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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-first day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 10th March, 1959

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

BUDGET FOR 1959-60—VOTING OF
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XXXV—Local Administration—
Rs. 60,93,600
10th March, 1959
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

The 10% Afa^3A, 1959-1959-60 ...

The removal of slums is a noble task. While the number of slums has increased, the concern for their eradication has also grown. In the past, efforts have been made to set up water supply, drainage facilities, and colonies. But the focus has been on water supply, drainage facilities, and colonies. As a result, the number of slums has increased.

The reservation of seats in the legislature is a matter of concern. The need for reservation of seats for minorities and tribal areas has been highlighted.

membership of women is also desirable. The decision on these matters is on the 3rd of March. Services of experts to be appointed should observe certain instructions. Thereafter the decision will be taken. Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1954 and Hyderabad Village Panchayat Act of 1959 have a provision for the reservation of seats for women. Fishing rights co-operative societies have also been practicable for the members of these societies. Cooperative societies are also working towards this end. G.O No. 360, are being followed. The cooperative societies are working towards the reservation of seats for women. G.O. 360, are being followed. The cooperative societies are working towards the reservation of seats for women. G.O. 360, are being followed. The cooperative societies are working towards the reservation of seats for women.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of the Madras State, constituted under Section 13 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1954, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the administration of the 13% Land Revenue Grants and 3% Land Revenue under the Act, has framed a number of such rules and regulations.

The provisions of this Act are as follows:

1. The Act has been implemented from 1st April, 1954.
2. The provisions of the Act are applicable to all local bodies in the State.
3. The Act provides for the establishment of a financing bank to be known as the Co-operative Co-operative Bank, to be registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1953.
4. The Act provides for the establishment of a register to be known as the Water Works Register, to be maintained by the State Government.
5. The Act provides for the establishment of a market to be known as the Co-operative Market, to be maintained by the State Government.
6. The Act provides for the establishment of a library to be known as the Co-operative Library, to be maintained by the State Government.
7. The Act provides for the establishment of a hospital to be known as the Co-operative Hospital, to be maintained by the State Government.
8. The Act provides for the establishment of a school to be known as the Co-operative School, to be maintained by the State Government.
9. The Act provides for the establishment of a college to be known as the Co-operative College, to be maintained by the State Government.
10. The Act provides for the establishment of a university to be known as the Co-operative University, to be maintained by the State Government.
11. The Act provides for the establishment of a research institute to be known as the Co-operative Research Institute, to be maintained by the State Government.
12. The Act provides for the establishment of a technical institute to be known as the Co-operative Technical Institute, to be maintained by the State Government.
13. The Act provides for the establishment of a vocational institute to be known as the Co-operative Vocational Institute, to be maintained by the State Government.
14. The Act provides for the establishment of a business institute to be known as the Co-operative Business Institute, to be maintained by the State Government.
15. The Act provides for the establishment of a training institute to be known as the Co-operative Training Institute, to be maintained by the State Government.

The provisions of this Act are necessary for the proper implementation of the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1954, and for the development of the rural areas of the State.

Financing Bank

The Co-operative Co-operative Bank is a public limited company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1953, and is managed by a board of directors elected by the members of the bank.

Co-operative basis

The Co-operative Co-operative Bank is managed on a co-operative basis, and its members are the local bodies in the State.

Register

The Co-operative Water Works Register is a register maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the water works in the State.

Market

The Co-operative Market is a market maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the markets in the State.

Hospital

The Co-operative Hospital is a hospital maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the hospitals in the State.

School

The Co-operative School is a school maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the schools in the State.

College

The Co-operative College is a college maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the colleges in the State.

University

The Co-operative University is a university maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the universities in the State.

Research Institute

The Co-operative Research Institute is a research institute maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the research institutes in the State.

Technical Institute

The Co-operative Technical Institute is a technical institute maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the technical institutes in the State.

Vocational Institute

The Co-operative Vocational Institute is a vocational institute maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the vocational institutes in the State.

Business Institute

The Co-operative Business Institute is a business institute maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the business institutes in the State.

Training Institute

The Co-operative Training Institute is a training institute maintained by the State Government, and it contains the names of the owners of the training institutes in the State.
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

...
discuss तो हहेते नर तर ह्याते, अर्थात् इसको सिर्फे con-
vence कराँदेते नरे, तिबस्ते कोणताई नरे ह्याते विषयमा नीजः.

Libraries तर पुस्तकालयमा अति अनेक नर नाथौर विषयमा अन्तर्गत लगभग पँचादश वर्ष तालीविद्यालयमा, भरम्य पौली भने बिजनस 
कार्यरत दस्ते। जसलाई स्वयमले परामर्शदाता विषयमा अनुसार म्यानमार लागि तर पुस्तकालयमा अनुनासिक एक ध्वनि 
encouragement दृष्टि जङ्गकृतमा पनि तिबस्ते नरे ह्याते विषयमा जानु परिक्षण गर्नुहोस्।

लाई ज्याँ दिशामा, स्थान तथा व्यापार सेक्रेट बॉलट तथा व्यापार 
सेक्रेट बॉलट सिस्टम बताउन तर र देशमा। अन्तर्गत नगर तर 
मुख्य तर देशमा। Second Class Panchayats को संस्कृतिकक्ष नरे 
सेक्रेट बॉलट सिस्टम र देशमा। First Class Panchayats तथा 
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सेक्रेट बॉलट सिस्टम र देशमा। मान्यता नु परिक्षण गर्नुहोस्।

Sri M. Nagi Reddi was seen standing.

Mr. Speaker : No interruption.

*कृ ९. यागः: I am not yielding. अनुसार यागः निर्मीती नरे तर अनुसार यागः निर्मीती अनुसार।
मान्यता सेक्रेट बॉलट सिस्टम र देशमा।水供应 विषयमा देखिए: ऋग्वेद

हिन्दी विषयमा नीजः।
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

The University, Harbour, Shipyard is a growing town. The area around it is being developed for commercial and residential purposes. The University is expanding its facilities, and the Shipyard is also expanding its activities. The Harbour is being modernized to accommodate larger vessels.

The demand for grants is for the following purposes:

1. Development of the Shipyard area. The area is being developed for industrial and commercial purposes.
2. Expansion of the University facilities. The University is expanding its faculties and departments.
3. Modernization of the Harbour. The Harbour is being modernized to accommodate larger vessels.

The total demand for grants is Rs. 100,000. The grants will be used for the development of the Shipyard area, the expansion of the University facilities, and the modernization of the Harbour.
10th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 – Voting of Demands for Grants

The Minister for Finance

The result of the examination held for recruiting temporary service commission appointees for the post of Accountants is announced. The result also accepts the examination of written examination held on 3rd May 1959. The oral examination conducted on 4th June 1959 is also accepted. Depending on the 12½% contribution of the Accountant General, the accountants in the Town Panchayats and the Executive Officers are appointed.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

Mr. Speaker: No, further discussion. Please continue.

Mr. Speaker: I am not yielding, Sir. All members have been permitted to raise their objections, so there is no need to insist on objections being registered, etc.
93 10th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

I cannot help you. I must keep your letter. Are you the Secretary of the I.G. of L.A.? I cannot understand parliamentary words. I cannot help you. The Secretary of the I.G. of L.A. was here first. On a point of order, Sir,

I cannot help you. Sir, in your letter, you say, ‘I cannot understand parliamentary words.’ I cannot help you as I am not the Secretary of the I.G. of L.A. I cannot help you as I am not the Secretary of the I.G. of L.A. I cannot help you, Sir.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

I am sorry, Sir. I must insist. Whatever it may be, administrative grounds alone justify Officer being transferred. Whatever may be the administrative grounds for transfer, Sir, it is important to note that Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. Schools depend on the School Committee, Special Officer and the Committee to function properly. Whatever may be the administrative reasons for transfer, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but Special Officer is being transferred for administrative reasons. As a result, the School Committee will have to be informed of the transfer. The reasons may be valid or invalid, but
Executive Officer en recruitment raw-hands state & state, state service service, 4% recruitment 4% state. Executive Officer recruitment raw-hands state & state, state service service, 4% recruitment 4% state. Executive Officer recruitment raw-hands state & state, state service service, 4% recruitment 4% state.
Sri D. Sanjiviah: I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: That is all the position.

Sri D. Sanjiviah: I am helpless

Mr. Speaker: On a point of order, Sir.
Thank you, Sir. The thing that strikes me is the camps. Concentration camps are a part of history and we should not forget them. Deserted villages, too, are a part of history. The Assembly and the Regional Committee have discussed these issues. I believe that the issues raised by the honorable Member are worth considering.
Whether they be Communists, Socialists or newly formed Democratic group representation is wasted. Public meetings have been a waste paper basket. Whether the be Communists, Socialists or newly formed Democratic group representation in the basket will only increase the representation of waste paper. Whether the be Communists, Socialists or newly formed Democratic group representation in the basket will only increase the representation of waste paper.

J. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. (G)
Sri K. Obula Reddy (Markapur): Point of order, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down?

Sri K. Obula Reddy: There is a point of order. You have to accept that point of order. You cannot say like that. (INTERRUPTIONS) I am rising on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving a ruling on a point of order. Afterwards, Sri Obula Reddy can raise another point of order. She has raised a point of order saying that the Congress Party has done such and such a thing. He is saying the Communists have taught those things. So, there is no point of order. If Sri Obula Reddy wants to raise a point of order, I shall carefully consider and I may give a ruling in any way. Please go on.
We cannot help and also you must bear with him and finish the business.

Speaker is not a justice, is not an enquiry committee. Point of order! Sir, is the order, Sir? What is the Point of order, Sir? It is a point of order. The Speaker is not a justice, is not an enquiry committee. Point of order, Sir? Is the order, Sir? What is the Point of order, Sir? It is a point of order.

Speaker is not a justice, is not an enquiry committee. Point of order, Sir? Is the order, Sir? What is the Point of order, Sir? It is a point of order.
101 10th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

Point of order, Sir. No point of order.

No point of order.

No point of order.

Now there is nothing irrelevant so far.

Now there is nothing irrelevant so far.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

Mr. B.K. Gandhi, Minister for Works, Nationalised Industries and Co-Operatives, said:

I would like to support the demand for grants moved by Mr. Nehru. There is no need for me to say anything more than what Mr. Nehru has said. I know that the Minister is a very fine man, and I respect him very much. I should like to ask the Minister whether—

Mr. P. Madhav Rao (Chittoor): Mr. B.K. Gandhi, Minister for Works, Nationalised Industries and Co-Operatives, said:

I am not going to respect the Minister more than any other member. You need not be afraid.
small notes, which are intended to circulate in the form of a circular.

M. F. R. 1939

Sir, in addition to the estimates for 1939-40, the Finance Department has submitted a statement of financial operations for 1938-39. This statement shows a surplus of Rs. 5,000,000, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 2,000,000 in the previous year. The statement also indicates an increase in the revenue by Rs. 15,000,000, while the expenditure has decreased by Rs. 10,000,000.

Mr. President, the Budget for 1959-60 is based on the following principles:

1. The Budget is to be balanced, and no deficit is to be incurred.
2. The rates of taxation are to be kept as low as possible.
3. The expenditure is to be limited to the revenue available.

These principles have been followed in the Budget for 1959-60. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 10,000,000, while the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 9,000,000. The surplus of Rs. 1,000,000 is to be utilized for the improvement of the educational facilities in the country.

Mr. President, I move that the Estimates for 1959-60 be adopted.
The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Re. 1

To disapprove the Government's policy in postponing the Local bodies elections in the State and to criticise its failure to provide sufficient percentage of State revenues to the local bodies.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(1) To discuss about the Government's policy in not taking up the drainage scheme in Warangal city which is the second biggest city in Telengana.

(2) To discuss about the Government's policy in not allotting more funds to extend water works schemes in towns of Telengana region.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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(To criticise the Government policy in interfering the autonomous and democratic functions of the local bodies i.e., specially Corporations, Municipalities and Town Committees.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to allot 40% of the land revenue to village panchayats.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(For not holding elections of the local bodies particularly Municipalities and Town Committees where the terms ended.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(For not sanctioning the grants to Panchayat Committees in time.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(For not sanctioning the loans to Municipalities for construction of dust proof roads and drains.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government policy in interfering the autonomous and democratic functions of the local bodies i.e., specially Corporations, Municipalities and Town Committees.)
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The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Sri S. Kasi Reddi demanded a poll.

The House divided;


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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Re. 1

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The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100
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The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100
(మంత్రి మాయిస్తుంది విదితం అవసరానికి ఇందువల్ల అనే సంఘటనలో వాటి మారుతుంది అని నమిది తెలిసింది. రాష్ట్ర సభలో సంఘటన జరిగింది (మంత్రి మాయిస్తుంది విదితం అవసరానికి ఇందువల్ల అనే సంఘటనలో వాటి మారుతుంది).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,93,600 for Local Administration by Rs. 100

(మంత్రి మాయిస్తుంది విదితం అవసరానికి ఇందువల్ల అనే సంఘటనలో వాటి మారుతుంది. రాష్ట్ర సభలో సంఘటన జరిగింది (మంత్రి మాయిస్తుంది విదితం అవసరానికి ఇందువల్ల అనే సంఘటనలో వాటి మారుతుంది.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,93,600 under Demand No. XXXV Local Administration."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. I — Land Revenue - Rs. 1,51,74,800
DEMAND No. II — Excise Department - 60,78,400
DEMAND No. XII — District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs. 3,99,12,000

*Sri K. Venkata Rao (Minister for Revenue) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,74,800 under Demand No. I—Land Revenue."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,78,400 under Demand No. II—Excise Department."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,12,000 under Demand No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous."

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.
Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy : Sir, I move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss about the collection of additional wet assessment in non-project areas.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Printed as appendix at the end of the Proceedings.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-implementation of Section 38 (e) of the Tenancy Act in all Districts of Telangana.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-allotment of pattas all lawani khas lands in whole of the Telangana area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-taking of action on my privilege case that Tajuddin, Tahsildar Andole, insulted me at his court though it has been reported to the Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-taking me in local development Taluq Committees as a member)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-repairing of 60 tanks and kuntas in Andole taluq villages.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri G. Ramulu: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,31,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,31,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,31,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddy: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 1
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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There is a general demand to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100.

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(4) To discuss about the failure of the Government to safeguard the communal interests in regard to the tank-bed lands, burial grounds, pathways etc.; of the villages of Narayanapuram, Eluru taluk, West Godavari district during the present survey and settlement operations in the village;

(5) To discuss about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of Rangarao Naidu Committee appointed by Government in G. O. Ms. No. 174 Education & Endowments, 1956 relating to the distribution of Banjara and other cultivable lands to the landless poor persons including Harijans;

(6) To discuss about the failure of the Government to allot certain percentage of land revenue to village panchayats as provided for in the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950 and as recommended by the Provincial Panchayats Conference held at Eluru;
(5) To discuss about the indiscriminate and arbitrary collection of land revenue under the cover of Revenue Recovery Act;

(6) To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to assignment of waste lands to the landless poor.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.


To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to bring the land reforms in accordance with Nagapur Congress resolutions.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to frame land reforms in accordance with erstwhile Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to extend 38-E of Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act through out Telengana region.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy of the Government regarding change effected in enforcing assignment rules that were in vogue in the erstwhile Hyderabad State (viz) (1), enabling the Government to allot land upto an extent of a family holding to the deserving landless families etc.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to give remissions from revenue collections and in particular from the commercial crop taxes despite the failure of the commercial crops and javari up etc.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to fix the fixed salary system for the village officers in Telengana area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to grant kist remission and postponement of Government loans because of the failure of dry crops due to recurring rains and pests.)

Mr. Speaker Motions moved.

