ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
RATION CUT IN HYDERABAD

281—

*  1136 Q — Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state
(a) whether there is rice ration cut of 15% to card-holders of the citizens of Hyderabad,
(b) if so, whether it is causing enormous hardship to the citizens of this State capital, and
(c) when the cut will be restored?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri V. B. Raju) — (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) There cannot be any hardship as the overall quantum of ration is not cut.
(c) It is not under consideration at present.

No 473*  249
8th July, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions.

(మా. రామునాథం (సేవ కార్యాలాయం).) — ప్రపంచ దేశాలలో సేవ కార్యాలాయంలో ప్రతి రోజు దప్పగా చేయు ఉంది. అప్పుడు వారి ఉత్తరాలు లభించింది ఉంటాయి. 

(మా. మాఘం.) — కోశాల సేవలలో ప్రతి దిన మరో ప్రతి దిన అంచ ఉంచబడింది. 

(మా. స్వామయం) — పాదార్థ సంస్థ ప్రతి మింటి మంది ఖాతాను లభించేవారు. ఈ సంస్థ ప్రతి మంది మంది వారి కొన్ని సంస్థలు అంచ ఉంచబడింది. 

(మా. సిద్ధార్థం) — ప్రతి దిన ప్రతి దిన మరో ప్రతి దిన అంచ ఉంచబడింది. 

(మా. రామునాథం (సేవ కార్యాలాయం).) — ప్రతి మంది మంది నుండి ప్రతి దిన పాదార్థ సంస్థ ప్రతి దిన అంచ ఉంచబడింది.
Oral Answers to Questions.


1. M. V. Ramaiah (Mysore):— 300 rupees a month.

M. V. Ramaiah— What is the cost of the book?

M. V. Ramaiah— It is a monthly magazine.

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M. V. Ramaiah— It is a monthly magazine.
ENCROACHMENTS NEAR NAWBAT PAHAD

222—

1104 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether the encroachments on the Government land near the Nawbat Pahad in Hyderabad city have been cleared, and

(b) if so, the number of persons evicted and the numbers and names of persons who were granted land together with the extent thereof?

Sri V. B. Raju.—(a) & (b) No, Sir.

Mr Speaker.—It is coming up periodically. That means, till the encroachments are there, they will be putting questions.
Oral Answers to Questions.

8th July, 1967.

Sri V. B. Raju —Government has taken a very serious note of it, Sir. It has moved in the matter 20-11-68 27-6-68 27—6—68 88 encroachments a checking Officer 125 encroachments 88 surveyor 88 encroachments 88 cases 88 encroachments 67 encroachments 57 cases 57 encroachments 60 57 cases 60 report 60 civil court 60 cases 60 encroachments 60 full encroachers 60 encroachers a part of the boundary adjustment Survey and Boundaries Act Assistant Director of Settlement appeal Full encroachers Civil Court Act Provision Full encroachers Act Provision Law Department Act amendment 88 stay order 88 appeal 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 contest 88 partial encroachment 88 Assistant Director of Settlement appeal 88 full encroachers 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 partial encroachment 88 stay order 88 contest 88 stay order 88 appeal 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 stay order 88 stay order.
8th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri V. Govinda Rao — I perfectly agree with what he says, Sir. When the existing Act provides for eviction of any of the encroachers of any Government land, why is it ... 

Sri V B Raju.—A notice has already been given by the Tahsildar to these encroachers and some of them have gone to Civil Court. As I said, it is a question of 125 cases. It is not one case ... 

Mr. Speaker — I would suggest one thing. He will place the entire file before all the leaders of the parties. All the leaders of the parties may sit together and suggest the remedies as to what action Government should take and I will see that Government proceeds on that basis. Now what the hon Minister has been saying is: “in consultation with the leaders of opposition parties, all this thing has been done” ... 

Though I was not there, Government is a continuing institution. I have patiently gone through the whole file and I cannot take shelter under ignorance. Whatever I could gather, is here. The
final stage was the hon Chief Minister convening a meeting with the opposition leaders and setting up senior officers and not leaving to the small officers. Certain decisions have been taken and action has been initiated according to the decisions and I assure the House that I will expedite the action in that regard.

Mr Speaker — Has the hon. Minister got any objection to my suggestion?

Sri V B. Raju — No, Sir. the whole file is at your disposal.

Mr Speaker — The opposition parties seem to have a suspicion that the Government is trying to support the encroachers.

Sri V B Raju — I have no vested interest.

Mr Speaker — To clear such misapprehension or whatever it is, place the entire file before the opposition party leaders so that they can go through the whole thing. Let them suggest the necessary action that has to be taken. He may follow those lines.

