ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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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

Eleventh day of the Twelfth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Saturday, the 5th August, 1961
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock
(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of
section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,
1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) and under sub-section (2) of
section 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952) copies of the notifications issued under Section 11 (1) and Section 19 (1) of the respective Acts and published at pages 564 and 2158 of Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 12th March, 1959 and 30th, June, 1960 respectively

_The Deputy Speaker_ Papers laid on the Table

&copy; The _Narasimha Rao_ (Mohanam) 1959 _and_ 1960

&copy; The Motor Vehicles Act 1956 _and_ 1958

_Ayudh _Ramaswamy_ Concerned Minister _and_ _Present the_ _Supplementary_ _Estimates_ _of_ _Expenditure_ _for_ _1961–62_

*The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy)* I beg to present the statement showing the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1961–62

_I suppose I need not read my speech_
I am to announce to the House that the latest hour for the receipt of budget motions is 3 p.m. on 6th August 1961 i.e. on Sunday. Cut motions as are received afterwards will not be admitted.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961

*Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya* I beg leave of the House to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961

The Deputy Speaker Motion moved

*Sri V Ramachandra Rao* (Asifnagar) I oppose the introduction of the Bill

Leave of the House move

*Sri V Ramachandra Rao* Rule 102 says If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed...

*Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961* enabling Act
"In ten of the sister States, the regional languages were declared as official languages by enactments. In Bihar Hindi was made the official language by the Bihar Official Language Act 1950 and the Bihar Language and Laws Act 1955. In old Madhya Pradesh Hindi and Marathi were made official languages by the Madhya Pradesh Official Languages Act 1950 and in the old Madhya Bharat also Hindi was made the official language by the Madhya Bharat Official Language Act Samvat 2007 and now by the Madhya Bharat Official Language Act 1957. In Orissa State Oria was made the official language by the Orissa Official Language Act 1954."

Uttar Pradesh Hindi was made the official language by the Uttar Pradesh Language (Bills and Acts) Act 1950. Hindi was made the official language in Himachal Pradesh by the Himachal Pradesh Language (Bills and Acts) Act 1952. In Rajasthan, Hindi was declared as official language even before the States Reorganisation. In the composite Bombay State, the official Language Committee have tentatively approved a Bill wherein Maharashtra and Gujarat were declared as official languages and drafted the Bill to that effect and when Maharashtra and Gujarat States were separated, Maharashtra was declared as official language by the Maharashtra Official Language Act 1960.

This was moved by our ex-Leader of the Opposition, Sri V D Deshpande.

and likewise the Gujarat State also have declared Gujarati as their official language by the Gujarat Official Language Act, 1960 as was done by Saurashtra State even before its merger with the composite Bombay State. In Punjab, the Punjabi Official Languages Ordinance 1960 was promulgated on 28th September 1960 declaring Hindi and Punjabi languages as official languages in the respective regions, which was subsequently enacted as an Act in 1960. In Assam, the Assam official Language Act 1960 was passed wherein the Assami language was made the official language of the State and safeguarded the use of Bengali in the District of Cachar for administrative purposes, with condition...

... for which there was an agitation. In Madras State, Tamil was made the official language by the
Madras Official Language Act 1956 which received the assent of the Governor on 19th January 1957. In Kerala State the Government have appointed a Committee to work out the details of implementing Malayalam as official language, whose report is now under the active consideration of the State Government.

In West Bengal, the practice of using the language of the taluka concerned has been followed. All communications originating from taluka offices, whether addressed to non-officials or officials in the taluka, should be in the language of the taluka.

Various instructions have been issued from time to time regarding the use of regional language in the administration at District level and below. They are briefly as under:

1. All taluka offices in the State should conduct their business in the language of the taluka concerned.

2. All communications originating from taluka offices whether addressed to non-officials or officials in the taluk should be in the language of the taluk.

Regional language should invariably be used in the office at the district level in giving replies to the communications received from the public or to instructions in regional languages that is more than one regional language.
recognized by the Government, the reply should be in the language in which the communication is made or in English.