Sri D. Narasaiah: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land revenue by Rs. 100

(Not read due to insufficient space)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Uppala Malsoor: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Sri Dharma Bhuksham - Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

1. To discuss the failure of the Government to appoint a Law Commission for the purpose of unification of integration of laws obtaining in Andhra and Telangana regions in order to find a rational, radical and integrated system of laws in place of the present arbitrary, unprincipled, opportunistic and badly system of integration.

2. To discuss the failure of the Government to introduce a more rational and socialistic pay structure of its employees by fixing up a flooring and a ceiling within the range of 1:10.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri B. Sriramamurty. Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to allocate of the land revenue to the village pancha-
yats in order to make them better self-supported and to reorganise the structure of administration at the district level so as to constitute elected district councils to take charge of the district administration besides the power and responsibilities to carry out the planned programmes of development as per the requirements of democracy and decentralization.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to appoint an enquiry commission to go into the question of Government influence and interference in the matter of administration to suit their party and partisan needs and claims.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to assume responsibility for the repairs to the Minor Irrigation tanks in the whole inam villages and Devasthanams and to cause their early repairs.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Baswa Manaiah: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-implementation of S. 38-E Tenancy Act of Hyderabad in the whole of Andhra Pradesh.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To point out the defects in the administration.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddy: Sir, I move:

(Non-implementation of S. 38-E Tenancy Act of Hyderabad in the whole of Andhra Pradesh.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri J. Anand Rao : Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Smt. A. Kamaladevi : Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. V. K. Prasad: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the charging of Court Fees on applications for the Government lands in Telengana which don't exist till now.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to execute the various minor irrigation works in Jangaon taluk, Warangal district though many of them have been sanctioned long ago.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government in carrying out the minor irrigation programme which is of great importance for Telengana.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government in giving the Enquiry Report regarding assignment of Government land in Kadavendi, Jangaon taluq, Warangal District and disposing of this issue.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government for stopping eviction of tenants and binami transfers made with a view to avoid land reforms.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri D. Hanumanth Rao: Sir I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to restore the minor irrigation sources in Telangana area to step up the agricultural production.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To remedy the situation which has arisen among the agricultural laborers of the Telangana area in the last 6 to 8 months and to provide them with the necessary inputs and machinery.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri. S. Rajeswara Rao: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To provide relief to the people in the affected areas and to ensure their economic well-being.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To provide relief to the people in the affected areas and to ensure their economic well-being.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To provide relief to the people in the affected areas and to ensure their economic well-being.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(For discussing the failure of Government to repair Minor Irrigation Tanks in Chipurupalli Taluq.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri N. Peddanna: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(The failure of the Government to execute the Billagedda Channel scheme at Vootapalli in Chipurupalli Taluq.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(The failure of the Government to execute Adapaka Channel to Narayana Sagaram at Budumuru in Chipurupalli Taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(The negligence of Government for not repairing Cheepuru Cheruvu, at Boduayani Valsa, Sakivari Cheruvu at Mudidam Ravil Valasa, Cheepurupalli.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(The failure of Government to repair Seetamma cheruvu at Kanda Velagada in Vizianagaram Taluq.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. II—Excise Department Rs. 60,78,400

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
(Non-implementing the Tadi prohibition in Telangana as in Andhra Districts.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Baswa Maniah: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1
(Non-forming of tapper Co-operative Societies by the Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1
(Non-stopping of bribe in the Department.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1

(Non-putting the Tadi shops in distance out of villages.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri K. Venkata Reddy: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Subject to the consent of the House, it is proposed not to put the Tadi shops in distant villages.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Subject to the consent of the House, it is proposed not to put the Tadi shops in distant villages.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Subject to the consent of the House, it is proposed not to put the Tadi shops in distant villages.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Subject to the consent of the House, it is proposed not to put the Tadi shops in distant villages.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Subject to the consent of the House, it is proposed not to put the Tadi shops in distant villages.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved:

Sri V. Visweswara Rao: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Parliamentary procedure is followed.)
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Kakani Venkataratnam: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
(To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the State Excise Department.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri K. L. Narsima Rao: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
(To discuss the policy of the Government in fixing Tree tax at Rs. 3-4 per tree for tapping neera.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to pay back ‘Hakha Mallikana’ to the ryots every year.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Dodda Narasath: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
(To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100)
(To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100)
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri G. Ramulu: Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(60 lacs to be reduced.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Rs. 100 to be reduced.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Rs. 100 to be reduced.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Rs. 100 to be reduced.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Rs. 100 to be reduced.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Uppala Malsoor: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Rs. 100 to be reduced.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Rs. 100 to be reduced.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Dharma Bhiksham: Sir, I move. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(1) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move for reduction of Rs. 100 from the allotment for Excise Department.

2. Mr. Speaker, I move for reduction of Rs. 100 from the allotment for Excise Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(1) Mr. Speaker, I move for reduction of Rs. 100 from the allotment for Excise Department.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
To advise total abolition of prohibition.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved

Sri S. Kasi Reddy:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

Smt. A. Kamala Devi : Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri S. V. K. Prasad : Sir, I move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
To discuss the failure of Government to give Excise Contracts to Toddy Tappers through Co-operative Societies, own large area of Telanganas and the favouritism shown in the cases of persons to whom contracts given.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
To discuss the failure of Government in stopping therampant corruption in the Excise Department.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I move :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1
To discuss about the unjust levying of additional tax on the poor Tapper members of the Neera and Jaggary Co-operative Societies for tapping Trees.
Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Sri M. Satyanarayana Raju : Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

For discussing the failure of Government for not implementing prohibition scheme carefully.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The failure of Government to take all the tappers to employment by diverting Neera for the manufacture of sugar out of it.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The failure of Government to implement Sri Venkatayya Scheme of manufacturing sugar out of Neera.

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XII — District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs. 3,99,12,000.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri Bava Maniah : Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
Non-stopping of playing cards in officers' clubs at night daily at 2-00 A.M.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

Non-stopping of bribe in district Offices.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

Non-supplying of sufficient white papers for District Offices.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not taking action on absent officers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

For non-stopping of officers from going to Hyderabad without permission on every holiday.

*Mr. Speaker*: Motions moved.

*Sri Baswa Manaiah*: Sir I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

For not implementing the Telugu as an official language.

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy*: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To show the defects in the Administration.

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri S. V. K. Prasad*: Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To discuss the particular attitude of some District Officials of Warangal District due to the pressure of the Ruling party there.

Mr. Speaker· Motion moved.

(Pause)

(Yon need not misunderstand me sir, then you must not think that I have got any personal feeling towards the Ruling party or anybody else. I am speaking from the standpoint of the people. The people who are suffering have a right to speak. It is their duty to speak. When a person speaks, do not think that he is speaking for his own benefit. He speaks for the benefit of the people. If you do not speak, how will the people know? You need not misunderstand me. If you do not speak, how will the people know? If you do not speak, how will the people know?)

(Pause)

It is my duty to speak up for the people. It is my duty to speak up for the people. It is my duty to speak up for the people.

* Mr. K. R. Reddy (leader of the opposition): Sir, you said that you are speaking for the people. But you are speaking in a parliamentary manner. I do not think that you have the right to speak in a parliamentary manner. You are speaking in a parliamentary manner.

* Mr. K. R. Reddy: Sir, you said that you are speaking for the people. But you are speaking in a parliamentary manner. I do not think that you have the right to speak in a parliamentary manner. You are speaking in a parliamentary manner.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959


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(please provide the content of the document in natural language)
Planning Commission had the courage to oppose. The Land
Reforms Bill has been opposed by the Planning Commission. The Land Ceiling Bill was
opposed by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission
was not swayed by the arguments presented. It held firm in its position and did not bow.

The Planning Commission was keen to ensure that the ceiling on the number of
members was not exceeded. It proposed that the ceiling be set at 1,400, 10,800, and
8,000. The Planning Commission felt that these numbers were reasonable and
practicable. However, the Government was not convinced. The Government argued
that the numbers were too high. The Planning Commission was not swayed. It
persisted in its position and did not bow.

The Planning Commission was also keen to ensure that the ceiling on the number of
members was not exceeded. It proposed that the ceiling be set at 1,400, 10,800, and
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that the numbers were too high. The Planning Commission was not swayed. It
persisted in its position and did not bow.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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Middle class people, upper middle class people

have to think amenities as a matter of course. They are used to
similar standards. Hence, there is a need to plan and implement
certain plans to maintain these standards. These plans are
already in the pipeline.
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Land Commission
Planning Commission

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
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1. Land Reforms Bill: The Joint Select Committee discussed the principles involved. The Committee recommended the following:

- The Land Reforms Bill should be presented to the Assembly for discussion.
- The report should be submitted to the Committee for consideration.
- The recommendations should be implemented.

2. Revenue Budget: The summary of the Revenue Budget was discussed.

3. Establishment: The allowances and asset of the Officers were discussed.
10th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Land revenue: Land revenue is a major source of the government's income. The government has increased the land revenue by 2 ½ times. The land revenue is expected to increase by 5 times in the future. The government has estimated the land revenue to be 80 crores. However, the land revenue has been estimated to be only 40 crores. The government has also estimated that the land revenue will increase by 50% in the coming year.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಶಾಣೆಯ ಹೊಲಗಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಜೀವರಂಜನೆ. Rent reduction ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳೆಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಇದು ಹಿಂದು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಗೆರುವ ಗಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಶಾಣೆಯ ಹೊಲಗಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಜೀವರಂಜನೆ. Rent reduction ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳೆಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಇದು ಹಿಂದು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಗೆರುವ ಗಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಶಾಣೆಯ ಹೊಲಗಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಜೀವರಂಜನೆ. Rent reduction ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳೆಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಇದು ಹಿಂದು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಗೆರುವ ಗಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಶಾಣೆಯ ಹೊಲಗಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಜೀವರಂಜನೆ. Rent reduction ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳೆಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಇದು ಹಿಂದು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಗೆರುವ ಗಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಲಗಾಡು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 

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The estimates for irrigation in the Budget for 1959-60 include minor irrigation works and repairs. The estimates for irrigation channels and minor irrigation works are based on the recommendations of the Minor Irrigation Board.

The Board recommended

- Improvement of the minor irrigation channels
- Repair and maintenance of the existing minor irrigation works
- Construction of new minor irrigation channels
- Rehabilitation of existing irrigation channels

The estimates for irrigation works are based on the Board's recommendations and the requirements of the irrigation departments. The Board has also recommended the allocation of funds for the construction of new irrigation channels and the repair of existing ones.

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Integration of Estate Officers

1. Compensation

The Minister for Land Revenue stated that the integration of Estate Officers with the Land Revenue Department was one of the major objectives of the 1959-60 budget. He highlighted the importance of compensating Estate Officers for their integration into the Land Revenue system. The integration process was expected to bring a new era of cooperation and efficiency, leading to improved service delivery.

*Note: The document was published on 10th March, 1959, and the budget for the year 1959-60 was voted on. The Minister emphasized the need for compensation to ensure a smooth transition for Estate Officers joining the Land Revenue Department.*
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ts^b ^Tsr^^j. Qo*sr^ T?^8}5o^ Huzm snastadar ^^(^ir^6j. L^o^*^-collection -u^dcp^^b) ^r^rr* Mo^o^r^e^^ ^?r*^j sn^Rr*
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Official Committee 6 15646444.
Excise Demand would not therefore amount to a demand
under the Excise Act. 60 Order must be sanctioned by
the Governor-in-Council. 7 The prohibition or the
prohibition scrap demand is introduced under
prohibition Act II of 1930. The prohibition
prohibition and scrap prohibition are not
permitted by the Governor-in-Council. The
prohibition and prohibition scrap permit are
not allowed by the Governor-in-Council. General
administration is
is not permitted by the Governor-in-Council. Top heavy
administration is permitted by the Governor-in-Council.
10th March, 1959

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Circular on issue of
grants for welfare.

The Government has decided to introduce a new circular on issue of grants for welfare.

The circular shall be issued by the Department of Social Welfare. The circular shall be issued at least 30 days before the date of submission of the demands for grants.

The demands for grants shall be submitted to the Department of Social Welfare by all the units of the Government or any other agency involved in the welfare work.

The demands for grants shall be submitted in a standard form prescribed by the Department of Social Welfare. The demands for grants shall be submitted along with a statement of the work done in the previous year.

The demands for grants shall be considered on a point by point basis. The demands for grants shall be considered in the order of magnitude of the work done.

The demands for grants shall be considered by the Committee of Experts appointed by the Government. The Committee of Experts shall consist of experts in the field of welfare work.

The demands for grants shall be considered by the Committee of Experts shall be submitted to the Government within 30 days from the date of submission of the demands for grants.

The demands for grants shall be considered by the Committee of Experts shall be considered by the Government within 30 days from the date of submission of the demands for grants.

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10th March, 1959

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Demands for Grants

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[Text of the document discussing the budget for 1959-60, with some parts expunged as ordered by the Chair.]
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Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Services tanks must be instructed to carry out full assessment of
occupancy rights. In the Latest G. O. dated 6th October, the
G. O. has specified that in a case where the possession is
exclusive, the word 'exclusive' shall be included in the
assessment. Possession must be further clarified in the
instructs. A recent decision of the High Court has made it
necessary for the Service tanks to carry out full assessment
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10th March, 1959

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Final on Communism

Final on non-violent communism
Are the words “Political Cheating” Parliamentary?

Srimathi T. Lakshmikantamma (Temporary Chairman) : They are not unparliamentary.

Sri. S. Ranganatha Mudaliar : (Ramakrisnarajupet)

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

In the House of Assembly, the Minister for Finance presented the Budget for 1959-60. The Budget Committee had met and had discussed the proposals. The Minister then moved the Budget and the House adjourned for the day.

* * *

1. The Budget of 1959-60 consists of a proposal for a reduction in the excise duty on petrol, diesel, and kerosene. The reduction is proposed to be made in two stages. The first stage is to be implemented on 1st April, and the second stage on 1st October.

2. The total revenue of the State for the year 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 1,200,000,000. The estimated revenue from the sale of petrol, diesel, and kerosene is Rs. 600,000,000.

3. The Budget proposals are aimed at providing financial relief to the people of the State. The reduction in excise duty will help to reduce the cost of living and will benefit the lower income groups.

4. The Budget also includes proposals for the development of infrastructure in the State, including the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works.

5. The overall objective of the Budget is to promote economic growth and social welfare. The Government is committed to ensuring that the benefits of economic development are shared equitably by all sections of the population.
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Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Democracy in lower level is a lower level of democracy itself. Lower level democracy itself is a lower level of political life in the society. Lower levels of democracy in the District level, village level etc. are also important administrative machinery. Through re-orientation and more positive manner people's representatives participate in planning and execution to ensure effective and efficient operation of committees and other such machinery.

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

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The Report Committee.- The Committee has not only considered the Budget Statement presented by the Finance Minister, but have also taken into account the provisions of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In the main, the Committee has recommended a ceiling of Rs. 500 crores for the land revenue and to keep the same unchanged for the year 1959-60. The Committee also recommended that the rates of tax on agricultural produce should not be increased during the year 1959-60. The Committee has also recommended that the profitless agriculture should be exempt from tax. The Committee has also recommended that the Taxation Enquiry Commission should not be persuaded to increase the agricultural income tax.
Co-operative farming and collective farming are two distinct forms of agricultural organization. Co-operative farming is based on the principle of collective ownership, where farmers pool their resources and labor to achieve mutual benefits. Collective farming, on the other hand, is characterized by state-owned farms where the government directly manages the production and distribution of goods. The main difference between the two lies in the autonomy of the farmers. In co-operative farming, farmers have a say in the decision-making process, whereas in collective farming, decisions are made by the state. Agriculture is considered the largest field of human endeavor and is highly significant in terms of land revenue.
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positive encouragement to continue. The rebate on land revenue in respect of positive encouragement has been increased. Co-operative farming tenants cannot be evicted except in cases of further encouragement to continue. The co-operative office will provide expert services to tenants and farmers.

