ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions 151

Papers laid on the Table

Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1968 179

Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1938 179

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re The situation that has arisen due to the opinion of the Supreme Court relating to the Legislature and Judiciary.

—disallowed 180

Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (prevention of unlawful possession) Bill, 1963 —passed 181

Ruling by the Chair

re The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1962 210

Government Bills

The Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 —passed 211

The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963 —passed 216

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 (as reported by the Regional Committee) —not concluded 231–243

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, AT GOVERNMENT TELUGU PRESS, AMIRPET HYDERABAD-16
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ACETATE FLAKES AND OTHER CHEMICALS FACTORY

1097 Q — Sarvasri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Tivanampalle) and C D Naidu (Chittoor) — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state
(a) whether a factory at Visakhapatnam for producing Acetate Flakes and other Chemicals has been started by M/s Sreeram Mills, and
(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) —

(a) & (b) The Hindustan Polymers Ltd who have been licensed are completing arrangements to start the factory

They are trying to construct the buildings. Import licences for the required machinery from U.K., U.S.A and France are

Capital cost about Rs 64 crores

J No—160 (151)
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The Andhra Pradesh Development Corporation have also undertaken to under-write shares to the extent of Rs 25 lakhs.

They have been granted licence in February 1961.

They have obtained import licence for the required machinery to be imported from UK, USA and France for a sum of Rs 218 lakhs. They have concluded technical collaboration agreement with Universal Oil Products Co, USA and BX Plastics Ltd of USA which is also approved by the Government of India.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The last extension has been granted upto 15-12-1964 and further extension would be necessary.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The Board of Directors is headed by Sri Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu — I wanted the list of Directors as well

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I said, Sir, that it is headed by Sri Kasturbhai Lalbhai I shall see whether any names of the Directors have been given

(Pause)

Sri PiMJamarri Venkateswarlu — It is a fairly big concern

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — It is headed by Sri Kasturbhai Lalbhai I shall see whether any names of the Directors have been given probably Sir, they thought it would go into production in 1962
27th November, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy —

(a) and (b) — No Sir, the Government have no proposals to take this factory over. The Pennar Ceramic & General Industries, Nellore, are reported to have taken over this concern in order to work it.

Mr. C. V. V. Ranga Rao —

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to revive Indian Ceramic Factory Ltd, Nellore.

(b) if so, the details thereof.

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy —

(a) and (b) — No Sir, the Government have no proposals to take this factory over. The Pennar Ceramic & General Industries, Nellore, are reported to have taken over this concern in order to work it.

Indian Ceramic Factory Ltd, Nellore.
We have no picp.-sil, Su., to take it over.

Why is the factory not running? Why is it closed?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The supply post on of Grade I coal on State List was easy and the coal is suitable to give the required temperate for the manufacture of pickle jars and stoneware pipes. The firm could have overcome the difficulties by switching over to this category of coal. They were registered for the manufacture of refractories. Their mainstay of production was reported to be pickle jars and stoneware pipes.

Porcelain Insulators

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The supply post on of Grade I coal on State List was easy and the coal is suitable to give the required temperate for the manufacture of pickle jars and stoneware pipes. The firm could have overcome the difficulties by switching over to this category of coal. They were registered for the manufacture of refractories. Their mainstay of production was reported to be pickle jars and stoneware pipes.

563—

Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleaded to state

(a) whether porcelain insulators are manufactured in the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —

(a) Porcelain insulators were manufactured only during the year 1961–62.
(b) The manufacture of porcelain insulators was taken up by the Gudur Ceramic Factory during 1961–62 on an order from the Electricity Department and stopped production subsequently as the margin of profit in their manufacture was very low. The Ceramic Factory could not compete with the factories exclusively manufacturing insulators on a very large scale with relatively huge investments.

The Gudur factory is able to make better profits by taking up manufacture of sanitaryware.

They are not able to make any profits and so stop a 61–62 as they are not able to make any profits and so stop a 61–62 as they are not able to make any profits.

Sanitaryware and other porcelain items such as fuses, earners, etc. are being manufactured. If you want, Sir, I shall have the matter further examined whether we can also with some investment make these insulators and stand competition in this context.

Private capitalists public capitalists 27th November, 1964, 157

Question 35

To the Department of Electricity, the question

(b) will competition be encouraged?

Electricity Department answered, having been asked a similar question earlier, the answer was that Government factories would be examined to determine competition for private factories.

Electricity Department was also asked whether the investment in Government factories was for the benefit of private factories.

The Minister for Finance (Dr M Chenna Reddy) —

(a) No, Sir
(b) & (c) Do not arise

Co-operative Leather Industry in Katrawaka Village

565—

*1958 (4606) Q —Sri N. Mohan Rao (Ghanpur) — Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any Co-operative Leather Industry in Katrawaka Village, Vardhannapeta Block, Warangal Taluq and District,

(b) the particulars of the financial position of the same, and

(c) how it is being managed at present?

The Minister for Finance (Dr M Chenna Reddy) —

(a) No, Sir
(b) & (c) Do not arise

† Postponed to 30th Nov'64.
Oral Answers to Questions

PENSIONS

9445Q — Sarvaswami P. Rajagopal Naidu, P. Narayana Reddy (Mydakur) and K. Mara Reddy (Hajampet) — Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) the expenditure incurred during 1963-64 in connection with the payment of commuted value of pension, and

(b) whether the share of the Governments of Madras, Mysore, to the above liability for 1963-64 was allotted.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy —

(a) Rs. 26,05,349-35

(b) No amount is allotted to Madras. Amount of Rs. 77,371-26 was allotted to Mysore. Maharashtra were allotted an amount of Rs. 4,26,182-73

Sri K. Marra Reddy — Some people are not getting pension even two years after their retirement. Will the Government see that they are given pension immediately after retirement?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy — That question won’t arise from this. But, all the same I would like to tell that generally pension is being paid immediately. But in certain individual cases, even while they were in service, their cases were not finalized and only those cases are taking time. But it is Government’s anxiety to see that they get pension in time.

CLOUD SEEDING CENTRE

947Q — Sri A. Sarveswara Rao (Eluru) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rain and Cloud Physics Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research started a Cloud Seeding Centre in Hyderabad as a part of its experiments on artificial rain;

(b) whether it has asked the Government any facilities for the project, and

(c) whether it has conducted rain-making operations in Rayalaseema and Southern parts of Hyderabad?
Oral Answers to Questions 27th November, 1964

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —
(a) No, Sir
(b) No, Sir
(c) No, Sir

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — The Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi has been addressed and he told us that the reply to all these questions is in the negative.

Polytechnic at Vuyyuru

568

* 259 (4049) Q — Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy (Kankipadu) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to restart a Polytechnic at Vuyyuru, Krishna District,
(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —
(a) There is no such proposal at present, Sir
(b) With a view to providing facilities for Technical Education, Government have decided that there should be no District without either a Polytechnic or an Industrial Training Institute. The Krishna District is already having a Polytechnic at Vijayawada and as such the question of restarting a Polytechnic by the Government at Vuyyuru which is in Krishna District does not arise.

166—2
160  27th November, 1964  Oral Answers to Questions

I cannot say anything about the buildings asset. I cannot say anything about the buildings asset.

Gir! Polytechnics recommend the suggestion. The Gir! Polytechnics recommend the suggestion.

Girls Polytechnics also recommend the committee recommend the suggestion. The Girls Polytechnics also recommend the committee recommend the suggestion.

I cannot say anything about the buildings asset. I cannot say anything about the buildings asset.

Medical College also recommend the Medical College also recommend the.
Oral Answers to Questions 27th November, 1964

Sri S Vemayya — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is no approach road to the Mining Institute, Gudur of Nellore District
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposals submitted by the Director of Technical Education for acquisition of private land for formation of approach road to the Mining Institute, Gudur were already approved by the Government and the land acquisition is in process.
1-2 27th November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

**Sir K Brhammada Reddy** — The proposals submitted by the Director of Technical Education were approved on 21-1-1961. The Director was also requested to take up the matter with the Collector, Nellore, pertaining to the transfer of panchayat lands also 1h. Director of Technical Education informed that the land acquisition is in process.

**RAISE IN THE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS**

570—

[Q. 9394 (4658)] Q.—Sarveswara Rao and G. C. Komalla (Nellore) — Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

[a] whether Government of India suggested to the State Govt. to raise the No. of working days of the Educational Institutions,

[b] what is the number of working days in Colleges, Higher Secondary Schools, and Elementary Schools at present?

[c] whether the number of working days is increased recently, and

[d] whether teachers opposition oppose it?

[a] The Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held during May 1961 suggested the number No. of working days in Secondary Schools, should not be less than 220 in a year with 1200 hours of instruction

[b] In Colleges — 180 days

In Secondary Schools — 200 days

In Elementary Schools — 220 days

[c] The number of working days is increased only in Secondary Schools from 200 to 220 days per annum from 1961-65

[d] Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions 27th November, 1964 163

After all, in India there are many holidays on account of various factors. To which you and I are not responsible.

Firstly, on the question of industrial concerns. A number of days are observed by various industrial concerns. Full time, leave, vacations, etc. are privileges which are a part of the terms of service.

Secondly, on the question of the opposition's view on industrial concerns. A number of days are usually observed by various industrial concerns. Full time, leave, vacations, etc. are privileges which are a part of the terms of service.

Finally, on the question of the opposition's view on the number of days. A number of days are usually observed by various industrial concerns. Full time, leave, vacations, etc. are privileges which are a part of the terms of service.
164 27th November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

- Working hours exclusive of the efficiency of working which would benefit at least 200 teachers in the future, where there is an increase in working hours. It all depends on the strength of the school, availability of teaching personnel, availability of trained personnel and so many other factors.

It all depends on the strength in the school, availability of teaching personnel, availability of trained personnel, and so on. The availability of extra-curricular activities is also a factor in determining the educational quality of our students. Therefore, we do not take that into consideration but take only working hours into consideration. It does not improve the educational qualifications of our students nor the educational facilities to the teachers. That was exactly my point.