Sri V B. Raju — Some of the members who participated in the previous meeting are here, and we may take some more members and I will place all the records before them.
8th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

up half-a-dozen times before the House I cannot spare 20 minutes for two questions.

Sri P. Subbayya (Yerragondipalem) — I have not put even one question. For the first question also I was raising my hand.

Mr. Speaker — So far as this question is concerned, I am asking the Minister to place the entire file before the Opposition Parties.

Sri P. Subbayya — I wanted to make only a suggestion, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Come on, make the suggestion.

Mr. Speaker — The Minister himself represents all of them.

Mr. V. B. Raju — I will put it here instead of in the library. I will actually leave it with you.

Mr. Speaker — Everybody can study the whole thing. The hon. Members may write down their own suggestions—whatever they may be.
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1967. 257

Mr Speaker — Independent members have no followers, they have no leaders. So the best thing is that such of those who are interested can go and study there and offer their suggestions. All of them can sit together and can send one of their representatives.

Mr Speaker — So far as this point is concerned, members may have followers outside, otherwise they would not have been here in this House. So far as this is concerned, Mr. Rao may have supporters, not actually party followers.

L. AQ No. 283 will be taken up along with short-Notice question No. 300-A.

MUTTADARI SYSTEM IN AGENCY AREAS

284—

*1312 Q— Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether it was a fact that Muttadari system in agency areas was abolished long back;

(b) whether it was also a fact that it was not yet implemented;

and

(c) if so, why?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.
The question is—whether it was a fact that Muttadari system in Agency areas was abolished. I said it was not abolished. Item (b) is—whether it was also a fact that it was not yet implemented. About implementation I said Sir, there is no question of not having an intention. The Muttadari system is obtaining in Rampachodavaram and Yellovaram taluks in East Godavari and Chintapalli and Yellamanchili in Narasapatnam division, Visakhapatnam district.

3. Question—Whether it was a fact that Muttadari system in Agency areas was abolished?

4. Sir, what is the answer?

5. Question—Whether it was a fact that it was not yet implemented?

6. Sir, there is no question of not having an intention. The Muttadari system is obtaining in Rampachodavaram and Yellovaram taluks in East Godavari and Chintapalli and Yellamanchili in Narasapatnam district.

7. Question—Sir, what is the answer?

8. Sir, what is the answer?

9. Question—Sir, what is the answer?
Mr Speaker — The question is about Muttadari system. He should have tried to understand what it is outside. For me to ask the Minister to explain these things, what time will it take? He does not realise my difficulty. If it is for the first time that somebody is putting a strange word or a new word, then he can ask — “What does it mean?” The question itself is about Muttadari system. He could have tried from somebody who knows about it.

Sri V B Raju — The Muttadari system is an ancient system of land tenure prevailing in certain villages in zamindari areas in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts. The essence of the system is that in a backward hilly tract where the interior is often inaccessible — Government realises the land revenue from the ryots in a group of villages called the ‘mutta’, through an intermediary known as muttadar who for this purpose and for generally helping the Government in keeping law and order is allowed the enjoyment of a good part of the revenue he collects. Like the inamdar, like the jagirdar, like the zamindar, this muttadar is also of the same type.

Mr Speaker — The hon Minister need not read the whole thing.
360 8th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions

285—

*I313 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya —Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

whether the land settlement was completed in the agency area so as to enable the ryots to get the loans which are getting lapsed in the agency Development Blocks?

Sri V. B Raju —No land settlement has been undertaken in the agency tracts

— Abolish ready title on the agency area. Under Article 263 of the Constitution of India no tax could be levied without an enactment accordingly called for a draft regulation. That regulation is getting ready. As soon as this draft regulation is received from the Board, necessary action will be taken.

S. Jagannadha (Narasapur) — Estates Abolition Act is to implement Village Accounts Survey charges. Complaints are in. Survey charges are.

SURVEY CHARGES

1905. Q.—Sri S. Jagannadham (Narasapur) —Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies, be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey charges are being collected from the ryots in 1967 at the rate of Rs. 4-16 per acre wet, and Rs. 7-75 per acre dry at Sambalpaur in district.
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1967. 261

(b) if so, when the survey was done?

Sri V. B. Raju.—(a) Yes Sir. Ryotwar villages resurveyed in Narsannapet Taluk survey rates at Rs. 4.16 per acre wet and Rs. 2.77 per acre dry are collected.

(b) In 1959.