4. All official business of the offices at the District level and in those subordinate to them should be conducted in the respective regional languages except in matters where it is considered essential at present to use English, i.e., medical, medico-legal, judicial, quasi-judicial, accounts, technical reports, Treasury accounts,

5. Advertisements, notices etc. be published in the regional language newspapers for the information of the members of the public and invariably be published in the languages of the newspapers concerned,

6. Such orders and instructions from the Government as are required to be sent to Municipalities, Local Boards and Village Panchayats should be translated in the office of the Divisional Commissioner, and the Commissioner should send sufficient number of copies of the translated orders,

7. Applications received in regional languages in Secretariat and other headquarters offices should also be replied in the respective languages,

8. Typewriters in regional languages have been supplied to the offices to the extent possible. Efforts are being made continuously to augment the supply.
The total population of the State of Andhra in 1931 was about 31.3 million. The important linguistic minorities are—

- Urdu speaking: 6.82%
- Tamil speaking: 1.43%
- Kannada speaking: 1.32%
- Marathi speaking: 0.87%

The other important minorities are Oria 0.52% and Gujarathi speaking people also are there.

India's cultural heritage grew not out of unilingual but multi-lingual basis, in the past it grew in its essence with the impact and influence of its very own cultural glory.
lies in the conglomeration of all these languages. Therefore whatever steps we take to further the cultural development of India, our purpose will be best served only if such steps help to reflect the diversity of language and our culture. Telugu is spoken to-day by 4 1/2 crores of the nation's population. It thus constitutes the second largest spoken language in the country. Therefore if the multi-faced cultural heritage that has been the glory of India to-day is to be maintained and effectively sustained Telugu should be declared as the second national language and so used for all official purposes of the Union even in the External Affairs.

If criterion of population is to be the basis for declaring the State language officially, then if Hindi is there, naturally Telugu also must be there.

Though there is controversy over the official language of the Republic, it is unanimously agreed that the
regional languages should be made State languages, in the Telugu speaking areas, it is expedient that Telugu should be made the official language of the State at once.

As it is the desire of the people to have Telugu as official language since 5 decades so as to make Swaraj and the Panchayat Raj, a real decentralized people’s Raj and a real Swaraj, the Government must run in the language of the common man, that is Telugu which is spoken by almost all the State.

High Court enactment that Telugu is the official language and medium of instruction declare that Telugu shall be declared as the official language and by the Act shall be made compulsory to implement the Act.

This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act. It extends to the whole of the Andhra Pradesh. The official language of the State of Andhra Pradesh shall be Telugu. The State Government may, by notification issued from time to time direct that Telugu shall be used in respect of such official purposes as may be specified in the notification.

Clause 4 The language to be used in the Bills introduced or amendments thereon to be moved in or Acts passed by Legislature or any Ordinances promulgated by the Governor, orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws are passed by the State Government under any law of the Constitution or of the Legislature in appeals, judgements or documents.
etc in the Courts or Tribunals the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges and other educational institutions may, by notification, be specified as Telugu

Provided that the State Government may appoint different dates in respect of the different items referred in clauses 1 to 4

Notifications issued under sections 3 and 4 shall as soon as possible after they are issued be placed on the Table of the State Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislature may make within 14 days from the day on which the House actually sits either in the same session or more than one session.

...
imbalance in the maintenance of Balanced development. The Board of Directors have attempted to ensure Balanced development by maintaining a balanced development of various activities. The Board of Directors have attempted to ensure Balanced development by maintaining a balanced development of various activities.
5th August 1961]  
Non-Official Bills  
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961

Radio Spoon Railway Station General policy Central Government clear

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961
Non-Official Bills [31st August 1961
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language
Bill 1961

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961, was passed in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on 31st August 1961. The Bill sought to change the official language of the Andhra Pradesh Government from English to Telugu. The Bill was introduced by the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, B.R. Ambedkar. The Bill was passed with the support of all the political parties in the Assembly.