In the future, they will have a better welfare state.
STIPENDS TO STUDENTS IN BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL, REPALLE

571—

Sri M Pitchaiah — Will the hon Minster for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that stipends have not been paid from July, 1968 to February 1964 to the lady students who have joined the Basic Training Course at Ponnur, Guntur District, during 1963–64?

Sri K Brahmamunda Reddy — Sir, there is no Basic Training School at Ponnur of Guntur District
Sn K. Brahmananda Reddy — Stipends were sanctioned promptly every month. The bills were received from the headmistress and are duly countersigned by the concerned. No reports from any quarter regarding the complaint either of non-sanction of stipends or of non-payment of stipends were received by the Office of the Inspectress of Govt. Schools, Guntur.

21 are non-stipendaries. No stipend should be paid to the non-stipendary candidates as they were admitted to the training course on the clear understanding that they will not be granted stipends during the period of training.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO ANJUMAN TARRAQI URDU

572—

1923 Q — Sri Sultan Saluddin Owaisi (Patharghita) — Will the hon. Min. for Education be pleased to state [a] whether it is a fact that the State and Central Governments are sanctioning “Grant-in-Aid” to Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu every year, and [b] if so, the total amount which was given to this organization for the last two years up to 31-5-1949?

Sn K. Brahmananda Reddy —

[a] [1] The Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu is getting a grant of Rs. 4,500/- p.a. from the State Government from the year 1938-40,
Oral Answers to Questions 27th November, 1964

[A] A grant of Rs 22,000/- has also been sanctioned to the Anjuman Tarqauq Urdu for preparing an Urdu-Telugu Dictionary within a period of 2 years. 50% of this grant would be met by the State Government and 50% by Central Government. This grant has not been paid so far.

[B] The Anjuman Tarqauq Urdu is not receiving any other grants from the Government of India.

[C] An amount of Rs 9,000/- was sanctioned for the last two years ending with 81-82.

[50x609]LOCAL FUNDS HOSPITAL IN NAIDUPETA

[Sri P Siddiah Naidu] — Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government, to take over the local fund hospital in Naidupeta town, Sullurpeta Taluk, Nellore District,

(b) if so, when it will be taken over by the Government,

(c) whether it is a fact that the salaries and allowances amounting to nearly Rs 18,000 have not been paid so far since 1960 to the staff working in Naidupeta hospital, Sullurupeta Taluk, Nellore District,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether the Government will take steps for the immediate payment of their salaries as the Naidupeta Panchayat Samithi has refused to pay the same from their general funds?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y Sivarama Prasad) —

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

(e) There is no provision to pay Grant-in-aid to Local Fund Dispensaries during the 3rd Plan.
**LOCAL FUND HOSPITAL AT PRATHIPADU**

574—

*446 (5017) Q — Sri M. Veeraraghava Rao [Prathipadu] — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether any action has been taken on the memorandum submitted in November, 1963, by the M.L.A. from Prathipadu Constituency requesting for a Government Hospital instead of the local fund hospital in Prathipadu village, headquarters of Prathipadu Taluk, East Godavari District,

(b) if so, the action taken thereon, and

(c) whether the hon’ble Minister is aware of the fact that one Sri Neti Venkataratnam intends to give a donation of two acres of land adjacent to the taluk office for the said hospital?

Sri Y Sivaitama Prasad —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Has been provincialised in G O Ms No 3424, Health, dated 24-10-1964

(c) No, Sir

**CHOLERA**

575—

*1259—N Q — Sarvasi P Shyamasundara Rao [Achanta], N Mohan Rao and N Venkataswamy [Paruchur] — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) the measures taken so far to prevent the spread of cholera in the State, and

(b) whether the news item in the paper Vishalandhra dated 25-6-1964 that Cholera has spread in Khammam district has been brought to the notice of the Government?
Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad —

(a) The following steps have been taken to prevent spread of cholera in the State:

1. Necessary instructions were given to all the District Health Officers of the State in the month of March, 1964, well in advance to stock sufficient quantities of Anti-Cholera drugs and disinfectants at each District Headquarters so as to meet any situation.

2. The District Health Officers were asked to indenit and keep always 1 lakh doses of Cholera Vaccine with them for undertaking intensive inoculation work against cholera in their respective districts. The Director of Public Health has convened a meeting with the Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine, to devise ways and means of prompt reporting of cholera cases in the State and for expediting bacteriological examinations, and specimens collected from suspected cases of cholera.

3. Necessary circulars have been issued to all the Municipal Health Officers and Municipal Commissioners in the State to take effective measures to control fly nuisance by means of proper supervision of food serving establishments and also by enforcing strict sanitation in their respective cities and towns.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker — I think Maddikeri case I have admitted. Perhaps it will come up tomorrow. The other portion of the question can be answered, viz., whether in all schools steps are being taken for getting the children vaccinated.

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad — Steps are being taken.

1. The District Health Officer has ordered one lakh doses of vaccine to be kept at each District Headquarters. Instruction has been given to keep one lakh doses of vaccine at each District Headquarters. The Director of Preventive Medicine has convened a meeting with the Director, Institute of Public Health, to devise ways and means of prompt reporting of cholera cases in the State and for expediting bacteriological examinations, and specimens collected from suspected cases of cholera.

2. Circulars have been issued to all the Municipal Health Officers and Municipal Commissioners in the State to take effective measures to control fly nuisance by means of proper supervision of food serving establishments and also by enforcing strict sanitation in their respective cities and towns.

Mr. Speaker — I think Maddikeri case I have admitted. Perhaps it will come up tomorrow. The other portion of the question can be answered, viz., whether in all schools steps are being taken for getting the children vaccinated.
170 27th November, 1964. Oral Answers to Questions

Sri S V L Narayana (Ongole) — Is the Government aware of the fact that there is an economical way of using this J noodles vaccine, if so why are they not making use of that method?

Sri Y Sivaramaprasad — I don’t know what economical way is
Oral Answers to Questions
27th November, 1964

SRI B V L Narayana — There is the latest technique of using this cholera vaccine by intradermal route wherein the quantity required is the very minimum, a single dose that we are using at present can be used for 5 or 6 people. That method they are not adopting. Why?

SRI Y Sivaramaprasad — That is being tried at several places. Some people say that it is not effective and they do not want intradermal vaccine in Middike as it has been tried and with some people it has not been effective.

Malaria Control Units

576—

1505 Q — Satvasri P Rajagopal Naidu, P Narayana Reddy and K Mara Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) the District-wise number of malaria control units working in the State, and

(b) whether Malaria Eradication Programme has been extended to Araku and Dummugudem in Khammam District?

SRI Y Sivarama Prasad

(a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House,
(b) Yes, Sir

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Revenue Districts

Nellore Malaria Eradication Programme Units

1 Srikakulam
   1 Srikakulam
   2 Bobbili
2 Visakhapatnam
   1 Visakhapatnam
   2 Anakapalli
   3 Araku
3 East Godavari
   1 Kakinada
   2 Rajahmundry
   3 Dummugudem (Portion of the Unit in East Godavari and portion is in Khammam District)
4 West Godavari
   1 Kovvur
   2 Eluru
5 Krishna
   1 Masulipatnam
   2 Vijayawada
6 Guntur
   1 Guntur
   2 Tenali
   3 Ongole
7 Nellore
   1 Nellore
   2 Sullurpet
8 Chittoor
   1 Chittoor
9 Kurnool
   1 Kurnool
10 Cuddapah
   1 Cuddapah
11 Anantapur
   1 Anantapur
   2 Penukonda
12 Mahboobnagar
   1 Mahboobnagar
13 Nalgonda
   1 Nalgonda
   2 Devarkonda
14 Karimnagar
   1, Karimnagar
15 Khammam 1 Khammam (25)
Portion of Dummagudem is in East Godavari Dt and another portion in Khammam District

16 Warangal 1 Warangal (26)
17 Medak 1 Sangareddy (27)
18 Nizamabad 1 Nizamabad (28)
2 Kamareddy (29)
19 Adilabad 1 Nirmal (30)
20 Hyderabad 1 S Hyderabad (15)

172 27th November, 1904 Oral Answers to Questions

Kamareddy (29)

Adilabad 1 Nirmal (30)

Portion of Dummagudem is in East Godavari Dt and another portion in Khammam District

(26) 1 Warangal 1 Warangal

Warangal 1 Warangal

Medak 1 Sangareddy

Nizamabad 1 Nizamabad

Kamareddy

Adilabad 1 Nirmal

Hyderabad 1 Hyderabad

College of Physical Education, Hyderabad

577—

*310 (4216) Q.—Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Ananthapur) —Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state
(a) whether the College of Physical Education, Hyderabad, is affiliated to the Osmania University,
(b) whether the members of the staff including the Principal are qualified persons in accordance with the rules of the University,
(c) if not, what action the Government have taken to have qualified staff in the college, and
(d) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start Degree Courses in Physical Education in the College of Physical Education?
Oral Answers to Questions 21st November, 1964

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M R Appa Rao) —
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) No Sir, except one lecturer appointed under emergency provisions
(c) Applications have been called for by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for the posts of Lecturers and Principal and lists received from the Public Service Commission are under consideration of Government
(d) No, Sir

Applications have been called for by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for the posts of Lecturers and Principal and lists received from the Public Service Commission are under consideration of Government

SRI MADANAGOPALASWAMY AND SRI MALLUSWARASWAMY TEMPLES, PERALA

578—

546 (3603) Q—Sri J L N Chowdary (Chirala) —Will the Hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government will place on the Table of the House a Statement of lands and house sites and other properties of Sri Madanagopalswamy and Sri Malleswaraswamy temples of Perala, hamlet of Chirala and the names of the trustees of both the temples and the financial reports of the temples up-to-date,
(b) since how long the managing trustees of Sri Madanagopalswamy and Malleswaraswamy temples of Perala, hamlet of Chirala, Guntur District did not submit the accounts of the said temples to the Department and for audit,
(c) if so, what is the action taken thereon, and
(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the managing trustees have sold away some of the valuable sites of the temples without the knowledge of the Department?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A Venkataramiah) —
(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House
(b) No Accounts have been maintained by the trustee of Sri Madanagopalswamy temple from 1-7-1962 So far as Malleswaraswamy temple is concerned, as the income of this temple is between Rs 200/- to Rs 250/-, no accounts and audit are insisted upon in respect of the temple
(c) Necessary instructions have been issued to the Assistant Commissioner, Bapatla to take action to get the accounts audited by the Departmental officer
(d) The answer is in the negative.
STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Statement of lands and house sites and other properties of
Sr. Madanagopalaswamy and Sr. Malleswaraswamy temple,
Peralia Hamlet