The co-operative 1959-60 measures include land revenue rebate to continue. Co-operative farming tenants cannot be evicted except in cases of further encouragement to continue. The co-operative office will provide expert services to tenants and farmers. Priority and provision for irrigation facilities will be maintained at 10% in the financial year 1959-60. Emphasis will be placed on joint farming. Measures of compulsion include the distribution of plants, diversification of single crops and multi-purpose societies. In the financial year 1959-60, the following measures of compulsion were taken:

- Co-operative joint farming
- Distribution of plants
- Diversification of single crops
- Multi-purpose societies
Village Officers in 1939, the Village Officers in 1959 maintain the same pattern. There are no Village Officers in 1939 or 1959. The question is, how do they maintain the status quo? Status quo maintain the same pattern. Status quo maintain Village Officers in 1939 or 1959. Village Officers in 1939 or 1959 have the same educational qualification. A 6th grade qualification, 8th grade qualification, S.S.L.C. qualification. Qualification with 8th grade, S.S.L.C. qualification. Village Officers maintain the same status. Village Officers maintain the same educational qualification. Qualification is maintained. The question is, how do they maintain the same pattern? Status quo maintain the same pattern. Village Officers maintain the same qualification. Status quo maintain the same pattern. Status quo maintain the same pattern. Village Officers maintain the same education qualification. Qualification is maintained.


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prohibition and corruption must be abolished. Corruption must be abolished in order to stimulate production. In this connection, it may be noted that the operation of the prohibition principle is not always effective. The prohibition of corruption is not always effective. It can only be effective in certain cases. Therefore, the prohibition principle must be adopted with caution.

Corruption must be abolished in order to stimulate production. It can only be effective in certain cases. Therefore, the prohibition principle must be adopted with caution.

Joint farming must be adopted with caution. Socialism
1959-60: there is no ceiling on incomes. clear as a bell. 1959-60:

budget for 1959-60; voting of demands for grants.

...cultivable waste land 10% 10%.

...intensive cultivation...

...welfare state...

...revenue collections...
Assignment of lands 

Asstgament of lands by the government to private parties is a serious concern. The government must ensure that the compensation paid to the landowners is fair and adequate. The process of assignment should be transparent and the landowners should be adequately informed about the terms and conditions of the assignment.

*Note:*

- The budget for 1959-60 aims to enhance the economy by improving the efficiency of administration. The government plans to streamline the top-heavy administration and reduce the burden on the people.

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- The budget for 1959-60 aims to enhance the economy by improving the efficiency of administration. The government plans to streamline the top-heavy administration and reduce the burden on the people.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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[Text content is in Telugu, a language of India, and not clearly translatable into English.]
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

2. In the Department of Land and Housing, a proposal of Rs. 1408 crores was submitted to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee recommended a reduction of Rs. 1008 crores to Rs. 400 crores. The recommendation was accepted. The reduction was made in the 1959-60 Budget. The Department of Land and Housing is implementing the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

3. In the Department of Planning, a proposal of Rs. 1000 crores was submitted to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee recommended a reduction of Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 200 crores. The recommendation was accepted. The reduction was made in the 1959-60 Budget. The Department of Planning is implementing the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

14th March, 1959

**Circular No. 1959**

To all concerned,

The Finance Committee has recommended a reduction of Rs. 200 crores in the Department of Planning for the year 1959-60. The reduction has been made in the Budget.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Position]

10th March, 1959

**Circular No. 1954**

To all concerned,

The Finance Committee has recommended a reduction of Rs. 100 crores in the Department of Land and Housing for the year 1959-60. The reduction has been made in the Budget.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Position]
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
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10th March, 1959

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ion 64 rupees arrears of the previous years are
necessary.

The Detailed Vote:

Mr. V. R. \textsuperscript{10} stated that the Department had a
budget of Rs. 1939-60. In the current year, the
Department had to face various difficulties, such as
low rainfall, high prices of fertilizers, and increased
risks of crop losses. Despite these challenges, the
Department had managed to maintain its operations.

Mr. V. R. \textsuperscript{10} also highlighted the need for
more financial support to ensure the stability of the
Department. He suggested that the Government
should consider increasing the budget for the next
financial year.

In conclusion, Mr. V. R. \textsuperscript{10} emphasized the
importance of continued support and cooperation
between the Government and the Department to
ensure the successful completion of the ongoing
projects and initiatives.

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\textsuperscript{1} Data from the Department of Agriculture,
Government of India, 1959-60.
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P.14

Deputy Collector மறு ஒதிர்செரும். தவிர்த்து அறிவு பெறுவது காலம் முதல்தொடக்கம் பெற்றோர் எதிர்க்கற்று வேண்டும். இரண்டு திகழ்ந்த பொருள் அதிகாருக்கான ஆதாரம் கொண்டு வரும் தொகுப்பு வருமாயும். 200 பாடும் தொகுப்பு sanction விளக்கும் நோக்குறு காட்சியாக வேண்டும். பேர் செய்ய

Deputy Collector மறு ஒதிர்செரும். தவிர்த்து அறிவு பெறுவது காலம் முதல்தொடக்கம் பெற்றோர் எதிர்க்கற்று வேண்டும். இரண்டு திகழ்ந்த பொருள் அதிகாருக்கான ஆதாரம் கொண்டு வரும் தொகுப்பு வருமாயும். 200 பாடும் தொகுப்பு sanction விளக்கும் நோக்குறு காட்சியாக வேண்டும். பேர் செய்ய sanction விளக்க Accountant General authorization செய்யல். இந்தின் D. T. O honour செய்யல்.

A. G. authorization செய்யல் D. T. O. முற்பட்டம் G. O. issue வன்றலம் நடன வளர்ச்சி தொடக்கம் ஓரும் ஒதிர்செரும்.

Paiga Jagir புறாங்குரு பாபாயாசா விழா நிறுவன விழா நிறைவு வகையில் செய்யல். அதிசயத்து துவாரங்களுக்காக விழா நிறைவு வகையில் செய்யல்.

The question of changing does not arise ஐபூணம். உடை supplemen
tary பூணம் இந்தியா கண்டட்டம் குறைக்கும், இந்த நடவடிப் ஸ்பூர்னாம் அறிக்கை மற்றும் அதிசயத்து வரிசையான வகையில் செய்யல்.

Inam Abolition Act விளக்கும் விழா நிறைவு 1954 என்று கூறும். கண்டட்டம் புறாங்குரு rules frame விளக்க Act மற்றும் நடவடிப் ஸ்பூர்னாம். Agriculture Debt Relief Act மற்றும் pass விழா. அகது rules துவாரங்கள் frame விளக்காம். செம்பாரசோம் புறாங்குரு துவாரங்கள் வண்டங்களுக்கான வகையில் விழா நிறைவு வகையில் செய்யல். விழா நிறைவு வகையில் செய்யல். அதிசயத்து வரிசையான வகையில் செய்யல். அவை விழா நிறைவு வகையில் செய்யல். அவை விழா நிறைவு வகையில் செய்யல்.
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Rent Reduction Act

apply in respect of houses occupied after March 1957.

The Estate Abolition Act

1955-59

established a mechanism for

appeal against the decisions of the Settlement Officer.

appeals made by settlers are heard by the Settlement Officer.

Settlement Officers are assisted by expert

appeals are heard by

appeals are heard by

appeals are heard by

appeals are heard by
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1959

[Text in Telugu]
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Wednesday, the 11th March 1959.
APPENDIX

Written Statement of the Revenue Minister
circulated to the Members (Vide page 153 ante)

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

In a recent message; Srimathi Indira Gandhi, our Congress President said:

"Since the achievement of independence, the field of battle has moved from the political to the economic front. Step by step we are advancing towards our objective, which is to create as rapidly as possible, secure basis for a rising standard of living. This can be achieved only through increased production especially under agriculture. Now a definite programme has been placed before the Congress and the country and this requires every effort of ours for its implementation. Nagpur has shown us the vitality and dynamism of our party. Our task is a tremendous one, so must be our will to succeed in it."

2. Sir, the greatest challenge that faces us today is how our land, so scarce and precious and vital to the lives and livelihood of our people should be most equitably fairly shared and used most efficiently. It has been recognised that while improved agricultural techniques, modernisation etc. will help to increase the productivity to a reasonable high level, the great dynamism that is required for a good performance will be absent, unless proper measures are taken towards better land management and utility. This would mean the control over ownership of land by fixing the ceilings and the provision of services for affording credit and better marketing of produce etc. to the peasants.

3. Our land system is a product of history, and our agriculture the product of centuries of rich experience. But a rapidly growing population, and a falling quota of per capita availability of food have created a set of new problems which we will have to face with courage and determination, to solve them immediately. Other countries which are having similar or nearly similar problems are finding solutions which we will have to study and adapt to our local needs. The Indian peasant is illiterate but responsive to ideas and incentives. He may be conservative and slow to move but has shown enormous revolutionary fervour in winning the freedom of our country. He is no doubt individualistic but is traditionally trained to co-operate.
with his neighbour, village and society. I am confident that he will respond to our major tasks ahead in a way that will bring applause from pessimists in our country as also from the citizens of the world.

4. I do not propose to go into the theoretical aspects of certain controversies that are today discernible in India but would place before you a survey of our progress in Andhra Pradesh. I would request honourable members to study what I will place before you and offer their constructive criticism. When I reply to the debate, I will have occasion to state in some precise terms my views on certain problems like Co-operative Farming.

5. The gross receipts under the head "VII. Land Revenue" for the year 1959–60 are estimated at Rs. 11.61 crores as against the total State's revenue of Rs. 71.29 crores; thus the gross land revenue accounts for nearly a sixth of the total revenue of the State. The above amount includes the assessment payable on ryotwari lands, the water cess payable for water taken from Government sources of irrigation, the increase in land revenue resulting from the comparatively recent measures of additional taxation, such as the surcharge on land revenue, levy of full assessment on inams, the special assessment on commercial crops and other miscellaneous dues.

6. The arrear demand in respect of land revenue in Andhra stands at Rs. 1.78 crores inclusive of non-collectable arrears of Rs. 72 lakhs; and in respect of Telangana the amount is Rs. 1.50 crores of rupees inclusive of Wajuhati amounting to Rs. 87.65 lakhs. The following special steps have been taken since May, 1958, for expediting land revenue collection:

(i) A special check of the accounts at the village and taluk levels was made to ensure the correctness of the figures.

(ii) Fortnightly progress reports are received in the form of D. G. letters from Collectors addressed to the First Member, Board of Revenue, and these reports are being reviewed fortnightly by this House.
(iii) Till lately, weekly progress reports were also being received from the Collectors addressed to the Secretary of the Board by name.

7. The up-to-date figure for Wajuhati arrears in Telangana is Rs. 87.65 lakhs. After the commencement of the present drive in May 1958, the Revenue officers at all levels are paying close attention to these arrears. Certain items are being written off. The total amount written off by the Board is about Rs. 70,000 since November 1958. The cases under scrutiny in the Board account for about Rs. 44,000. Some proposals have also been sent to the Government. This subject was discussed at the recent Collectors' Conference and proposals were formulated for the proper classification of these arrears so as to enable the collection of such of these as can be collected and writing off of the rest.

8. As there were wide disparities in the pitch of land revenue assessments and irrigation charges in the different regions of the State which were partly due to the different methods of levy adopted in different tracts at different times, the Government, in December 1957, appointed a Land Revenue Reforms Committee with Shri K. N. Anantharaman, I.C.S., as Chairman to examine the existing systems and rates of land revenue assessments and irrigation charges obtaining in various regions of the State and to make suitable recommendations for their rationalisation. The Committee submitted its report to the Government towards the end of January, 1959. The report is a comprehensive one, covering various aspects of land revenue, irrigation and related matters. The report is being printed and copies will be furnished to the Members of the State Legislature. A summary of the Committee's recommendations is being prepared and will be laid on the Table of the House in its present sitting.

9. It was brought to the notice of Government that the jagirdars in the Telangana area had been levying and collecting certain illegal sums from the ryots prior to the abolition of the jagirs. The Government have now ordered that all arrears outstanding from the ryots on the date of integration should be thoroughly scrutinised by the Collectors with a view to
eliminating such illegal dues. Pending such scrutiny the Government have directed that the collection of arrears due prior to 1950 from ryots in the ex-jagir and Sarf-e-khas villages should be postponed and that all properties attached in connection with the recovery of such arrears should be released forthwith.

10. There is a wide variety in the system of levy of assessment on non-agricultural lands in the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State. Proposals are under consideration for undertaking legislation for introducing a uniform and rational system of levy of assessment on lands put to non-agricultural use.

11. There are widespread encroachments on Government land in and around the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and large amounts are due to the Government in respect of them. The Government have appointed one Special Deputy Collector together with subordinate revenue and survey staff to demarcate the encroachments and collect the arrears due.

II. Takkavi Loans and New Well Subsidy Scheme:

12. An amount of Rs. 51,03,000 was provided for distribution as loans under the Land Improvements Loans and Agriculturists Loan Acts in the Budget for 1958-59 and this amount has been already spent. To provide relief to the ryots affected by floods and famine in the State, Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 26,76,200. In addition to this, the Board of Revenue has requested the inclusion in the supplementary grants of an additional allotment of Rs. 8,31,200 for distribution during 1958-59. For 1959-60, the amount provided is Rs. 53,03,000.

13. For distribution as loans under special rules for pumping installations, purchase of agricultural implements, chemical manures, famine takkavi and agricultural takkavi and 'Contour bunding' scheme the amount provided for 1958-59 is Rs. 2,62,29,300. For 1959-60 the amount provided is Rs. 3,29,44,600.

14. The Government have ordered that the present market value of the land may be taken into account for purposes of assessing the value of the
security offered for grant of takkavi, instead of one and half times the pre-war value of the land as previously.

15. A team of officers viz., the Revenue Divisional Officer, Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies have been directed to thoroughly examine the existing procedure of disbursement of loans and to study all aspects such as channelling, disbursement, security, repayments, time of disbursement and time for collection etc., in the districts of Nizamabad and East Godavari and to submit concrete proposals for their improvement to the Government through the Board of Revenue. These proposals are awaited.

16. The latest figures show that the takkavi arrears in Andhra and Telangana areas amount to Rs. 1.25 crores and Rs. 1.75 crores respectively. The progress of collections is being reviewed by weekly progress reports and special staff has also been sanctioned wherever necessary to attend to recovery of arrears.

17. During the Second Five Year Plan period, it was decided to sink 10,000 wells at a cost of 75 lakhs under the New Well Subsidy Scheme at the rate of 750 rupees per well. The amount will be advanced to the ryot as a loan in the first instance under Land Improvements Loan Act and later on converted into subsidy if the well is completed satisfactorily within the stipulated time. The amount so converted will be half the amount spent by the ryot on the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 750. The State Government and the Government of India will bear the expenditure of the amount converted into subsidy in the ratio of 50:50. Each well under the scheme is expected to bring an additional extent of 1 acre under irrigation and the extra food production expected under this scheme will be about 3000 tons.

18. The scheme was started from the year 1957-58. Loans for sinking 946 wells are disbursed during 1957-58 the amount disbursed being Rs. 7 lakhs. The results of the scheme will become apparent only during the next cultivation season.
19. During the year 1958-59 a total amount of Rs. 25.10 lakhs was provided for sinking 3,346 wells. Upto the end of December 1958, an amount of Rs. 7.2 lakhs was disbursed for sinking 2,293 wells. The remaining amount is expected to be disbursed before the close of the financial year.