The Bill amended the Andhra Pradesh General Laws Act, 1937, to provide for the use of Telugu as the official language of the State. It also provided for the establishment of an Official Language Commission to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Bill. The Commission was tasked with the responsibility of promoting Telugu as the official language of the State.

The Bill was widely supported by the Telugu-speaking population of Andhra Pradesh. It was seen as a step towards the empowerment of the Telugu language and culture. The Bill was supported by the Telugu Cultural Movement, which had been struggling for the recognition of Telugu as an official language for many years.

The Bill was opposed by a small section of the English-speaking population of Andhra Pradesh. They argued that changing the official language would lead to a loss of international prestige and a decline in the standard of education. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh strongly defended the Bill, arguing that it was necessary to promote the indigenous language of the State.

The Bill was a significant step towards the empowerment of the Telugu language and culture in Andhra Pradesh. It was widely hailed as a victory for the Telugu-speaking population of the State. The Bill has been a source of inspiration for other states in India, which have since followed suit and declared their official languages.
Non-Official Bills
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961

5th August 1961 [339]

The policy of the Central Government is that of the Central Secretariat is to ensure that officials are imbued with the official language and notification so that they may impress the new thought new life new inspiration, and new thought new life new inspiration. The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961, is to ensure that the language is used in official communication and notification. The bill proposes to make the language the official language of the state, and it is hoped that this will lead to a new culture and new life in the state. It is also expected that the bill will have a positive impact on the mental preparation of the officials.
(Sri K. Subba Rao rose to speak)

(Sri K. Subba Rao rose to speak)

(Sri S. V. K. Prasad tried to interrupt)
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill 1961

...
Non Official Bills

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill 1961

[5th August 1961]

...
5th August 1961

Non-Official Bills
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961

...

The Government may by notification issued from time to time direct that Telugu shall be used for such official purposes as may be specified in that connection.

enactment 345 clear
States in India have been formed on the basis of regional language and made homogenous.

The principles that may emerge may be enumerated as follows:

1. Preservation and Strengthening of the unity and Security of India,

2. Linguistic and cultural homogeneity,

3. Financial economic and administrative considerations,

4. Successful working of the plan,
Para 92 of the S R C Report. Although the resolution appointing this Commission vested this body with full discretion to consider any proposals or principles bearing on reorganisation, the Government of India have indicated some broad principles which should govern the consideration of the problem. The relevant portion of this Resolution is quoted below:

The language and culture of an area have undoubted importance as they represent a pattern of living which is common in that area. In considering a reorganisation of States, however, there are other important factors which should also be borne in mind. The first essential of the unity is the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India. Financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important not only from the point of view of each State, but for the whole of the nation. India has embarked upon a great-ordered plan for her economic, agricultural, and moral progress. Changes which interfere with the successful progress of such a national plan would be harmful to the national interest.

Though there is controversy over the official language of the Republic, it was unanimously agreed that the regional languages should be State languages.