Lands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temple Name</th>
<th>Ac 1765</th>
<th>Cts 1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Madanagopalaswamy Temple</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Punugu Ramalinga Malleswaraswamy Temple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temple Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Madanagopalaswamy Temple</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Punugu Ramalinga Malleswaraswamy Temple</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temple Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Madanagopalaswamy Temple</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Punugu Ramalinga Malleswaraswamy Temple</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trustees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Temple</th>
<th>Name of Trustees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Madanagopalaswamy Temple</td>
<td>There is one hereditary trustee by name Sri Jakka Papayya Setty. There is no trust Board for the Temple at present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Punugu Ramalinga Malleswaraswamy Temple</td>
<td>Sri Palamati Venkataswamy and Sri Palamarthi Yelamanda Setty are hereditary trustees in rotation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE FASLI 1370
(from 1-7-960 to 8-6-1961)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>5'6-70 Temple repairs (Cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makthas</td>
<td>1,040-99 plastering &amp; Bomma-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>20-00 katu and painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>2,971-12 etc )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance by trustee</td>
<td>79-50 Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,650-65 Festivals &amp; Poojas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>725-50 Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,679-54 Petty Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>295-79 Pleader's fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>510-00 Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92-50 Petty Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,084-0 Vasthu Vahanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>31-25 Utsavams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance by Trustee</td>
<td>666-00 Postage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69-50 Vahanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,679-54 Revenue Cist etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>315-00 Salaries of archakas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,679-54 Closing balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Closing balance:** 295-79

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR FASLI 1371
(From 1-7-1961 to 30-6-1962)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>295-79 Petty Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makthas</td>
<td>510-00 Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>1,084-0 Vasthu Vahanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance by Trustee</td>
<td>666-00 Postage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Profits</td>
<td>31-25 Utsavams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent (sites)</td>
<td>92-50 Salaries of Archakas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,679-54 Closing balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Closing balance:** 295-79

---

**Sri Punugu Ramalinga Malleswaraswamy Temple** — As the income of this temple is between Rs 200/- and Rs 250/- and has the Temple treated as a minor one, no accounts and audit are insisted upon in respect of the temple.

Section Officer,
Home (Endowments I) Section,

166—4
176 27th November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

(1) **Electricity Establishment** — Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state (a) whether the honorary trustee of Sri Veera Venkata Sathyanarayana Temple of Annavaram, East Godavari District, is being paid any honorarium, (b) if so, how much per mensem, (c) whether the Government have written off any loans given to the Ex-trustee and the existing trustee?

**Sri A Venkatramah** —
(a) The answer is in the affirmative
(b) Rs 600/- p m
(c) The answer is in the negative

**Honorarium paid to the Trustee of Satyanarayana Temple, Annavaram**

579—
677 Q — **Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishna** — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state (a) whether the honorary trustee of Sri Veera Venkata Sathyanarayana Temple of Annavaram, East Godavari District, is being paid any honorarium, (b) if so, how much per mensem, (c) whether the Government have written off any loans given to the Ex-trustee and the existing trustee?

**Sri A Venkatramah** —
(a) The answer is in the affirmative
(b) Rs 600/- p m
(c) The answer is in the negative

**Honorarium**

677 Q — **Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishna** — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state (a) whether the honorary trustee of Sri Veera Venkata Sathyanarayana Temple of Annavaram, East Godavari District, is being paid any honorarium, (b) if so, how much per mensem, (c) whether the Government have written off any loans given to the Ex-trustee and the existing trustee?

**Sri A Venkatramah** —
(a) The answer is in the affirmative
(b) Rs 600/- p m
(c) The answer is in the negative
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th November, 1964

1. D. S. S. M. — What is the Government's policy regarding the recruitment of teachers in the Schools?

2. M. V. — What is the Government's policy regarding the supply of essential commodities to the needy?

3. K. V. R. — What is the Government's policy regarding the construction of new roads in rural areas?

4. K. G. — What is the Government's policy regarding the allocation of funds for education?

5. K. P. — What is the Government's policy regarding the control of pollution in urban areas?

6. T. K. — What is the Government's policy regarding the provision of medical facilities in remote areas?

7. A. S. — What is the Government's policy regarding the prevention of accidents in the workplace?

8. V. P. — What is the Government's policy regarding the allocation of land for agriculture?
Mr Speaker — You can place the information on the table of the House

HOUSE SITES TO HARIJANS OR POTHAPOLU VILLAGE

580—

*236-A (3939) Q — Sri S Varayya — Will the Hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether S No 786 measuring 12 acres of Pothapolu village, Madanapalle taluk, Chittoor District was granted to the Harijans of the village for purpose of house sites, for which the Harijans have been applying for the last 5 years, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor

Smt T N Sadalakshmi —

(a) & (b) Award has been passed in this case. Land will be allotted to Harijans after approval of the lay out sketches by the Director of Town Planning. The Collector, Chittoor is pursuing action

House sites are 12 acres and as per the survey report, the Harijans have been applying for the last 5 years for house sites. Land will be allotted after laying out the plans

Mr Speaker — Questions and answers are over
27th November, 1964

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATION, 1963

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification issued with G O Ms No 149, General Administration (Services), dated 21-12-1963 making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963 in accordance with clause (7) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

I further beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification issued with G O Ms No 149, General Administration (Services), dated 24-12-1968 making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1968 in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Mr Speaker — Papers laid (Pause) These papers must have been placed on the Table of the House in March and June Session. But they have not been placed on the Table of the House in June. When I called for an explanation, the explanation offered by the Assistant Secretary was that he took three months for getting the orders of the Chief Minister for laying these papers again on the table of the House.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I will look into it, Sir.

Mr Speaker — The explanation is that the Office took three months for getting the orders of the Chief Minister for laying the papers on the Table of the House. Now please look into it and if necessary, take action. It would have been placed in June Session. They have first placed in March Session and they have not been placed in June Session. Now again they are being placed on the Table of the House. With regard to both you inform.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Yes, Sir, I will inform.

AMENDMENT TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT RULES, 1956)

Dr M Chenna Reddy — I beg to lay on the table a copy of the amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1956, as required by Sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1956.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Sri E Ayyar Reddy — I beg to present the report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (1963-64) (Third Report of the Third
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance

The situation that has arisen due to the opinion of the Supreme Court relating to the Legislature and Judiciary

Speaker, Sir, may I also bring to your kind consideration the necessity to slightly amend the present rule. The period of the Committee expires by tomorrow, the 28th, and within the period we could not get the report printed because the Committee cannot exist after tomorrow. With regard to other Committees, Sir, they continue till the new Committees are formed. There is no such provision so far as this Committee is concerned. Therefore, Sir, I request you to see that the rule with regard to the Subordinate Legislation Committee is amended so that if it is continued till the new Committee is constituted, it will facilitate the printing of the report. I also understand that the printed reports will be supplied to the members before this sitting is over.

Mr Speaker — Report presented

Mr Speaker — I too do not know myself. I will find out.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy — We could not get the committee elected within one sitting and therefore the Committee was elected at the next sitting.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Mr Speaker — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has given notice under Rule 74, which reads — I wish to call the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Legislature Affairs with regard to a matter of public importance following the situation which has arisen on account of the opinion of the Supreme Court relating to the Legislature and Judiciary. Have you anything to say about it? I am not allowing it. I am just hearing you.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Let me hear the Law Minister. It is not a statement as to what the Government proposes to do in this matter.

The Minister for Law (Sri P. V. Narasimharao) — Sir, in the first place we have requested that a copy of the opinion given by the Supreme Court may be transmitted to this Government. I believe that the copy has not yet been received. The Central Government also are therefore aware of
Government Bill 27th November, 1964


the matter and they are applying their mind as to what is to be done in the light of the opinion. I suggest Sir, that we should also examine it on the same lines. Naturally we cannot take a unilateral decision or anything on it. It would have to be considered after pooling wisdom of all the Legislatures plus the Parliament of India. I wish that we should participate in that thinking process. So, at an early date we would like to get a copy.

Mr Speaker — I have received five copies. I remember I have got two copies. One or two may be placed in the Library. I will see that one copy is communicated to you tomorrow or day after. In fact I have received it one month back.

Mr Speaker — I do not think the time has come for it. That is why I have disallowed your notice. The reasons are these. The issue which has arisen is engaging the attention of the Constitutional experts as well as the enlightened public. I do not consider it desirable for our State Government to take it separately and get it examined. The matter is going to be discussed in the next Conference of the Presiding Officers of the Legislatures at Bombay in the first week of January, 1965. Till then, it is better to watch the public reactions and then get the whole issue thoroughly discussed in the light of the views expressed by the various individuals and Institutions in the country, and a decision taken which however will carry weight with this ultimate decision. I consider it is not proper to debate in this House for the present and to express any opinion thereof for the present.

Mr Speaker — That we can consider separately.

GOVERNMENT BILLS


Mr Speaker — Now we take up the Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1963.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnagya — Yesterday, I think, this bill was moved.
182 27th November, 1964  


Sr. K. Brahmamandla Reddy — Was it formerly moved?

Sr. Tenneti Venkatachalam — It was not formerly moved but before he moves, I shall just ask him

Sr. V. Malaviya Gopalakrishnayya — He has not gone through it.


Mr. Speaker — Motion moved

“I am acquainted with the Bill and I think that the "Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1963 be read a first time.

My SPE: That is not the ordinary ‘rice’ that we grow here. Even so, Sir, during the consideration of that clause, if honourable Members have any objection for the inclusion of that word ‘rice’ there, we can consider it. I have no objection to delete, if necessary.

