किसी भी area को 0.70 मी. वर्ग. कि. के अधिकतम में। Famine
Co. के तहत declare किया जाने वाला area को अंतर्गत 0.70 मी. 20 हेक्टेयर
के area. Serious famine देखने वाला area को 100 हेक्टेयर तक
अंतर्गत declare किया जाना है। Serious
famine area का देखने वाला area को 100 हेक्टेयर के
अंतर्गत declare किया जाना है। Famine Co. द्वारा अंतर्गत
famine राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से अनुपस्थित.
famine राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से अनुपस्थित.
Act के
साथ 1928 में
राष्ट्रीय Famine area का declare है। Famine area का declare करीब 200 से
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अंतर्गत declare किया जाना है। Famine works के
अंतर्गत declare किया जाना है।
The Famine Relief Fund
(Anitha Bandish Extension and Amendments) Bill, 1958

The involvement of the Revenue Department in the famine relief provisions is an essential aspect. The Famine Relief Fund is to ensure that when a famine is declared as 'serious', the appropriate Revenue Department is informed. The Revenue Department may then declare the area as 'serious' for the purpose of allocating funds. The provision of funds by the Famine Relief Fund is crucial for managing such situations. The Revenue Department and the Secretaries of Revenue may raise objections to the allocation of funds, but these should be resolved to ensure effective management of the Famine Relief Fund.

In conclusion, the involvement of the Revenue Department in the Famine Relief Fund is critical for the timely allocation of funds during famines. The proper functioning of the Revenue Department is necessary to ensure that the Famine Relief Fund is used effectively to alleviate the effects of famines.
Serious famine of 1903–1904 was the fourth and the severest. The famine of 1903–1904 was a "serious famine" and not a "famine" in the sense of "famine" of 1903–1904. The term "serious" famine was used for press purposes.

Mr. Speaker. Is Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy withdrawing his amendment?

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy. Yes, Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

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

Mr. Speaker. There is another amendment of Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy. I beg to move:

"In sub-section (u) of section 5 for the word 'forty' substitute the word 'sixty'."

Mr. Speaker. Amendment moved.
Provided that when the fund exceeds Rs. 40 lakhs, the State Government may utilise the excess to meet expenditure on protective irrigation works and other works for the prevention of famine in the said State.
The Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

The amendment was negatived.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"In sub-section (ii) of Section 5 for the word ‘forty’ substitute the word ‘sixty’.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy Sir, before clause 1 and the preamble are put to vote I would like to say a few words. This Bill was expected to be passed last year i.e. during 1958. The preamble and Clause 1 would now have to be amended in view of the fact that the Bill is being passed this year, the words ‘Ninth Year’ in the preamble and the figure ‘1958’ in clause 1 would have to be substituted by the words ‘Tenth Year’ and ‘1959’ respectively. I shall move the amendments.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"In sub-section (ii) of Section 5 for the word ‘forty’ substitute the word ‘sixty’.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy Sir, before clause 1 and the preamble are put to vote I would like to say a few words. This Bill was expected to be passed last year i.e. during 1958. The preamble and Clause 1 would now have to be amended in view of the fact that the Bill is being passed this year, the words ‘Ninth Year’ in the preamble and the figure ‘1958’ in clause 1 would have to be substituted by the words ‘Tenth Year’ and ‘1959’ respectively. I shall move the amendments.
State...moved.

Clause 1

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy: I beg to move.

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 1, for the figures '1958' substitute the figures '1959'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 1, for the figures '1958' substitute the figures '1959'."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

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

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Preamble

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy: I beg to move:

"In the preamble, for the word 'Ninth', substitute the word 'Tenth'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is;

"In the preamble, for the word 'Ninth' substitute the word 'Tenth'."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That the Preamble, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmanandar Reddy I beg to move

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959 be read a third time and passed.”

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.

That the Preamble, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmanandar Reddy I beg to move

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959 be read a third time and passed.”

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.

That the Preamble, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmanandar Reddy I beg to move

“That the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959 be read a third time and passed.”

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.
The Madras Famine Relief Fund 19th February, 1959
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959

The motion was adopted
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

19th February, 1959

The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock on Friday, the 20th February, 1959.