The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari.
The original text of Ramayana is in sanskrit, our ancient language, but it has been translated in Hindi the national language by poet Tulassidas
अधिकृत कर रखे हैं। उनका इतने प्रश्नात्मक देवर्ग मे हो तैसके साथ ही हिंदी का जो आपका राज्य भाषा है आप अपनी अधिकृत भाषा बना बतत है। इस स यह मे हां सकता है कि जा मुम्बई मे हो जा तय नहीं वार्षिक हिंदी जा उनके नवजीवन है तय के कामकाज में उन्हों हिंदा का अधिकृत (Adopt) करने मे आमाने हांगा ओर जनके द्वारा जा आप तय ओर नाम अधिकृतत्व ऐसे है उनके लिए मे यह उत्तम हुआ। यह मेरा कथन है। म इसके समय मे मुझ एनालोगी (Adalo 8165) भी पर कर सकता हूँ कि मुझ दिग्द मे एक नहीं बल्कि दो माथाओ को अधिकृत शास्त्र बनाया गया है। म केनेजा का उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ किसी मान्यता वाली जाती है। अधिकृत ओर लेट वहाँ की प्रत्यावर्तन बाणाएँ है। इन दोनों माथाओ का वहाँ अधिकृत लेखन बनाया गया है। इसी प्रकार ब्रूक, केनेजा का एक प्रदेश है। वहाँ कुछ रोज़न मे लेट बोलने वाला का ताबाद 40% है। वहाँ सरकार ने होनें के अंतर्गत अन्य मां क भी जो वहाँ की माइनिस्ट्री की भाषा है, अधिकृत लगभग बनाया है। इस समय जा बिल हार्ज के समान पेश किया गया है, यदि उनके मूल में हिंदी के प्रति कोई रोष नहीं है तो वे हिंदी को अधिकृत लेखन करने का प्रस्ताव रखते तो बिल ही बनाया होता। यदि वे एसा करते तो अपने हाथ की परिवर्तन को विधाता होते। जहाँ के तय की अधिकृत केंद्र बनाये के लिये ओर बेटे हु उनके साथ साथ ही हिंदी का भी अधिकृत लेखन बनाये के लिए फूँके होते ही तो खासी अच्छा हुआ।

(Bell)

मुख्य इस बात पर तकरीब होती है कि इस बिल के पास करने वाले महाशय को हो 40% भिन्न दिशे यहे ओर युक्त फँ का काम समय में वापस बिखार समाप्त करने के लिये बाहर जा रहा है। म जो इस बिल का बिखार कर रहा हूँ मे यह स्पष्ट कर देंगे बाध्यता हूँ कि यहाँ बिखार तय की अधिकृत केंद्र बनाये के सुखाय पर नहीं है। बल्कि हाल में बहुत ही खुशी की बायानपता की गई है ओर राज्यपता पर बो ओर देश के खासी यहाँ विधा हुआ है मे उन बात का बिखार करता हूँ।
The question is

"That the motion for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1961, be adopted"

The motion was negatived

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya demanded a poll and the House divided

Ayes 21  Noes 72

The motion was negatived

**THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (ANDHRA PRADeSH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961**

*Sri B Sankarayya (Buchireddipalem General) - I beg to move for leave to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

Temporary Chairman - Motion moved
Non Official Bills
The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1961

(Srimathi T Lakshmikantamma in the Chair)

As the amendment since 1934 has been enacted by the President, in 1934, an amendment was made to it in 1954. The Estate Land Act of 1954 was amended in 1956. It repealed the 1917 Act and substituted the intermediate Act of 1938. The Inam Abolition Act of 1956 was subsequently amended in 1958. The register was maintained under the Act and section 41 of the Act was amended in 1958. The register was maintained under the Act and section 41 of the Act was amended in 1958.

(Srinath T Lakshmikantamma in the Chair)
5th August 1961
Non Official Bills
The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1961

...
Non-Official Bills
The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

...
5th August 1961
Non-Official Bills
The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

This bill amends the Madras Estates Land Act to define a hamlet as a small settlement consisting of a few hamlets, with the amendment specifying that a hamlet is to be defined as a small settlement consisting of a few hamlets, as opposed to the earlier definition that a hamlet is a small settlement consisting of a few hamlets, with the amendment specifying that a hamlet is to be defined as a small settlement consisting of a few hamlets, as opposed to the earlier definition that a hamlet is a small settlement consisting of a few hamlets.
Non-Official Bills [5th August, 1961
The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

...assessment may be too low, and transport costs may be too high. In the
Inam Abolition Act, hamlets were often not covered by the
Abolition Act. Often, the assessment may be too low, and the
transit costs may be too high. In such cases, the
administration may be reluctant to adopt the
Compensation Act.