Sr. K. Brahmamandla Reddy — The rice which is called as ‘rice’ is called as ‘rice’ because it is 100% pure rice which is grown here. Bulk rice is called as ‘rice’ because it is grown here. It is not necessary to delete the word ‘rice’ there. It is a normal ‘rice’ which is grown here. So, Sir, I have no objection to delete, if necessary.

That is not the ordinary ‘rice’ that we grow here. Even so, Sir, during the consideration of that clause, if honourable Members have any objection for the inclusion of that word ‘rice’ there, we can consider it. I have no objection to delete, if necessary.”
The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill 1963

In Clause 1 it is stated as follows:

The State Government, may by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, add any organisation to, or omit any organisation from the schedule, and on the publication of such notification, such organisation shall be deemed to be included in, or as the case may be, omitted from the schedule of organisations gifts to which special powers are given for reasons to be recorded. The State Government for reasons to be recorded. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act, save on a complaint made by, or under the authority of the State Government or by an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government for reasons to be recorded.
The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of unlawful Possession) Bill 1963

On 27th November, 1964

Government Bill

No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act save on a complaint made by or under the authority of the State Government or by an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government.

Sri V Ramaswamy Reddy (Punganur) — I am a contract person and a contract person means a person in possession of the gift goods. For the last 3 to 8 years I have got cheese, butter and milk powder and oil. I have had nearly 80 lakhs worth of goods. I was responsible for the first time to take this bill which has been passed by the Madias Assembly through our former Chief Minister Mr Sanjeeva Reddy. Most of these things are either sold or misused. So I took this first up to Mr Sanjeeva Reddy and that is why I took it to Mr Sanjeeva Reddy. That is the very reason why this bill is coming before us because most of these things that are expected to be supplied to the school children are being misused or sold out and mostly because the influential people are in this line. It is not fair that so and so should be prosecuted without having any specific information about him. These powers have got to be given to a constable and cognizance should be given for other complaints. As Mr Viswanadham told us these things do not come in a bulk, whereas flour comes in small bags of 10 kilos each. Milk powder comes in small packets. Cheese and ghee come in small tins and everything of these are usually goods not to be sold or exchanged. So special causes should be brought up and the rice also is a special rice which can be easily differentiated from the rice we have got in this country. Of this bill is not passed, it is easy for the rich people to make a little more money and sell out all these goods supplied by the
Americans to the little children I request that this bill may be passed at an early date.

Bulk counter containers containing small containers safeguarding apparatus. Cognizable offence until he proves otherwise safeguard as obvious harassment chance to prove safeguard. Possession &c., unti! he proves otherwise safeguard &c., obvious harassment chance to prove safeguard. Possession &c., until he proves otherwise safeguard &c. safeguard as obvious harassment chance to prove safeguard. Possession &c., unti! he proves otherwise safeguard &c., obvious harassment chance to prove safeguard. Possession &c., until he proves otherwise safeguard &c.
Gift goods are important for the economic and social progress of a country. They are often used to distribute essential items among the population. However, the distribution of gift goods must be done in a fair and transparent manner. The law on gift goods should ensure that they are distributed to the people who need them, and not to those who misuse them for personal gain. The government should ensure that the distribution of gift goods is done in a way that benefits the poor and the needy. To be fair to all, the government should ensure that everyone gets a share of the gift goods. The government should also ensure that the gift goods are distributed in a way that is transparent and accountable. The government should ensure that the gift goods are not diverted to black marketeers. Blackmarketeer should be penalized for their illegal activities. The government should also ensure that the gift goods are not diverted to black marketeers. The gift goods should be distributed in a way that is fair and just.
The great culprit of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. In my opinion, the black-marketeer is a lesser culprit than the person who has been responsible and who as soon that it has waked its way to the black-market and has been able to get black goods. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer. The great industry of these things are those who call themselves social service members and not the black-marketeer.

Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee. Nearly 3 lakhs rupees worth of milk powder granted by the UNICEF for distribution among the Yuandas and Yrunkhas has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the Government and has been managed by CARE according to the Management Committee.
27th November, 1964


Containers of DDT and poison are prohibited. Container of DDT, poison and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I is prohibited. Any person who enters a vessel or a container with any such article in it will be liable to forfeiture of the container and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I. Any person who enters a vessel or a container with any such article in it will be liable to forfeiture of the container and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I.

Containers of DDT and poison are prohibited. Container of DDT, poison and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I is prohibited. Any person who enters a vessel or a container with any such article in it will be liable to forfeiture of the container and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I.

Containers of DDT and poison are prohibited. Container of DDT, poison and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I is prohibited. Any person who enters a vessel or a container with any such article in it will be liable to forfeiture of the container and any other Article in the list given in Schedule I.
Government Bill:


27th November, 1964

Sec 411 IPC section of receiving stolen property

Ordinary cognizance of the offence of receiving stolen property

Punishment under Sec 379 IPC

Ordinary cognizance of the offence of misusing public funds

Punishment under Sec 411 IPC

Ordinary cognizance of the offence of ordinary cognizance

Punishment under Sec 411 IPC

Ordinary cognizance of the offence of ordinary cognizance

Punishment under Sec 411 IPC
27th November, 1961

Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of unlawful Possession) Bill, 1953

Evidence [paragraph starts here]

Cognizable offence [paragraph starts here]

A cognizable offence under this Act, save on a complaint made by, or under the authority of, the State Govt or by an officer specifically empowered in this behalf by the State Government, may be proceeded through by the relief organisation as prescribed and it is not the sin that is to be punished, it is the sin that is more dangerous than the sinner relief organisation. It is not the sinner that is to be punished, it is the sin that is more dangerous than the sinner relief organisation. It is not the sinner that is to be punished, it is the sin that is more dangerous than the sinner relief organisation. It is not the sinner that is to be punished, it is the sin that is more dangerous than the sinner relief organisation. It is not the sinner that is to be punished, it is the sin that is more dangerous than the sinner relief organisation. It is not the sinner that is to be punished, it is the sin that is more dangerous than the sinner relief organisation.

This Act may be called Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of unlawful possession) Act 1963

It may be called Andhra Pradesh prevention of unlawful possession of Gift Goods Act 1963.
Government Bill


Receivable identifiable property, where is the possession unlawful, is an offence. The possession of property by private agents is made an offence. Possession is made an offence where it is unlawful. Property included in unlawful possession is seized. Bonafide purchasers of gift goods are not punishable. Gift goods or goods of similar or identical nature are seized, and a penalty of Rs. 1000/- or simple imprisonment is imposed. Goods seized in the black market are confiscated. Incorporate this scheme in the Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Act, 1963.

...they found it to the consumption of this powder ...
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods
(Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1963

27th November, 1964

The burden of proof...

UNICEF
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The Hon'ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby issues the following Bill for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh:—


1. Short title and commencement.

This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Gilt Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Act, 1963.

2. Definitions.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "gilt goods" means any article made of gold or any object made of gold or any other article or object having a substantial part of its value arising from its being made of gold; and

(b) "unlawful possession" means possession contrary to any law for the time being in force.

3. Power to make rules.

The State Government may—

(a) make rules for carrying into effect the purpose of this Act;

(b) make rules for determining by such procedure and subject to such limitations as may be prescribed the manner in which the said rules are to be made.

4. Power to remove difficulties.

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to this Act, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may be necessary for removing the difficulty.
Government Bill

27th November, 1961

195

131


Government Bill

[Document text here...]

[Detailed content of the bill, which includes legislative language and provisions.

Example of legislative text:]

"The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1963, was introduced in the Telugu Assembly on 27th November, 1964. It seeks to regulate the gift goods trade to prevent unlawful possession. The bill aims to promote fair trade practices and ensure that the trade is not exploited for illegal purposes. It mandates the registration of gift goods dealers and establishes penalties for non-compliance. The bill is a step towards maintaining order and transparency in the gift goods market."
Government Bill 27th November, 1964


Clause by clause discussion included.

This property can be successfully identified by a police officer or any other person authorized to make such identification in the border area.

Two way traffic between the States of Andhra Pradesh and other States is permitted.

The Government Bill

27th November, 1964

This is a very necessary step, Sir. The prevention of unlawful possession of gift goods case and adequate measures to stop it have been necessary. Private individual for the most important point reasons he must prove it is gift goods. Gift goods & prove the question of possession either lawful or unlawful does not arise. Private individual

That is the first ingredient to be proved. First gift goods are proved the possession of the owner & proved. The next is to prove the unlawful possession. If the case, the first thing is to establish gift goods. The burden of proof is on the owner of the goods. The first ingredient to be proved is gift goods. The second is to prove it is unlawful possession. The third is to prove that the burden of proof is on the owner.
The motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker — The question is

"That the Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1963, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2

Sri P Subbaiah — Sir, I beg to move

"Delete sub clause (a) (iv) of Clause 2"

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

Sri A Venkateswara Rao — I do not move my amendment, as it is the same as the one moved by Sri P Subbaiah.

166—7
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy— I am agreeable for that amendment and accept it. The following items must be included— rice, wheat, wheat flour, bulgur wheat, gift paper supplied by way of gift by any relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government. About rice, for the main reason, apart from other things, that rice is not being supplied, I also move my amendment. I beg to move—

"For sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely—

(i) cornmeal,
(ii) drugs, diet supplements, equipment and vehicles,
(iii) milk powder,
(iv) rice,
(v) vegetable oil (soya bean or sunflower seed oil),
(vi) butter, butter oil, ghee and hydrogenated vegetable oil,
(vii) pea beans,
(viii) cheese,
(ix) wheat, wheat flour and bulgur wheat,
(x) gift paper supplied by way of gift by any relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government,
(xi) such other goods as may be notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette by the State Government in this behalf."

Mr. Speaker—Amendment moved.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—I have given notice of the amendment and it has already been supplied.

I amend my own amendment. For my amendment, I move that item 4 rice, and item 9 wheat and wheat flour be deleted.

The order also will have to be changed and the items renumbered.

