ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Seventeenth day of the Fourth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Wednesday the 15th July, 1964
The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Boundaries of the Villages

441—

* 342 (4004) Q.—Sri Tenneti Viswanadhum (Madugula)
Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the settlement officers functioning under
the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion, into Ryot-
wari) Act, 26 of 1948 are competent to alter the boundaries
of the villages for which settlement proceedings are being
undertaken and incidentally alter the village boundaries
of adjoining villages for which settlement proceedings are
not being undertaken ;

(b) whether the Government is aware of a case in
Visakhapatnam district in which the settlement officer,
Visakhapatnam directed the alteration of the village bound-
dary of Cheepurupalli village so as to absorb some lands
in the adjoining Devada village ;

(c) whether the Government was informed that as a
result of the said order not only the village boundary be-
 tween Devada and Cheepurupalli villages has been altered
but also the village boundary between Visakhapatnam
taluk and Anakapalli taluk which became final as early as 1903 has also been altered; and

(d) if the settlement officer has no jurisdiction to alter the village boundaries and taluk boundaries what action has the Government taken to set right the matters?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy)

(a) This is the subject matter of a W. P. No. 7/63 now pending on the file of the High Court. Government do not therefore wish to express any view on this point.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The village boundary in question has not been altered in pursuance of the decision of the Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam since the validity of that order has been questioned before the High Court and the matter is still sub judice

(d) This will depend on the orders to be passed by the High Court in the W. P. now pending before it.

Unauthorised cultivation of Kollair Bedland

442—

* 1152 (4005-T) Q — Sri Tenneti Viswanadham :— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land Revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 10,000 was levied during the year 1963 (1327 F) on the second crop for 500 acres of Kollair bed land situated in the Reservoir of Chettannapadu village, Eluru Taluk, West Godavari district;
(b) whether it is also a fact that the said land was not in fact cultivated at all for second crop in 1963 and further that it was not brought under cultivation at any time in the history of the revenue accounts of the said village;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Local Revenue authorities also levied penalty on the said land in the same area for unauthorised cultivation with Tungabhadra waters;

(d) if so, the reasons for levying the land revenue on the land which is alleged to have been cultivated contrary to the actual facts and for imposing penalty for the said cultivation of the land with Tungabhadra waters for which the ryots of the said village are not entitled; and

(e) whether the Government propose to investigate into the facts of the matter and order stay of collections of land revenue pending the results of the enquiry.

_Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:_—(a) An extent of acres 457.93 of reservoir land of Kollair bed of Chettannapadu village of Eluru taluk was un-authorisedly occupied and cultivated with dalva paddy by the ryots of the said village during the second crop season of F. 1372 and a total amount of land Revenue of Rs. 9116.47 paisa was charged on the above land.

(b) The land was only cultivated during the second crop season of fasli 1372 and not during the previous years.

(c) It was not irrigated with the water of T. B. Reservoir. Water rate and penalty were charged for un-authorised irrigation with water of Kollair lake by lift.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— I don’t have that information, Sir.

Sri V. S. J. Reddy (Vijayawada):— Irregular cultivation and lease for 1 acre are permitted. But, whether any such permits had been granted? Whether any such permits had been granted? I don’t have that information, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions

15th July, 1964 681

Oral. Pittala: — Several times the Archbishop, the Managing Director of Eastern Bank, and several others have been asked to explain the reasons for the delay in the release of the extra lands for cultivation. The Archbishop has been asked to explain why the penalty for the extra lands is not being imposed. Taxes are being levied on the extra lands despite the fact that the Archbishop has not explained the reasons for the delay.

Oral. Chalkar: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.

Oral. Bahuguna: — Several people have been sentenced to death for drowning in the lake bed lands. The risk of cultivating these lands is very high. Submerged lands are not worth cultivating.
15th July, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

[Text in Telugu]

Yield of a note? Rate of penalty? 

Penalties for unauthorised irrigation. 

Enquiry and inspection. 

Land revenue account.

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Oral Answers to Questions 15th July, 1964

Unauthorised cultivation. 2) Unauthorised taking of water. The question of remission does not arise. Compassionate grounds. As per the rules the person has no authority to claim any remission.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—I am sorry. I am not understood correctly. The complaint is that the entry in the Adangal was not correct—that is the complaint. Have the Government made any enquiry?

Shri N Ramachandra Reddy:—Yes Sir. That has been referred to the Collector and the Collector says that the Revenue Inspector made a spot inspection and a note has been made in the Adangals and based on that record action was taken. How can we go back to 1372 Fasli now? Only we have to depend on the Adangals for 1372 Fasli when the crop existed. Now it is not possible to ascertain from local sources whether the land was cultivated at that time. It is not possible.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—The implication of the question is this. The ryot gave a complaint about the wrong entry and therefore it was necessary for the Collector to make enquiry rather than merely levy a demand on the entry that was made in the Adangals. It is a question of wrong entry. A complaint has been made. Has any further enquiry been made? If after enquiry also that is confirmed, that is another matter.
Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—That is what the Collector says. He has enquired from the local revenue officials not from the local ryots and the revenue officials have inspected and they reiterated that it was cultivated.

second crop' is not acceptable. If it is rainfed, why is it not rainfed?
water scarcity is not acceptable. If it is not rainfed, the Collector is asking the local officials to reconsider.
Hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor peasants have purchased lands and constructed houses and cattle sheds in nearly 100 acres of wet lands in Karamchedu village in Baptha taluk;

(b) if so, since how long they have been dwelling there;

Houses in Karamchedu village

* 848 (4048) Q—Sri J. L N Chowdary (Chirala)—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor peasants have purchased lands and constructed houses and cattle sheds in nearly 100 acres of wet lands in Karamchedu village in Baptha taluk;

(b) if so, since how long they have been dwelling there;
(c) whether it is a fact that the peasants or the Panchayat Board have requested the Collector Guntur to sub-divide the area and write-off the kists levied on the wet land and avoid levying future kists;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Collector so far; and

(e) whether the Government order to write-off the Arrears of land revenue on those particular survey numbers and to include the lands in the village sites?

_Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:_—(a) Several ryots both rich and poor have purchased lands and constructed houses and Cattle sheds in an extent nearly acres 118.60 of permanent wet lands of Karamchedu village.

(b) They have been dwelling there for the last ten years

(c) There was no such request or correspondence previously in the matter either from the dwellers of the locality or the village Panchayat.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No such proposals are pending.
cultural Land Assessment Act. Wet rate is a...
wet lands are used for other purposes, the other taxes will be levied. Services rendered for the village shall be levied.

(Oral Answers to Questions)

Sri Balakrishnayya (Satyavedu):— Whether any action is taken by the Government to transfer the classification of wet land to house-sites. If so what is the stage of it.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— The aggrieved or the interested party may file an application and then only action will be taken.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— It is a private transaction between the landlord and a purchaser and they will have to decide about it. The aggrieved party can go to the court for settling the matter. The Government suo motu does not interfere in such matters.

_Breaches to the Road in Srirangapur_

444—

* 82 (2400) Q—Sri K. Rangadas(Kollapur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) the annual amount of expenditure being incurred towards the Public Works Department road in Srirangapur which is being laid in every summer and washed away during rainy season by the water flowing through the sluice of the Srirangapur tank which is adjacent to the said road;

(b) the reason why causeway has not been constructed by laying cement pipes at the place where the road is being washed away; and

(c) whether the same will be done at least now?

_The Minister for Public Works (Sri A. C. Subbareddy)_

(a) The total expenditure incurred in January, 1962 on the breached portion of road in Mile 14/1 was Rs. 545. There was no expenditure at this place during the subsequent years.

(b) Due to paucity of funds.

(c) Yes, Sir. The work may be completed soon.
* 97 (2575) Q—Sri Tenneti Viswanadham:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) what are all the buildings which are in the premises of Nizam’s Palaces and which were built at the cost of Hyderabad Government;

(b) what is their cost; and

(c) what steps have been taken to get back the cost of such buildings?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) No buildings were constructed in the premises of Nizam’s Palaces at the cost of Hyderabad Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Public Accounts Committee:—Public Accounts Committee.

Maintenance Staff:—Maintenance Staff.

Any way, I will enquire.
What are all the buildings which are in the premises of Nizam’s Palace and which were built at the cost of Hyderabad Government?

(b) what is their cost; and

(c) what steps have been taken to get back the cost of such buildings?
Mr. Speaker:— At the time of merger all the rulers were asked to furnish a list of property to the Central Government. Then all the rulers furnished a list of the properties, particularly buildings.

(Pause)

I think that is final. This took place in 1948 or 1949.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— What are all the buildings which are in the primisses of the Nizam Palaces and which were built at the cost of the Hyderabad Government.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:— As far as the records in the Government no pie was spent either for repairs or for construction of the buildings.
Oral Answers to Questions 15th July, 1964 693

Mr. Speaker :— He is furnishing some information Please take it and make enquiries about it.

Road Between Koilsagar and Nellikonda:

(a) the year in which the construction of the road between Koilsagar and Nellikonda, Mahbubnagar District was started;

(b) whether the same has been completed;

(c) the name of the contractor; and

(d) what is the estimated amount for this road?
Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) This development road is 14 1/2 miles. The first reach comprising from M/1 to M/7 was taken up in April, 1961 and the second reach from M/8 to 14/4 was taken up in May, 1956.

(b) The Second reach was completed in 1960 and the earth work for the first reach was completed and the cross drainage works are in progress.

(c) Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(d) Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

*372 (4513) Q—Sri K. Lakshminarasimharao (Yellandu)
Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that the water is leaking from Bokecheruvu in Kamalapuram village, Jagthiyal taluk for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the action taken for repairing the said tank?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An estimate is being prepared and action is on hand to carry out immediate repairs to the tank.
Oral Answers to Questions 15th July, 1964 695

Bridge near Madhavaram:

448—

*437 (4962) Q—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi) Will the hon. Minister for Public works be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to construct a low level bridge over river Tungabhadra near Madhavaram, Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District;

(b) if so, whether estimates have been prepared;

(c) what is the estimated expenditure therefor?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Electricity Workers’ Strike

449—

* 439 (4967) Q—Sarvasri G. C. Kondiah, (Nellore) S. Jagannaham (Narasannapeta) and N. Venkataswamy—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electricity workers went on strike since 25–4–64 and, if so, what are the reasons;

(b) whether Government have made any alternative arrangements for the supply of electricity during strike period; and

(c) what is the loss to the Government on account of this strike?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) The Electricity workers went on strike for two days on 25–4–64 and 26–4–64 as a
protest against the alleged non redressal of some of their grievances, such as merger of D. A. with pay, payment of increased D. A. etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No loss has been reported except theft of some rolls of aluminium tape from Gunadala Stores in Krishna district.
Repairs to tanks in Yadamani village.

450—

*513-A (2327) Q.— Sr. C. D. Naidu (Chittoor) :— Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether the silt has been removed from Perumalla Cheruvu and Kotha Cheruvu near Yadamani village, Chittoor Taluk and District ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any representation to this effect was sent to the Government by the ryots of that locality ?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri M. N. Lakshminarasastry) :—(a) No, Sir.
(b) The expenditure exceeds the yardstick of 20 times annual assessment and there is also no scope to deposit the silt.