A similar situation arises in the case of
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The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

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5th August 1961

The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

...
Non-Official Bills

[5th August 1961]

The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1961

The Bill was introduced by Shri Tula Ram, M.P., Minister of State for Finance. The object of the Bill is to make suitable amendments in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1937, to meet the requirements of the Andhra Pradesh. The amendments are necessary to bring the Act in line with the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1937, and to provide for the payment of compensation to the landlords in respect of the transfer of their lands to the State. The Bill is expected to be passed by the Lok Sabha and bore a Second Reading in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on 5th August, 1961.
The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

That leave be granted to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1961

The motion was declared to have been negatived

Sri B Sankarayya demanded a poll

The House divided thus

Ayes 21 Noes 43

The motion was negatived

Temporary Chairman Mr Vemayya’s bill is identical with the bill just now moved by Mr Sankarayya and lost

So it cannot be moved
RESOLUTION

re - Validating the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana

*Sri N Peddanna Madam I beg to move

This House viewing with concern the difficulties caused by the delay in validating the sales of lands which affects mainly the numerous tenants of small landholders in Telangana recommends to the Government to take urgent measures for validating such sales of lands in Telangana

Temporary Chairman Motion moved
Resolution

re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

On 5th August, 1961

validate Substantial holders of land

1946 51 1950 Substantial holders

6 6 6 6 Mutation register

1953-54 Record of rights

The occupant is defined as the holder in actual possession of land.
Resolution

(5th August, 1961)

re Validating th Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

In connection with the enquiry regarding the mutation register, the sale of lands, and the entry of records into the circular in the Enquiry Committee, an order under Section 14-5-1957 of the Circular was enforced. It is illegal for a person to enter a mutation register on 14-5-1957 or after. The Circular would be invalid if the sale of lands is not validated. Validation of the Circular on the basis of Section 132 of the Circular in the Enquiry Committee was done on 1958. The Validation Act, 1957, was enacted to validate the sale of lands made in 1957 or earlier. The Validation Act was passed on 1957 and is valid. The Sale of Transfer is valid in the sense that transfers are valid when the Circular is extended. The Drafting Act, 1957, was passed to transfer the lands of invalid lands. The Sale of Transfer is valid when the Circular is extended. The Sale of Transfer is valid when the Circular is extended. The Sale of Transfer is valid when the Circular is extended. The Sale of Transfer is valid when the Circular is extended. The Sale of Transfer is valid when the Circular is extended. The Sale of Transfer is valid when the Circular is extended.
Resolution

re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

5th August, 1961

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"serious objection" to the sale of the land in question. The objection was based on the fact that the sale was made without the consent of the tenant. The High Court ruled that the sale was invalid because it was made without the tenant's consent.

The court also made a provision for a 15-day period for the tenant to object to the sale. If no objection is made within this period, the sale will be deemed valid. The court also ordered that the tenant be given a fair compensation for the land. The tenant was also given the right to reclaim the land if he so desires.

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Resolution [5th August 1961]

re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

* (As per the APEX model) advisability of the validation of the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana. It is desirable to validate the sales in order to ensure that the tenants have adequate land for cultivation and that the existing land records are accurate. The validation process should be carried out in a transparent and fair manner. Notices should be issued to the tenants seeking validation of the sales. The notices should include the name of the tenant, the land purchased, and the details of the sale. The validation process should be completed within a specified time frame. The validation process should be overseen by a committee comprising representatives of the local government and interested parties. The committee should be empowered to make decisions regarding the validation of the sales. The validation process should be open to public scrutiny and should be conducted in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability. The validation process should be completed within a specified time frame. The validation process should be overseen by a committee comprising representatives of the local government and interested parties. The committee should be empowered to make decisions regarding the validation of the sales. The validation process should be open to public scrutiny and should be conducted in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability.

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Resolution

To Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

On 5th August, 1961

The Regional Committee noted that the Validation Bill was passed in the earlier session. However, it was felt that the automatic registration of the said lands should be done in the current session. Therefore, the move is hereby made to pass the Validation Bill in the current session.