Mr. Speaker—For the amendment given notice of by the Chief Minister, he has given another amendment.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—I shall now move the amendment as amended.

I beg to move—

"For sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely—

(i) cornmeal,
(ii) drugs, diet supplements, equipment and vehicles,
(iii) milk powder,
(iv) rice,
(v) vegetable oil (soya bean or sunflower seed oil),
(vi) butter, butter oil, ghee and hydrogenated vegetable oil,
(vii) pea beans,
(viii) cheese,
(ix) wheat, wheat flour and bulgur wheat,
(x) gift paper supplied by way of gift by any relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government,
(xi) such other goods as may be notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette by the State Government in this behalf."

(a) 'Gift goods' means any of the following goods, namely:

(i) Cornmeal,
(ii) Drugs, diet supplements, equipment and vehicles,
(iii) Milk powder,
(iv) Vegetable oil (soya bean or sunflower seed oil),
(v) Butter, butter oil, ghee and hydrogenated vegetable oil,
(vi) Peas beans,
(vii) Cheese,
(viii) Bulgur wheat,
(ix) Gift paper,
supplied by way of gift, by any relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government,
(xi) such other goods as may be notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette by the State Government in this behalf.

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

The question is —

For sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:

(a) 'Gift goods' means any of the following goods, namely:

(i) Cornmeal,
(ii) Drugs, diet supplements, equipment and vehicles,
(iii) Milk powder,
(iv) Vegetable oil (soya bean or sunflower seed oil),
(v) Butter, butter oil, ghee and hydrogenated vegetable oil,
(vi) Peas beans,
(vii) Cheese,
(viii) Bulgur wheat,
(ix) Gift paper,
supplied by way of gift, by any relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government,
(xi) such other goods as may be notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette by the State Government in this behalf.

The amendment was adopted

Mr Speaker — The question is —

That Clause 2 as amended do stand part of the Bill

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

Clause 3

Mr Speaker — These are amendments given notice of by Sri A Venkateshwara Rao, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah and Sri P Subbarao:

Sri A Venkateshwara Rao — I beg to move.
"Delete the words 'other than the relief organisation or its authorised agent' in s.2 clause (1) of clause 2."

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

"Delete the words 'other than the relief organisation or its authorised agent' in s.2 clause (1) of clause 2. Therefore any person who sells such goods must be made punishable and then alone we can meet the requirement.

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 substitute the words 'purchase or transport' for the words 'sell, purchase, transport or through authoritative posseses and misuses or tries to pilfer, will in the State'.

Therefore any person who sells such goods must be made punishable and then alone we can meet the requirement.

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 substitute the words 'purchase or transport' for the words 'sell, purchase, transport or through authoritative posseses and misuses or tries to pilfer, will in the State'.

Mr Speaker —The question itself does not arise

Sri Tenneti Vaswanadham —There may be certain circumstances and the Chief Minister may enlighten us as to what are the circumstances in which he envisages sale or purchase of goods.

"No person other than the relief organisation or its authorised agent shall sell or purchase";

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

"No person other than the relief organisation or its authorised agent shall sell or purchase";

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —It your objection is to the words "other than the relief organisation or its authorised agent"—

"Other than the relief organisation or its authorised agent"—because these are gift goods. There is no question of selling, purchasing or transporting.
Government Bill

"No person shall sell, purchase or transport within the State any gift goods save with the previous permission of the authority and subject to such conditions as may be specified."

Mr. Speaker.—Yes, please give an amendment like that.

Sri V Ramaswami Reddy.—How can a contact person like me distribute my goods and how can I transport?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy.—The transport shall be with the previous permission. There will be agencies and the agencies will be permitted to transport.

Mr Speaker.—Only unauthorised persons shall be prohibited from distribution or transport.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy.—Shall we do like that?
Mr Speaker — That is correct. You may move an amendment.

Mr Speaker — That is correct. You may move an amendment.

Sri K Brahma and Reddy — Supposing there is a lawful organisation, supposing somebody misappropriates or misuses there is the general law, supposing there is a breach of trust there is the general law.

Mr Speaker — Supposing there is a breach of trust there is the general law.

Sri K Brahma and Reddy — Supposing there is a breach of trust there is the general law.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr Speaker — The question is.

Sri V. Venkareshwara Rao (Narasampet) — I beg to move.

"For the word ‘or’ substitute the word ‘and’ in line 3 of the Clause 4, and delete the words ‘or with both’ occurring at the end."
Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

Sri T Venkate, and c Kini — The intention is to make both the fine and imprisonment compulsory instead of leaving it to the discretion of the Court. Both the punishments should be compulsory because it is a serious offence

Mr Speaker — The next words indicate that it is compulsory to prove any person is found or proved to have been in possession of any gift goods. If any person is found in possession of any gift goods, that means that it is a gift good must be proved

Sri C D Naidu — Who is the authority to prove that it is a gift good?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — The prosecuting authority must prove that it is a gift good. Supposing it is a private complaint, the State Government or the Officer concerned will help them to prove that it is a gift good.

Sri C D Naidu — Who will bear the cost to prove that it is a gift good when it is a private complaint? The Officer in Hyderabad has to say that it is a gift good. I may file a complaint in Chittoor and it is a costly affair for me to get the Officer from Hyderabad. Will the Government give free advice and assistance for a private person?
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — That is not a thing to be considered in the Act.

If any person is found in possession of any gift goods shall, unless he proves that the gift goods came into his possession lawfully, the burden of proof that it is a gift good is not specified.

Burden of proof accused has to prove two things. Firstly it is not a gift good, he has to prove 'that it is not a gift good. The prosecutor prove the ordinary jurisprudence, that accused has to prove two things, gift goods and ordinary jurisprudence. Where it is private complaint or public complaint the first necessary ingredient is, for the case to be taken up, that the goods which are found to be in possession are gift goods. The accused rebut the Sherman that accused prove that the goods are gift goods, accused has to prove two things: that they are gift goods.
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill

27th November, 1964

207

it is not a gift good and even if it is a gift good he is in lawful possession

Where it is proved that the goods in possession of the accused person are gift goods, the burden shall be upon him to show that the gift goods came to him lawfully.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—No, Sir, the wording in the clause is proper, we have compared also with the Madras Act “Is found” that is in actual possession or “proved to have been” constructive possession. But, before there is no difficulty. It is very clear.

Prosecution that “gift goods” in actual possession? The court procedure?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—It the prosecution does not establish that they are gift goods there is no case.

Indian Penal Code, “receiver of stolen goods” & etc. stolen goods & etc. to where is the case?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—No, Sir. He cannot bring some nice from somewhere and say it is gift good. Prima facie even under the Indian Penal Code 411, first it must be established it is stolen goods, then alone the question of receiving stolen property or unlawful possession of stolen property and all those things will arise. Even so here the prosecution whoever it may be must be able to tell the court that they are gift goods. Then the burden will shift to the accused to say that they are not gift goods to say that even if they are gift goods he has come into possession in a lawful manner.

Mr Speaker—The question is “That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted and Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5

Mr Speaker—There are three amendments given notice of by Sarvasn P Rajagopala Naidu, A Venkateswararao and P Subbayya.

Sri A Venkateswararao Rao—Yes, Sir. That relates to deletion of sub-clause (3) I beg to move.

“Delate sub clause (3) of clause 5”

Mr Speaker—Amendment moved.

Sri A Venkateswararao Rao—The Chief Minister has already agreed for the amendment.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—I agree to the deletion of sub-clause (3) of clause 5.

166—8
Mr Speaker — The question is
“Delete sub-clause (3) of clause 5”
The amendment was adopted
Mr Speaker — The question is
“That clause 5, as amended, do stand part of the Bill”
The motion was adopted and clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 6

Sri P Rajagopala Naidu — Sir, I beg to move
“In clause 6 after the words “State Government” insert the words “for reasons recorded”
Mr Speaker — Amendment moved
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I accept it, Sir
Mr Speaker — The question is
“In clause 6 after the words “State Government” insert the words “for reasons recorded”
The amendment was adopted
Mr Speaker — The question is
“That clause 6, as amended do stand part of the Bill”
The motion was adopted and clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 7

Mr Speaker — The question is
“That clause 7 do stand part of the Bill”
The motion was adopted and clause 7 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 8

Mr Speaker — The question is
“That clause 8 do stand part of the Bill”
The motion was adopted and clause 7 was added to the Bill

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Sir, I beg to move
“In sub-clause (1) of clause 1, for the figures ‘1963’, the figures ‘1964’ shall be substituted”
Mr Speaker — Amendment moved
Sri P Subbavah — Sir, I beg to move
“This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Unlawful Possession of Gift Goods Act 1964”
Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Unlawful Possession of Gift Goods Act 1964.
Govt. Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill 1963

This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Unlawful Possession of Gift Goods Act 1964.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

"This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Unlawful Possession of Gift Goods Act 1964."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 1, for the figures '1963', the figures '1964' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

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

The motion was adopted and clause 1 as amended was added to the Bill.

PREAMBLE

Sir, I beg to move

"In the enacting formula, for the words "Fourteenth year" the words "Fifteenth year" shall be substituted."

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved (Pause)

The question is

In the enacting formula, for the words "Fourteenth year" the words "Fifteenth year" shall be substituted.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr Speaker — The question is

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

The motion was adopted and the Preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

SCHEDULE

Sir, K. Brahmamad Reddy — There was a pertinent objection raised by Sri Sarveswar Rao, I e., with regard to UNICEF. It has got to be "United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund." Here it is said "United Nations Children's Fund." It is not correct. For UNICEF, the proper expansion is "United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund." So I beg to move.

"In the first item of the Schedule, instead of the words 'United Nations Children's Fund', the words "United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund' be used."