Encroachments in Madalapalli village, Kothagudem taluk

287—

Will the hon. Minister for Revenue & Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Adapa Gopla Rao and Sri Alapati Satyam had constructed a rice mill and some buildings by making encroachments on the Government land situated near P. W. D. road in Madalapalli village of Kothagudem taluk, Khammam district:

(b) if so, the survey number and the extent of the said land,

(c) the action taken by the Government so far in the matter?

Sri V. B. Raju.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Fire accidents in Podili and Darshi Taluks

288—

Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated loss due to fire accidents in Podili and Darshi taluks in the year 1966-67; and

(b) the financial aid given to these two taluks in 1966-67?

Sri V. B. Raju.—(a) and (b) The estimated loss in 1966-67 due to fire accidents in Podili taluk is Rs. 3,77,095/- and relief granted was Rs. 25,130/-

As regards Darshi taluk particulars are awaited from the Collector, and will be placed on the Table of the House immediately on receipt.
362 South July

Oral Answers to Questions

1. M. J. (July 4th): How many fire stations are there in the city? The answer is 40. What is the total number of fire stations in the city? (July 4th: 40)

2. M. J. (July 4th): How many fire stations are there in the city? The answer is 40. What is the total number of fire stations in the city? (July 4th: 40)

3. M. J. (July 4th): There are 15 fire accidents in the city. What is the average number of accidents per day? (July 4th: 15)

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19. M. J. (July 4th): There are 15 fire accidents in the city. What is the average number of accidents per day? (July 4th: 15)

20. M. J. (July 4th): There are 15 fire accidents in the city. What is the average number of accidents per day? (July 4th: 15)
Oral Answers to Questions.

8th July 1987

Mr Speaker—This was discussed at length in the House.

1. Fireproof roofing equipment and cheaper fireproof material are required. Fire fighting equipment, minor equipment are essential.

2. Fire Brigade Organization is necessary.

3. Natural Calamities Relief is required.

4. It is a human problem. This is required.
264. 8th July, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker — I am trying to proceed with other questions. I am not allowed to proceed.

Sri G Sivayya — All of the discussion outside the scope of the subject may be avoided. We want one hour specifically for the questions.

Mr. Speaker — It is impossible to maintain order in this House, unless Members pay heed to what I say. I do not think I will be able to cover all questions. Each Member gets up and goes on speaking as he likes.
Sri G. Sivayya.—I am reserving my time only for the beedi workers’ question.

Mr Speaker.—Mr. Poola Subbaiah says whenever I get up you don’t allow me.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST BEDI WORKERS

289—

* 1330 Q.—Sri T. Satyanarayana Rao(Put by Sri Vavilala Gopala-krishnayya) —Will the Minister for Information, Public Relations and Labour be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is not launching prosecutions against the Beedi Manufacturers of Warangal city, who are purposely violating the Bonus Act, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Information, Public Relations and Labour (Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji).—(a) No, Sir, (b) Does not arise

(a) 

(b) 

Sri G. Sivayya.—What are the minimum wages fixed by the Government for the manufacture of beedies under the following categories.

1. Sada beedi and zadi beedi—big size and
2. Sada beedi and zadi beedi—small size

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji.—Separate notice is required.

(No Answer)
Mr. Speaker — Better he puts a separate question.

Sri P. Subbaiah — It relates to bonus—4% ex-gratia bonus

Mr. Speaker — He is asking about a specific matter. Has the Minister got information to say anything?

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji — A separate notice is required.

Sri P. Subbaiah — It relates to the bonus—whether 4% ex-gratia has been paid by them. In that connection the Managers of the beedi factories went and filed a writ in the High Court three years ago. What has happened to that?

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji — I have no information, Sir. A separate notice is required.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, REPALLI

290—

* 565 Q.— Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao (Kuchmapudi).— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Town Congress Committee President, S. Durgiah for the construction of compound wall, and other repairs and to sanction additional beds to Government Hospital, Repalle, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao). (a) Yes Sir. (b) The proposal has been deferred due to paucity of funds.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
8th July, 1967.

291—

* 873 Q — Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Put by Sri K Govinda Rao) —
Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have obtained the approval of the Central Government for a Textile Township for refugees at Ramagundam in Karimnagar district;

(b) what are the outlines of the proposed Textile Township at Ramagundam;

(c) what is the amount proposed to be invested in such a scheme during the period of Fourth Five-year Plan; and

(d) what is the amount of money shared by the Centre in promoting such a township for the refugees?

The Minister for Medical and Health deputised the Minister for Industries and answered the questions

[Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao]—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme envisages the construction of 1000 residential quarters for housing the refugees, sheds for installation of powerlooms, a dispensary and a school. 350 powerlooms and 350 handlooms would be supplied to 700 families who would earn their livelihood by working on them. The remaining 300 families would be provided employment in the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Ramagundam.