(c) No, Sir.

Sir M. N. Kakshminarasayya: Separate question; Sir.

Transfer of Porambokes to Panchayats

451—

* 515 (2396) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya(Kohturu) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the transfer of poramboke lands, orchards, tanks etc., to the minor and major Panchayats in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts;
(b) the Districtwise number of Panchayats to which the Government lands like porambokes etc., have been transferred in the said Districts; and

(c) whether a copy of the Government Order issued pertaining to the transter of the Government poramboke lands and unreserved forests to the village Panchayats be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) Instructions have been issued to the Board of Revenue to see that all Collectors hand over the porambokes to Panchayats and that they publish the lists of porambokes transferred to Panchayats.

(b) Srikakulam: 797
Visakhapatnam 790

(c) Yes. A copy of Government Memo. 2695/Pts III/60–1, dated 19–7–1962 is placed on the Table of the House.

*Paper laid on the Table of the House.*

Copy of Government Memo No. 2695/Pts. III/60–1, Dt. 19–7–64 of Planning and Local Administration Department, A. P., Hyderabad, addressed to the Board of Revenue, A. P., Hyderabad.


*Ref* :—Extracts from the Proceedings of the District Collectors Conference held on 7th April, 1960 in the Jublee Hall, Public Gradens, Hyderabad.
A copy of the reference cited is communicated to the Board of Revenue and it is requested to circularise the contents therein to all the Collectors and submit a consolidated report of the action taken by the Collectors in the matter.

Extracts from the proceedings of the District Collectors' conference held on 7th April, 1960 in the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.

Both the Minister for Planning and the Minister for Finance and Law expressed the view that Panchayats have been experiencing difficulties in exercising control over tanks, porambokes, etc., in terms of the Madras village Panchayat Act and the Hyderabad village Panchayat Act in force and that despite numerous Conferences and decisions, the position has not improved. They said that it was time that Collectors took serious notice of the disability to which Panchayats are put and publish in the District Gazette lists of porambokes, unassessed waste lands and tanks over which each Panchayat in the District has control that the Panchayats, the public and the departments of Government know who exercises control and over what particular items:


div. E. E. N.: — As the reference said, the Panchayats are facing difficulties in exercising control over porambokes, tanks, etc., in terms of the Madras and Hyderabad village Panchayat Acts. Despite numerous Conferences and decisions, the position has not improved. It is time for Collectors to take serious notice of the disability to which Panchayats are put and publish in the District Gazette lists of porambokes, unassessed waste lands and tanks over which each Panchayat in the District has control. The Panchayats, the public and the departments of Government should know who exercises control and over what particular items.

div. E. E. N.: — The reference speaks of the difficulties faced by the Panchayats. It is necessary to hand over clear instructions to the Collectors to address these issues.
Oral Answers to Questions

15th July, 1964

Gajapatinagaram Panchayat

452—

*689 (4928) Q.—Sri G. Sri G. Suryanarayana (Put by Sri P. Gunnayya) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the report of the Officers of the Panchayat Raj Department alleging that the funds of the Gajapathinagaram Panchayat Visakhapatnam district have been temporarily misappropriated during 1961-62 ;

(b) if so, the amount misappropriated ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

Sri M. N. Lashminarasayya :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise,

Fishery Schemes

453—

* 463 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fishery schemes were started for the benefit of the Schedule Tribes during 1963-64 ; and

(b) if so, the places where they have been started ?

[The Minister for Public works depudised the Minister for Agriculture and answered the questions]

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :— (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A list of blocks where the scheme is implemented, is placed on the Table of the House.
PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

List of Blocks and Places in which Fishery Schemes for the Benefit of Scheduled Tribes are under Implementation During 1963–64

SIKIKAULAM DISTRICT
1. Sethampeta
2. Bhadragiri
3. Pachipenta

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT
4. Chintapally
5. Kalagadda
6. Araku
7. Paderu
8. Gangarajamadgole.
9. Anantagiri
10. Gamparayi

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.
12. Addateegala
13. Romu Chodavaram
14. Rayavomangi
15. Devipatnam.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.
16. Polavaram
17. Buttayugudem

KHAMMAM DISTRICT
18. Ashwaraopet
19. Suddimalla
20. Bhadrachalam
21. Borgampahad
22. Kunavaram
23. Vararama chandrapuram

MAHABOOBNAGAR DISTRICT
24. Mananur

ADILABAD DISTRICT
25. Utnoor (Multipurpose Block)

WARANGAL DISTRICT
27. Narasmpet (Multipurpose Block)

NELLORE DISTRICT
28. Pulicat Lake area.

_Sivarama Fishermen Co-operative Society Eleswaram_

454—

* 1029 Q.—_Sri G. C. Kondaiah:_ Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licence given to the Sivarama Fishermen Co-operative Society, Eleswaram, East Godavary District, by the Fisheries Department for fishing in the Thimmaraju Tank has been cancelled by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

_Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:_ (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise.
28 Who is the private individual? Private individual is Mr. X, three years ago he leased 75 acres for 23,000. Co-operative Society contracts with private individual. The highest bid is by the Co-operative Society, three years ago, three years ago, the highest bid is by the Co-operative Society.

455—

* 1193 Q.—Sri A. Sasveswara Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law prohibiting the Killing of peacocks in the State;

(b) if so, the reported violations of such law during the last two years; and

(c) what are the measures that are in existence to protect the Peacocks in our State?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :—(a) :—Yes, Sir.
(b) No specific instances of violations have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last two years;

(c) (i) All the forests including Reserved and unreserved lands in the State have been closed for shooting from the year 1961.

(ii) The Peacock has been declared as a National Bird of India and the Forest Officers have been instructed to take action to protect the same from persecution; and

(iii) Action is being taken to issue a notification under Section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912, declaring the whole year to be close time for Peacock in the State.

Forest Lands

* 987 (4773) Q.—Sri P. Shyam Sundara Rao (Put by Sri M. Pitchayya):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) the extent of the land declared as forest land in the villages of Vempa, Muthyalapalli and perupalem etc., in Narasampuram taluk, West Godavari District under cultivation; and

(b) whether pattas will be given to the said land by declaring the same as cultivable?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :—(a) The extent of land declared as Upputeru Block I Reserve Forest in the three villages is 1297 acres and no part of it is under cultivation.

(b) Under the existing police Reserve Forest lands are unassignable and as such the question of granting pattas in the said land does not arise.

Sheep Farms

457—

*989 (4777) Q.—Sri K. Appala Naidu (Revidi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been prepared by the Government to increase sheep for the woollen clothes, development of agriculture, and Food production in Andhra Pradesh; and
(b) if the so, details of the said schemes?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir,
(b) 1. Establishment of sheep and wool extension centres at Siddipuram Mahadevapalli of Ananthapur District.
   2. Strengthening of sheep Farms at Penukonda and Mahabubnagar
   3. Strengthening of Wool Technological Laboratory at Rajendranagar.
   4. Strengthening of 10 sheep and wool extension centres at Mahabubnagar, Bijinepalli, Hukanoor, Eligade, Karijmnagar, Pampanoor, Narihagulapalli, Nagireddipalli, Chevella and Dhanwada
   5. Establishment of sheep farm at Panukonda.
   6. Establishment of sheep farm in wool Technological laboratory at Rajendranagar.
   7. Establishment of 22 sheep and wool Extension centres in the State.

Sri K. D. Jagadish (Senior Minister):—(a) The number of sheep reared at the present time is not 100 percentage but 65 percentage?

Sri K. D. Jagadish (Senior Minister):—(b) Are the schemes for sheep development already prepared? Are the schemes development plans already prepared?
Oral Answers to Questions

8th. Q. Sir: Administration of Executive Centre for Veterinary Officer as Livestock Inspector, and whether in 1964-65, 22 sheep were developed as species, and if so, the species develop
8th. Q. Sir:—As the number schemes adopted, the number schemes established. In two instances sheep development of species for the establishment was taken? Two instances established sheep development for the establishment

8th. Q. Sir: Separate question

8th. Q. Sir:—In the case of Agency 1964-65, 22 sheep were developed as species, and whether such development was taken? Two instances established sheep development for the establishment of Agency.

Oral Answers to Questions  
15th July, 1964

1. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

2. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

3. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

4. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

5. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

6. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

7. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

8. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

9. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

10. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

11. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

12. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

13. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development

14. Mr. V. Gopala Reddy: — sheep development
Visakhapatnam Port Workers’ strike

458—

* 707 Q.—Sri M. Pitchaiah :—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Visakhapatnam Port have gone on strike from 2-4-1964;

(b) if so, the circumstances that led to the same?

The Minister for labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial disputes in major ports fall within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. The State Labour Department is not concerned.
Artificial Limbs

459—

*681 (4905) Q. — Sri G. C. Kondaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any scheme to supply artificial limbs to the disabled labourers:

(b) if so, the number of them given help under the said scheme so far; and

(c) whether the said help is extended only to the Labourers working in the industries under the manage—
ment of the Government or whether it applies in the case of all the labourers?

Sri B. V. Gurumurty:—(a) Yes, sir.

(b) No worker was given help so far under the scheme.

(c) The scheme applies equally to the labourers working in private undertakings as well as to the labourers in public sector undertakings.

Commissioner of Labour at Military Hospital Poona, Madras stated that artificial limbs manufacture is done in both private and public sector undertakings. The scheme applies equally to deserving cases in both private and public sector and the scheme is being implemented as per the scheme.

(a) whether any Consumers Fair Price Shops have been started in the Public Sector industries managed by

Consumers' Fair Price Shops

* 684 (4912) Q.—Sarvasri G. C. Kondiah and P. Gunnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Consumers Fair Price Shops have been started in the Public Sector industries managed by
the State Government according to the suggestions of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the number of such shops started so far; and

(c) the rules prescribed for starting the said stores?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—(a) and (b) Consumers' Co-operative Stores are already functioning in three Public Sector undertakings and efforts are being made to open more Consumers' Cooperative Stores/Fair Price Shops in the rest of the Public Sector undertakings.

(c) A copy of the Scheme formulated by the Government of India for Consumer Cooperative Stores is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

*A Scheme for Consumers’ Co-operative Stores amongst Industrial Workers.*

(As approved in the 20th Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

*Introduction:*

The scheme on Consumers Stores indicated below has been drawn up in the light of the recommendations of the committee on Consumers Cooperatives as accepted by the Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation and endorsed by the last annual Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation.

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the stores shall be:

(a) To arrange for the purchase and sale to its members and other consumers at reasonable rates all
articles of consumption, domestic requirements and necessities of life brought by it or manufactured either by itself or in combination with other consumers’ Stores.

(b) To carry on for the benefit of its members wholesale and retail trade and subject to the sanction of Registrar, establish and conduct on cooperative principles such other lines of works, as for example, running of small processing and manufacturing units, as may from time to time be resolved by the general meeting.

(c) To provide for repairs and other services in respect of articles sold by the society to its members.

(d) To open a cafetaria or a canteen in the interest of the members.

(e) To do such other things as may be expedient for accomplishing the above objects or as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objects of the store.