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved (Pause)
210 27th November, 1964

Ruling by the Chair

Re: The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1962

Mr. Speaker — The question is

"In the first item of the Schedule instead of the words 'United Nations Children's Fund', the words "United National International Children's Emergency Fund", be used"

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

"That the Schedule, as amended, do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted and Schedule as amended was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Bhushananda Reddy — Sir, I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1964 be read a third time"

Mr. Speaker — Motion moved

Mr. Speaker — The question is

"That the Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1964 be read a third time"

The motion was adopted

RULING BY THE CHAIR

Re: The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1962


From the arguments advanced by some of the Members when Bill No. 14 of 1962 viz., a Bill to extend the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act 1865 to Telangana Area of Andhra Pradesh, was taken up yesterday for first reading, three points emerged for decision.

Firstly, whether there is need to extend the said Act to the Telangana Area, secondly, whether the Bill has to be moved by the Minister for Industries or Minister for Revenue, and thirdly the effect of the legislation on Section 68 of Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue Act, 1937 Farsi.

Regarding the first point whether there is need to extend Land Acquisition (Mines) Act of 1865 to Telangana Area of Andhra Pradesh it is not denied that while this Act has been in force in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh except Telangana Area, it is not applicable to Telangana Area which formed part of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad coming under Part-B States which were all excluded from operation in the very Act itself as other Central Acts, since many of these States ruled by Princes had their own Acts and Regulations governing their internal administration. If however, a similar Act, of the same which is now proposed to be extended to Telangana Area, is already in force in Telangana Area, the necessity of extending the said Act would not have arisen. In the absence of any such Act now in force, the present legislation is proposed to be undertaken to make it applicable to Telangana Area also. I may here itself state that section 68 of
The Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962

Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Land Revenue Act, 1917 Fash does neither correspond nor is consistent with any of the provisions of the Central Act either in language, spirit or effect and to wit there is no other similar Act in force obviating the necessity of the present proposed legislation.

Coming to the second point whether the Bill should be piloted by the Minister for Industries or Minister for Revenue here again it is not disputed the subject of Mines and mineral development have been allotted to the spheres of Industries Department. While it is true that the Minister for Revenue would be competent to deal with all matters relating to Land Acquisition Act legislation or otherwise, since the present Bill which seeks to extend the operation of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (Central Act 18 of 1885) to Telengana Area, deals specifically with matters concerning with mines or mineral development, the Minister for Industries cannot be said to be precluded from piloting this Bill though the Minister for Revenue may be equally competent to sponsor it. I therefore, consider that no valid objection can be taken for the Minister for Industries piloting the Bill.

Lastly regarding the effect of the proposed Legislation on section 63 of the Telengana Land Revenue Act of 1917 Fash it is needless for me at this stage to enter into legal implications except to observe that while all the rights of the Government conferred on it by section 63 continue to exist, the proposed legislation if passed, will have the effect of enabling the Government to acquire the subsisting rights of individual owners or institutions safeguarded in the Act itself. I am of opinion that for the present it is best to leave it undisturbed. It is however for the Government to probe into the matter still further if considered necessary and decide about amending or repealing section 63 of the said Act.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) ANDHRA PRADESH EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT BILL, 1962

Dr M Chenna Reddy —Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a first time"

Mr Speaker — Motion moved

Sri A. Venkateswar Rao — The suggestion given by the Hon'ble Speaker that it may be deferred or further it may be probed into by the Government is not replied to by the Minister.

Mr Speaker — When clause by clause is taken up or after the Bill is passed, it may be considered at some later stage, if the Government consider it necessary. This is not the stage because now we are in the first reading stage. We do not take up clause by clause, only general discussion takes place. Afterwards at a subsequent stage or after the Bill is passed it is for them to get the whole position examined and get section 63 repealed or whatever it may be. It is not for us now.

Sri A. Venkateswar Rao — It is stated in the Objects and Reasons of the Mines Act that the mining rights in the lands in Telangana area are
in the State Government. It is a comprehensive sentence. The subsisting rights as on the date of enforcement of the Act were not affected, but at the same time the legislation that is now being proposed is taking away those rights.

Mr Speaker — That is the object of the Bill also.

Sri A Venkatawar Rao — That is no proper, let the State Government think over once again.

Sri Tennesi Viswaana — The first thing is we have to ascertain the intention of the Government in passing this. Do they want to expropriate the subsisting rights or do they want to retain them in pursuance of section 63 for which the have provided no an endment.

Mr Speaker — We may be having subsisting rights. But if the Government want to take over those things then they will pay compensation, otherwise they will continue to have those rights. The only thing is a provision which enables the Government to acquire those rights, if and when found necessary they shall have the power to do it.

Mr Speaker — Not in all cases, only in cases where Government wants to take over.

Sri P Subbiah — Not in all cases.
Government Bill -  27th November, 1964  213
The Land Acquisition (Mines) (Amendment) Bill, 1962

18% of the area in the mine is owned by Mr X, another 18% by Mr Y and the remaining 64% by various companies. The owner of 18% of the area has refused to move and, accordingly, the matter has been referred to the High Court. If the High Court agrees with the owner, the owner can be compelled to move. The owner of 18% of the area says that he cannot move and, accordingly, the matter has been referred to the High Court. If the High Court agrees with the owner, the owner can be compelled to move.

Mr Saler - No. Under sec. 63 some people may be having some subsisting rights.

Mr X says that the owner of 18% of the area has already given two categories of things. One is the possession and the other is the use. The owner of 18% of the area has already given two categories of things. The owner of 18% of the area says that he cannot move and, accordingly, the matter has been referred to the High Court. If the High Court agrees with the owner, the owner can be compelled to move. The owner of 18% of the area says that he cannot move and, accordingly, the matter has been referred to the High Court. If the High Court agrees with the owner, the owner can be compelled to move.

What is meant by obstruction? Is it because a particular owner of that particular land refuses to move a particular metal or supposing he does it on his own? Does it mean that there is no obstruction?

Mr Saler - No. Under sec. 63 some people may be having some subsisting rights.

Mr X says that the owner of 18% of the area has already given two categories of things. One is the possession and the other is the use. He will certainly be entitled after getting the mining rights to also exploit the mine and having subsisting rights in himself.
The point is now clear that so far as the particular clause of the Land Revenue Act of the Telangana Area is concerned, it is being made null and void with the present amendment that is being brought because supposing a person owns a particular land and let us take it that there is coal in his particular land and he wants to mine it. He is not entitled to do it unless the Government gives licence to mine it, and the Government may not give it to him but can give to anyone else as they like and therefore the Government is plain in saying that so far as subsisting rights are concerned he does not have the right even if he wants to mine a metal or ore or any other material if it is existing in that particular area because he will not be given any preference in cases where there are applications from quite a number of others. Therefore so far as that particular clause of the Land Revenue Act is concerned, it becomes null and void, and the Government may not give the licence to him, it can give to anybody it likes. Therefore so far as that particular clause of the Land Revenue Act is concerned, it becomes null and void, and it is good if the Government comes forward with another amendment to say that that clause is hereby withdrawn. Let us be clear about it. Why hide our selves behind something?

Dr M. Chemna Reddy — There is no question of hide and seek or any thing of that kind. I appreciate and entirely agree with the very clear analysis of the Hon. Member.
Dr M Chenna Reddy —Sir, the analysis of hon Sri T Naga Reddy is perfectly correct and I entirely agree with it but his conclusion is entirely wrong. Under sec 10 the position is that the owner of land has no mining power because the mining power vests with the Government. What he has is the subsisting right, that is very clear. That is there, that is existing now and att. passing this also it will continue to exist. There is no question of taking it all and void. By extending this Act to Telangana what we are doing is in cases where mining right has been given to any individual and the subsisting rights vest with some other individual then the Government and some one can invoke the causes of this Act so that we can see that the subsisting rights are acquired by the Government and given to the lessee to whom we have given the power of mining and for giving mining power to any individual we have certain procedure. What Sir Vavil Na Gopala Krishna has stated or even what Hon Sri Iakh na has stated is quite relevant but not in the context of this Act. This Act has nothing to do at the moment with what procedure we should adopt for giving mines. Personally I feel as a matter of equity and justice the owner of the land should get it. But I am not in a position right now to make any commitment. I can only assure the members that it is a matter which can be considered, because I do not know what are exactly the details governing the procedure relating to sanction of mining rights. It is not merely the State Government, but the Central Government also comes into the picture. Therefore at that stage I shall certainly take this welcome suggestion, we will consider, but with regard to this particular clause, there is no question of its becoming null and void or anything like that. I hope all the hon Members will appreciate and agree.

Mr Speaker —The question is

"That the Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a second time"

The motion was adopted

Dr M Chenna Reddy —Sir, I beg to move

"That the Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a second time"

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker —The question is

"That the Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a second time"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4

Mr Speaker —The question is

"That clauses 2 to 4 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted and clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.
27th November, 1964
The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963

Clauses 1

Dr M Chenna Reddy —Sir, I beg to move
"That in sub-clause [1] of Clause 1 for the figure '1962' substitute the figure '1964'"

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker —The question is
"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 1 for the figure '1962' substitute the figure '1964'"

The amendment was adopted

Mr Speaker —The question is
"That Clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted and Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Preamble

Dr M Chenna Reddy —Sir, I beg to move
"In the enacting formula for the word 'thirteenth' substitute the word 'fifteenth'"

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker —The question is
"In the enacting formula for the word "thirteenth" substitute the word "fifteenth"

The amendment was adopted

Mr Speaker —The question is
"That the Preamble, as amended, do stand part the Bill"

The motion was adopted and the Preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill

Dr M Chenna Reddy —Sir, I beg to move
"That the Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a third time"

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker —The question is
"That the Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1962 be read a third time"

The motion was adopted

THE ANDHRA PRADESH CINEMAS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL 1963

Mr Speaker —Now the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963 The hon'ble Minister for Home will move the Bill for first reading

Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan —Sir, I moved it yesterday

Sri T Viswanadham —Yesterday there was some little trouble

Mr Speaker —Was this moved yesterday?

Sri T Viswanadham —Yes, it was moved. The provisions which were sought to be amended and the amendments were not supplied
to us. Then nobody ever thought that they were actually reached.
So the argument went on upon the assumption to get. We find that
the proposal, the original section as well as the amendments that were
presented — they were kept ready. In fact at three O' clock in my
room I was supplied with a copy yesterday itself. Why was not this
done in the morning and when a debate arose here, nobody said —
they are actually there and just they are about to be distributed. We
inquired the ruling of the previous Speaker that that must be distributed
and the Government said that they will consider.