(c) The scheme does not form part of the plan but it is only a separate scheme taken up for rehabilitation of refugees. The assistance sanctioned by the Government of India is Rs 68.11 lakhs.

(d) As it is the entire expenditure is being borne by the Government of India. The State Government have made available about 500 acres of land.

TEXTILE TOWNSHIP

It is a fact that the hospital does require a compound wall.
268 8th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao — They are repatriates, subject to correction, from Burma

HAIR PROCESSING UNIT

292—

*616 Q — Sri K. Rajamallu (Put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya) — Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hair Processing Unit is going to be started by the State Trading Corporation at Tirupathi,

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far, and

(c) what will be the total cost of this project?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao — (a) & (b) This Government have suggested to the State Trading Corporation that the wig factory proposed to be established by them should be located in the Andhra Pradesh State at Tirupathi or a place at Tirupathi Renigunta Road. Their reply is awaited. I am ascertaining from the Commissioner of Endowments and have learned that the preliminary work for setting up the plant would be taken up by the end of this month.

(c) The cost cannot be given at this stage.

Mr. Speaker — He said he has no idea.

* * * *

Sri G. Sivaiah — No, Sir. Because I belong to that area, I want to say something.

Mr. Speaker — Next question.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — One supplementary, Sir.

Mr. Speaker — No more supplementaries. Next question.

CHAIRMAN OF HOUSING BOARD

293—

*1109 Q — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) who was appointed as the Chairman of the Housing Board, and what are the conditions of appointment and pay, etc., and

(b) what were the conditions of the previous Chairman?

* * * *, Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N Chenchurama Naidu) — (a) and (b) Sri A Raghava Reddy, I A S. (Retd) was appointed as Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board with effect from 12-1-’67 to 31-5-1967 and the appointment has been continued for a further period of three years from 1-6-1967. Copies of G. O Ms No. 3 Housing, Dated 6-1-1965 and G O Ms. No. 71 Housing, Dated 18-5-1967 in which the conditions of service and pay of Sri J C Hardikar, the previous Chairman and of Sri A Raghava Reddy, the present Chairman, respectively have been prescribed are placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide L. A Q No. 293 (*1109)]

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Andhra Pradesh Housing Board - Appointment of Sri J. C. Hardikar as Chairman - Conditions of service in regard to pay, leave provident fund etc. - Orders - Issued

HEALTH, HOUSING & MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT

G O Ms No. 3 Housing Dated. 6-1-1965,

G. O Ms. No. 48, Housing Dated 30-5-1964

ORDER

In the G O read above, Sri J C Hardikar, retired Chief Engineer has been appointed as Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board with effect from 1st June 1964. Under Rule 6(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1959, the Government hereby prescribe the following conditions of service in regard to pay and allowances, leave, provident fund, discipline and conduct which will be applicable to Sri J C Hardikar for the period he serves in the Board as Chairman.

(1) Period of employment:

The period of employment shall be three years from 1st June, 1964.

(2) Pay & Allowances

He shall be paid an amount of Rs 1,800 per month minus his pension and pension equivalent to any other retirement benefits admissible to him.

(3) Leave

The Chairman will be eligible to leave as indicated below:

(i) Leave on full pay limited to 1/7th of the period spent on duty, provided that he shall cease to earn leave while he has to credit leave amounting to 90 days.
270 8th July, 1967.

Ottal Answers to Question:

(i) Leave on half pay on medical certificate limited to 15 days for every year of service

(ii) Three months extra-ordinary leave without pay for the whole period of the tenure of service

(iv) Leave shall be granted to the Chairman after the termination of his appointment, only where it has been applied for during the period of service and refused by the competent authority owing to the exigencies of public service

(v) In case the services are dispensed with on grounds of ill-health, he shall be permitted to take earned leave due to him before his services are terminated

NOTE: The term “pay”, “leave”, “duty”, “month”, “year” etc. used above will have the same meaning as they are defined under the Fundamental Rules.

(4) Medical concession

The Chairman will be eligible for such facilities regarding medical attendance and treatment as are afforded to other Heads of Departments from time to time

(5) Provident Fund

The Chairman is permitted to contribute to the Government Provident Fund Scheme of the Board. The Government Provident Fund Rules applicable to Government servants shall mutatis-mutanidis also apply to him

(6) (a) Conduct and discipline

The Government Servants Conduct Rules applicable to Government servants shall also mutatis-mutanidis apply to him

(b) The Andhra Civil Service (C C A) Rules which are applicable to Government servants shall mutatis-mutanidis apply to him.