3. Membership:

Membership should be open to individual workers and members of the staff above the age of 18 years belonging to a particular commercial or industrial unit. It may be located in a residential colony or office premises. It is very necessary that adequate stress is laid on the economic size of the unit. According to the accepted recommendations of the Committe on Consumers Store, it is suggested that a store should not be started unless it has about 250 members as the minimum to serve so that it can have a reasonable business turnover and pay its way. No member should be permitted to withdraw any of the shares held by him in the store or to resign his membership of the store within one year from the date on which he was admitted as a member.
4. Share Capital:

The share capital of the store may be divided into 5,000 shares or so of small denomination. The value of a share may be fixed at Rs. 10/- payable in instalment within 2 or 3 months according to the capacity of the members.

5. Liability of the members:

The liability of the members of the store for meeting the debts of the society in the event of its being wound up shall be limited to the face value of the shares subscribed. A share transfer fund should be created to enable the society to repay the share money to the outgoing members till suitable arrangements can be made for transfer of the share to the incoming members.

6. Business operation:

A consumers' store amongst workers should generally start by dealing in a few selected commodities of daily necessity like food grains and provisions which have quick turnover so that its capital does not remain locked up for a long period. Later on as it establishes itself it should expand the field of coverage also. The variety and range of commodities to be covered would depend upon local conditions and needs of consumers. It may affiliate itself with the apex wholesale society of the State or district marketing societies [supplying such consumer goods on wholesale basis to the consumers' store. Sales should be on cash basis unless suitable arrangements can be made to ensure weekly or fortnightly or monthly recoveries from members by deductions from their salary bills. Sales should be made on market rates to avoid competition with the private traders. Members should be given purchase dividend at the close of the year according to the purchases made out of the net profits accruing to the society from business turnover.
7. Financial implications:

A consumers’ store should run on fairly efficient lines so as to enable it to compete effectively with the private trade. It is therefore necessary for a store to maintain a minimum paid staff as roughly indicated below:

i) One manager-cum-accountant at Rs. 1,500
   Rs. 125 X 12

ii) One salesman at Rs. 75 X 12 : Rs. 900

iii) One weighman at Rs. 50 X 12 : Rs. 600

iv) One delivery man at
   Rs. 60 X 12 : Rs. 720

v) Other establishments rent etc.
   excluding shop and godown rent Rs. 2,280

Rs. 3,720

Rs. 6,000

This amount of establishment cost can only be earned if the society can have sales turnover of Rs. 1 lakh per year with earning at Rs. 6-1/4%. Then against to have a business of about Rs. 1 lakh, it is necessary to have revolving working capital of about Rs 15,000 to 16,000. As against this requirement of working capital, the society with 250 members can raise share capital of Rs. 2,500/-. This owned fund is too small as against its requirement. It will therefore be necessary for the employer unit to render financial assistance in the form of grant as foundation money or in the form of share capital contribution to increase its owned funds upto a minimum of Rs. 5,000 to enable it to borrow the balance of Rs. 10,000. In most of the States a Society cannot expect to get loans from financial agencies more than twice its owned fund. But it is
also very doubtful how far the cooperative financing agencies would be able to cater to the needs of working capital of consumers' stores of industrial workers at this stage. It will have therefore to fall back upon the employer for a loan of about Rs 10,000 at a low rate of interest for working capital.

Besides these requirements of working capital the society will be in need of purchasing shop equipment for about Rs. 2,500 or so. This fund may be provided as a grant by the employer 'foundation money'.

It may also be pointed out in this connection that it may not be possible for a consumers' store to reach a target of sales turnover of Rs. 1 lakh during the initial stage and earn a margin of about 6-1/4% on average to maintain the staff required. It will therefore be necessary for the employer unit to pay a subsidy towards managerial expenses on a tapering basis for about 3 years, say Rs. 900 during the first year, Rs. 600/- during the second year and Rs. 300/- during the third year towards the pay of the manager. In addition to financial assistance the employer should make available suitable shopping accommodation to the consumers' store at a nominal rate of rent. Therefore, on this basis, the financial requirements of an consumers' store and assistance needed from the employer will be as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial requirements</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Share Capital</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Working Capital</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Managerial expenses</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Accommodation</td>
<td>Free or at nominal rent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial assistance from the employees unit needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Share capital contribution or foundation money</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Loan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Managerial subsidy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Share capital contribution or foundation money 2,500
2. Loan 10,000
3. Managerial subsidy
   - First year 900
   - Second year 600
   - Third year 300

Consumers cooperative society's share capital is ₹2,500 for employees, with additional managerial subsidies of ₹900 in the first year, ₹600 in the second year, and ₹300 in the third year. A working capital of ₹10,000 is available, and various measures are taken to capture the consumer market.

Mr. Speaker:— Paper laid on the Table.

Papers relating to the Question S. No. 180–B S. N. Q. 1259–L (originally answered on 7th July ’64)

Placed on the Table of the House.

Statement made by Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi, Minister for Social Welfare in connection with the short notice Question put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, MLA.

In connection with the short notice question put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, MLA., regarding the enquiry into “Irregularities and Misdeeds” of the Director of Women’s Welfare, I called for a detailed report and the concerned officers have submitted the findings of the Three-Man Committee constituted by Govt. to go into the “Unsatisfactory state of affairs of the Women’s Welfare Department and to suggest measures for its improvement”. Since these findings were an irrelevant reply to the question raised, I once again asked the office to submit a pointed reply. After such repeated directives from me, it was
revealed that the Govt. were having the said "Irregularities and Misdeeds" investigated through appropriate sources. I made this abundantly clear in my replies on the 7th July 1964 and emphatically stated that disclosing such confidential information would retard the process of investigation. Of course there was a confusion that the allegations of Irregularities and Misdeeds of the Director of Women Welfare were filed before the Three-Man Committee and that the Committee was conducting an enquiry into them.

The Chief Minister's statement placed on the table also confirms my previous reply that the Three-Man Committee did not go into the Irregularities and Misdeeds of the Director of Women's Welfare but dealt with the toning up of the Department itself and that the said irregularities were being investigated through other sources.

As stated above, the allegations and the source of investigation could not be disclosed in full because that would not only impair the conduct of enquiry but also tarnish the name of the officer concerned especially when we cannot anticipate the result of the investigation.

I assure the hon'ble Members that the Government will carefully consider the matter on the completion of the investigation and take appropriate action expeditiously.

(Sd.) x x x

Minister for Social Welfare.
There was some amount of confusion in the course of discussions that emanated out of the short notice question put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah and answered on 7—7—1964. regarding the enquiry into “Irregularities and misdeeds of the Director Women’s Welfare”. I am clarifying the position as below:

The Government, in G. O. Ms. No. 2222 Education, dated 31—8—1963, formed a Committee consisting of the Director of Social Welfare, Financial Adviser (Education) and Deputy Secretary to Government, Education (Social Welfare) Department, to go into unsatisfactory state of affairs of the Women’s Welfare Department, and to suggest measures for its improvement. The Committee by its terms of reference, was asked to submit suitable recommendations to Government on rational distribution of work between the Director, Personal Assistant and the two Assistant Directors in the Head Office, minimum period of tours to the Director and Assistant Directors, measures to promote co-operation between the various officers of the department, steps to improve the general working of the department and to examine the present methods of sanctioning of grants-in-aid by the Women’s Welfare Department and suggest improvements in the procedure. The Committee has submitted its report in April this year, with the following salient recommendations:

(1) Improvement in the pay scale of Assistant Women’s Welfare Officers from Rs. 180–375 to Rs. 250–400.
(2) Provision of uniform pay scales between Superintendents of the After-Care Homes and the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers.

(3) Placing the 3 Assistant Directors in three regions, viz., at Vijayawada, Kurnool and Hyderabad, to supervise and inspect the work of the Assistant Women Welfare Officers and the Mukhya Sevikas at Block level with an Assistant Director at the Headquarters.

(4) Delegation of powers for signing T. A, Bills and transfers of the personnel at the level of Gram Sevikas, Women Welfare Organisers, Maternity Assistants, Clerical staff and Class IV Employees to Assistant Directors.

The Committee also recommended that the Assistant Directors should tour for a minimum of 90 days in the half-year and that the Director should cover all the 20 districts in a year.

The Committee has also suggested some improvements in the procedure relating to the sanctioning of grants-in-aid.

The Committee has suggested that in the interests of having an integrated department to provide Social Welfare measures in all sectors of Society, i.e., Scheduled Castes, economically backward, women and children etc., the Women's Welfare Department may be attached to the Social Welfare Department and that the Director of Women's Welfare may be made Joint Director of Social
Welfare and Ex-Officio Director of Women’s Welfare to secure integrated approach to and in the implementation of welfare measures. The Government have approved these recommendations and issued orders in G. O. Ms No. 1392 Education (S W ) dt. 22—5—1964.

Regarding giving over-all administrative control over the Director of Women’s Welfare to the Director of Social Welfare, certain representations have been received on the ground that the Women's Welfare Department should not be placed under any male officer and that it should be kept only under a woman officer. The President of the All India Women’s Conference had urged against this order and with a view to further consider the matter my colleague, the Minister for Social Welfare has kept the orders in abeyance. The matter is being further considered and the Government will take a decision soon. Thus, the Three-Man Committee which enquired into the working of the Women’s Welfare Department has completed its task.

I would, however. bring to the notice of the Honourable House that certain allegations of irregularities, financial improprieties said to have been indulged in by the Director of Women’s Welfare have come to the notice of the Government and the Government are having them investigated through appropriate sources. I have personally given instructions to ensure that the investigation is completed very quickly and final report submitted to the Government. I do not want to say much on this. I may also appeal to the Honourable Members not to press this
matter at this stage as the disclosure of any aspect of investigation would not only impair the conduct of enquiry but also tarnish the name of the officer involved, especially because we cannot anticipate the result of the enquiry. I have taken note of the views expressed by the Honourable Members and am moving in the matter.

I reassure the Honourable Members of the House that the Government will carefully consider the matter on the completion of the above said enquiry and will take appropriate action expeditiously.

K. Brahmananda Reddy
Chief Minister

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister concerned has submitted a statement to the House and she has sent 350 copies to be placed on the Table of the House. All these statements will be placed on the Table of the House, for the information of the members, and we will take it up tomorrow. Members can go through the statements prepared by the Minister.
Mr. Speaker:— Neither the Chief Minister nor the Minister for Social Welfare are here.

Mr. Speaker:— In view of the Chief Minister's statement I asked the Minister for Social Welfare to go through the statement placed on the Table of the House by the Chief Minister and then asked her to say what she has got to say. Now she has prepared a statement and she is getting it placed on the Table of the House. Members can go through it and then the House can take whatever action it considers necessary on the subject.

Mr. Speaker:— There are two contradictory statements. In view of the Chief Minister's statement, it looks as though the information furnished by the Minister for Social Welfare is all incorrect. After enquiry, the Chief Minister thought it fit to furnish full and correct information to the House and he got a statement placed on the Table of the House. In view of that statement, the information furnished by the Minister for Social Welfare to the several supplementaries put to her does not seem to be correct. We have given an opportunity to the Minister
It is for the House to consider what action should be taken against the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:— There is only one statement that is placed today, i.e., the statement of the Minister for Social Welfare.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— No, Sir. There are two separate statements placed before us by the Government. It is not a healthy practice.