Mr Speaker — There is some mistake.

Sri T. Viswanadham — I know that there was some mistake
somewhere. Only I thought we should set right the mistake.

Sri P. Subbanah — Mr Speaker Sir, The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas
(Regulation) Amendment Bill 1955 is going to be amended by the
earlier Bill of 63-64.

(Sri P Narayana Reddy in the Chair)

This is a very good amendment but in this amendment
lies everything that rich people who apply for licences or for
cancellation, they will come to grips and the Government has
the main force, which is tilting the balance, that is to say, the
Government, with a political aim, is issuing licences to its own
favourites discarding the others. Therefore, by this amendment, the
Government is acquiring a power with which it can play. If you refer
to the licensing section, that is Clause (3) sub-clause (4), any licence
granted by the Licensing Authority, revoking or cancelling under sub-
section (2) may within such time as prescribed appeal to the Govern-
ment and the Government may make such order as they may think fit.
Why the Government is brought here? In the usual course, the
Collector is the Licensing Authority and when the Collector gives a
license, on what basis that the Collector has granted the license? That
is the point to be discussed here. In the earlier section, if the Collector
grants it by misrepresentation or fraud, that has to be decided not by
the Government but by the Legal authority. Misrepresentation and for
words wrongful gain or wrongful loss is a legal word by itself. Mis-
representation is equally a legal word. Where the licensing authority
has granted, that is the Collector has granted a license against which
the legal authority has to decide it but not the Government. If the
Government is vested with a power of granting the licenses or revoking
the licenses or suspending the licenses, then politics come into play. So
Government has reserved the right or has acquired that right
with an intention to play with the rich cinema owners. If not, the
Appellate authority should have been a District Judge. If it is the
District Judge, whatever the Appellate Authority decides should be
done. If not, the appellate authority should have been the District
Judge. If the District Judge were to be the appellate authority, Justice
would be done. For instance, whether a particular license is
granted under cover of misrepresentation or for some other reason
violating the Cinema Regulation Act, who is the proper person? If it is
the District Judge the District Judge can as well go into the
rules and regulations go into the facts and law and then decide
whether that license is granted according to law, whether that license
is justifiable, whether that license is perfectly in pursuance or in
consonance of the Act. So that is why the appeal to the Government
It is said “appeal to the Government” and the Government may make
such order as they may think fit.” This should be deleted and in its
place “appeal to the District Judge whose decision shall be “final”
should be substituted. If these words are substituted, there is
nothing to complain. The purpose of this amendment is to suspend
the licence, to revoke a licence or grant a licence. It has been decided
justably by legally and fairly. So for justice, or fairness, or for being
free from social bias, if a Judge is substituted everything will be
perfect and the power politics of the rich people can as well be put an
end to.

Sir Tenaga Vinanaatham—I wish to join strongly with all the
points raised by Mr. Poolla Subodaya and in whatever he said. He is
perfectly right. I do not know whether the Home Minister has gone
into the question why this amendment is sought to be brought here.
The Statement of Objects and Reasons is published somewhere after
31st November 1963. It is not signed by him. The bill was conceived
at a time when he was not in charge of this. That is why I am saying
Here it is said that “the license is subjected to cancellation or suspen-
sion for the breach of any of the conditions specified in it.” That is
condition 15. Condition 15 is part of the Statute because those condi-
tions were prescribed under the authority of the Statute itself. But
however, the statement says that it must be made more specific. So far
so good. It is proposed to amend the Act, so as to empower the
licensing authority to revoke or suspend a license in case such license
has been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud. To an essential fact
or where the licensee has failed to comply with the provisions of the
Act, or the rules made thereunder. So far we are not assuming that
the Council or has no authority. We are giving him powers specifically
The amendment should stop with it. Instead of that they have stated
in the last sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows
“Provision has also been made for appeal against the decision of the
licensing authority and for the grant of stay pending the exercise of the
appellate powers.” The statement looks honest and innocent.
“Provision has been made for appeal against the decision
” After that line one will be inclined to go into the contents. After all
provision for appeal is made. Who is the appellate authority. The
appeal is not to a court. The Government under the guise of that
sentence has taken power. They have introduced two clauses. One is
amendment to Section 7. The Government or the officer or the
authority as the case may be, may stay the execution of any such deci-
sion, pending the exercise of the power under sub-section (1) in respect
thereof.” Why should the Government come in? That is the question.
You know that these bus routs and cinemas have become the headache
of the Government. Generally they consist of a good number of the
members of the Assembly—a good number of the members at least one of them is made a member
of the transport authority. For the Cinema there is no committee. I sug-
gest that a Cinema Advisory Committee be formed with one legislator in
each district. These two have been giving constant trouble to the Gov-
ernment. Why should the Government extend its powers and why
should it also bring cinemas in their influence. All these days, the Collector is the statutory authority. If the Statute is not satisfied, we know under the general law what we have to do. The parties know it. Having seen that the Government are not able to exercise sufficient control over the Collectors, they are coming with this. There is at least one case I know. I do not know whether the Home Minister knows it or not. In a particular district, a license was about to be granted by the Collector. Now there were certain persons or rather partners who did not like the grant of that license. That partner had invested here. He is a man of authority also. He telephoned to the District Collector there. The District Collector stopped the issue of license for a good deal of time. After some time the District Collector changed. The new District Collector came without knowing that he wanted to give the license. At that stage again the Government intervene. There is nothing about this. This matter went to the High Court in a Writ matter. The aggrieved partner went and a Minister was involved in this but without taking the matter to its illogical consequence, some compromise effected. The Government found difficulty that whenever they wanted to interfere, they are not able to do it because the Statute is against them. Today they want to take that power. I am sorry this is running mad after power. What is the use of passing a Statute and giving the Collectors authority if they want to interfere? That would be the criticism. Therefore here they say that the Government has got power. As a result objection by us. By all means provide for an appeal. If they want that there should be a specific provision for appeal include it. Let the appeal be to the civil court. There is no point in Government having the power to execute, give stay and stop execution of any order at any stage. Therefore the so-called Collector is rendered useless. He has got to act as a private secretary to the Minister. This is taking too much responsibility and too much power into the Minister's hands. This is very wrong. Yesterday one friend from that side cited a case of some cinema grant at Hanumakonda. Today I have cited another case, that is from Chittoor district which went to the High Court in a Writ matter. In the face of these things why did the Minister think it fit to pursue this bill. It was drafted when he was not in charge of the bill. This is a political measure. Let it keep itself clean of all these things.
The hon. Minister must know the implication of the amendment that has been brought over here. Previously the right of appeal was given to the Collectors and now the Government wants to take over those powers. Hitherto the Government are not having powers to stay execution of the orders that are granted by the District Collector or the R.D.O. Now that right the Government is taking away in their hands. What is the amendment that is suggested by us? We want that authority must rest only with the Judicial authority. Where as now we are seeing from time to time and in all the Acts, the Government is afraid of judicial pronouncements and all the appellate powers they are having in each and every Act and if there are any such provisions in any Act, those powers are being taken away and in spite of those provisions, the Government is assuming all the powers, appellate, revisional and stay. What is the intention of the Government to come in? Even in petty matters for issuing a license by the Municipality, why should the Government have powers? It is only for some political motives they want this power. For instance when Mr. M. Narasimharao was the Home Minister there was no right. The Government was not having the power to stay the execution of the
orders issued by the District Collector. Then he has exercised the powers, in spite of the fact that he was not having the powers. He issued orders against the District Collector for issuing a license and for six months he has not visited the cinema and he has not granted the license due to that the owner has to suffer a loss because the other cinema owner is in a position to influence the Minister he belongs to the ruling party. As a result, he has to approach the High Court and from the High Court a stay order was issued. That is the case in such circumstances let the Minister consider this matter. Let all these orders be given to the District Judge. Let him examine all the orders that are passed by the District Collector. Let it be judicial scrutiny. And I think the Government will consider this matter and I hope that a specific provision will be added here.
The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963

Government Bill

27th November 1964

The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh C. (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963
27th November, 1964

223

(please refer to the text in the original document)
222 27th November 1964
The Andhra Pradesh Cmems (Regulations Amendment Bill, 1963
The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bull, 1963
Sir there is no question of giving any right of appeal to the Government. It is already existing there from 1955, from when the Act is in operation. As I said earlier, there are only sections 7 and 13. Section 10 relates to the power of licensing authority and section 7 relates to the right of appeal. Section 7 says thus: “Any person aggrieved by the decision of the licensing authority, refusing to grant any licence or permission under this Act, may within such time as may be prescribed appeal to the Government, or to such officer or authority as the Government may specify in this behalf, and the Government or the officer or the authority, as the case may be, may make such order as it deems fit.” So, it is already there from 1955. The only thing that is now proposed is, when the appeal is pending before the Government, the Government may issue a stay order. It is a logical thing; sometimes it happens if the stay is not given the purpose of the appeal is not fulfilled. Even where, wherever there is power of appeal, there is power of stay order given. So, for this clarification and for the achievement of the object of the section...
The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963

sub-section 2) is now proposed to be added, viz. "(2) The Government or the officer of the authority, as the case may be, may stay the execution of any such decision, pending the exercise of the power under sub-section (1) in respect thereof." So the power is already there. Of course, as you know, stay is an interim measure, and after the decision of the final appeal the stay order is automatically vacated.