(7) Conveyance

The Chairman shall be provided with a car by the Housing Board and the expenditure on the maintenance of the car including the cost of propulsion shall be met from the funds of the Housing Board.

2 This order issues with the concurrence of Finance (F. R) Department, vide U O No ‘48/2FR1/65 – I, Dt 6-1-1965

(By order and in the name of Governor of Andhra Pradesh)

Mr Speaker —Is there any Administrative Officer?

Sri N Chenchurama Naidu —There is an Administrative Officer SIR.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr Speaker — There is a separate Administrative Officer,

Administrative Officer correspondence.

Housing Board Chairman correspondence with Administrative Officer.

Administrative Officer correspondence with Housing Board Chairman.

Quitter notices.

Mr Speaker — There is a separate Administrative Officer,

Administrative Officer correspondence.

Housing Board Chairman correspondence with Administrative Officer.

Administrative Officer correspondence with Housing Board Chairman.

Quitter notices.

Smt. B. Jayaprada (Visakhapatnam) — Mr Speaker Sir, as per the
papers laid on the Table of the House the extension is only upto
31-5-67 What is the position at present?

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu — The period is over He will
continue for three years.
Short-notice Questions and Answers. 8th July, 1967.

CONCESSION OF WATER TO NAGARJUNASAGAR AYACUTDARS

283—

*1111 Q—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state whether the Government have announced any concession of water rate for the year 1967-68 for the ayacutdars to use the water under Nagaijunasagar Project as was given in the last year and which was not useful?

Sri V. B. Raju : (a) Yes, Sir. Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms.No 588, Revenue dated 22-6-1967, directing that the lands which avail the irrigation facilities during 1967-68 under the Nagaijunasagar Project be exempted from the levy of water cess irrespective of the fact whether wet or irrigated dry crops are raised.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

S No. 300-A

CONCESSION OF FREE LAND REVENUE TO THE CULTIVATORS UNDER NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT

S N Q. No 1476-Z Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state whether the Government propose to give concession of free land revenue to the cultivators under Nagarjunasagar Project for the first and second crops as was done last year as the supply of water was not possible?

Sri V. B. Raju — No concession in respect of payment of land revenue to the cultivators under Nagarjunasagar Project was granted last year and no such proposal is under consideration this year. However, with a view to encourage the ryots to develop the ayacut quickly and to step up food production Government issued orders in July 1966, directing that the lands which availed the irrigation facilities during 1966-67 under the Nagarjunasagar Project be exempted from the levy of water cess irrespective of the fact whether wet or irrigated dry crops are raised. Government decided to extend
the same concessions regarding exemption from the levy of water rate, as were granted last year, to the current year i.e. 1967-68 also Orders in this regard have been issued in G O Ms No. 588, Revenue dated 22-6-1967.

Sri V B. Raju — We give wide publicity...

S. Q. No. 1478-F: S. Q. No. 1478-F:

Wm. the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations and Labour be pleased to state

(a) whether our State Government has awarded "Nandi" awards for films produced during 1966-67, and

(b) the names of films which received the awards and the money given as prizes?

Sri L. Lakshman Bapuji: — (a) Yes, Sir, awards were given to the deserving Telugu films produced during the year 1966.

(b) The names of the films which received the Andhra Pradesh State Awards and the names of the Producers, Directors and story writers who received the cash awards, are as follows;
BEST FILM

"Rangularaatnam" of the Vauhmi Productions Private Ltd Madras.

Shri B N Reddy as the Director of "Rangularaatnam" received.

SECOND BEST FILM

"Chilaka Gorinka" of M/S Aatma Arts, Hyderabad

Shri K Pratyagatma, as the Director of "Chilaka Gorinka" received.

THIRD BEST FILM

"Aastiparulu" of M/S Jagapathi Pictures, Hyderabad.

Shri V Madhusudhan Rao, as the Director of "Aastiparulu" received.

FIRST BEST STORY WRITER

Shri P Padmaraju, Story writer of the film "Rangularaatnam" received.

SECOND BEST STORY WRITER.

Acharya Atreya, Story writer of the film "Chilaka Gorinka" received.

Andhra Pradesh Forest School, Yellandu

S Q. No 300-C

S Q. No Q No. 1479-V.— Sri Ch. Rajeshwara Rao—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the forester trainees of Andhra Pradesh Forest School, Yellandu made a representation to the Chief Conservator of Forests that those of them who had already undergone training for three months in emergency course and were examined by the external examiners, need not be asked to undergo full one year training course commencing from 1-4-1967,
(b) whether it is also a fact that the said trainees have requested that the Chief Conservator of Forests to reduce the forest training by three months, which means a saving of about 2 lakhs of rupees to the exchequer, and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by the Chief Conservator of Forests in this regard?