Mr. Speaker:— Well, they think it is a very healthy practice.

Mr. Speck r:— It is very unfortunate. Perhaps, she had no time also even to sign the letter which she has sent to the Secretary. Somebody, some P. A. has signed it and sent it here. The letter which is adderessed to the Secretary is signed by one Srihari, P. A. to the Minister for Social Welfare.

Government member must have to give. Government member means Minister.
Paper placed on the Table: Papers relating to the Question S. No. 184-B. S. N. Q. 1259–L (originally answered on 7th July, 64)

Is there anybody willing to place it no behalf of the Minister in charge?

Mr. Speaker:— I don’t think anybody is prepared to undertake that responsibility.

Sri Ramachandra Reddy:— It will be taken up later.

Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Is there any Minister prepared to place it?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— We do no know the details. They may be taken up later.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— The paper is there. It is a statement. It is not an ordinary paper placed. It is a statement.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu:— Somebody must place it.

Mr. Speaker:— When a paper is to be placed on the Table of the House, somebody on behalf of the Government must take the responsibility to place it. A person authorised to place it on the Table of the House can only place it or somebody on behalf of the Government. You need not take it as an official statement placed on the Table of the House. You take it as a statement given for the information of the members. We will take it up tomorrow.
Leave of Absence to Sri P. V. G. Raju
Minister for Education

Sri M. V. Subba Raju:— Sir I beg to move:

“That under rule 265 of the A.P. Legislative Assembly Rules leave of absence be granted to Sri P. V. G. Raju Minister for Education, as he is ill.”

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“That under Rule 265 of the A.P. by Assembly Rules leave of absence be granted to Sri P. V. G. Raju, Minister for Education as he is ill.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:— Please see that full information is gathered by tomorrow and then place it before the House. Tomorrow is the last day. About 3 days ago, of course, we read in the papers that his uncle wanted to shift him to London or Vellore.

Sri. N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Tomorrow we will furnish the information.
Mr. Speaker:— I have disallowed that adjournment motion. So far as this House is concerned, we have nothing to do, but those who are interested can go and represent to the Chief Minister either for inclusion of one more Minister or redressal of their grievances.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Apart from that, another point about the banjar lands to be given to the poor Harijans. That is a peoples’ problem. On that point, the Revenue Minister who is here, can say something.

Mr. Speaker:— It is too late now. Tomorrow is the last day and it is not proper for me to compel the Ministers to make statements in a day or two. They will not be able to get information and then make a statement. So, I am not allowing any more short-notice questions or notices under Rule 74, unless the Minister himself agrees. If they agree, of course, I have no objection to admit.
Mr. Speaker:— I do not remember. I think I have disallowed it. I have given my own reasons. I think I have disallowed it because of want of time. That is all.

Mr. Speaker:— I think I have disallowed it.

Mr. Speaker:— I think this is the order passed. In view of the statement which is going to be made by the Minister for Agriculture, I said, it may be disallowed. Now, tomorrow the Minister for Agriculture is going to make a statement and then if you have got anything to ask you can certainly ask: he will make a statement.

Mr. Speaker:— We will ask him to take necessary action.

GOVERNMENT BILLS


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964 be read a first time."

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:— When he moves for second reading we will have all this.

Mr. Speaker:— General discussion also I will allow. You can also have further discussion when we take up clause-by-clause reading and amendments.

Mr. Speaker:— Then again, you will have general discussion. I don’t mind your having discussion now or when second reading is taken up.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— During first reading, we must discuss only within limits. In first reading, we can say within certain limits. That is the difference between first reading and second reading.

Mr. Speaker:— But any how we have got to finish all these things tomorrow. The next bill is the Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

It shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of December 1954. Estates take over private forests on the date on which estates take over estates. Inam Estates take over the date on which estates take over non-estates. Estates take over private forests on the date on which non-estates take over non-estates. Non-estates take over non-estates in depopulated areas. Any private owners shall be non-estates. Forests shall be non-estates. Non-estates shall be forests.
They are interfering with the forest administration and the forest authorities are not able to control the denudation of the forest. There are non-estates which have taken over the forest. Statutory book Section 11 and 15 have not yet been completed. There still remain several estates which are to be taken over under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Rayatwari) Act, 1948 and even in respect of many of the estates already taken over, enquiries under sections 11 and 15 have not yet been completed. There are estates which are to be taken over under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Rayatwari) Act, 1948 and even in respect of many of the estates already taken over, enquiries under sections 11 and 15 have not yet been completed. There are estates which are to be taken over under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Rayatwari) Act, 1948 and even in respect of many of the estates already taken over, enquiries under sections 11 and 15 have not yet been completed.

forests... The forests and forest lands managed under the Indian Forests Act, 1865... apply... The 1964 Amendments to the Private Forests Act are aimed at maintaining the existing forests... permission... The Private Forests Act apply to private forests... The Act provides for the management of private forests... The Forests Act...

15th July, 1964

The honourable member Mr. Gavern has moved that the Bill be taken over for the present. The Speaker then took over the Bill for the present.

15th July, 1964

Revenue Board Minister is personally interested in that case—Ananthakrishnaiah. As a result of this, the Minister of Revenue Board has decided to propose an amendment to the existing law to provide for the imposition of a fine of Rs. 100 for every tree cut without obtaining permission. The amendment will be introduced in the next session of the Assembly.

The Bill is expected to be passed soon and will come into force from the date of its commencement. It is hoped that the Bill will help in the preservation of private forests in the Andhra area and will prevent the indiscriminate felling of trees.

The Bill is well received by the public and has been widely supported. The Minister of Revenue Board has expressed confidence in the Bill's success and has assured the public that all necessary measures will be taken to ensure its implementation.

In conclusion, the Bill is expected to bring about significant changes in the preservation of private forests in the Andhra area and will contribute to the conservation of natural resources.

[Signature] Revenue Board Minister

[Date] 15th July, 1964

Revenue Minister was kind enough— the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Law. It did not escape me then, when I was approached by the official from the Department of the Revenue Minister. He said, "We are going to have to consider this matter. Will you be available?" I said, "Yes, I am available." He said, "We will go ahead with the matter."

Staff...

afforestation

afforestation

15th July, 1964

The Agriculture Department is taking necessary action to expedite it.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—It is under examination.

The Agriculture Department is taking necessary action to expedite it.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: - The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a first time.

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a second time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.


15th July, 1964

Necessary instructions being issued time and again to the Collectors to see that forests are preserved.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Necessary instructions being issued time and again to the Collectors to see that forests are preserved.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— There is a motion by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— I am not moving it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a second time.”

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— There is an amendment of Sri Govindarao. He is not here. I shall put the clause to vote.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a third time”.

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a first time”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a first time”.

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a second time”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

[Text in Telugu]

Sri Dr. Narasimha Reddy:—On the 1st July, 1950, the subject of proper accounts was introduced in the House. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, is to remove any confusion regarding the maintenance of proper accounts in the enclaves.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a second time”.
The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
“That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”
The motion was adopted.
Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
“That Clause 1 do stand part of the Bill”.
The motion was adopted.
Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

PREAMBLE

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
“That Preamble do stand part of the Bill.
The motion was adopted.
Preamble was added to the Bill.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a third time.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.
(Pause)
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a third time.”
The motion was adopted.


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
“That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a first time”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: — The intention is very clear, Sir. Revenue Recovery Act restrain restraint process which results in hardship and interference in agriculture. The intention is very dear, Sir. Social justice and precaution. Intention of the Bill.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu: — The intention is very dear, Sir. Revenue Recovery Act restrain restraint process which affects the second crop and the first crop. Fairness and precaution. Intention of the Bill. Social justice.

Government Bill: The Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery
(Amendment) Bill, 1964

15th July, 1964

Similar cases should be leniently treated. Relief should be

discriminated. Many cases interfered with the restraint

process, requiring lenient treatment. Hard cases are

interfered with leniently to the extent of the

representation. Hard cases

relief second crop involves amendment

relief. Relief is required in such cases. Second crop

involves amendment to implement the same. The

second crop of land revenue, water tax, etc. is

irregular irrigation. These should be

regulated to within 170-200 acres.

15th July, 1964

The Bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery Act, 1964, to provide for the enhancement of the limit from 170 to 200 for hardship and exemption cases. The discretion to enhance the limit lies with the Collector. The Bill also provides for hardship cases where the limit is increased to 200.

Collectors Standing Orders and Grow more food campaign

The Bill also introduces Collectors Standing Orders and the Grow more food campaign to encourage the cultivation of crops and to relieve hardship.

Unauthorised cultivation and irrigation

The Bill prohibits unauthorised cultivation and irrigation, and encourages the cultivation of crops to grow more food.

15th July 1964 749

10. Standards fix up. Standards fix up to be determined by the Andhra Pradesh Standards Board. Standards Board shall determine the standards to be fixed up in such a manner that the expenses and the cost of enforcement of the said standards shall not be undue.

Integrated Board Standing Orders

Integrated Board Standing Orders shall be made and shall be known as standing orders prescribed under this section. The said Standing Orders shall be framed by the Integrated Board in consultation with the Standing Committee of the Integrated Board and shall be approved by the Governor of the State. The Integrated Board shall have power to make such amendments in the said Standing Orders as it may think fit in the public interest.

Relief

Relief shall be granted in favour of such assessee as the Integrated Board may think fit in the public interest.

750 15th July, 1964

Surrender

Surrender cases have been constituted under various Acts. Surrender is the act of giving up possession of land to the Government. The surrender cases were constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery Act, 1964.

In carrying out the surrender process, it is important to ensure that the act is carried out fairly and without favouritism. Discretion should be exercised in a fair manner.

Orders should be issued in accordance with administrative laws and regulations. Act B.S.O. No. 40 of 1957 should be referred to for better understanding. The latest orders should be followed.

B.S.O.

15th July, 1964

Revenue Recovery Act's latest board standing orders the method of the amendment. The current government considers the amendment as a part of the Revenue Recovery Act. The recent amendment allows abuse of local boards in cases of licence issues. The amendment aims to codify the prevailing board's standing orders. The amendment seeks to codify the Revenue Recovery Act more efficiently. The amendment clarifies the scope of the Land Revenue Recovery Act more efficiently. The amendment streamlines the process. The amendment proposes to codify the Revenue Recovery Act more efficiently. The amendment provides a comprehensive framework. The amendment enhances the administrative efficacy. The amendment aligns with the government's objectives.

15th July, 1964

Issues and mix up issues. Penalty does mix up issues. Penalty a mix up issues. Penalty recovery mix up issues. Penalty recovery mix up issues. Penalty recovery mix up issues. Penalty recovery mix up issues.

Excise arrears mix up issues. Excise arrears mix up issues. Excise arrears mix up issues. Excise arrears mix up issues.
Sirs: N. Ramachandra Reddy:— It is not possible to give any specific date, Sir. We are trying our level best to do it as early as possible.

Sir: V. R. Reddy:— The subject matter has been fully discussed in the last two sittings. The matter has been referred to the Standing Committee for consideration. The matter has been finalised. The Standing Committee report has been tabled. It is now under consideration of the House. The Standing Committee has accepted the amendment. The matter has been finalised.