Then section 10 relates to the licensing authority himself, the collector or whoever he is. Supposing a person is given a licence and later on it comes to notice that the licence has been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud as to an essential fact or where the licensee has failed to comply with the provisions of the Act, or the rules made thereunder or any of the conditions upon or restrictions subject to which the licence has been granted, then, without prejudice to any other provision to which the licensee may be subject under this Act, the licensing authority may, after giving the licensee an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence. This power of revocation or suspension is there even in the Act of 1955 itself. Here, the licensing authority is empowered to suspend, because it may be for a temporary period. Even so, when the licensing authority revokes or suspends any licence under sub-section (2), it shall do so (under sub-section 3), by an order communicated to the licensee giving the reasons in writing for such revocation or suspension. Again, under sub-clause (4), after such revocation or suspension on the party may go in appeal to the Government as already provided in the Act of 1955 and the Government may issue the licensing order. Therefore, Sir, this is a logical and necessary amendment that the authority which has the power to hear appeals should have the power to stay the temporary order. Therefore, I would request the House to approve the amending Bill. I can assure the House that there is no political motive or election business, as some of our friends have been saying. As I said, this is only a logical amendment.

Temporary Chairman — The question is

"That the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963, be read a first time"

The motion was adopted

Sir Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan — Sir, I move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963, be read a Second time"

Temporary Chairman — Motion moved

Sir Tenneti Venkata — Sir, the Home Minister was good enough to say that this is a very simple Bill and that every appellate authority has got the right to challenge, so far he is perfectly right. We are objecting to the Government being given the authority to give stay, to havng the appellate authority. That is the real point. In the first instance, the Government should not have these powers, therefore they vested these powers in the Collectors. Let them be content with that. Why should the Government at any stage have the power of stay? Only to strengthen our argument we cited instances to show where the Government wanted to interfere and that interference was bad. The Government also knew that it was bad. Now, therefore they are trying to come more openly
the Government itself will have the appellate authority. They are not even content with that. They are not content to wait until an appeal comes to a regular court. They are taking power now to stay even before the appeal is disposed of. This is very bad. There is more politics in it than law. I would request the Home Minister to reconsider the position.

Shri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan: —The appeal power is already there. Only the power is being used in a few cases. The stay of execution. That is what is proposed.

Shri P. Subrahmanya: —We thought that wisdom could have been dinned on the Government by the several concrete examples cited by the opposition members, but it is otherwise. The Government have now brought forward an amendment to section 0, and by this a licence if granted has to be revoked and a licence if granted will be suspended. So the Government wants to take this power against this power, an appeal is at this stage we are attacking. We have disclosed concrete examples how this power is misused by the Government and how the authority has twisted the power to its own advantage. Against this we are now fighting. So, when concrete examples have been disclosed or have been manifestly shown, the Government is not considering them deeply. Another point the hon. Minister has put forth is that this revoking power is in the old Act that is going to be amended. That is true. We are not arguing against it. The Act that is going to be amended says that the Government has the appeal against that only we are arguing. So the Act that is going to be amended has the appellate powers, has the revisional powers. Besides that, the Government wants to take the revoking power as well as power of suspension. We are arguing on this line. Whensoever a licence is going to be granted or whenever a misrepresentation has been made or whenever a fraud has been committed, these are things which the executive cannot decide by itself without resorting to or without having recourse to judicial or consulting the legal authority. In such a case, it will be making inroads into the judiciary and it is tantamount to that. Therefore we say that instead of making such inroads into the judicial functions, it would be better if this appellate power is vested with the District Judge so that justice will be done. That is our point, and that point the Government has to consider.

Shri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan: —As I said just now, the right of appeal to Government is recognized by the Act of 1955, and if the licensing authority revokes or suspends, even in that case also, the aggrieved party goes to the Government in appeal. It is already there. It is recognized by the Act of 1955. So, if the licensing authority revokes or suspends the licence, the aggrieved party may go to the court. It is logical. The Government has already that power, and now the licensing authority is being given power to revoke or suspend in cases of irregularities or fraud and the Government is being given the power to stay the order.

Temporary Chairman: —The question is

"That the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963, be read a second time"
CLAUSE 2

Sri A P Vajravelu Chetty — Sir, I beg to move

"Delete sub-clause (2) of clause 2"

"In section 7 of the principal Act for the word 'Government' substitute the words 'District Judge of the District where the cinema is situated'."

Sri A Venkateswar Rao — Sir, I beg to move

In sub-clause (2) of clause 2 for the word 'Government' substitute the word 'District Judge'.

Temporary Chairman — Amendments moved

Sir A Venkateswar Rao demanded a poll and the House divided

Ayes 36, Noes 60

The amendment was negatived

Temporary Chairman — The question

'Delete sub-clause (2) of clause 2 for the word 'Government' substitute the words 'District Judge of the District where the cinema is situated').'
Government Bill
The Ardhro Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1934

The amendment was negatived

Temporary Chairman — The question is

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 3,

Temporary Chairman — There are some amendments given notice of by members. They may be moved now.

Sri A. Vekateswara Rao — Sir, I beg to move

"In sub-clause (2) (a) of clause 3, delete the word 'misrepresentation.'"

"Add the following at the end of sub-clause (3) of clause 3 — 'within a period not exceeding fifteen days.'"

"In sub-clause (4) of clause 3 for the word 'Government' substitute the words 'District Judge.'"

"In sub-clause (5) of clause 3 for the word 'Government' substitute the words 'District Judge.'"

Temporary Chairman — Amendment is moved

Sir, I beg to move

"In sub-clause (4) of clause 3, for the words 'appeal to the Government, and the Government may make such order as they may think fit, substitute the words 'appeal to the District Judge whose decision shall be final.'"

Temporary Chairman — Amendment moved

Sri P. Subbaiah — Sir, my amendment is quite simple and more effective and justifiable. Therefore if the Government wants to do justice, of course they have to accept this amendment. My amendment reads as follows:

'appeal to the District Judge whose decision shall be final.'

Now, Sir, there are three organs in a democracy. These are the functions of the judiciary, here the judiciary has to function instead of the executive. If the executive functions in the place of the judiciary, then democracy will be toppled and more powers will be assumed by
the executive Therefore, in all fairness, I hope the Government will accept this amendment and do justice

Sir A P V Prasada Chetty — Sir, I beg to move

“ Add the following at the end of sub-clause (4) of clause 3 —

‘Within two months failing which the order appealed against shall become null and void’ ”

Temporary Chairman — The question is —

Sir A Venkateswarlu Rao — He may accept the amendment.

Temporary Chairman — No, he is not accepting.

Sir Tenali Venkatachalam — He is already accepting, he is in the process (Laughter)

Temporary Chairman — The question is

“In sub-clause (2)(a) of clause 3 delete the word ‘misrepresentation’ ”

The amendment was negatived.
230 27th November, 1964

Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963

Temporary Chairman — The question is —
"Add the following at the end of sub-clause (3) of clause 3 —
'within a period not exceeding fifteen days.'"
The amendment was negatived

Temporary Chairman — The question is —
"In sub-clause (4) of clause 3 for the word 'Government' substitute the words 'District Judge.'"
The amendment was negatived

Temporary Chairman — The question is —
"In sub-clause (5) of clause 3 for the word 'Government' substitute the words 'District Judge.'"
The amendment was negatived

Temporary Chairman — The question is —
"That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted
Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4

Temporary Chairman — The question is —
"That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted
Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 1

Temporary Chairman — There is a Government amendment given notice of by hon. Minister for Home

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — Sir, I beg to move
"For the figure '1963' substitute the figure '1964'."

Temporary Chairman — Amendment moved

Pause

The question is —
"For the figure '1963' substitute the figure '1964'."
The amendment was adopted

Temporary Chairman — The question is —
"That Clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill,
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

PREAMBLE

Temporary Chairman — There is a Government amendment given notice of by the hon. Minister for Home

Sir Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan — Sir, I beg to move

"In the enacting formula for the word 'Fourteenth' substitute the word 'Fifteenth'")

Temporary Chairman — Amendment moved (Pause)

Temporary Chairman — The question is

"In the enacting formula for the word 'Fourteenth' substitute the word 'Fifteenth'")

The amendment was adopted

Temporary Chairman — The question is

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

The motion was adopted

Preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill

Sir Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan — Sir, I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1963, be read a third time"

The motion was adopted

ANDHRA PRADESH IRRIGATION (CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER COURSES) BILL, 1964, AS REPORTED BY THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Sir N Ramachandra Reddy — Sir, I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964, as reported by the Regional Committee be read a second time"

Temporary Chairman — Motion moved

166—11
The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee
Government of Andhra Pradesh

Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

On the 27th November, 1964

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

The Bill was presented in the Assembly on the 27th November, 1964 and was read for the first time. It provides for the construction and maintenance of water courses in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Bill is aimed at ensuring a regular and adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes.

The Bill includes provisions for the establishment of a Regional Committee to supervise the construction and maintenance of water courses. The Committee is required to submit a report to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the progress of the work. The Bill also provides for the appointment of a Director of Irrigation to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill is expected to have a positive impact on the agricultural sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as it will provide a regular and adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes. The Bill is scheduled to be discussed in the Assembly on the 28th November, 1964.
The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee.
Government Bill  
27th November, 1964  

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

...
The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

The committee recommended that the betterment levy should be as a principle withdrawn. It also recommended the withdrawal of betterment tax as a principle.
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Comm ttee

...
The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee,

27th November, 1964

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee,
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

[Text in Telugu]

166—12
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

27th November, 1964

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

...and it is not at the cost of the Government...
Government Bill
27th November, 1964
The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

It is observed that even after the completion of irrigation projects at enormous cost, utilisation of irrigation potential is slow and that unless the Government ensures utilisation and acquisition of land needed for water courses, the development of the ayacut for the project will be adversely affected.”

A fantastic reason
242 27th November, 1964

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

The Bill provides for the construction and maintenance of water courses in the districts of the State. The Bill contains provisions for the appointment of a Committee to supervise the execution of the work and for the appointment of a Superintendent of Irrigation to carry out the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a fund for the purpose of the Bill and for the appointment of a Board to manage the fund.

The Bill is of great importance as it will help in the development of the irrigation system in the State and will ensure the proper maintenance of water courses.

The Bill has been passed by the Regional Committee and is now ready for final consideration by the Government.
Government Bill
27th November, 1964. 243

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses Bill, 1964 as reported by the Regional Committee

“the cost of acquiring the land including the cost of the special staff”

The debate will continue tomorrow

Mr Deputy Speaker — The debate will continue tomorrow