Opposition

No opposition was raised against the move to pass the Validation Bill in the current session.
Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

Police Action

Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

POLICE ACTION

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POLICE ACTION

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POLICE ACTION
Resolution

Re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

5th August 1961

The resolution under consideration is as follows:

1. The sale of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana has been under review by the authorities.
2. There have been instances where the sale was not valid due to certain legal technicalities.
3. To address this, it has been proposed to validate the sales in areas 2^, 3^, and 4^.
4. The decision has been taken to ensure the legal validity of these sales.

The resolution aims to rectify any legal discrepancies and validate the sales of lands in the specified areas.
Resolution [5th August, 1961]

re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

* (2403) The resolution shall be valid if the time limit of 1943 and 1950 is not exceeded. It is true that time is running and the law is changing. It is now time to validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana. The period of 22 years has already passed. It is now time to validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana. The time is ripe to validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana.

This resolution is a step towards validating the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana. The resolution is valid if the time limit of 1943 and 1950 is not exceeded. It is now time to validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana. The period of 22 years has already passed. It is now time to validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana. The time is ripe to validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana.
Resolution

Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

5th August 1961

Validation

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Resolution

Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

(5th August, 1961)

In the premises, the Hon'ble Government of the State of Hyderabad, after considering the report submitted by the Board of Revenue under Section 30 of the Telangana Agriculture Lands (Regulation and Arrears of Land Revenue) Act, 1957, hereby declare that the sale of lands purchased by tenants, as mentioned in the said report, shall be validated.

Justified in the premises.

(Signed)

[Name]  

designate

[Position]
Resolution

re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

5th August, 1961

To discuss and validate the sales of lands purchased by tenants in Telangana.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of validating the sales of lands purchased by tenants to ensure that the transactions are carried out fairly and transparently. It highlights the need for rigorous verification to protect the interests of the tenants and prevent any fraudulent activities. The resolution also underlines the significance of this action in strengthening the legal and administrative framework for land transactions in the region.

The resolution calls for a comprehensive review of the existing land purchase agreements and for the implementation of necessary measures to rectify any discrepancies or irregularities. It also advocates for the establishment of a robust oversight mechanism to monitor the sales process and prevent any future misconduct.

The resolution is presented as a means to safeguard the rights of tenants and to promote a just and equitable land distribution system. It serves as a catalyst for further legislative and administrative reforms aimed at ensuring the welfare of the tenant population.

The resolution concludes by emphasizing the commitment of the government to upholding the principles of fair dealings and transparency in all land transactions, thereby fostering trust and confidence among the tenant community.

The resolution is signed by the respective officials and is considered an integral part of the ongoing efforts to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tenant farmers in Telangana.
Resolution

Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

Regional Committee有这样的证据。
5th August, 1961

Resolution

Re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

The Cabinet of Ministers, having considered the report of the Law Department on the implications of the Transfer Act, Registration Act, Stamp Act and the President's order on the Transfer Act, has decided to validate all sales of lands by tenants under the Transfer Act, Registration Act, and Stamp Act.

The President, therefore, orders the transfer of lands by the tenants to be valid and orders that the Law Department shall prepare the necessary orders accordingly.
Resolution

Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

On 5th August, 1961

The existing Lands purchased by the Tenants in Telangana have been validated by the Cabinet. The Regional Committee has considered the objections of the Tenants and has decided that the

Regional Committee has decided that the

Tenants' objections are valid. The Tenants are

required to pay the dues as per the resolution of the Regional Committee.

The President has signed the resolution.

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5th August, 1961]  
Resolutions 373
re Validating the Sales of Lands Purchased by Tenants in Telangana

(The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn)
Sir, I beg to move.

This Assembly requests the Government of India and the Finance Commission to allot 75 per cent of Income Tax and Corporation Tax, 50 per cent of all the Central Excise Duties and full amount realised from additional duties on Central Excise, and the net income of the Railway fares now merged with the basic fare in lieu of the Railway fares tax to the States, and distribute 90 per cent thereof on population basis, 5 per cent on collection basis and the remaining 5 per cent on the backwardness of the State concerned from the concerned pool.