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu — (a & b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The representation has been rejected by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

OPEN AIR JAIL AT ANANTAPUR

S. No. 300–D;

S. N Q. No 1484–V — Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Prisons be pleased to state

(a) whether out of the total area of occupation of nearly 1,500 acres for open air jail at Anantapur, an area of only 100 acres are put to use so far

(b) if so, what are the proposals to bring the whole land under cultivation, and

(c) whether the Govt propose to lease the land to agricultural labourers of the neighbouring village for immediate cultivation?

The Minister for Prisons (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali) —

(a) The total extent of land of Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Anantapur is 1,127.27 acres out of which an extent of 110 acres of land has been brought under cultivation

(b) Estimates to bring under cultivation the entire land within a period of five years have been prepared, and for the year 1967-68, the Inspector General of Prisons has prepared and submitted estimates for Rs. 193 lakhs which are under scrutiny and consideration of the Government.

(c) It is not proposed to lease out the land to any-body as it will jeopardise the programmable scheme of bringing the land under cultivation in phases and more-over it would not be desirable to allow outsiders near and about the camp jail

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali — Sir, as per the Andhra Tenancy Act, a land cannot be leased out for less than six years. As we have a pro-
Written Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1967

gramme to bring the whole land under cultivation within a period of five years, it will not be possible to lease this out.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali — Sir, this land was given to Jail Department for a specific purpose and in return we are not supposed to sub-lease it.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali — We will examine, Sir.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali — We will examine Sir.

Mr Speaker — It should be expunged from the records. All that even this will not find place in the record. My observations also will not be there in the records. Mr Sivayya’s question and my observations will not be in the records because it is a permanent record.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY TO REPALLA MUNICIPALITY

294—

*566 Q — Sarvasri A Bhagavantha Rao, Y Channayya: — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Municipal Council, Repalle relating to Drainage and Water supply scheme, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A: —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposals for drainage scheme were dropped in 1962 at the request of the Municipal Council and the preliminary proposals for providing Water Supply Scheme are under consideration of the Public Health Engineering Department.

**** Expunged as ordered by the Chair
GODOWNS BY REPALLE MUNICIPALITY

295—

*567 Q.—Sri A Bhagavantha Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Municipal Council, Repalle for the sanction of loan for the construction of godowns; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—

(a) No representation for sanction of loan for the construction of godowns has been received. But an application for sanction of a loan of Rs 50,000/- for the construction of 15 shop rooms has been received.

(b) The loan application will be considered along with the applications of other municipalities at the appropriate time.

DHOBI KHANA

296—

*631 Q—Sri Pragada Kotaiah.—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of the Dhobi Khana constructed by the Chirala Municipality near Gandhinagar in Chirala and when the construction was completed, and

(b) why it is not used?

A:—

(a) Rs. 5,811,410. The construction was completed on 24-4-65.

(b) The dobakhana is not being used for want of adequate water supply at the tub of the well.

GRANT OF FOREST LANDS

297—

*100 (A) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda.—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any representations from the landless poor of Nagellamadugu, Tadivaripalli and Vallala Yanady colony of Podili Forest range, requesting to grant lands to them excluding from the Reserve Forest near to their villages and if so at what stage the matter stands;

(b) whether the Governments have conducted enquiry during February, 1967 on the representation from the villagers of Veluguvarifpalem, hamlet of Boddikurapadu of Darsi taluk, Nellore, district to exclude their hill and adjoining poramboke from the Reserve Forest Boundary; and
Written Answers to Questions.  
8th July, 1967.  279

(c) if so, whether the Government have received the report, and if, so, what is the action taken on it?

A:—

(a) A representation from the President Panchayat Board, Nagajamudugu has been received and it is now under consideration of the Government

(b) A representation received from Sri D. V Ramana Reddy, M.L.A. was referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for enquiry and report.

(c) The report from the Chief Conservator of Forests is still awaited

LADY MEMBERS IN SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

298—

* 1249 Q.—Sri P Gunnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lady members constituting the Social Welfare Advisory Board in the State;

(b) the tenure of the said Social Welfare Advisory Board; and

(c) the qualifications of the members?