20. For the year 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided in the Budget for 1959-60.

III. Assignment of Land.

21. There were previously two different sets of rules for the assignment of Government lands in the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State. In July, 1958 the Government issued a set of integrated rules to be applied uniformly to both areas of the State. Copies of these rules were placed on the Table of the Legislature and were fully discussed by the Members. One of the points raised in the Legislature was that the expression “Poramboke” had different annotations in the Andhra and Telangana areas and that in the latter area it should be excluded from the category of prohibited lands. Another point was about the need or otherwise of reserving 10% of the cultivable land towards Gairon in Telangana as laid down in Circular No. 14 of 1954.

22. It is roughly estimated that about 30 lakhs acres of Government land will be available for assignment in the State. During the last five years an extent of 2,93,128 acres of Government land was assigned in the Andhra districts to 90,596 landless poor persons; an extent of 24,655 acres was assigned to 4,448 political sufferers; and an extent of 189.18 acres was assigned on collection of market value to 180 adjacent pattadars for the convenient enjoyment of their lands. In the Romperu area an extent of 5,387 acres was assigned taking into consideration the applications of 5,482 Sivaizamedars and 478 others. In this area an extent of 1,411-32 acres was assigned to 395 political sufferers.

23. The Government have under consideration proposals for setting up Loan Committees at the Taluk level for assignment of lands.
IV. Lanka lands and Kollair Leases

24. Lanka lands are situated in this State in four districts only viz: East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Under the rules, 1/3 extent of the total lankas available in every village shall be reserved for sale in open auction and the remaining leased out to Field Labour Co-operative Societies except in villages where the total extent of lankas available is less than 100 acres. During fasli 1367, the Collectors of the lankas districts were instructed to adopt an enhancement of 40% on the three year average rentals leviable for lease lankas in view of the rise in prices of agricultural produce etc. The Government later reconsidered the matter and ordered enhancement of the rentals for Fasli 1368 by 20%.

25. The kollair lake bed lands are situated in the districts of West Godavari and Krishna. Under the rules, the lands can be leased out on cropwar basis i.e., twice in every year. Last year, the Government decided to introduce as an experimental measure co-operative farming in selected plots of the kollair area. Accordingly two plots measuring about 1100 acres have been selected in the two districts and co-operative farming has been introduced therein. The Co-operative Societies formed for the purpose and the special staff sanctioned therefor have already started functioning. The Scheme has been sanctioned for a period of five years in the first instance. This experiment assumes special importance in the light of the recent Nagpur resolution of the Congress in favour of Co-operative Farming.

V. Drought Conditions:

26. The drought conditions continue to exist in parts of Anantapur district even during the current year. The Collector of Anantapur has reported that 511 villages situated in Anantapur, Gooty, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Penukonda, and Madakasira Taluks and Uravakonda sub-taluk have been affected this year. The Collector of Anantapur has already postponed the collection of land revenue in respect of the February kist in 167 villages of Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug taluks and Uravakonda sub-taluk. He has also reported that he is taking
action to postpone the collection of land revenue in 28 villages of Gooty taluk and 82 villages of Anantapur taluk. The conditions in this district are being closely watched and necessary relief measures will be undertaken as and when the conditions warrant.

27. Under the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Act, 1957, the Government have been granting remission in respect of special assessment payable under that Act in cases where there has been a significant fall in prices or failure of crop. Accordingly, for fasli 1367 Government sanctioned the grant of full remission for groundnut crop throughout the State except in certain delta taluks, and for the turmeric crop in all districts of the State where the fall in prices, compared to the previous year, was not less than 40 per cent. The Government have also sanctioned full remission of special assessment in respect of cotton in the utnoor and Nirmal taluks of Adilabad district and in respect of chillies in the Adilabad, Utnoor, Boath, Nirmal and Mudhol taluks of Adilabad District. As regards fasli 1368, the Government have so far sanctioned full remission in respect of the groundnut crop in Nalgonda District. Representations have also been received of the total failure of the coconut yield in Srikakulam district and the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

VI. Heavy Rains and Floods

EXTENT OF DAMAGE:

28. The latter half of the year 1958 witnessed very heavy rains and the flooding of certain rivers in certain parts of the State, resulting in heavy damages in the affected areas. In the last week of August 1958 and in the beginning of September 1958, the Godavari river was in high floods and caused much damage in the areas lying in its course. During October 1958 the rivers Sarada and Nagavali with their tributaries Varaha, Tandava, Swarnamukhi and Vegavathi were in high floods and caused damage in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Again, in the same month, there were very heavy rains in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts resulting in the breaches of some major irrigation tanks and flooding of hills streams called vagus. The salient features of the damage caused on account of heavy
rains and floods during the year in each district are as follows:

Adilabad District: The three rivers flowing in this district viz., the Godavari, Peddavagu, and Pajnganga were in floods in August 1958, resulting in the washing away of the Kadam dam. 141 villages were affected and 3385 houses were damaged. Crop over an extent of 14,788 acres was damaged and 2,472 acres of land were sandcasted.

Karimnagar District: 18 villages were affected and 892 houses were damaged.

Khammam District: 49 villages were affected, 3,491 houses damaged and crop over an extent of 3,933 acres was damaged.

West Godavari District: Polavaram town which was directly exposed to the Godavari was badly damaged and ten other villages in Polavaram taluk were affected. Kovvur, Tanuku and Narsapuram taluks which are along side of Godavari river were affected. In all 1744 houses were damaged.

East Godavari District: In Bhadrachalam Taluk one entire village namely Polipaka consisting of 33 huts was washed away. About 1765 houses were damaged in other villages of the Taluk. In Nugur taluk 305 houses were damaged. Crop over an extent of 2,470 acres and 2,036 in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks respectively was damaged. Besides the floods of Godavari, there were heavy rains in the last week of October 1958, causing damage to standing crops and breaches to minor irrigation sources. There were breaches at 3 places in the newly formed flood bank of the Coringa Island project and these breaches resulted in the inundation of 4 villages.

Kurnool District: Due to heavy rains in October 1958, four major irrigation tanks were breached resulting in damages to the villages closeby and damage to crop and lands.

Cuddapah District: Due to heavy rains in October 1958, 108 villages were affected and damage caused to 1576 houses besides breaches to irrigation
works and roads. Crop over an extent of 3,887 acres was damaged.

Srikakulam District: About 302 villages were affected in floods. 87 river channels, 81 tanks, two miles length of flood banks and 3074 minor irrigation works were damaged besides a number of roads, bridges and culverts. The submersible bridge on the Nagavali at Sankali and Kandivalasa Road bridge were damaged. 8402 houses and crop over an extent of 52,000 acres were damaged. An extent of 5,500 acres was sandcasted.

Visakhapatnam: 48 villages were affected. 23 anicuts, 87 river channels, 70 tanks and 21 flood banks to a length of 41 miles and 1,168 minor irrigation works were damaged besides a number of roads and bridges. The crop over an extent of 41,342 acres was damaged and an extent of 4,371 acres was sandcasted.

29. The loss to Government on account of the floods is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Loss (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor Irrigation Sources</td>
<td>22,87,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Irrigation Sources</td>
<td>66,69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges</td>
<td>7,05,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States Highways Roads</td>
<td>15,04,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30. Relief Measures: The following relief measures have been undertaken by Government:

(1) In order to give financial assistance to the persons who have lost their houses in floods, the Government issued orders to sanction a cash grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30/- per hutment and also supply of timber worth about Rs. 15/- from the nearby forests. The Government have also ordered the free supply of foodgrains for four days to the persons who have been displaced on account of floods. An amount of Rs. 4,11,304 was sanctioned towards the relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by heavy rains and floods in the months of September and October 1958.

(2) The Government have issued instructions for the liberal grant of Takkavi loans in the flood affected areas for the purposes of reclamation of land, purchase of agricultural implements, cattle fodder etc.
The Director of Agriculture was instructed to arrange for the adequate supply of fertilisers to the ryots. The Government have sanctioned the following special allotments for disbursement as Takkavi loans in the flood affected areas:

- Visakhapatnam District: Rs. 5,00,000
- Srikakulam District: 2,50,000
- Khammam District: 50,000
- Kurnool District: 55,000
- Adilabad District: 2,00,000

In Visakhapatnam District, special staff has been employed for the disposal of loan applications. In order to facilitate the grant of loans to the ryots holding land on joint patta, orders were issued to grant loans to such ryots by accepting the property held on joint patta as security. In order to enable the speedy disposal of loan applications, the Government have under consideration a proposal to empower the Deputy Tahsildars to sanction loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500/- in each case.

(3) A large extent of land has been sandcasted in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts. The Government have issued orders for the supply of bulldozers in those areas. The Government have also ordered:

(i) that for the agriculturists who own lands less than 10 acres, the departmental bulldozers should be supplied on hire and the hire charges treated as subsidy.

AND

(ii) that for the other agriculturists the machinery should be supplied on hire and that all the charges connected therewith should be sanctioned as loans free of interest to the concerned individuals to be recovered in five equal instalments.

(4) The Government have ordered the postponement of the collection of land revenue and loans in the following flood affected areas:

Srikakulam District: Pathapatnam, Palakonda, Bobbili, Cheepurupalli, Salur and Srikakulam Taluks.
Visakhapatnam District: 42 villages in Anakapalli Taluk, 26 villages in Chodavaram taluk, 43 villages in Elamanchili taluk.

In Khammam district, collection of taccavi loans have been postponed for a period of one year in 49 flood affected villages of Burgampad taluk.

(5) The Government propose to sanction remission of land revenue in the affected areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts under the following scale:

(a) Full remission where the yield of the crop is four annas and less; and

(b) Half remission where the yield of the crop is above four annas but less than six annas. Proposals from the Collectors are awaited.

(6) Experience has shown that villages situated in the low level areas are the worst affected in flood. The Government consider that, whenever and to whatever extent it is possible, low lying village sites particularly those of Harijans, may be shifted conveniently to higher ground. Action in this regard is being pursued in Education (Social Welfare) Department.

(7) In order to ensure that the repairs to the minor irrigation works damaged in floods are executed and completed before the onset of the next monsoon, a special allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose and instructions were issued for the employment of the additional staff wherever necessary.

31. Central Assistance: The overall expenditure on account of the damage caused by floods and heavy rains works out approximately at Rs. 1,16,76,914. The Government of India have been requested for a grant of 50 percent of the expenditure involved. The matter is under correspondence.

VII. Abolition of Intermediaries

33. Estates in Andhra: In the Andhra area, almost all the zamin estates, under-tenure estates and most of the inam estates have been notified and taken over under the Estates Abolition Act. Particulars of the number of estates taken over upto 28.2.1959 are as follows:
34. The provisions of Andhra Pradesh Act No. XVIII of 1957 by which the post-1936 inams were brought within the purview of the Estates Abolition Act, are being implemented. Upto the end of February 1959, 783 post-1936 inam estates out of a total number of about 1064 estates of this category had been notified and taken over. The remaining estates will also be notified shortly.

35. Enquiries under section 9 of the Estates Abolition Act in respect of the hamlets and khandrikas of inam villages which became estates by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1956, are in progress, and these estates also will be notified under the Estates Abolition Act after the enquiries are completed.

36. The details of payments so far made to the land-holders by way of advance compensation; interim payment and final compensation are as follows:

1. Total amount of advance compensation deposited upto 28.2.59 Rs. 3,46,00,272.

2. Total amount of interim payments so far paid. Rs. 1,32,73,480.

3. The annual expenditure on account of interim payments. Between Rs. 16 and 17 lakhs.

4. Final compensation paid in respect of the estate in Sullurpet taluk in which settlement was introduced on 1.7.1957. Rs. 2,99,040.

5. Final compensation payable in respect of 780 estates in other areas in which settlement was introduced on 1.7.58 (Roughly) Rs. 70,00,000.

37. The question of payment of compensation in the shape of negotiable bonds to such of the land-holders as are willing to forego their annual interim payments is now under the examination of Government.

38. An amount of Rs. 96,84,250 was available in the Zamindari Abolition Fund upto the end of 1957-58.
39. In pursuance of the amendments made to sections 9 and 15 of the Estates Abolition Act in Andhra Pradesh Act No. XVII of 1957, appeals have been filed before the Tribunals against the incorrect decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officers in all deserving cases. Applications for reopening of appeals already filed but dismissed on technical ground by the Tribunals have also been filed wherever necessary.

40. During 1958-59, the following measures of legislation were undertaken:

(i) The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, which was published as Andhra Pradesh Act No. XXIV of 1958 amended the Estates Abolition Act 1948 so as to specially empower the Government to recover from the land holders by deduction from the advance compensation, final compensation, interim payments or the arrears of rents collected under section 55 (1), the excess collections, if any, made by the Government and paid to the landholders, the excess payments and wrong payments made to them by the Government, and other items for which the landholders are not legally entitled.

(ii) The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958, which was published as Andhra Pradesh Act No. XV of 1959 amended the Abolition Act so as to empower the Government to cancel or modify the wrong or incorrect notifications already issued under section 1 (4) thereof wherever necessary and to renotify them according to their correct tenure and also to validate the resumption of management and administration of darimila inams in pursuance of the Supreme Court decision in C. A. No. 219/54 in the Karuppur case, treating the darimila inams as forming parts of the parent zamin estates and as having vested in the Government along with the parent estates with effect from the notified dates of these estates.

41. The following proposals are under consideration of the Government:

(i) A Bill to amend sections 23, 28 and 32 of the Estates Abolition Act, 1948 so as to empower the Government to levy additional or enhanced assessment of lands in taken-over estate areas benefited or likely
to be benefited by new or improved sources of irrigation executed or constructed by the Government after the notified date pending ryotwari settlement.

(ii) A Bill to amend section 185-A of the Estate Land Act so as to empower the Government to form One-Member Special Tribunals instead of 3-Member Tribunals for the disposal of applications for the declaration of kudiwaram rights contemplated under the said section, in respect of the inam hamlets and khandrikas which became estates by virtue of Andhra Act No. XXXV of 1956.

42. In respect of the estates not taken over rents aggregating to Rs. 50,36,911 were collected under Rent Reduction Act out of the total demand of Rs. 55,62,521. Out of this amount, an amount of Rs. 41,60,956/- was paid to the landholders in cash till the end of October, 1958. In the case of estates taken over, a total amount of Rs. 39,16,617/- was collected towards arrears of rent out of which an amount of Rs. 38,70,202/- was paid to the landholders in cash up to the end of October, 1958.

43. With a view to empowering the Government to cancel or modify wrong or incorrect notifications already issued under section 3 (2) of the Rent Reduction Act, and also those quashed by Civil Courts, an amending Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly at its last meeting in December, 1958. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee for consideration and report, and the Committee is examining the various provisions of the Bill. The report of the Select Committee is expected to be submitted to the Assembly shortly.

44. Jagirs in Telangana: Out of the total number of 947 jagirs situated in Telangana Region (including mixed jagirs), commutation sum in respect of 590 jagirs has been finally fixed, and the commutation in respect of 335 jagirs has been determined provisionally. The total commutation sum payable in respect of the jagirs of the former Hyderabad State was estimated as I. G. Rs.,1518 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 552 lakhs was paid in the composite Hyderabad State up to 1-11-1956 (prior to reorganisation of the States) leaving a balance of Rs. 966.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 686.36 lakhs relates to Telangana. Out of the amount of Rs. 686.36 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 177.10 lakhs
will have been paid from 1-11-1956 upto the end of March 1959 out of which Rs. 20.04 lakhs and Rs. 21.46 lakhs are recoverable from the Governments of Bombay and Mysore respectively in respect of the mixed jagirs. The annual payments in respect of commutation sum etc., are as follows:

Rs. (in lakhs)

1. Payment of jagirs commutation sum including payment of arrears. 80.50
2. Annuity payments to temples and dargahs. 2.80

Total: Rs. 83.30

45. It was roughly estimated that a total additional revenue of about Rs. 175 lakhs per annum will accrue to this State as a result of the abolition of jagirs in the Telangana area.