Sirs: V. R. Reddy:— Final stage is now. Thank you.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a first time”.

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be read a second time.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Section penalties for unauthorised cultivation and penalties for unauthorised irrigation have been increased. Section penalties for unauthorised irrigation have been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250. Section penalties for unauthorised cultivation have been increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Penalties for unauthorised irrigation sources standardise the irrigation sources. Penalties levy on large farmers, 10 rupees per acre for unauthorised cultivation. Penalties for food production have been increased. Penalties for small farmers, 5 rupees per acre. Penalties for large farmers, 10 rupees per acre. Penalties for irrigation works, 50 rupees per acre. Penalties for food production, 50 rupees per acre.

Revenue Recovery Act has been amended to include land revenue, takkavi loans, excise, sales tax, electricity, revenue and more. Section 33 has been amended to include starred question.

Revenue Recovery Act has been amended to include the amount of arrears pending recovery under the following heads of accounts by 30—11—1963. Land revenue Rs. 5,73,25,506—Land revenue of Rs. 82,46,094—Takkavi loans Rs. 69,92,047—Excise Rs. 12 section 12 sectional.


1st instalment 2nd instalment 3rd instalment 4th instalment 5th instalment 6th instalment 7th instalment 8th instalment 9th instalment 10th instalment.

15th July, 1964

757

unauthorised irrigation for the purpose of representing the amount of relief which should be 20 rupees, whereas the maximum relief is 10 rupees. In addition, no remission of tax on the assessment of 10 rupees or more is permissible. The Bill provides for the assessment of 10 rupees or more. The remission of tax on assessment of 10 rupees or more is not permissible. The remission of tax on assessment of 10 rupees or more is not permissible.

Tax evasion 20 rupees 50% tax collection
Government Bill: The Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill 1964

Grievances redress penalties

Revenue Board

penalties

Collector's Standing Orders are made orders to collect 10 rupee penalties. The orders are made to collect 10 rupee penalties for certain technical reasons. The orders are made to collect 10 rupee penalties for certain technical reasons.

15th July, 1964

We do not find any reason to interfere, "we agree with the Collector" and the Revenue Board.

"we do not find any reason to interfere" as we agree with the Collector. As we agree with the Collector, we do not find any reason to interfere.

15th July, 1964

Penalties in case of irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.

Penalties in case of literal, strict, and irregular irrigation raised.
Government Bill: The Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill 1964

Revenue Recovery Act

Hyderabad Land Revenue Act extends recovery proceedings start to interfere stay order

15th July, 1964

1. Recovery proceedings start under recovery act.  Recoveries interference recovery Revenue recovery proceedings Revenue recovery proceedings

2. Abkari duties, overdues stay order interfere Revenue recovery proceedings

3. Excise duties

766 15th July, 1964

Penalties subject to 20 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 19 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 20 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 19 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 20 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 19 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 20 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation. Penalties subject to 19 times the amount subject to breaches of irrigation.

15th July, 1964

Penalties

Penalties have been increased. The Bill provides for the imposition of a penalty for the violation of the Act. The penalty ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. The Act also provides for localised breaches of irrigation regulations. The P.W.D. is empowered to take action in such cases.

Penalties

The act provides for penalties for the violation of the Act. The penalties range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. The Act also provides for localised breaches of irrigation regulations. The P.W.D. is empowered to take action in such cases.

Penalties

The act provides for penalties for the violation of the Act. The penalties range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. The Act also provides for localised breaches of irrigation regulations. The P.W.D. is empowered to take action in such cases.

Penalties

The act provides for penalties for the violation of the Act. The penalties range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. The Act also provides for localised breaches of irrigation regulations. The P.W.D. is empowered to take action in such cases.
penalties 20 penalty for the previous performance and capacity of the tanks. 10 penalties for the previous performance and capacity of the tanks.
"That The Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1964 be read a second time.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Now I shall put the clauses to vote.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — For Clause 2 there is an amendment given notice of by Shri A. Venkateswara Rao.

Shri A. Venkateswara Rao: — Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

Substitute the following for sub-section (3) of New-Section 57-A.

"An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from an order passed by the District Collector and the decision of the Board shall be final subject to the orders passed by
the Government in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 57 (A). The Board may also issue stay pending the decision of the appeal."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—There is no anomaly. There are no contending parties. It will be giving additional concessions to the aggrieved party. The aggrieved party will go to the Board of Revenue.

15th July, 1964

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—There is no anomaly. It is quite clear. If any party is aggrieved he will go to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

Substitute the following for sub-section (3) of New section 57-A

"An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue on an order passed by the District Collector and the decision of the Board of Revenue shall be final subject to the orders passed by the Government in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) or Section 57-A and the Board may also issue stay pending the decision of the appeal."

The amendment was negatived

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted. Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

That Clause 1 and preamble do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted. Clause 1 and preamble were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. Minister for Revenue will move for the third reading of the Bill.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill 1964 be read a third time.

Mr Deputy Speaker :—Motion moved :

That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill 1964 be read a third time.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He has already replied that...

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1964 be read a third time”.

The motion was adopted.

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1964

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1964 be read a first time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

15th July, 1964

Irrigation is a vital necessity for the development of agriculture and the well-being of the people in the state. The purpose of this bill is to provide for the levy of a betterment contribution for the improvement of irrigation facilities. The levy will be based on the improved value of the land due to the irrigation project.

The bill aims to ensure that the benefits of the irrigation project are fairly distributed among the landowners. It will provide a mechanism for the recovery of costs and the maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure. The levy will be charged on the landowners who benefit from the irrigation project.

The bill seeks to balance the interests of the landowners and the public interest in the efficient and sustainable use of irrigation resources. It is hoped that this legislation will facilitate the development of sustainable agriculture and contribute to the economic growth of the state.

The Bill seeks to provide for the levy of betterment contribution on land acquired for irrigation purposes. The Bill also empowers the Government to fix the rates of such contributions and to determine the circumstances in which the same may be levied. The Bill further provides for the recovery of the amount of such contributions and for the transfer of the land so acquired to the irrigation department.

The Bill is necessary to provide for the development of irrigation in the State and to ensure that the landholders are fairly compensated for the loss of their property.

The Bill has been introduced to ensure that the benefits of irrigation are evenly distributed among the people of the State.

The Bill has been discussed in detail and has received the approval of the House.

The Bill is a significant step towards the development of irrigation in the State and it is expected to bring about a positive change in the lives of the people of the State.

15th July 1964

777

778 15th July, 1964

...

15th July, 1964 779

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Assembly,

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Ley of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1964.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

15th July, 1964

Instalments: 10 rupees on December 31, 1964 and thereafter 10 rupees on December 31 of every year.

Note: The provisions of this Bill shall extend to the whole of the Andhra Pralesh and the following areas namely:

A. The entire area of the Seoul Godavari and its affluents including the Godavari and its affluents.
B. The entire area of the Krishna River and its affluents including the Krishna River and its affluents.
C. The entire area of the Penna River and its affluents including the Penna River and its affluents.
D. The entire area of the Godavari and its affluents including the Godavari and its affluents.
E. The entire area of the Krishna River and its affluents including the Krishna River and its affluents.
F. The entire area of the Penna River and its affluents including the Penna River and its affluents.

15th July, 1964
781

saline tobacco

contribution

estimated cost

instructions

betterment levy

 Principles of betterment levy:

The Taxation Enquiry Committee reported in 1954 that the betterment levy should be calculated in the following manner:

1. Taxation Enquiry Committee report:
   - The betterment levy should be calculated based on the defective area of land.
   - The betterment levy should be considered as follows:
     - 10% for the area up to 20%.
     - 20% for the area above 20%.

2. Adjoining land:
   - Adjoining land in 1964 was defined as:
     - Land adjacent to the land being improved.
     - Land that is subject to the same conditions as the improved land.

3. Calculation:
   - The betterment levy should be calculated as follows:
     - The betterment levy should be adjusted for inflation.

4. Conclusion:
   - The betterment levy should be a fair and equitable basis for the improvement of land.

15th July 1964

P. W. D. submitted a statement regarding the collection of betterment levy for the betterment levy collectable after the Taxation Enquiry Commission reports. The principle of betterment levy collection is to be introduced by the authority. The advance betterment contribution is to be introduced to breach the source and restore 1/8 percent in the betterment contribution. The breach of source is to be compelled.

Compel or not to compel? Compel or not to compel?

1964 onwards... Compelled.

1967 onwards...

1967 to 1997 Payment of 20 instalments.

20 instalments.

1964 onwards... Compelled.

1967 onwards... Compelled.

1964 onwards... Compelled.

1967 onwards... Compelled.

1964 onwards... Compelled.

1967 onwards... Compelled.

1964 onwards... Compelled.

1967 onwards... Compelled.

15th July, 1964  785

The Bill provides for an increase in the rate of land tax enhancement from 10/- to 20/- per acre. An advance contribution of 10% of the maximum limit of the assessment has been introduced. The instalment system has been abolished.

The Bill also provides for loans to be advanced by the government to assist farmers in meeting the increased tax burden. Maximum limit of the loan float has been set at 200/=. Loans are to be repayable over a period of 3 years.

The Bill is designed to ensure a fair burden sharing between the government and the farmers, and to aid in the modernization of the irrigation facilities in the state.

15th July, 1964

Betterment Levy Bill

Betterment Levy Bill


The bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Act, 1957 by providing for the levy of betterment levy and advance betterment contribution. The purpose of these levies is to finance irrigation works and improve the irrigation system. The bill also provides for the establishment of irrigation works and the payment of duty on unproductive work.

Betterment Levy Bill

Betterment Levy Bill
Productive works
irrigation works

2/3rds of the ayacutdars
2/3rds two-thirds

expansion, alteration,

amendments


15th July 1964

89

Taxation Enquiry Committee principles

betterment levy

Additional land levy

15th July, 1964

[Text content in Telugu script, discussing specific provisions and amendments related to the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Act, 1964, with detailed legislative language and references to parliamentary debates and committee discussions.]

Taxation Enquiry Committee

[Further legislative debate and discussion on taxation and enquires related to the amendment bill, including references to financial implications and public consultations.]

[Further legislative content in Telugu script, detailing the implications and repercussions of the proposed amendments on the broader tax framework and public sector revenue.]

15th July, 1964  791

This Bill provides for the amendment of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1939, to make certain modifications in the existing provisions. The Bill seeks to address several issues related to irrigation and betterment contribution, which are crucial for the development of the irrigation infrastructure in the state.

The amendments aim to enhance the efficacy of the Act in ensuring fair and just contributions towards the betterment of irrigation facilities. The modifications are intended to streamline the process of collection and utilization of betterment contributions, thereby improving the overall irrigation system and ensuring sustainable agricultural practices.

The Bill is a significant step towards the modernization of the irrigation systems in Andhra Pradesh, promoting efficient water management and sustainable agricultural growth. It is expected to bring about positive changes in the rural areas, enhancing the livelihoods of farmers and contributing to the state's economic development.

In summary, the Bill seeks to refine the legal framework for betterment contributions, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and fairness in the process. It is a testament to the government's commitment to improving the agricultural sector and fostering sustainable development in the state.