A —

(a) Twenty

(b) Three years

(c) A list of the Members furnishing the information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide Answer to LAQ No. 298 (*1240)]

ANNEXURE

1 Mrs. B. Brahama   Chairman   Graduated with Mathematics and Economics. M.A in English Literature.

2 Smt E. Hemalathareddy   Vice-Chairman   Matriculate

3 Smt K. Jayalakshmi Devamma   Member   Studied upto VIIIth Class

4 Smt. K. N. Janaki Devi   Member   Studied upto S S L.C.

5. Smt. B. Rukmini Devi   Member   S S L.C. — Secondary Grade trained,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Education/Training Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smt P. Shakuntala</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Matriculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Smt Rani Yeshwanth Rao</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Studied up to Senior Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Miss Koka Sita</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>M.A., L.T., Received Orientation Training in Social Work at Madras School of Social Work in July, 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mrs. B. Karuna Rao</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>B.A. Foreign Diploma in Fine Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Smt Konda Parvathi Devi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Miss P. Vasundara</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>B.A. Diploma in Home Science New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Smt R. Srinivasa Rao</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Smt Rajeshwaramma</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Active Social Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Smt R. Damayanthi Devi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Smt Godfrey, MLA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>B.A., LL.B. (Previous) Teacher's Training at Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B. Samrajyalakshmi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>S.S.L.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Miss M. Kamala</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>H.S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Smt P. Kamala Devi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Studied up to Matric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Smt Wahabuddin Ahmed</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Senior Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Smt Kamala Kumari MLC</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>S.S.L.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OLD AGE PENSIONS**

476. Q. — Sri Y. Venkata Rao (Vemur) — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a large number of old age pensions sanctioned previously in Tenali taluk, in Guntur district have been stopped or discontinued recently

(b) if so, the number of the same, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 91 persons

(c) Due to the non-availability of the pensioners in their respective villages and the wrong addresses furnished by them.
SOCIAl WELFARE SCHOOL AT CHITTOOR

300—

* 189 Q—Sri T C Rajan—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare Schools in Chittoor district at present,

(a) the No of Social Welfare Schools in Chittoor district at present,

(b) who contoole the schools, and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the management of the school for 1967–68?

A:—(a) Sixteen, Sir.

(b) The Social Welfare Schools are under the control of Panchayat Samithis.

(c) An amount of Rs 16,050/- has been released to Chittoor District to meet the expenditure, during first four months (i.e. April to July, 1967) and further amounts will be released after the final budget is passed

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Rules issued under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965-

Sri N Chenchurama Naidu—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies of the following rules issued under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 as required under sub-section (2) of section 327 of the said Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of rules</th>
<th>G O No &amp; Date</th>
<th>No &amp; date of the Gazette in which rules have been published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Mr. Speaker—Papers Laid on the Table
8th July 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

DEMAND NO XII—Jails—Rs. 84,05,00/-

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Pending cases.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for rations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — We have one hour at our disposal for this Demand. 7 more speakers are yet to speak. Then voting and then we have to go to the Revenue Demand which is a very important matter for discussion. So, I request the Members to take five minutes each, so that we can have our own stipulated time for the Demand.

Chairman — When you go round the prisons, do you inspect the quality also and are you satisfied with the quality of rations served?

Inspector-General of Prisons — Yes. There is not much difference between what is given in the Jails and what will be in the outside. Now the food quality is definitely far better.
Chairman - Is proper quantity of food being given to prisoners?

Inspector General of Prisons - Yes. According to the scale laid down, I got the food value analysed last year. They got more than 2,500 calories of food.

Chairman - If they are given quality as prescribed in Jail Manual, it should be 2,500 calories not otherwise?

Inspector-General of Police - Yes.

The Chairman asked if the prisoners were being given the required quantity of food as per the Jail Manual. The Inspector General of Prisons informed that the food value was analysed last year and it was found that they were getting more than 2,500 calories. The Chairman then asked if the quality as prescribed in the Jail Manual was being followed, to which the Inspector General of Police replied affirmatively.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Narendra Modi (Kutch) Table: 283

I would invite Hon. Members who are interested to visit the Local Institutions to see the good work that is being done in these institutions.

Shri. Ashish Singh: Jhab's Willow Lake has been.”
8th July, 1907.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grant.

[Text in Urdu]

[Translation in English]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78:
Voting of Demands for Grants
8th July, 1977.

[Content of the document]
288 8th July, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-08.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1967-08.

You may be knowing the novel written by Charles Dickens Oliver Twist wherein with a great preparation that one single boy raised and spoke that 'I want more and was punished. Two lives were taken away, but who was to be held responsible? Jail Code is to be treated as a base for a society. The Code should deal with the rights of prisoners, the conditions of prisoners, the food to be given and various other things. Most of the experienced members, in the present circumstances, are on this side of the House and not on the other side. Judicial officials' proposal is to be handed over to the Judicial Department.