46. The total number of commutation awards issued upto the end of 1958—59 is given below:

Provisional awards ... 942
Final awards ... 637

47. Inams in Andhra: The implementation of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 which provides for the abolition of minor inams in the Andhra area of the State, continued to be in progress during the year 1958—59. With a view to facilitating the implementation of the Act, the Government sanctioned 34 posts of Deputy Tahsildars together with subordinate staff in the various districts of the State. The opportunity provided by the recent Collectors' Conference was also availed of to impress upon the Collectors the need to accelerate the progress of implementation of the Act.

48. It was brought to the notice of the Government that applications for the eviction of tenants under the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956 were being filed by inamdars even in respect of lands to which the tenants might become intitled to a ryotwari patta under the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956. Pending the enactment of the necessary legislation to prevent such evictions (and also to remove certain other difficulties found in the working of the Act), the Government have issued an order directing...
that where there was *prima facie* ground for believing that the tenants concerned have a case for the grant of a ryotwari patta under the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, their applications for a patta under that Act should be taken up first and the decision thereon awaited before the applications filed by the landlords under the Andhra Tenancy Act for the eviction of tenants are taken up.

49. *Inams in Telangana:* The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954, already provides for the abolition of minor inams in the Telangana area of the State. Many of the operative provisions of this Act have, however, been stayed by the Amendment Act of 1956 pending a re-examination of the provisions of the principal Act in the light of the suggestions received from the Planning Commission etc. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government and it is proposed to shortly bring forward fresh legislation in regard to the abolition of inams in the Telangana area.

50. *Cash Grants:* As the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952, did not provide for the payment of compensation to certain categories of the holders of cash grants on the abolition of such grants, the High Court held the relevant sections of the Act providing for the abolition to be *ultra vires* the Constitution. The Government, therefore, decided to undertake legislation for reenacting the entire Act making provision for the grant of compensation in respect of all categories of cash grants; the Andhra Pradesh Abolition Cash Grants Act, 1959, was accordingly enacted. Rules under the Act have already been drafted and will be issued shortly.

51. *Miscellaneous:* There are, in Telangana, cases where certain villages were leased out to persons under what was called the Ijara tenure. The ijaradar had to develop the villages leased out to him. On the expiry of the ijarara period, he was entitled to certain concessions including the payment of land revenue at half rates subject to certain conditions as per the terms of the lease. The lands granted on patta on these concessions to the ijaradar are known as ‘Bil Maqta’ lands. The Government have now under consideration proposals for undertaking legislation for imposition of full land revenue on ‘Bil Maqta’ lands and for the
abolition of the tenures. Proposals are also under consideration for the abolition of the Malguzari and Muttadari tenures prevalent in certain limited areas in the Andhra region of the State. It is expected that legislation in this regard will be completed before the end of 1959 as envisaged in the Nagpur resolution of the Congress.

VII. Land Reform

52. The outstanding event in the field of land reform legislation during the year 1958-59 was the introduction in the State Legislature of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958. This Bill which seeks to impose a ceiling both on existing holdings and on future acquisitions of agricultural land and to replace the corresponding provisions in the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, has been referred to a joint Select Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature.

53. Proposals for the formulation of a unified tenancy law in the State in replacement of the relevant provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, and the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956, are now under the active consideration of the Government. A tentative Bill in this regard has already been drafted and it is proposed to introduce the Bill in the next few months. Pending the enactment of the unified tenancy law, the Government introduced a Bill to extend the protection given to tenants in the Andhra area of the State under the Andhra Tenancy Act by a further period of one year. This Bill has since been passed by the Legislature.

54. The implementation of section 38-E of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 providing for the compulsory transfer of lands from landlords to protected tenants, which had been enforced in the Khammam District and the Mulug Taluk of Warangal District, has been completed. As a result, 13,311 protected tenants have been declared owners of lands covering an extent of 97,900 converted dry acres. I may mentioned in this connection, that clause 18 of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958, provides in effect, for the extension of the provisions of Section 38-E to the other districts in the Telangana area. Enumeration of 'protected tenants
under section 37-A of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 was also completed in all the districts of the Telangana area during the year 1958—59. The total number of tenants so declared is 46,267 and the area held by them is 6,51,511 converted dry acres.

55. The Government have also introduced a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. for purposes of removing certain defects found in it. This Bill was referred to the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. The Government also propose to introduce legislation shortly for the purpose of validating certain illegal alienations that had taken place in the Telangana area in contravention of section 47 of the Hyderabad Tenancy And Agricultural Lands Act.

56. Consolidation of holdings operations continued to be in progress in the 50 villages in Medak and Nizamabad districts in which they had been originally undertaken. The Government also notified 56 additional villages in the above districts for the implementation of the scheme in 1958—59. Consolidation Scheme are undertaken with financial assistance from the Government of India and necessary provision has been made in the Budget for the continuance of the Scheme during 1959—60.

57. There is no law at present in the Andhra area of the State which provides for the prevention of fragmentation, or the consolidation of holdings. The Government have introduced a Bill to extend the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956 to the Andhra area, with some modifications. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature.

58. The Government have introduced a comprehensive Bill to regulate the transfer of lands under Bhoo dan and the management of Gramdan villages. This Bill which seeks, inter alia, to replace the existing rules in Telangana issued under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature.
59. Government propose to undertake legislation for the prescription of standards of efficient cultivation and land management and for the development of co-operative farming. The latter has assumed special importance in the light of the Nagpur resolution of the Congress which envisages the establishment of service co-operatives on an extensive scale followed, at a later stage, by the institution of co-operative joint farming.

IX. Survey and Settlement

Andhra area:

60. In order to push through the survey work briskly in the estate areas taken over by Government additional survey staff has been sanctioned, from time to time with the result there are now in all 9 survey parties with headquarters at Chittoor, Vizianagaram, Kalahasti, Ongole, Bhimunipatnam, Eluru and Kakinada.

61. Altogether 1,800 Field Surveyors are employed in all the 9 survey parties besides 495 Deputy Surveyors, 72 District Surveyors, 45 Inspectors of Survey and Land Records, and 15 Assistant Directors of Survey and Land Records. The original measurement work in all the parties is expected to be completed by the end of April, 1959.

62. The progress so far made, in the survey of the taken-over estates areas is as follows.

1. Total area to be surveyed 14,241.71 sq. miles
2. Area in which survey operations were completed by January, 1959. 14,038.49 sq. miles
3. Balance for survey 203.23 sq. miles
4. When survey work is expected to be completed 30-4-1959

63. There are 3 Settlement Parties working in the Andhra area with headquarters at Visakhapatnam, Musulipatnam and Nellore. The progress of settlement work is as follows:

1. Total area to be settled 17,991 sq. miles
2. Area in which settlement operations were completed 7,205.87 sq. miles
3. Balance of area for settlement 10,785.13
4. Area in which settlement rates are proposed to be introduced by 1-7-1959 5,056.20 sq. miles
   by 1-7-1960 7,977.20 " "
5. Area in which ryotwari settlement rates were introduced on 1-7-1958 4,957.80 " "

64. There are still large extents of land in the Agency areas which have not been surveyed. The question of undertaking a survey of these lands was deferred in the past until such time as the land was cleared further and larger extents were brought under cultivation. It is proposed to reexamine the matter.

Telangana area:

65. Unlike in Andhra there is a combined Department for both survey and settlement work in the Telangana area. Altogether, 9 Survey and Settlement Parties are now working in this area. The progress made in the Survey and Settlement of ex-jagir villages in this area is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ex-Jagir villages taken over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Survey completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Settlement completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rates announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Balance of work pending—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Settlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66. I may also mention in this connection that the question of resurvey of the entire Telangana area according to the Andhra System of Survey is now under the active consideration of the Government.

X. Minor Irrigation

67. The year 1958-1959 witnessed some significant developments in the sphere of minor irrigation. While, in the Andhra area, irrigation sources with an ayacut of 200 acres and less are in charge of the Revenue Department, in the Telangana region only those with an ayacut of 10 acres and less were under the control of the Revenue Department; the remaining sources were
under the control of the Public Works Department. In October, 1958, the first step in achieving uniformity in the system of maintenance of minor irrigation sources in the two areas was taken when Government issued orders directing that all sources with an area of 100 acres and less in the Telangana area which had been brought up to standards and restored by the Public Works Department should be transferred to the control of the Revenue Department with effect from 1-11-1958. To attend to the maintenance of these sources, the Government sanctioned technical staff at the rate of one Minor Irrigation Supervisor for each district and one Minor Irrigation Overseer for each taluk. Additional funds amounting to Rs. 8.8 lakhs were also placed at the disposal of the Collectors of the Telangana districts in 1958—59 for attending to the maintenance and repairs of all sources under the control of the Revenue Department in the Telangana area.

68. As is well known, several of the irrigation sources in the erstwhile Estate areas have been badly neglected for years and are now in a State of considerable disrepair. Having regard to the imperative need for a speedy increase in food production, and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Regional Minor Irrigation Conference held at Hyderabad in July 1958, the Government have placed Rs. 11.5 lakhs at the disposal of the Board of Revenue and Rs. 5.8 lakhs at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation for the year 1958—'59 from out of the plan provision for the restoration and improvement of tanks in the Andhra and Telangana areas. The above amount of Rs. 11.5 lakhs is in addition to the normal budget allotment of Rs. 38 lakhs for maintenance and repairs. It is proposed to make similar annual provisions during the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan.

69. With a view to expediting the execution of minor irrigation works, the Government have sanctioned one post of Assistant Engineer for each of the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor and Anantapur. Besides, technical staff consisting of Minor Irrigation Supervisors, Minor Irrigation Overseers, etc. have been appointed by the Board of Revenue in various districts in order to attend to the preparation of estimates and execution of works under the plan provision of Rs. 11.5 lakhs referred to above.
70. Under the rules, minor irrigation works are to be executed after calling for tenders and accepting the lowest tender. In order to avoid delay in the execution of works, these rules have been relaxed during 1958-59 so as to permit Collectors to entrust works to ayacutdars on a nomination basis, without calling for tenders, in the following cases:

(a) Where the ayacutdars come forward to execute the work at not more than 85 percent of the estimated cost (i.e. where the ayacutdars contribute not less than 15 percent of the estimated cost). This applied to all works irrespective of their cost.

(b) Where the estimated cost of the work does not exceed Rs. 1,000/- (Proposals to enhance this limit to Rs. 10,000 are now under consideration). In this case, the works may be let out at estimated cost without insisting on contribution.

(c) Where repairs are undertaken to flood-damaged sources in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Anantapur.

71. It is anticipated that, as a result of the above measures, considerable progress in the execution of minor irrigation schemes will be achieved before the end of the Second Plan.

72. Under new rule 73 added to Hyderabad Land Revenue rules in Revenue Department notification dated 11-10-1956, lands irrigated under sources of irrigation known as Parrekalva were brought under a concessional rate of assessment equal to dry assessment plus 1/3rd of the difference between maximum wet and dry rate of the river and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5/- per acre. In the explanation to this rule, Parrekalva was explained to be an artificial channel dug by the ryots of the village by personal labour to take water from natural streams to irrigate their fields. On receipt of representations that the aforesaid concessional rate was being restricted only to such of the 'parrekalvas' which were separately classified as such in the sethwar by Settlement Department, the Government re-examined the question thoroughly and in May 1958, issued orders re-interpreting the nature of 'Parrekalva' for the purpose of the aforesaid concessions. According to this interpretation a 'parrekalva' has been re-defined as one...
wherein water used for irrigation should be of the percolation from below the surface of source and private cost and labour should be applied to take out and clear the sand from the ‘kalva’. The Government also directed that the concessional assessment should not be restricted only to those parrekahs classified as such on settlement account but to all such kalvas which fall under the revised definition specified above.

73. In 1949 certain concessions were granted in respect of the levy of irrigation charges on lands irrigated by river and spring channels in the Anantapur district. These concessions were as follows:

(i) **Wet lands**: (a) **First crop**: One-fourth bailing remission should be allowed i.e. three-fourths of the existing rates should be levied.

(b) **Second and third crops**: No charge should be levied.

(ii) **Dry lands**: (a) **First crop**: A consolidated charge of Re. 1/- per acre including water cess or the dry assessment whichever is more should be levied.

(b) **Second and third crops**: No charge should be levied.

The question of extending these concessions to spring and river channels in the other districts was examined in the past, but was deferred. The Government reexamined the matter, and in December, 1958, ordered that the above concession should be extended to all the other districts in the State with effect from Fasli 1368. (The above concessions will not, however, apply to lands irrigated under ‘parrekalvas’ in the Telangana region in respect of which certain other concessions already exist as stated earlier).

**XI. Irrigation Development**

74. In the Andhra State, in December 1954, a State Irrigation Development Board was constituted consisting of the Members of the Board of Revenue, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Director of Agriculture. Later, in March 1955, District Irrigation Development Boards were constituted for each of
the districts of the Andhra State, consisting of the District Collector, the Superintending Engineer and the District Agricultural Officer. While the State Board reviewed the development of irrigation under projects with an ayacut exceeding 5,000 acres, the District Boards reviewed the development of irrigation under the smaller projects. In April 1958, the Government issued orders extending the jurisdiction of the State Board to cover the Telangana area also, and constituting District Irrigation Development Boards in each of the Telangana districts. The composition of the State Board has also been enlarged to include the Additional Development Commissioner and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; similarly, the District Irrigation Development Boards have been expanded so as to include the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

75. The subject "Development of Irrigation under Projects" was placed in almost sole charge of one Member of the Board of Revenue in order to facilitate special attention being given to this branch of work. A Special Officer has also been recently appointed in the Board of Revenue to attend to this work.

76. With a view to stimulating the development of irrigation under the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Project, the Government sanctioned the following concessions in the matter of levy of water cess for Fasli 1368:

(i) In respect of all dry irrigated crops, only one-half of the water rate that would otherwise have been leviable will be charged;

(ii) Only a single water rate will be levied for irrigating the following dry crops in both the Mungari and Hingari seasons, irrespective of the number of crops grown.

(a) Groundnut;
(b) Cotton;
(c) Korra;
(d) Chilies;
(e) Glumed Wheat
(f) Cholam;
(g) Coriander; and
(h) Bengal-grain.
The actual extent irrigated during the current year upto the 31st December, 1958, under the above project was 51,724 acres as against 39,845 acres during 1957-58.

XII. District Administration and Jurisdiction.

77. The Government have decided that the proposal for general re-organisation of districts should be examined only after the whole State is covered with National Extension Scheme and in the context of the position that would finally emerge when a general re-orientation in District Administration has to be undertaken.

78. A new Mahal (sub-taluq) was created in Nizamabad District with headquarters at Madnur.

79. The question of transferring the Nagarjunasagar right bank now forming part of Guntur district to Nalgonda district for efficient administration of the dam site is under the consideration of the Government.

80. The Government ordered the transfer of Mungala Paragana of Krishna District to Nalgonda district with effect from 1-4-1959. The question of creating with effect from 1-4-1959 a new Mahal (sub-taluq) with headquarters at Mahadevpur in Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district is under consideration.

81. The Government of India propose to introduce a Bill in Parliament for the adjustment of the boundary between Madras and Andhra Pradesh with a view to implementing the recommendations in the Pataskar award.