15th July, 1964

793

The Hon’ble Speaker,
The Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh,
Chennai,

Sir,

This Bill is to amend the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Bitterment Contribution) Act, 1954, by making certain modifications in it.

I, the Legislative Assembly, hereby do present this Bill for your approval and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

...
ment levy on 20 acres and above, or 20 acres and above. It is stated that the levy will be based on the national principle of self-help and will be voluntary. The levy will be collected under the betterment levy principle and will be used for irrigation projects.

Minor irrigation works will be taken up on a voluntary basis, and minor projects will be undertaken on a principle basis. Major, medium, and minor projects will be undertaken under the voluntary basis.

The Reserve Bank will register pilot schemes in the areas of land development and mortgage. The registration will be done under the Reserve Bank Act.

796 15th July, 1964

levy impose objects and reasons statement of difference 50 per cent 200 rupees assured wet 100 rupees precarious wet 50 rupees statement of objects and reasons schemes plans works 35% 5 4.5 opposition parties one lakh 15 lakhs

Government has 15% of the area of the minor irrigation works in the irrigation division. If less than 10% of the area is irrigated, the amount shall be

10% of the area irrigated. If more than 10% of the area is irrigated, the amount shall be 15% of the area of the irrigation works. The amendment

provides a minimum of 15% of the area of the irrigation works, and a maximum of 20% of the area of the irrigation works. In specific cases, the Government may increase the amount of instalments by a specific percentage. The amendment allows the Government to increase the amount of instalments by 20%. The amendment

authorizes the Government to increase the amount of instalments by 20%. The amendment

provides for instalments to be paid in instalments of six instalments. The amount of the lands held by the land holders is 60% of the land held by the land holders who hold the land to that extent. The amendment

provides for sixty percent of the land holders who hold the land to that extent. Whether sixty percent of the land holders or sixty percent of the land holders who hold the land to that extent shall be considered. The amendment

provides for sixty percent of the land holders who hold the land to that extent. Whether sixty percent of the land holders or sixty percent of the land holders who hold the land to that extent shall be considered.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Sixty per cent of the land.

Sixty per cent of the land might have been held by only about 25 per cent of the land holders or families which means 75 per cent of the land holders will be forced to pay the cost of this bill. The difference between the landholders and the land is a very important feature.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I am not talking about how much they pay. Only 60 per cent landholders own the land, sixty per cent of the land holders who hold land within that area collect the money. And also, sixty per cent of the land holders own the land and twenty-five per cent of the people in toto, twenty-five per cent of the land holders extend the money. 75 per cent extend the money and it will be more difficult for the people, because majority of the people don’t come into the question, majority of the land comes into the question. Land is not a thing which can give its opinion. It is only the people that can give the opinion.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— The people will give opinion.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Amendment Bill, 1964, be read a first time”.

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Amendment Bill, 1964, be read a second time”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There are two amendments of Sri A. Venkateswara Rao. One is that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee and the other is that it be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. Since it is a money bill are you going to say Joint Select Committee?

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:—We can drop the word ‘Joint’.

Sir, I beg to move:
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In clause 2, for the words ‘contribution and advance contribution, ‘the wards’ contribution and advance betterment contribution’ shall be substituted”.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That clause 2, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLASSES 3 & 4

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That clauses 3 & 4 do stand part of Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There are about 30 amendments to clause 5.

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:—I am not moving amendments 9 and 10.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Sir, I beg to move:

In section 3 of the Principal Act proposed to be substituted by Clause 5 after the words “in accordance with the provisions of this Act” insert the words “or two hundred rupees per acre whichever is less”.

In section 3 of the Principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “fifteen lakhs of rupees”
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendments moved.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao :—Sir, I beg to move :

In section 3 of the Principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “three lakhs”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy :—Sir, I beg to move :

In section 3 of the principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “twenty lakhs of rupees”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

Sri D. Seetharamayya :—Sir, I beg to move :

In section 3 of the principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “twenty lakhs of rupees” in the case of new construction and two lakhs of rupees in the case of expansion or alteration”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu :—Sir, I beg to move :

Add the following proviso to section 3 of the principal Act :

“Provided further no additional contribtion shall be collected from any of the minor Irrigation works that are to be undertaken”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

Sri D. Seetaramayya :—Sir, I beg to move :

In the second proviso to section 3 of the principal Act after the words “levied and collected” insert the words “in
substitute the words "in five equal instalments".
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move:
In sub-section (1) of New Section 3-A delete the words "If no such Gazette is published in any district, then".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:
In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words "the owners of not less than sixty per cent of the lands" substitute the words "sixty six per cent of the owners of the land referred to in sub-section (1)"

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:
In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words "sixty per cent" substitute the words "eighty per cent".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:
In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words "sixty per cent" substitute the words "seventy five per-cent".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved:

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— Sir I beg to move.

In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A after the words "their willingness in writing" insert the words "and deposit the amount due to the first instalment".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:
In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words "of the lands" substitute the words "of the land owners".
In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A delete the words “either in lumpsum”.

In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words “three equal annual instalments” substitute the words “six nearly equal annual instalments”.

In sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A for the words “three fifths” substitute the words “one fourth”.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Amendments moved.

**Sri V. Visweswara Rao:** Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-section (3) of New section 3-A for the words “three fifths” substitute the words “two fifths”.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Amendment moved.

**Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy:** Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A for the words “Where three-fifths of the first instalment” substitute words “where half of the first instalment”.

In sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A for the words “the amount so paid is less than three fifths” substitute words “the amount so paid is less than half”.

Add the following as a New sub-section at the end of the existing sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A:

“However not withstanding anything said in the sub-sections (2) and (3) the land holders with five acres or below five acres are excepted from the advance betterment contribution”;

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Amendments moved.

**Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:** Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end of sub-section (4) of New section 3-A.
“The schemes which will be completed on advance contribution at the commencement of this act or immediately after are shown in the schedule annexed to the Bill”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu :—Sir, I beg to move ;

Add the following proviso at the end of sub-section (4) of New Section 3-A :

“provided that owners of not more than six acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land shall be made to pay advance contribution in accordance with the provisions of this Bill”.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Sir, I beg to move :

In new section 3-A to be substituted by clause 5,—

(a) in sub-section (1), —

(i) for the words “one lakh of rupees”, the words “ten lakhs of rupees” shall be substituted ;

(ii) for the words “in the District Gazette and if no such Gazette is published in any district, then in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette,”. the words “in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette and in the District Gazette, if any,” shall be substituted;

(iii) for the words “either in one lumpsum or in three equal annual instalments”, the words “either in one lumpsum or in six equal annual instalments in the case of owners holding not more than two acres of dry land each and in the case of answers holding more than two acres of dry land or holding any extent of wet land, either in one lumpsum or in four equal annual instalments” shall be substituted.
(b) in sub-section (2), ...

(i) for the words “sixty per cent”, the words “sixty six per cent” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “either in one lumpsum or in three equal annual instalments”, the words either in one lumpsum or in six equal annual instalments, in the case of owners holding not more than two acres of dry land each, and, in the case of owners holding more than two acres of dry land or holding any extent of wet land, either in one lumpsum or in four equal instalments and shall be substituted.

(c) in sub-section (3), for the words “who have failed to pay within the time specified therefor, the first, second or third instalment, as the case may be,” the words “who have failed to pay within the time specified therefor any instalment” shall be substituted.

(d) after sub-section (4), the following Explanation shall be added namely:

“Explanation: In this section, the expression “dry and” means the land registered as dry, manavari or asmanitari in the revenue accounts of the Government, and the expression “wet land” means the land registered as wet in the revenue accounts of the Government.”

15th July, 1964

...

On this day, the bill was introduced to extend the 1963 Act to areas extending backward areas. The Bill provides for the levy of a betterment tax on breached tanks and other breached sources.

15th July, 1964

Breached sources restore betterment contribution to 100% of the amount due.

The betterment levy is used to improve the condition of the affected area. The levy is collected from the beneficiaries to ensure the improvement of the area. The levy is a voluntary payment that goes towards the betterment of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected from the beneficiaries who are affected by the breach. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.

The levy is collected on a voluntary basis, and the beneficiaries are not forced to pay it. The levy is used to finance the improvement of the area.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Are you accepting it.

Mr. D. N. Sastri Chellury:—The question is:

In section 3 of the Principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 after the words “in accordance with
the provisions of this Act” insert the words “or two hundred rupees per acre whichever is less”.

In section 3 of the principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “fifteen lakhs of rupees”.

In section 3 of the principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “three lakhs”.

In section 3 of the principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words “twenty lakhs of rupees”.

In section 3 of the principal Act proposed to be substituted by clause 5 for the words “one lakh of rupees” substitute the words twenty lakhs of rupees” in the case of new construction and two lakhs of rupees in the case of expansion or alteration”.

Add the following proviso to section 3 of the principal Act:

“Provided further no additional contribution shall be collected from any of the minor Irrigation works that are to be undertaken.”

In the first proviso to section 3 of the principal Act for the word “if not less than two third” substitute the words “if one fourth”.

In the second proviso to section 3 of the principal Act for the words “three years” substitute the word “one year”.

In the second proviso to section 3 of the principal Act after the words “levied and collected” insert the words “in areas which are chronically drought-affected and in other areas.”

In section 3 (a) of principal Act for the figure and word “15th August, 1947” substitute the figure and word “15th August, 1955”.

The amendments were negatived.

 Amendment 14 modifying schemes etc. contribution etc. 15th August, 1947 to 15th August, 1955, in their opinion are capable of being benefited by the completion of such work, and where they propose to implement the scheme...” hence schemes plan schemes non-plan schemes list schedule etc. 66 per cent of the land owners etc. amendment.

15th July, 1964 815

family 66 percent of the land

66 percent of the land owned by the...

Compulsion... owners of not less than six acres of dry land and two acres of wet land shall be made to pay advance contributions in accordance with the provisions of this Bill.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendments 13 to 31 extend to six acres dry and two acres wet extend to six acres dry and two acres wet.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I propose that amendment No. 22 will be taken for division and amendments Nos. 19 and 25 will be pressed for voice vote.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— What about other amendments?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— Amendment No. 18 for division, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In sub-section (1) of New Section 3-A for the words ‘one lakh of rupees’ substitute the words ‘fifteen lakhs of rupees and which is not a minor irrigation work’.

“In sub-section (1) of New Section 3-A of principal Act delete the words ‘which, in their opinion are capable of being benefited by the completion of such work, and where they propose to implement the scheme on the payment of an advance betterment contribution as provided hereunder’.”

“In sub-section (1) of New Section 3-A for the words ‘three equal annual instalments’ substitute the words ‘six equal annual instalments’."
“In sub-section (1) of New Section 3-A for the words ‘either in one lumpsum or three equal annual instalments’ substitute the words ‘in five equal instalments’.”

“In sub-section (1) of New Section 3-A delete the words ‘if no such Gazette is published in any district, then’.”

The amendments were negatived.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker* :—The question is:

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words ‘the owners of not less than sixty per cent of the lands’ substitute the words ‘sixty per cent of the owners of land referred to in sub-section (1)’.”

The amendment was declared negatived.

*Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu pressed for a division.*

The House divided.

Ayes : 18; Noes : 48.