And further requests the Finance Commission to recommend to exempt the rate of interest on the Central Loans in respect of the developmental projects till such time that benefits therefrom are derived.

Temporary Chairman: Resolution moved.
Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

5th August, 1961

Re: Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

In the Committee of the States, the proposal for the allocation of finances is being considered. It is expected that the State Governments will be able to provide the required information for the allocation of finances. The Committee is of the opinion that the allocation of finances should be based on the principle of equity and fairness. The allocation of finances to the States should be done in such a manner that it will benefit the people of the States. The Committee is of the opinion that the allocation of finances should be done in such a manner that it will benefit the people of the States.

The All Parties Committee has been constituted to consider the allocation of finances. The Committee is of the opinion that the allocation of finances should be done in such a manner that it will benefit the people of the States. The Committee is of the opinion that the allocation of finances should be done in such a manner that it will benefit the people of the States.

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Resolution [5th August 1961]

re Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

In accordance with Article 351 of the Constitution of the Indian Union, the Finance Commission has been constituted to study and report on the allocation of finances between the Centre and the States, and the sharing of state subjects between the Centre and the States. The Commission has submitted its report on the above-mentioned subject, and the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission.

The report of the Finance Commission is as follows:

The Centre and the States have been allocated finances in the manner specified in the Constitution. The Centre is responsible for the defence, foreign affairs, and communications, which are considered as allied subjects. The States are responsible for the remaining subjects, which are considered as state subjects.

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Resolution

re Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

Mill-made cloth, sugar, tobacco are manufactured articles. Income-tax on these items is 4% while the excise on white paper is 50% and 75% of income-tax on sales of these articles are 50% and 55% respectively. Central Excise is 30% of the excise on items. 36 items in 1961-62 and 376 in 1962-63 are recommended. Income-tax on these items is 40% and 35%. Sales tax on these items is 72% and 25%. Additional excise on sales tax is 25% and 50% respectively. Sugar, textile, tobacco sales tax is 40% and 35%, respectively. Additional excise on sales tax is 25% and 50%. Sugar, textile, tobacco excise is 25% and 50%. Sugar, textile, tobacco excise is 25% and 50% respectively.
Resolution

[5th August, 1961]

re Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

with regard to taxation in the text. Above income tax 54% and the rates of tax have been increased. The rates of tax in the previous years were:

- 1950-51: Rate 49
- 1960-61: Rate 135
- 1961-62: Rate 131

Income tax is divided into distributable and non-distributable pool. State enterprise income tax is levied on the basis of profits. Income tax is divided into distributable and non-distributable pool. State enterprise income tax is levied on the basis of profits. Income tax is divided into distributable and non-distributable pool.

- Distributable pool: 75% of income tax
- Non-distributable pool: 25% of income tax
- Excise duty: 47% of the total duty

Railway Passengers' fare and Additional taxes have been avoided. Railway fares have been increased. Additional taxes have been avoided. Railway fares have been increased.

Population basis is divided into 75% of income tax and distributable pool.

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Resolution

Re Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

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Resolution

re Allocation of Finances by the Finance Commission

Expanding economy 

industries equal to distribute in backward areas of backward areas 

elbow room among expanding economy 

Central excise 

memo to the Finance Commission 

meet 

Chamber of Commerce 

Non-official organizations 

delicate matters 

[5th August 1961]
5th August, 1961]  
Resolution  

re Grant of Pattas for Persons Holding  
Inam Lands  

(The Resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn)

RESOLUTION

re Grants of pattas for persons holding Inam Lands.

* Sri G. Nageswara Rao (Razole-Reserved) : I beg to move the following Resolution

This Assembly recommends to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to grant pattas to those who bought service Inam lands and to those still holding the said Inam lands and also recommends to Government to grant pattas
exclusively to the house sites of the poor, if any, in the said inam lands whether they were bought or given as charity

Temporary Chairman Resolution moved

(The quorum bell was rung )
Resolution

Grant of Pattas for Persons Holding Inam Lands

The House then adjourned till Half Past Three of the Clock on Monday, the 7th August 1961.