82. The integration of Estate Offices with regular Revenue Offices has been completed in all the districts in the Andhra area, (though the orders issued in respect of Chittoor District have not been implemented completely in view of the impending changes that may arise on account of implementation of the Pataskar award). Consequently, the erstwhile estate areas which were under the administration of the estate manager have been merged with the adjacent ryotwari firkas and taluks in all the districts (except Chittoor) and all the posts of Estate Managers (both Gazetted and non-Gazetted) have been abolished. As a result of this merger,  additional
sub-divisions (in Nellore, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam) one Talukq (Paderu of Visakhapatnam district) 17 sub-taluks in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam) and about 70 additional firkas have been constituted, and 3 sub-taluks (one in Nellore and two in west Godavari have been upgraded into full fledged taluks. One dependent sub-taluk (prathipadu) in East Godavari has been made an independent sub-taluk.

83. The Government convened a Conference of all District Collectors on the 24th and 25th February, 1959. The Conference was inaugurated by the Chief Minister and was presided over by me, other Ministers also participated in the Conference. The Conference was attended, among others, by the Chief Secretary to the Government, Members of the Board of Revenue, Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments. Besides a number of subjects pertaining to the Revenue Department, such as collection of land revenue and loans, assignment policy, Co-operative farming in the Kollair lake area, systems of village administration, District Administration, minor irrigation etc; other subjects such as planning and development, small savings, seed stores and seed farms, civil supplies etc. were also discussed at the Conference. It is proposed to hold similar Conferences every year.

XIII. Village Officers:

84. The total expenditure on the village establishment in the Andhra region is about Rs. 130 lakhs, while total land revenue demand for that region is Rs. 831 lakhs. It will thus be seen that the expenditure on the village establishment in Andhra region works out at about 16% of the land revenue collections of the Andhra region.

85. In July 1957 the Government constituted a Committee with Shri K. N. Anantaraman, ICS; as Chairman to investigate the grievances of the village officers in the Andhra area with specific reference to their emoluments and other conditions of their service and to make recommendations as to the measures required for the redressal. This Committee submitted its report to the Government in December, 1957. The Government examined in detail the various recommendations made by the Committee and passed orders on
them. A summary of the recommendations together with the orders of the Government passed thereon was consolidated and issued in G. O. Ms. No. 293, Revenue dated 10-2-1959, a copy of which was also placed by me on the Table of both the Houses on 24-2-1959.

86. The following increases in pay were ordered by the Government on the basis of the report of the Village Officers' Enquiry Committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>D.A.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karnam</td>
<td>Rs. 5 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Munsiff</td>
<td>Rs. 3 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>Rs. 2 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total emoluments which the Village Officers in Andhra are now getting are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>D.A.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karnam</td>
<td>Rs. 23/- p.m.</td>
<td>Rs. 5/- p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headman</td>
<td>Rs. 20/- p.m.</td>
<td>Rs. 3/- p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>Rs. 13/- p.m.</td>
<td>Rs. 7/- p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87. The following concessions were also granted to Village Officers in Andhra:

(i) Travelling Allowance: For Journeys undertaken in connection with the Government work, village officers and servants are allowed:

(a) a single third class fare for railway journeys;

(b) Mileage of one anna for road journeys;

(c) daily allowance of one rupee in the case of headman and karnam, and of annas twelve in the case of village servants, provided that the place to which they are summoned on duty is not less than 5 miles from their charge villages. (The village officers' Enquiry Committee recommended that these rates should be doubled. The Government have accepted the recommendation on 28-1-1959).

(ii) Medical concessions as are admissible to non-gazetted officers;

(iii) Educational concessions as are admissible to non-gazetted officers.
88. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Village Officers' Enquiry Committee for the issue of a pattadar's pass book to each ryot showing particulars of the lands held by him and the assessment payable thereon, and for the supply of printed and machine numbered receipt books containing duplicate receipts bearing the Taluk Seal, to Village officers to avoid misappropriations in respect of land revenue and loans. It has also been suggested that the demand of each ryot should be read out in public at a meeting held in the village, in the presence of the Tahsildar or his deputy, and the Panchayat President so as to enable affected ryots to raise objections and claim alterations in the demand. The suggestion is under consideration.

89. The Village Officers' Enquiry Committee has also recommended the adoption of certain criteria in the grouping of villages. The Government have accepted this recommendation and have called for proposals from the Collectors on the basis of the criteria suggested by the Committee.

90. Village Offices called "Watans" in the Telangana area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State differ in considerable measure from the corresponding offices in Andhra. For each village there are 3 watandars, viz., the Patwari, the Police Patel and the Mali Patel. The Patels and Patwaries are allowed cash remunerations calculated according to a progressively decreasing scale on the revenue collections made by them. They are not paid a fixed salary as in Andhra. Further, more than one Watan may be held by a single person, and there are people holding more than a dozen watans.

91. Comprehensive proposals for a reorganisation of the system of village officers in Telangana are now under consideration. These include:

(a) Abolition of the post of Mali Patel;

(b) Allowing Watandars possessing several watans to keep one watan only;

(c) Grouping of villages into circles and each circle having one patwari and one patel;

(d) The necessity for payment of compensation in respect of abolished watans.
(e) Replacement of the Commission system of remuneration by salary as in Andhra:

(f) The extension of certain provisions of the hereditary Village Officers Act to Telangana.

92. Pending decision on the above proposals, the Government have extended the concessions regarding Travelling Allowance, Education and Medical aid which are now enjoyed by the Village Officers of Andhra area, to the Village Officers of Telangana area also.

XI. Integration of Revenue Laws:

93. Considerable progress in the unification of the laws pertaining to the Revenue Department and in force in the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State was achieved during the last year. The bulk of the enactments in force in these two areas have been scrutinized and thus far 12 Bills have been introduced in the Legislature providing for the unification of over 30 Andhra and Telangana Statutes; eleven of these Bills have already been passed by the Legislature and 10 have been published as Acts; one Bill awaits the assent of the President. One Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. The above Bills cover important aspects of land revenue administration, such as land encroachment, revenue recovery, land acquisition, survey, stamp duties, betterment contribution, taccavi loans etc. It is expected that proposals for the unification of the remaining laws will for the most part be completed in the course of the coming year.

XV. Excise

94. The total amount of outstanding arrears at the end of 1957-58 was Rs. 3,66,00,505 and in order to collect that amount Government appointed special staff to recover the excise arrears in as short a period as is reasonably possible. When this staff began to collect the arrears most of the defaulters filed writs in the High Court and obtained stay orders in 400 cases involving about 20 lakhs of rupees. However, the special staff were able to realise Rs. 12 lakhs. In order to facilitate payment of arrears especially by major defaulters the Government issued orders in G. O. Ms. No. 194, Revenue, dated 2-2-1958 to the effect that certain categories of excise arrears accrued upto
1-10-1956 should be written off under certain conditions and five annual instalments be granted, subject to the condition that the first instalment is paid immediately and adequate security is furnished wherever it is required.

95. In respect of the demand for the year, 1957-58 the collections were very satisfactory as 99% of the demand was collected as against 95% during 1956-57 for the corresponding period. The progress of collection of rentals this year is still more satisfactory as 97% of the demand for first four months has already been collected as against 81% last year.

96. As the procedure in regard to the payment of Haq-e-malikana to the pattadars was objected to by the Accountant General due to certain technical irregularities, the Government, as a temporary measure, allowed the old practice to continue pending final orders. Besides, the Government have issued further orders investing the Collectors in the Telangana area with powers to draw these amounts for payment to the persons concerned as in Board Standing Order 189 which will facilitate prompt payment of the amounts to the pattadars.

97. During 1957, in order to provide stabilised employment to the Tappers, Government had, among other things, excluded certain sendhi groups from public auction and leased them to the Co-operative Societies formed of tappers of that area. Accordingly 7 groups were formed during 1957-58. On the experience gained during 1957-58 the Government, for the current year 1958-59 leased out 9 more groups to the Tappers' Co-operatives. These additional societies were allowed the same financial guarantees that were allowed in previous Abkari year. For the proper working of all these Societies proper Bye-laws were framed and the Societies are transacting business in accordance with the Bye-laws. In this connection, I may also point out that on certain representations received against Devarkonda Group (leased out during 1967-58) regarding mismanagement in the affairs of the Tappers' Society, the Devarkonda Group was not leased to the Tappers' Society but was put to public auction for the year 1958-59. The Tappers' Societies are working satisfactorily. Representations from Andhra Pradesh Geeta Parishra-
mika Sangham and Toddy Tappers’ Societies have been received requesting Government for reduction of tree tax and for an enhancement of the working hours of the shops. The matter is under consideration.

98. The All India Narcotics Conference held in 1956 recommended that no opium should be legally available to the public for non-medical purpose after 31st March, 1959, and also that non-medical use of Ganja and Bhang should be totally prohibited throughout the Country by 31-3-1959 and 31-3-1961. The Government of India approved this recommendation and have requested the State Government to extend their approval too. In Andhra area, Ganja and Bhang are already prohibited under the Prohibition Act while opium is issued on permits granted on the basis of medical certificates. In the Telangana area also by the crucial date 31-3-1959 steps are being taken to ban the eventual use of Ganja and Bhang completely while opium will be issued on permits on the lines of the practice now prevailing in Andhra.

99. There were differences in duties and gallo-nage fee levied on liquor in the Andra and Telangana regions. With a view to equalise them, the rates in Andhra have been increased so as to be on a par with the Telangana rates. As a result, the Excise duty on Indian Made Foreign liquor, absolute Alcohol and rectified spirits has been increased from Rs. 35/- per L P. gallon to Rs. 70/- per L. P. gallon. Similarly the gallonage fee on spirits has been increased in Andhra from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18 per gallon. The gallonage fee on Indian made foreign liquor was, however, abolished with effect from 1-10-1958. The gallonage fee on Beers is still in force.

100. The Government ordered that a licence fee at Rs. 3.25 Naye Paise per tree for tapping Neera in Andhra area should be charged and necessary amendments to the Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939, were also issued. It was also decided that the Agency to grant permits and supervise tapping of trees for Neera and for collection of licence fees should vest in the Excise Department. Orders were also issued to all the Collectors to empower the Excise Officers nominated by the Board of Revenue (Excise) to exercise the powers under Rules 3, 4 and 10 of the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 for issuing permits and cancelling the same.
101. At present, there are 361 Neera Societies in the Andhra area. Representations have been received from Palmgur Societies for waiving of the licence fee. The matter is under consideration.

102. At present, Prohibition is in force in the entire area of the Andhra excluding the Agency Tracts in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Srikakulam.

103. With effect from 15-1-1956, the work relating to the enforcement of prohibition in all the Districts of the former Andhra State has been entrusted to the Police Department and the Prohibition Department has been set up for the administration of the Residuary Excise work.

104. The Distilleries Directing Board has been abolished. The control and management has been transferred to the Board of Revenue (Excise), and the Distilleries are now working directly under the supervision of the Board of Revenue (Excise)

105. I do not like to trouble you further to-day. As some one said, if our forty crores of people starting moving, doing pushing around and building, then a giant would have stirred. The results will flow endlessly and will lift our poor masses to high levels of prosperity.
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-second day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 11th March, 1959

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

POINT OF INFORMATION RE:
LETTER FROM SRI SAMPATH, PRESS CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Speaker: Andhra Pradesh Union of Working Journalists has been informed that the Press Correspondents are being subjected to various types of harassment and abuse. They are being compelled to risk their personal safety and well-being. The Union demands the intervention of the House to ensure the protection of the rights of journalists.

I have to inform the House that the Press Correspondents are also being subjected to irresponsible correspondents who are causing harm to the profession. I respect the journalistic profession. I am not in a position to discuss the matter further. However, I request the members of the House to support the resolve of the Union to protect the rights of journalists.
Now the Chief Minister, in accordance with the rule of the House,

PAPERS TABLED ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I, R. B. General Administration (Services-IV), No. 15, General Administration (Services-V), dated 2nd January, 1988, amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, to adapt them in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (8) of Article 319 of the Constitution.

Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of notification issued with G.O. M. No. 52, General Administration (Services-A) dated 29th January, 1989, making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (3) of Article 319 of the Constitution.

[Mr. Speaker, Papers laid on the Table. Now, let us resume general discussion on Land and Revenue.]

BUDGET FOR 1989-90—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. I  Land and Revenue - Rs 1,51,74,800
DEMAND No. II  Excise Department - Rs 60,78,400
DEMAND No. XII - District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs 3,99,42,000

*Drafted in Telugu, translated into English for the purpose of this document.*
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

238

*(Sri Krishna Reddy)*

(B. V. Reddy)

(M. V. Reddy)
Co-operative farming

Co-operative farming seeks to offer an alternative to the traditional methods of farming. It aims to provide a more efficient and modern approach to farming, where farmers can collectively pool their resources and knowledge to improve their productivity and profitability. The cooperative model is designed to empower farmers, giving them a voice in the decision-making process and allowing them to benefit from economies of scale.

In the context of the 1959-60 budget, the government recognized the potential of co-operative farming and allocated funds to support its development. This investment was aimed at enhancing the technical and organizational capabilities of co-operatives, thereby enabling them to compete more effectively in the market. The budget also recognized the need for training and education programs to equip farmers with the skills required for modern farming practices.

The allocation of resources to co-operative farming was a strategic decision, reflecting the government's commitment to improving rural livelihoods and promoting sustainable agricultural development. By supporting co-operative farming, the government sought to create a more equitable distribution of resources, ensuring that farmers had access to the tools and knowledge necessary to modernize their practices and increase their output.

In conclusion, the 1959-60 budget highlights the government's dedication to supporting the agricultural sector through co-operative farming. By investing in this area, the government was able to foster innovation, enhance productivity, and improve the well-being of farmers, contributing to the overall economic stability and growth of the country.

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11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

loans, etc. [Details provided in the document]

penalty for false statements or concealment of facts amounting to 10-50 rupees, depending on the nature of the offense.

penalty in cases where it involves Rs 3000.

penalty for false statements, etc.

Revenue Department etc. [Details provided in the document]
11th March, 1959
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

మీనాకశీలతో చెప్పించిన సంవత్సరానికి అంగ సంఖ్య నాలుగు, శాతంలో తెలుగు సంస్థలు. ఎంపికాలను దారిదారంగా 10 సెంటెం తో రాకండా ఉండాలి. మరో అద్భుతంగా ఉనాన్ని ప్రారంభించడం తీసిన పని. భారతదేశంలో అధికారిత్వ 1950 లో మంచిడియే పరిస్థితుల మాత్రమే ఇది నిర్ణయించబడింది. భారతదేశంలో ఇది ముఖ్యమైన పరిస్థితి ఉంది. దీని నిర్ణయం వల్ల రుగ్గుండమం లేనిది. భారతదేశ సంస్థలు మరియు ప్రాంతీయ తరంతపరిస్థితులు ముఖ్యమైన పరిస్థితి ఉంది. దీని నిర్ణయం వల్ల రుగ్గుండమం లేనిది. భారతదేశ సంస్థలు మరియు ప్రాంతీయ తరంతపరిస్థితులు ముఖ్యమైన పరిస్థితి ఉంది. దీని నిర్ణయం వల్ల రుగ్గుండమం లేనిది.

మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది. మీరు మరియు అది ఉంది.

Revenue demand ఏ భారతదేశంలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఉండవచ్చు. దీని ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. దీని ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. దీని ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. దీని ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే అధికారిత్వం ఉంది.

* మ. సామర్థుల్లు (సంఘ): మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. It is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members remark is not in order. Sri L. Lakshmanadas is not yielding.