The amendment was negatived.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker* :—The question is:

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words “sixty per cent” substitute the words “eighty per cent”.

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words “sixty per cent” substitute the words “seventy five per cent”.

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A after the words “their willingness in writing” insert the words “and deposit the amount due to the first instalment”.

The amendments were negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words “of the lands” substitute the words “of the land owners.”

The amendment was declared negatived.

A poll was demanded and the House divided:
Ayes: 18; Noes: 48; Neutrals: Nil.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A delete the words “either in lumpsum”.

“In sub-section (2) of New Section 3-A for the words “three equal annual installments” substitute the words “six nearly equal annual installments”.

“In sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A for the words “three fifths” substitute the words “two fifths”.

“In sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A for the words “where three-fifths of the first instalment” substitute the words “where half of the first instalment.”

“In sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A for the words “the amount so paid is less than three-fifths” substitute the words “the amount so paid is less than half”.

“Add the following as a New sub-section at the end the existing sub-section (3) of New Section 3-A:

However notwithstanding anything said in the sub-sections (2) and (3) the land holders with five acres or below five acres are excepted from the advance betterment contribution.”
“Add the following at the end of sub-section (4) of New Section 3-A:

‘The schemes which will be completed on advance contribution at the commencement of this Act or immediately after are shown in the schedule annexed to the Bill’.

“Add the following proviso at the end of sub-section (4) of New Section 3-A:

‘provided that owners of not more than six acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land shall be made to pay advance contribution in accordance with the provisions of this Bill’.

The amendments were negatived.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—There is Government amendment for 3-A. I beg to move:

‘In new Section 3 substituted by clause 5, for the words “one lakh of rupees”, substitute the words “one lakh and fifty thousand rupees”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I want to make a clarification; Instead of “two acres dry land” we are ready to agree for “five acres of dry land”.

(Cheers from the Opposition Benches)

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Consequential.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In new section 3-A to be substituted by Clause 5.—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "one lakh of rupees", the words "one lakh and fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "in the District Gazette and if no such Gazette is published in any district, then in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette", the words "in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette and in the District Gazette, if any," shall be substituted.

(iii) for the words "either in one lumpsum or in three equal annual instalments", the words "either in one lumpsum or in six equal annual instalments in the case of owners holding not more than five acres of dry land each, and, in the case of owners holding more than five acres of dry land or holding any extent of wet land, either in one lumpsum or in four equal annual instalments" shall be substituted.

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the words "sixty per cent", the words "sixty six per cent" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "either in one lumpsum or in three equal annual instalments", the words "either in one lumpsum or in six equal annual instalments, in the case of owners holding not more than five acres of dry land, each and, in the case of owners holding more than five acres of dry land or holding any extent of wet land,"
either in one lumpsum or in four equal instalments and” shall be substituted.

(c) in sub-section (3), for the words “who have failed to pay within the time specified therefor the first, second or third instalment” as the case may be” the words “who have failed to pay within the time specified therefor any instalment” shall be substituted.

(d) after sub-section (4), the following Explanation shall be added, namely :

“ExyMation :—In this section, the expression “dry land” means the land registered as dry, manavari or as-manitari in the revenue accounts of the Government, and the expression “wet land” means the land registered as wet in the revenue accounts of the Government.”

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

“That clause 5, as amended, do stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 6.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu :— Sir, I beg to move :

“In clause 6 after the words “estimated increase in value of the land” insert the words “or rupees 200 (two hundred) whichever is less.”
“Add the following proviso at the end of Clause 6:

“Provided that when the owners of any land in respect of any work express willingness to pay advance betterment contribution seventy five percent of the betterment contribution shall only be collected from such owners of land.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri D. Seetharamaiah:—I beg to move:

“In Clause 6 for the words “one half” substitute the words “one fourth”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri M. Lakshmanaswami:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In clause 6 after the words “alteration of the work” insert the words “or two hundred rupees per acre whichever is less.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In clause 6 after the words “estimated amount” insert the words “not more than Rs. 250/-.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In clause 6 after the words “estimated increase in value of the land” insert the words “or rupees 200 (two hundred) whichever is less.”

“In clause 6 for the words “one half” substitute the words “one fourth.”
“In clause 6 after the words “alteration of the work” insert the words “or two hundred rupees per acre which ever is less.”

“In clause 6 after the words “estimated amount” insert the words “not more than Rs. 250/-.”

‘Add the following proviso at the end of Clause 6:—

‘Provided that when the owners of any land in respect of any work express willingness to pay advance betterment contribution seventy five percent of the betterment contribution shall only be collected from such owners of land.”

The amendments were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 7.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In clause 7 for the expression “sub-section 5”, the expression “sub-section (1) of section 5” shall be substituted.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In clause 7, for the expression “sub-section 5”, the expression “sub-section (1) of section 5” shall be substituted.”
The amendment was adopted.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker*:—The question is:

“That clause 7, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**CLAUSES 8 TO 14 : CLAUSE 1 AND PREAMBLE.**

*Mr. Deputy Speaker*:—The question is:

“That Clauses 8 to 14 and Clause 1 and Preamble do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 14 and Clause 1 and Preamble were added to the Bill.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy*:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Amendment Bill, 1964 be read a third time.”

*Mr. Deputy Speaker*:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

*Mr. Deputy Speaker*:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Amendment Bill, 1964 be read a third time.”

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Four of the clock.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities

The House reassembled at Four of the clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Presentation of the Select Committee report on the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy will move

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: — Sir, I beg to present:

“The report of the Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964’’

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Report presented.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I am to announce to the House that amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 will be received upto 8-30 A. M. on 16th July, 1964.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

Re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Now Discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri A. Ramachandra Reddy:
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar, vegetables, milk, etc. at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.”
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: 15th July, 1964

the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities

...
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, Jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair price
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

830 15th July, 1964

Long term plan
inflation
scarcity
create

Long term plan
surplus

surplus

surplus

restrictions

restrictions

Trunk call

transport bottle necks

restriction

plan

surplus area.

Restrictions

surplus area.

restrictions

1-75

restrictions

1-75

restrictions

1-75

restrictions
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964

Vehicle for coordination is the effort of the government. The government surplus is to be reduced. The surplus and deficit are to be converted into short term plan for a certain number of months. The surplus is to be sold in the market. Food crisis face the 15th July. Surplus or scarcity is to be avoided.

Surplus or drain is to be avoided. The surplus and drain are to be avoided. The surplus is to be reduced.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

832 16th July, 1964

...
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
eqc., to the public at fair price
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

15th July, 1964

The resolution states that steps should be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc. to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar, etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

This Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar, jaggery, vegetables, milk etc., to the public at fair prices. By taking over the trade in these commodities. Last line and first two lines of this section have been omitted. Sugar is available at fair prices at all shops. "Implement manure, seeds, and articles of daily usage at fair prices". Merchants hoard prices and the public suffers. Hoarding of commodities by merchants is causing problems. Merchants hoard prices and the public suffers. Hoarding of commodities is causing problems. Merchants hoard prices and the public suffers.
Non-Official Resolution:  re: 15th July, 1964

the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities

Southern zonal restrictions 51

food zones 51

release zonal restrictions 51

fair price shops 51

short term programme, long term programme 51

food problem 51

food problem solve 51

self-sufficient 51

deficit 51

produce 51

propaganda value 51
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

Every thing should progress in a big way. Industry 500, 600 heavy industries adopt deficit financing. Deficit financing 1500 deficit financing. Unproductive expenditure should not. Spiralling should not.
the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

Essential commodities prices should be fixed. Excise duties, taxes on the cost of production. Excise duties on essential commodities prices should be kept at a minimum. Higher excise duties will lead to higher prices of essential commodities.

Essential commodities prices should be fixed. Excise duties, taxes on the cost of production. Excise duties on essential commodities prices should be kept at a minimum. Higher excise duties will lead to higher prices of essential commodities.

Water rate 100% betterment levy on field channels is desirable. 40% additional assessment is desirable. There are already 100% water rate levy. Additional assessment is desirable.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

838 15th July, 1964

price fix

1943.

![Image Description]

exploit

(Instead of After):

[Text Content]

...
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar, sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964

[Text in Telugu]
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964 841
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964

843
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

844 15th July, 1964

844 15th July, 1964

Last year 38.80 lakhs were sold, but in the current year, 1.13 lakhs were sold. Further, the Central Food Minister observed that the market is stable.

the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar sugar etc, to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

price shops จัดตั้ง กระจาย แก้ไข

Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

भी बदेमान्म रामचन्द्रराव (मेड़चल) : अथवा मह राज।
आज हम यहां बाध्य परिस्थिति पर "......"

मिस्टर हिंदी स्पीकर : क्या आप इसलिये हिंदी में भाषण दे रहे हैं कि मिस्टर साहब हिंदी नहीं समझ सकते।

भी बदेमान्म रामचन्द्रराव : जो अफ़ीमसं यहां बंधे हैं वे लोग हिंदी समझते हैं। इसके बतिरिष्क हिंदी मेरी राष्ट्र भाषा है।

खास रिसावित पर विचार करने के लिये हम यहां उपस्थित हैं। यह सचमुच एक दुर्भाग्य का बिषय है। हम इस लोक में लगे हैं। हम गलती न किसी को हो। हम यह गलती किसी न किसी पर आरोपित करने वाला हूँ। हम सबका है कि गलती तो कोई हो। हम सबका है कि इस परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कर सकते हैं और हम्मे क्या करना चाहिए। अभी हमारे मार्ग श्री कौन्स जीतला गुलाजी ने फरमाया कि हम इस परिस्थिति के लिए राज्य सरकार को गाली न देते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार को गाली दें। गाली किसी को न दीजिए साहब। परिस्थिति को सुधारने को कोशिश कीजिए।

क्योंकि सेन्य ने यहां अपने डिफेंस के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं रखा था। उसका कोई प्रतिनिधि यहां नहीं है। इसलिए केन्द्र ......
Non-Official Resolution: re: 15th July 1964 850
the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर: “गाली” न कहिए “टीका” कहिए।

श्री बंदेमान्ग्र समपंचनराव: “टीका” और “गाली” में विशेष अंतर नहीं है। खैर जो भी हो। क्योंकि यहां सेंटर का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है इसलिए उस पर उल्लेख पड़ना बेकार है। लेकिन में एक बात जाने कि चाहे वह केंद्रीय सरकार हो या प्रादेशिक सरकार, उसके एक बड़ी भारी भूमि कि है। यह दोनों केवल एकेडेमिक नालेज या ज्यादातर लोगों के फ़ूंकी दोहरा दे दें। देश की खास परिस्थिति कंसी है, किन परिस्थितियाँ में हमें खुला करना चाहिए और इसके लिए इमारों पत्थरी तथा होनी चाहिए हम इस पर कम विचार करते हैं। में आपकी एक भी हो उशिरारण टूटा। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ही के डिस्ट्रिक्ट के कुछ प्रतिनिधि अपने साथियों को मिलाकर एक सेंडीकेट बनाते हैं। और आपके यह अवधारण देते हैं कि आप आजा दोहिए हम आपकी जितना आप चाहें खाद्यपदार्थ सफ़ेद दे दें। आपके यह चाहें सफ़ेद दे दें। इसका नतीजा यह होना चाहिए था कि हम उनके इस उपक्रम की सहायता करते और इसकी जितना भी हो सकता था उतना प्रोत्साहन दें। लेकिन हमने उक्तके न तो कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया और उनके उत्साह को उत्साह करके उससे अधिक से अधिक लाभ बुझाने का प्रयत्न किया। बल्कि हमने एक स्लोगन बनाकर दिया कि हम फी मुक्तसेंट (free movement) कर दिए हैं। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.