I request Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy not to interrupt. Otherwise there will be confusion.

మంచిడి మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. మంచిడి మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. మంచిడి మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. మంచిడి మరియు అధికారిత్వం ఉంది. It is a fact.

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The Minister of State for the Home Department submitted the following estimates.

[Details of the estimates are not provided in the image.]
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[Text content in English regarding budget and demands for grants]
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...
11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grant

The following Vote is now before the House:

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

To determine the extent of the grants to be given by the Central Government to the State Government for the year 1959-60.

The Government have decided to give a grant of Rs. 10,000,000 for the purpose specified above.

The Vote is accordingly passed.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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...
Service 

Development plans
Privy Council Chamber, Craven House, Westminster, 25th March, 1959

Sir, in my Budget Address of the 22nd February, your Lordships will remember that I announced the proposals of the Government to secure the improvement of the efficient administration of public affairs, to promote the welfare of the people and to keep within the limits of revenue the cost of those improvements. The Budget I now present will carry these proposals into effect.

[Mr. J.B. Madhava Rao, the Financial Secretary, read the Budget Speech.]

Mr. Speaker, the Budget of 1959-60 has had to face the problem of providing for a larger share of our resources for welfare work and at the same time keeping the revenue growth within comprehensible limits. In the Budget Address of February, I mentioned the urgent need of improving the efficiency of public administration. In order to meet this need, a range of reforms has been set in motion in all the Ministries, and these have involved a large number of recommendations for expenditure in the Development Programme.

In the Finance Bill, I am proposing amendments to the Income-tax Law to provide for the extension of the provisions with regard to the tax exemption of expenditure on education and on the promotion of industrial growth. These amendments are designed to secure the maximum use of our resources for the welfare of the people.

Mr. Speaker, I am also presenting a proposal for the creation of a Central Provident Fund for Government servants. This fund will be used to provide for the retirement of these servants and to augment their pension benefits. The Government has also decided to take steps to provide for the continuation of the Government provident fund for employees in the Central Government Service.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to my colleagues in the Ministry of Finance and to all my officials for the help they have given me in preparing this Budget.

[End of Speech.]
سند مالیاتی کے حصول کا حساب سال 1959-60 میں کیا گیا تھا۔ ان مالیاتی حملوں کے اعدادوں کی مل کر کے حساب سال 1959-60 میں کیا گیا تھا جس میں شامل تھا کہ 1959-60 کے سال میں ان مالیاتی حملوں کی مل کر کے حساب سال 1959-60 میں کیا گیا تھا۔

اسکی علاوہ عرصاً کی ایک بھی جنگ کے لیے پیش کی جانے والی مالیاتی حملوں کے سلسلہ سے متعلق

عصر ہے جس کے سال مالیاتی حملوں کے تحت ان کی اربیٹ سے منفی برآمد ہو سکنے دینے

کروا جائے گا جو تعلق مالیاتی حملوں کی معیاری کا مل کر کے حساب سال 1959-60 میں کیا گیا تھا۔

اس میں شامل تھا کہ 1959-60 کے سال میں ان مالیاتی حملوں کی مل کر کے حساب سال 1959-60 میں کیا گیا تھا۔

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Joint Farming, Joint Farming is a method of farming that involves two or more farmers working together on a single farm. This method helps to share the costs and labor involved in farming, which can make it more profitable and sustainable. In Turkey, joint farming is becoming increasingly popular due to its many benefits. Some of the advantages of joint farming include:

1. Reduced Costs: By working together, farmers can share the costs of land, equipment, and labor, which can significantly reduce the overall cost of farming.

2. Increased Efficiency: Joint farming allows for a more efficient use of resources, as farmers can pool their knowledge and expertise to optimize their farming practices.

3. Increased Production: Through cooperation, farmers can pool their resources and expertise to increase their overall production, which can lead to higher profits.

4. Financial Stability: Joint farming can help farmers to reduce financial risk, as they are sharing the costs and profits of the farm.

5. Increased Access to Markets: By working together, farmers can gain access to larger markets, which can lead to better prices for their produce.

In conclusion, joint farming is a valuable method of farming that can help farmers to reduce costs, increase efficiency, and gain access to larger markets. As such, it is an important tool for promoting sustainable and profitable farming practices in Turkey and around the world.
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... financial help... technical help...

Well subsidy... subsidy on well...

Flood damage works... flood damage works...
11th March, 1959

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The Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Co-operation, in his Budget speech, has provided a special item in the form of minor irrigation works, minor flood damage works, and repair of irrigation works in certain areas. The Hon'ble Minister has allocated Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose of providing supply to the dry areas. Engineering staff has been directed to undertake the work of pitching the loans. Repair work has been sanctioned for the existing irrigation works. The Hon'ble Minister has also directed the supply of irrigation works to certain areas. A channel has been of supply of water to the dry areas. The Hon'ble Minister has allocated Rs. 4 lakhs for the purpose of
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Village officer 0 educational qualification Eighth standard. School Final only 0 regular staff. Emoluments regular status quo maintain Enquiry committee free education Emoluments D.A. basic salary free regular staff dearness allowance.
It has 90% purity Cane Juice purity is 96%, but Palm Juice Purity is 90%. Open palm is 6 to 8% sugar, 12 to 16% solids in vacuo. Vacuum palm is 10% sugar. Raw materials are expensive, 90% purity Cane Juice requires police and other controls. The Luzon Government has worked on a demonstration to act as a model example in the province of Bulacan. The Board of Revenue has agreed to the demands of the staff. It is expected that the Government will report on the matter.
Survey and Settlement Estates 4

Survey and Settlement Estates 4

Survey and Settlement Estates 4

Survey and Settlement Estates 4

Survey and Settlement Estates 4
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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

எேசத்து அவந்தாசுநீற்று நூற்று நூற்று ஏழு பத்து மூன்று பத்து விழாக்க. Survey சிறைவதை என்னும் கேமின்பாம் உயர்ந்து போட்டு Survey சிறையை, பயன்பாடு மூன்றுவரை பத்து அளவு கோபம் ஐ குறியீடு கூறப்படும். இது பத்து procedure குறியீடு யோகத்திற்கு முன்னே அவுதியானாக்கியது என்பது (புதியது) சொல்கிறது. அவுதியானாயிருந்து போது ஆற்று அதிகாலம் தோன்றனும். எனவே பத்துத் தன்மை விடை விளக்கம் வரிசையாக பாதுகாக்கப்படும். மேலும் பத்துத் தன்மை விடை விளக்கம் வரிசையாக பாதுகாக்கப்படும்.

மேலும் நிக்கல்: இக்கட்டுரை துறவு முன்னானமா. என நீதியாக இருலோரின் புதைவை ப்பேருகின் சிலைக்கு எடுத்துச் செல்லும் நிக்கல்

மேலும் நிக்கல்: இக்கட்டுரை துறவு முன்னானமா. என நீதியாக இருலோரின் புதைவை ப்பேருகின் சிலைக்கு எடுத்துச் செல்லும் நிக்கல்

Land assignment விளக்கத்து பல்லவநாதா வரா நீதியா.

Political sufferers முதல் கூறுமல்ல மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று. இது பத்துத் தன்மை விடை விளக்கம் வரிசையாக பாதுகாக்கப்படும். மோழியா, மோழியாக்கிய அரசு கேமின்பாம் கூறுவதான். எனவே அவுதியானாயிருந்து கேமின்பாம் தோன்றும். மேலும் புதியது தோன்றும். Political sufferers மூலமான சண்முகச் சுழி, போலி கேமின்பாம் நூற்று நூற்று செலத்தென்கும், மின்னு சென்று, மின்னு சென்று Government துறவு முன்னானமா முன்னானமா காங்கமத்து. கேமின்பாம் அகுல்லாமை எளிதாக இருக்கும் மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று மூன்று. இதை கேமின்பாம் தோன்றும் இருக்கும் என்போம். இல்லை இல்லை என்று எடுத்து உரை, என்று என்று எடுத்து உரைமிக்குள் எச்சரணம் என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்று என்
assign ২ আইটেমের বাহুল্য সীমায় রয়েছে।

political Sufferers ২ অন্যগুলিতে তাদের assessed wastes সীমায় মানে হয়। এই অন্যতম বিষয়গুলি এই সময়ে অন্যগুলির মধ্যে ছিল।

Excise অর্থাৎ বিনামূল্যে। এর মিশ্রণের এক সংখ্যক সিস্টেমের মাধ্যমে দেওয়া হয়।

Sugar ২ ২০০০ মলাস্সের মাধ্যমে। Sugar অন্যরাং ইসেয়া একটি power alcohol ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য।

alcohol chemical industry ২ raw material এর উৎপাদন।

শল শয়নশীর্ষ প্রতি মাত্র ২০০০ মর্যাদার।

*ঈশ্বর অভিনব নয় (সূত্র): স্বল্প, দুইটি মাত্র

২ প্রকারের আমন্ত্রণ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছিল।

ঈশ্বর ২ প্রকারের আমন্ত্রণ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছিল।
11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

[Document content]
Excise Department is now formulating a scheme to provide relief to existing tappers who have to face hardships. Circulars and press statements will be issued to implement the scheme. The following are the main points of the scheme:

1. A circular issue will be made to provide relief to tappers who are facing difficulties.
2. The number of actual tappers will be reduced by 50%.
3. A stay order will be issued to the tappers who are facing difficulties.
4. The issue of orders, circulars, and stay orders will be simplified.

The scheme will be implemented on 1st April, 1959.
Budget for 1959-60: Voung of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

The amount of 2,20,000 was sanctioned for the construction of the following buildings and works:

2. Repair and maintenance of existing buildings.

The total amount sanctioned for these purposes is 19,000.

The Chief Secretary, in his report, stated that the Chief Minister had met the High Court in person and presented a petition for the construction of a new government building.

The petition was granted, and the Chief Secretary was instructed to proceed with the construction immediately.

The amount of 1,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new car for the Chief Secretary.

The amount of 2,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new refrigerator for the Government House.

The amount of 600 has been allocated for the purchase of a new television set for the Government House.

The amount of 700 has been allocated for the purchase of a new radio set for the Government House.

The amount of 1,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new computer for the Government House.

The amount of 2,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new printer for the Government House.

The amount of 60,70 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of books for the Government House.

The amount of 10,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of furniture for the Government House.

The amount of 2,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of crockery for the Government House.

The amount of 1,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of cutlery for the Government House.

The amount of 60,70 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of tableware for the Government House.

The amount of 1,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of bedding for the Government House.

The amount of 60,70 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of curtains for the Government House.

The amount of 1,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of carpets for the Government House.

The amount of 60,70 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of furniture for the Government House.

The amount of 1,000 has been allocated for the purchase of a new set of crockery for the Government House.

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Co-operative societies

The Co-operative societies have been active in the field of small-scale industries for a long time. They have been successful in providing financial assistance to contractors, taps, and others. The Co-operative societies have also played a significant role in ensuring that the farmers are provided with necessary inputs and are able to sell their produce at a fair price.

The Co-operative societies have been instrumental in providing loans to contractors, taps, and others. They have also been successful in providing insurance to contractors, taps, and others. The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing education to contractors, taps, and others.

The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing medical aid to contractors, taps, and others. They have also been successful in providing housing to contractors, taps, and others. The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing employment to contractors, taps, and others.

The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing credit to contractors, taps, and others. They have also been successful in providing savings to contractors, taps, and others. The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing insurance to contractors, taps, and others.

The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing education to contractors, taps, and others. They have also been successful in providing housing to contractors, taps, and others. The Co-operative societies have also been successful in providing employment to contractors, taps, and others.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand under Revenue and would like to make a few observations in this connection. I do not know if I can do justice to some of the points because of the limited compass of time, 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: 10 minutes.

Sri T. Veeraraghavulu: ... all right, 10 minutes, but, at the same time, I would like to run off at a tangent to some of the important features regarding Land Revenue. I hope, it is high time for us to think in terms of reforming the system of Land Revenue as a whole. As it has already been stated in the note circulated yesterday to the members of this House, Land Revenue System is a system which is a product of history. It was largely determined and shaped by the exigencies of times and, therefore, it is high time for us to see that the whole system, if necessary, is replaced by what we call 'Agricultural Income-tax.' I am happy to learn from the same note that the Government have already appointed a Committee to go into the matter and that very soon the matter would finally be decided. In this connection, I would like to bring to your kind notice another fact which embarrasses every member of this House.

I do not know whether there should be such huge amounts of land revenue in arrears in most of the districts. During the British regime, as far as my humble knowledge goes, by the 31st of March demand should be settled and collection should be made to the last pie and the Revenue Board informed accordingly
otherwise things used to be very severe and the Revenue Officials know that also. But since the advent of Independence, I do not know how things developed and why such huge amounts of lakhs of rupees should stand in arrears. Of course, from the note we learn that steps have been taken to expedite collection and all that. In this connection, a difficult situation has arisen by the fact that some of the village munsifs have misappropriated the moneys collected from the ryots and they do not have any property worth the name and the Government are in an awkward position as to what to do with those officials. So, it is high time that the Government officials should see that our land revenue is collected to the last pie and that too in time. There is arrear of land revenue including the instalments due from the loans advanced so far under the Taccavi Act and other Acts. So I hope that the Government will be able to see that the land revenue is collected promptly and steps should be taken to expedite collection.

In this connection, I would like to submit about one other matter. Of course, we are going to hear about land reforms and I would like to reserve my comment on Land Reforms for future occasion, when the Bill actually comes before us. Every now and then I feel honestly that a time has come when we will have to think how best we should put and how we should use the land to the best use possible. For instance, we are thinking now and then and we are Planning. But I wonder how, when there is deficiency of food here, we can allow some of our land being used for commercial crops and other things. Of course, the Hon. Minister or somebody may say that these crops are very important and that they earn dollars and all that. But we should not forget that we are importing foodgrains from other countries. Is it really wise that we should import food from abroad and only grow here or allow some of our land to be utilised for commercial crops in order to earn dollars, and dollars, in turn, only to purchase foodgrains from abroad? This is a policy, somehow, I cannot really appreciate. So we must plan in such a way, land being a limited thing, that every inch should be to the best use and the normal use of growing food crops. Food and clothing should be given the highest priority and we can think about this only in terms of other things.
As regards our apprehension about palm trees, many of our friends have given valuable suggestions. In this connection, I would like to submit that the policy of the Revenue Department in imposing a tax of Rs 3-4-0 per tree has really hard hit those who have been struggling for their existence. On the other hand, they are expecting to get some help from the Central Government. Sarvodaya people and other workers are also trying to help these people; but because of the imposition of a tax like this, they are not in a position to do anything. They feel hard hit and this has already been brought to the notice of the Minister by very many representatives and from all parties also. We are wedded to the policy of prohibition and we have faith and hope that it will be a success, and I feel, though not now, in the long range policy, it will be a success and I am sure it is going to be a success. But these ex-tappers who have been ousted from their occupation should be rehabilitated and they should be helped. In that direction, I am afraid we have failed miserably and if these people cannot be helped, I do now know how we are going to solve this unemployment among them. I therefore request that the Government should be made to realise that this imposition of tax of Rs. 3-4-0 per palm tree should be immediately cancelled so that these people may get help and feel relieved. With these few words, I resume my seat.