बहां जो सेन्ट्रोकेट बना या जो सरकारी अधिकारी है या डिप्टरिक अधिकारी हैं वे डेवी के रुपम बहां से चावल इकट्ठा करके सिटी को भिजवाते। इसमें कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ता या इस काम में कितनी तकलीफ होती यह उन अधिकारियों को बेहतर तरीके पर मालूम है जिन्होंने इस संपर्क में काम किया है। लेकिन जैसे ही यह एलान हुआ कि वो मुशर्रेट हो जुका है तो उपलब्धि चावल भी अर्धदम बन्द हो गया। क्योंकि लोग यह समझ गए कि हम सरकार को जो चावल देंगे उसके बदले में हमको जो चावल मिलेगा वह ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए बेहतर है कि हम अपना चावल कहीं बाहर भेज दें, केरल भेज दें, मदरास भेज दें या किसी और जगह भेज दें क्योंकि इस तरह से हमको अधिक साध हो सकता है भम क्यों नुकसान उठाए जबकि दूसरे लोग फायदे उठा रहे हैं। उनमें इस प्रकार का जो विचार पैदा हुआ वह स्वाभाविक विचार है। समार में ऐसे लोग बहुत कम है जो आत्म-त्याग करके राष्ट्र के हित के लिए अपना सब कुछ त्योहार करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं। एक सब साधारण व्यक्ति से ऐसी अपेक्षा करना बुद्धि से परे है में यह बहे बिना नहीं रह सकता। जैसे ही यह स्लोगन बलन्द हुआ उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहां से जो चावल आता था वह भी बन्द हो गया। और जान हम इसका परिणाम देख रहे हैं कि हैदराबाद और सिकंदराबाद नगरों में गली कूचों में लोग बनाने के लिए रात के ११, १२, १ बजे के
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair price
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

15th July 1964  852
853 15th July 1964

Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: 15th July 1964 854
the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair price by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair price
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

साधन क्या है। यदि हमारे पास ब्लाक मनी हो ऐसा पैसा हो जिसकी
सरकार भी न जानती हो और कोई दूसरे भी न जानते हों तो इस पैसे
का उपयोग करने के लिए इससे ब्लाक को जमा कर सकते हैं। आपूर्ति
लोगों के पास ऐसी ब्लाक - मनी को रहने देते हैं और वह इस पैसे को
इस्तेमाल करने के लिए ब्लाक मार्केट करने पर उत्तेजित होते हैं और अनाज
जमा करके और दूसरी जगहों पर भेजने के लिए तंयार रहते हैं। आप
इस बात पर विचार कीजिए कि इस प्रकार ब्लाक मनी जमा न. रहने, बेचने
के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए। इस सबन्ध में बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत-से
सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उनमें से एक सुझाव को बहुत पसन्द करता हूँ वह यह
कि आप डीमानिटाइजेशन कीजिये। होगा यह कि जिसके पास भी यह
ब्लाक मनी है वह खुद-ब-खुद निकल कर बाहर आ जायगी। और इसके
साथ ही आपको इस बात का भी पता चल जाएगा कि किसके पास
कितना ब्लाक मनी है। और इस प्रकार इन काछे वंशों का कोई साधन
नहीं रहेगा। जब तक आप इस मौलिक कारण पर विचारकर न करेंगे तब
tक आपका काम ठीक नहीं होगा। आपने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग (State trading)
बाली बात कह दी। आपने फ़्ही मुच्छेट बाली बात कह दी। यह भी ठीक
है लेकिन यह अपनी अपनी स्थिति और अपने जिस वारावरण में ठीक
है। आजकी परिस्थिति इसके विपरीत है। इस लोग आपने बड़ना चाहते
हैं दो ऐसे वारावरण में हमारा यह प्रयत्न विफल होमा। हमारी यह सब
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964 857
858 15th July, 1964

Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

maximum, minimum pricestamping
prices stamping
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964

859
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

Rice millers, hence, have, at least, since 1960, been charged additional levies, procurement margin, etc. 10% of the rice, since 15 April 1964, has been charged a 15% margin, which is in effect, an overcharge of 30% on the total price. The rice millers, hence, must return 30% of the amount charged over the margin. The main consideration is that rice millers purchase rice at the actual cost of production in the various parts of the country. The rice millers must also pay the expenses of procurements, etc., at the actual cost. The rice millers must also pay the expenses of procurements, etc., at the actual cost.

\[ \text{Rice millers have, at least, since 1960, been charged additional levies, procurement margin, etc. 10% of the rice, since 15 April 1964, has been charged a 15% margin, which is in effect, an overcharge of 30% on the total price. The rice millers, hence, must return 30% of the amount charged over the margin. The main consideration is that rice millers purchase rice at the actual cost of production in the various parts of the country. The rice millers must also pay the expenses of procurements, etc., at the actual cost.} \]

\[ \text{Rice millers have, at least, since 1960, been charged additional levies, procurement margin, etc. 10% of the rice, since 15 April 1964, has been charged a 15% margin, which is in effect, an overcharge of 30% on the total price. The rice millers, hence, must return 30% of the amount charged over the margin. The main consideration is that rice millers purchase rice at the actual cost of production in the various parts of the country. The rice millers must also pay the expenses of procurements, etc., at the actual cost.} \]
Non-Official Resolution: re: 
the steps to be taken to ensure 
the supply of articles of daily 
usage such as rice, jowar sugar 
etc., to the public at fair prices 
by taking over the trade in 
these commodities.

...
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re:

the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities

To ensure the supply of essential commodities at fair prices, several steps are proposed. Private agencies are advised to take measures to ensure adequate stocks. Merchants are requested not to refuse supplies to the public. Public-spirited city officials are encouraged to maintain adequate stocks at fair prices in fair price shops. A realistic approach is recommended to build confidence among the public. Officials of the Police Department are reminded of their responsibilities.

500, 600 officials are directed to ensure that the fair price shops are supplied with adequate stocks. Officials are reminded of their duty to maintain discipline and integrity. The的通知 to the officials is to be transmitted with utmost urgency.

5th July, 1964

853
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

During the past few days the people here are agitated and suffering from high and soaring food prices. As everywhere else, the traders are selling the coarse variety of rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kuncha which will be about 75 paise higher than the rate fixed by the Government. With this background, most of the traders are closing the shops one by one. Finally, yesterday and day before yesterday all traders closed the shops and stopped selling the rice.

(Sri B. Sriramamurti in the chair)
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, javar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities

15th July, 1964 865
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar, sugar
etc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these comm dities.

866 15th July, 1964
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

15th July, 1964 867
Non-Official Resolution: 15th July, 1964

the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar, sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: 15th July, 1964
the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

The undersigned hereby takes the responsibility of ensuring the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities

15th July, 1964

871

Non-agrarian sector to depreciate 100%.

Non-agrarian sector to depreciate 100%. Non-agrarian sector to pump into circulation agriculture sectors. Time factor time factor time factor.

inflationary trends non-agrarian sector to depreciate 100%.

unconscious conscious spiral 100%.
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
e tc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

Agriculture sector: A quick
response to the inflationary trend
of planning 'will' and agricultural
inflationary trends will lead to
prices being high. The Ministry
has taken the initiative to plan
national planning in 1964. The
plan aims to control the infla-
tory trend. The plan will be
directed towards controlling
prices and stabilization of
prices. The plan will also aim
to control the production of
foodgrains and other agricultural
products. The plan will be
monitored by the Ministry of
Agriculture.

Madame Deficit: In order to
reduce the deficit, the Ministry
of Finance has taken steps to
reduce the expenditure. The
budget for the year has been
prepared to ensure a balanced
budget. The Ministry of Finance
will continue to monitor the
budget and take necessary steps
for its implementation.
Non-Official Resolution: re:  
the steps to be taken to ensure 
the supply of articles of daily 
usage such as rice, jawar sugar 
etc., to the public at fair prices 
by taking over the trade in 
these commodities.

15th July, 1964

producer-cum-
consumer co-operative societies

machines

time

economic of survey 1963–64

tie-mid-year economic survey:—According, 1963-64

363 463

468 48 63

1963

1963

economic of survey 1963–64
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

The current year's increase in prices of rice started at a base of 120 in January 1964 as against 108.7. The prices of wheat have shot up even more markedly at the end of 1964, May. The price index stood at 113.6 as against the corresponding figure of 87.8. In the last three weeks it has gone up by another four points. Jawar also has shown an increasing trend in prices as against the decline from 147 to 110 in January 1963. There has been an increase from 123 to 150 in corresponding period 1964. The immediate objective of our policy today should be to see that this trend of increase is controlled and stopped.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities

Granary of the South: The granary for 1961-62 was 1963-64 which was the granary for 1961-62. Industry and advanced agriculture were set up in 1961-62. Total production of rice 1962 was 44 and cereals were 71. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 1962 was 65. Surplus of cereals in 1962 was 65. Total requirement in 1962 was 65. Surplus of rice in 15th July, 1964 875
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jowar sugar
etc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

Free movement allow for
market regulatory measures.

Free movement to
man-made scarcity and natural scarcity
at

Man-made scarcity and
natural scarcity neglected problem of
third rate ministers and

Third rate ministers and

Movement

Movement
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
e tc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

15th July, 1964 877

...
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, javar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar, sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities

15th July, 1964 879

Inflation i.e., rapid acceleration of black money, deficit financing and middle class development are important. The middle class contributes to the production activities. The middle class means of production, means of communications, means of distribution are all middle class devices and they are essential for the production, distribution and consumption of goods.

In 1952 Kamaraj declared that he would create vested interests create vested distribution
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar, sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

880 15th July, 1964

...
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, javvar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities

15th July, 1964

881

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follows:

The resolution reads as follo
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re:
The steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

شریک کارکرد ای اور آرجور کی مزاحمت سے مرخیش سدے گرے ہیں اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کے

مزاحمت سے ہی مزاحمت کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اس کے تین فاسٹ ہیئر کی مہیلی کے تین فاس
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar, sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964 885
886 15th July, 1964

Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
e.tc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jowar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964

889
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.
Non-Official Resolution: re: the steps to be taken to ensure the supply of articles of daily usage such as rice, jawar sugar etc., to the public at fair prices by taking over the trade in these commodities.

15th July, 1964

Transport, Civil Supplies Department, Railway

Railway Transport

Railway

Railway

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Railway Station Master

Transport

as a protest
Non-Official Resolution: re:
the steps to be taken to ensure
the supply of articles of daily
usage such as rice, jawar sugar
etc., to the public at fair prices
by taking over the trade in
these commodities.

7-30 P. M. The House then adjourned till Half past
Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 16th July, 1964.