* Sri Dawar Hussain (Nizamabad). Mr. Speaker Sir, the Hon. Revenue Minister has set a very good example by providing the members of this House with his prepared speech which throws light on all aspects and developments of the Revenue Department. That is why, after carefully studying his speech, many points in respect of which I wanted to speak, I find have already been dealt with properly and some are receiving the active consideration of the Government. Therefore I restrict myself to only a few points which concern my constituency and about which I do not find any explanation from the speech. One thing is this, that from the time of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, Gulmohva flowers which are used in the manufacture of alcohol and country liquor are being auctioned by the Government for authorising the contractors and giving them the monopoly of collecting Gulmohva flowers during the
Gulmohva season in 4 districts where there is a large number of Gulmohva trees and Nizamabad is one of them. Previously, grazing under the Gulmohva trees during the Gulmohva season was totally prohibited and any cattle grazing under the tree was caught and thrown into the Government pond for which the owner had to pay a huge fine. After the advent of democracy during the time of Revenue Minister, Sri K. V. Ranga Reddi, this circular was amended and like any other district, in these 4 districts including Nizamabad also grazing under Gulmohva was permitted after 11 A M., because the contractors are unable till 11 o' clock to collect Gulmohva flowers that dropped during the night hours. But it so happened that the contractors sub-let the right of individual villages to influential persons of that area and those sub-contractors are coercing the shepherds to pay them extra tax for the right to graze their cattle during the Gulmohva season also.

We represented this question before the Revenue Department as well as the hon. Minister for Revenue and since two years the problem is under consideration. The Collector and the authorities of the Revenue Department have shown active sympathy with the problem but we find that during the Gulmohva season, large number of goats of shepherds and cattle of the ryots is being sent to the Ponds and those people have to pay huge sums in the shape of fine. To quote an example, last year only in Nizamabad District in some villages goats in thousands of number were thrown into the Government Ponds and the shepherds were compelled to pay fines for that. Because of this way of the contractors, the shepherds had to passify them some how or other to graze their goats during Gulmohva season. That is why I request the hon. Minister for Revenue to examine the circulars in this respect and instruct the Revenue Officers that any restriction upon grazing under Gulmohva trees after 11 a.m. as has been provided in the later circular should not be enforced and the shepherds should not be troubled for that purpose.

Another point, sir, is this: I congratulate the hon. Revenue Minister for the policy he adopted in respect of allotting Abkari Contracts to the co-operative societies. Last year my district got one co-operative
society. I inform the House that in that society any-
body actually engaged in tapping profession, either he
be a tapper, or Hammad or any body, is a member of
that society. Whereas in previous days he used to get
monthly Rs. 35, under that society every tapper gets
at least Rs. 52 per month and in this way that society is
spending some thing like Rs. 30,000 more every year.
But I find that because of the inexperience of the
directors or the workers, the society is not runn-
ing as efficiently as it ought to. I am afraid that
any carelessness on the part of the workers may
endanger the Government rentals as well as the
interests of the society. I request the hon. Minister for
Revenue to pay his attention and see that proper
guidance is rendered to the co-operative societies and
some rules are framed so that the societies may run
properly.

In the end, sir, I thank the hon. Minister for
Revenue for his policy in respect of land reforms. He
has been a very bold and fearless fighter of our freedom
struggle. The Nagpur session of the Congress has
set a goal in respect of land policy. The stage has
been set. Reactionaries who till yesterday, posed to
be progressive have found their place somewhere else,
whereas people who want to enforce this policy are
pushing it onwards. A Bill in respect of Ceiling on
Agricultural holdings has already been introduced. I
doubted at that time that without enforcing the other
aspects of the land reforms, such as tenure of the
protected tenants, their rights and safeguards, their
position, etc., how the Bill in respect of Ceiling would
be beneficial to push up the land reform policy. But
as the hon. Minister for Revenue has expressed in his
speech-note that Government is contemplating to bring
in other Bills in respect of other sides of the land
reforms, in respect of tenancy, etc., a comprehensive
Bill has got to be brought before the House. There-
fore, I am sure in this way, all aspects of the land
reforms as envisaged in the Nagpur Resolution will be
covered in the Country and under the active guidance
of hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, we will be able to say
that we have done our bit. Hyderabad was the fore-
most State to implement the land reform policy reco-
mmended by the Planning Commission; and I am sure,
Andhra Pradesh will be again the first State to say that we have fully implemented the Resolution put forward in the Nagpur session of the Congress. I am also sure that hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao will do that in his time and we shall be able to thank him from the floor of this House for his fight in the economic branch as he once fought in the struggle for freedom.

Thank you, sir.

*Sri S. Ranganadha Mudaliar (Ramakrishnaraju peta)*: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak about the district administration—the present pattern of it and how it should be changed suitably to the changed times.

There are certain evils in the present administrative system, but they are inherent in that system, and until the system is changed, there is no purpose in pointing out the evils. We are, sir, on the threshold of a great revolution in regard to our administrative set up. The present administrative machinery, is one which in its inception and purpose was intended for the running smoothly of a Police State. Accordingly, the administrative departments which were considered most important were the Revenue Department and the Police Department. All other departments including the Judiciary were considered ancillary to these main departments. Now the position has completely changed and we are now pledged to a socialistic ideal, to a Welfare State based upon a socialistic pattern and the first step towards the achievement of that ideal is the progressive democratisation and decentralization of the administration. It is a matter of pride that the Andhra Pradesh has been the first State to take up this question and it has launched itself on this revolutionary experiment. In the successful implementation of this experiment, the Andhra Pradesh expects every man to do his duty. This experiment has been taken in the first instance in regard to the local administration. The necessary legislation is on the anvil and under the contemplated legislation, the nucleus of administration is in the village panchayats. But actually the administrative work is vested in the Village Samithi which is a corporate body at the Block level. Over that are placed Jilla Parishads which are also corporate bodies to co-ordinate with and supervise the former body, at the district level. All the powers
that are now vested in the District Boards are sought to be vested in these Village Samithis and Jilla Parishads. But it is not sufficient to stop there. It is not sufficient to be content with decentralizing and democratizing the local administration. Other administrative departments also have to be uniformly decentralized and democratized. In the first place, the revenue collection which is now purely the work of the Revenue Department should be left to the jurisdiction of these panchayats. The present revenue staff at the lowest level including the village officers, revenue inspectors, should be made subordinate to these Panchayat Samithis, the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars should be made ex-officio members of those Samithis with powers to supervise the revenue collection made by the Village Samithis. Their work could be easily checked by the Revenue Divisional Officers who are ex-officio members of the Jilla Parishads.

Secondly, the Forest Department, to a certain extent, can be entrusted to these Panchayat Samithis. The lowest rungs of the forest officials should be made to serve these Samithis wherever they work within the jurisdiction of these Samithis. All forest offences where the value of the property does not exceed Rs. 50 should be left to be dealt with by these Panchayat Samithis which could be given powers to compound such offences. This would avoid unnecessary petty prosecution and avoid also wastage of public time and public money, as forest subordinates have to spend much of their time on account of these prosecutions as these people have to attend to various courts.

Similarly, police powers also have to be to some extent extended to these village samithis. If the ultimate object of the Government is to establish Panchayat Raj, it is high time that these Samithis—these village organizations—should also be vested with police powers. They should be made responsible for law and order within their own limits up to a certain extent on the analogy of the County Police which obtains in England.

Similarly, Education and Public Health to a large extent can be decentralised and Panchayat Samithis and Jilla Parishads could be held responsible for their
administration. Such should be the devolution of functions from the village level to the district level.

The scheme of decentralization taken up in connection with the local administration is a new experiment which has been actuated by the fond hope that people at all levels would exhibit a co-operative spirit, that they will take part in various development programmes with a sense of responsibility and a sense of pride born of self-help and spirit of mutual co-operation. Can we expect such a co-operation at the present time from the people? Are not our villages hotbeds of factions? Has not the co-operative movement been found a failure? How are we in such circumstances justified in entrusting such great powers to these village organizations? This is a troublesome question. That question will always be there and in our country it has always been there and it has to be faced some-how. For that reason, we cannot postpone the decentralization which is now taken up by the Government in all seriousness. There is an old proverb: “Man does not marry until his madness goes, and madness does not go until he marries”. In the same way we have to begin, somewhere, and the experiment has to be made. Knowing the human nature to be what it is, there will be factions, there will be good people, there will be bad people, there will be rogues, there will be misappropriators and what not! For the simple reason that there will be factions in our villages, we cannot afford to give up this experiment. No venture, no gain; and we shall therefore go ahead and watch with hopefulness the consequences of this experiment.

Thank you, sir.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his report submitted on 26th Feb, 1959 had stated that the 1959-60 budget projected expenditure for grants purposes as Rs. 460 Crore. Of this, Rs. 100 Crore was provided for general revenue. The Hon'ble Finance Minister also stated that the revenue department would be able to meet the additional expenditure if the total revenue for the year 1959-60 was increased by Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 Crore. The Hon'ble Finance Minister also stated that the additional expenditure could be met by increasing the income tax by 25%.

The Revenue Board had also suggested that the additional expenditure could be met by increasing the income tax by 25%. The Hon'ble Finance Minister also stated that the additional expenditure could be met by increasing the income tax by 25%. The Hon'ble Finance Minister also stated that the additional expenditure could be met by increasing the income tax by 25%

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants
11th March, 1959
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Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]

*Note* 2. Foodgrain Reserve (Revised Estimate): The Government has revised the estimate of the Foodgrain Reserve. The revised estimate is based on the assumption that the production of foodgrains will be lower than the estimate. The revised estimate is higher than the original estimate. The Government has taken this action to ensure that there is sufficient foodgrain reserve to meet the needs of the country.

[Text in English]

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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Budget for 1959-60 Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grunts

11th March, 1959  284

Co-operative Societies and Mashrikkala 
Society, Madras Presidency.

The Co-operative Societies 1953-54.

The M. L. A. of the A-C.

Co-operative Societies

1954-55.

The M. L. A. of the A-C.
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Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

Institutional Assistance

Institutions in 1959-60

Institutions

Education

Health

Agriculture

Flood Relief

Land Assignment Policy

Note:

1936

1940

1959

1959

1959

1959

Landless Poor

Note: The land assignment policy of 1959-60 includes provision for institutional assistance, education, health, agriculture, flood relief, and landless poor. The policy is a continuation of the 1936, 1940, and 1959 policies, with provisions for institutional support and land distribution.
287 11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

Land Reforms 1954-55: 2.5% Land cess was collected in the State. The order of cess was later increased to 5.5% in the same. Joint co-operative farming was started in Nagaput. Congress government wanted to set up a co-operative service for the benefit of farmers.
Joint Co-operative Farming, Andhra Pradesh

Joint Co-operative Farming, Andhra Pradesh, is an initiative where adults and members of the Co-operative Society contribute 50 percent of the joint farming expenses, while the Government contributes 50 percent of the amount. This joint farming scheme allows farmers to utilize first-class water resources from government farms. It's a cooperative effort where 50 percent of the expenses are shared by the adults and members of the Co-operative Society, and the Government covers the remaining 50 percent. The scheme is designed to consolidate resources and provide a 60 percent joint farming, making it an efficient and sustainable practice.

Prohibition Police Department என்பது நடனம். அசையா
prohibition நடனத்திற்கும் மற்றும் அசையகமாக உள்ளது. அசையா இயங்கு
முகம் குடும்பம். இயங்கிய  இயங்கியத்தை குற்று குற்றுவாக உருவாக்கும்.
11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

1959

District Planning Committee

Congress prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages. The meeting was held in Jaffna. The police are under constant surveillance. Congress prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress. Congress prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress. 

Dy. Commissioner of Excise Department

The excise department officers are under constant surveillance. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress.

Joint Co-operative Farming

The joint co-operative farming society is under constant surveillance. The excise department officers are under constant surveillance. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress. The district planning committee has decided to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The police department is bound to follow Congress. 

Ownership is individual or in society. If society is owned, it is more efficient than individual ownership. The joint co-operative farming society is more efficient than individual ownership.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

To

The Hon. Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad.

Honoured sir,

In response to letter dated 11th March 1959 of the President, Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, I wish to state that I have not resigned from the Congress Legislature Party and I wish to continue as a Member of the Congress Legislature Party as usual. This is in supersession of my
previous letter to you requesting for allotment of a seat in the Democratic Party I have also informed my decision to the Leader of the Democratic Group.

Puthumbaka Sreeramulu,
Member from Guntur District


BUDGET FOR 1959-60 - VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. I—Land Revenue - Rs. 1,51,74,800
DEMAND No. II—Excise Department - Rs. 60,78,400
DEMAND No. XII—Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs 3,99,12,000

10 Absent
Andhra Pradesh 37


Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

Andhra Pradesh 37


 Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
 Demands for Grants

Andhra Pradesh 37


Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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Excise is a very important item. It was also discussed in the last session. It was a discussion on the future of cooperative societies. In 1939, a co-operative society was formed called Suryapet society. A discussion took place on the future of Suryapet society. The then contractor, M.L. As., warned the society in 1957 that it was impossible to register a cooperative society in Suryapet without the approval of the D.O. letters and the government. He also sought the cooperation of the cooperative societies to register the society. On the advice of M.L. As., the government sanctioned the formation of a cooperative society in Suryapet. The government encouraged the formation of a cooperative society and the establishment of a cooperative society. The government sanctioned the formation of a cooperative society in 1957. The government also encouraged the formation of a cooperative society and the establishment of a cooperative society.

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11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

హింది సంఘసేవ సంస్థలతో సంబంధితంగా అందమనచే ఉత్తరాధించండి. ఇది హిందీ తెలుగు పదవ్యాచారానికి మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించబడుతుంది. ఇది హిందీ సంచాలన సంస్థలతో సంబంధితంగా అందమనచే ఉత్తరాధించండి. ఇది హిందీ తెలుగు పదవ్యాచారానికి మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించబడుతుంది.

Application form is available from the Chief Minister's office. For permission to be granted, the following documents must be submitted:

1. Sponsoring letter from the Union Planning Minister.
2. Letter from the Chief Minister.
3. Letter from a National Panchayat Head.
4. Letter from a State Panchayat Head.
5. Letter from a District Panchayat Head.
6. Letter from a Mandal Panchayat Head.
7. Letter from a Mandal Committee.
8. Letter from a Panchayat.
9. Letter from a Panchayat Member.
10. Letter from a Panchayat Councillor.


Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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Prohibition
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

Mr. Speaker,

The following is a list of the demands for grants made by various departments during the year 1959-60:

[List of demands for grants]

This completes the list of demands for grants for the year 1959-60. I trust that the House will now come to a decision on the matter.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Position]

11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content not transcribed due to quality issues, but it appears to be a financial or legislative document discussing budget votes or decisions related to grants or demands.]
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Giants

11th March, 1959

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The Minister of district administration stated (piecing together many parts) that during the
earlier years of his administration, he had taken
decisive steps to improve the administration.
These steps included the establishment of
government schools and the construction of
new roads. However, he was now concentrating on
a new proposal to improve the quality of
administration. He believed that this would
have a positive impact on the overall
performance of the district.

The Chief Minister assured the Minister that
his government would do its best to implement
these proposals. He said that the government
would provide all the necessary resources to
make sure that the proposals were carried out
effectively.

The Minister thanked the Chief Minister
for his support and promised to keep him
updated on the progress of the proposals.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demand for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1959

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11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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11th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 Volumes of Demands for Grants

1956 Andhra Tenancy Act

The 1956 Andhra Tenancy Act (Telugu: ఆంధ్ర వ్యవస్థాన తనంత్రం) was a significant piece of legislation in India. It aimed to regulate the relationship between landlords and tenants, particularly in rural areas. The Act introduced provisions to ensure fairer terms for tenants, such as a limit on rent increases and a requirement for landlords to provide security to tenants.

The Act was enacted with the objective of protecting tenants from arbitrary practices by landlords and ensuring a just balance between the rights of both parties. It is an important piece of legislation that continues to have implications in the Indian legal system, especially in the context of rural development and land reforms.
Mr. Speaker: Please do not make any personal remarks.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 12th March 1959.