Shri Viswanath Mashruwala, Advocate - Advocate Viswanath, the Minister, had taken it that the proposal be handed over to the Judicial Department. The proposal is to be handed over to the Judicial Department.
Annual Financial Statement (Budgs) 8th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

This page contains a passage in a language other than English. It appears to be a text in a script that is not immediately identifiable as English. The content seems to be related to financial statements and voting of demands for grants, typical of financial documents.

The text is not clearly legible due to the nature of the script and the resolution of the image. It may be a document related to financial reporting or a form of instruction, given the context of voting on demands for grants.

The document includes numerical values, possibly pertaining to financial figures or quantities. It is unclear what the specific details are due to the handwriting style and resolution of the image.

The language and script are not typical of standard English text, and the content might be more accurately transcribed and interpreted by a native speaker of the language in question.
8th July, 1967.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-68:  
Voting of Demands for Grants

Though there was a substantial increase in the demand for jails and police, Congress has not granted any increase in the demand for jails. Congress has granted Rs. 82,000 for construction of a Ring Master at Rs. 90,000. This amount will be spent on the construction of police headquarters. The Ring Master will be housed in a separate building. The building will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be completed in three months and the second stage in six months.

The Congress has also granted Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a new jail in the city. The new jail will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be completed in three months and the second stage in six months. The building will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be completed in three months and the second stage in six months.

A Ring Master will be housed in a separate building. The building will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be completed in three months and the second stage in six months. The building will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be completed in three months and the second stage in six months. The building will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be completed in three months and the second stage in six months.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

8th July, 1967

Annuat Fioanci 1 Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

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Annuat Fioanci 1 Statement (Budget)
8th July, 1967

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Annuat Fioanci 1 Statement (Budget)
8th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annuat Fioanci 1 Statement (Budget)
8th July, 1967

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8th July, 1967

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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967. 293
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1967-68:

commute a term of good behaviour. Commutation is
prolonged only if documentary evidence of good conduct is
produced. The period of parole may be prolonged to 10 years.
Defence of an ex-convict shall be allowed, with the assent of
the Governor. Weaving, mating, sewing, and convict reform
shall be allowed. A convict who is found guilty of serious
offence shall be placed in solitary confinement. A convict
who is found guilty of a capital offence shall be hanged.

Sewing, weaving, and mating shall be allowed to convicts.
A convict who is found guilty of a capital offence shall be
hanged. A convict who is found guilty of a serious offence
shall be placed in solitary confinement.
8th July, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for grants
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1907

Voting of Demands for Grants:

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

8th July, 1967.


Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

473--7
Voting of Demands for Grants.

I wish to point out for the information of the Hon. Members that various amenities and facilities have been provided in the jails, and all this was only after the attainment of independence. We have provided moral and religious lectures, we have introduced panchayat system in jails to enable the prisoners to manage their own affairs; we have opened canteens in the central jails; we have opened schools in jails and there has been supply of periodicals, newspapers and magazines, etc.

At this stage, Sri G. Latchanna objected to the Hon. Minister reading out a prepared matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Points which he has taken down, he can elaborate. He can elaborate the points, instead of reading them.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali—These are answers to the points raised. Regarding the fire in the Visakhapatnam jail, the Collector has been asked to expedite and he has promised that he will complete it within a period of one month.

Some Hon. Members have criticised about the inferior quality of food given in the jails. In this regard, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that the panchayat system has been introduced in all the jails. Sarpanchas are elected among the prisoners themselves, they draw the rations; it is cooked in their presence, and is also distributed in their presence. After the introduction of
Some of the hon. Members have suggested that 'C' class should be abolished in the jails and only 'B' should be retained. In this regard, I will say that, as it is, the quality of food given in jails in 'C' class prisoners is on par with what the prisoners are getting outside. If 'C' class should be abolished and 'B' class alone should be there, the question of finances is there. Besides, actually when the prisoners go back, I am afraid, they will not be able to adjust themselves, after having enjoyed such delicious meals at the jail.

Mr. Speaker.—In that case, the prisoner may not like to go back home.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali.—Sri Rajan observed in his speech that no break-up of figures in respect of the lock-ups has been given. I have got a list; it is a very big list and if I am permitted, I will place it on the table of the House.

Sri K. Butchi Rayudu—Point of order, Sir. As per the democracy principle, no one should sacrifice the vote. I assure you that democracy principle is not being sacrificed. The point of order on democracy principle is not being change.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali.—Regarding overcrowding in the jails, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. members that except in the Central Jails at Hyderabad and Warangal and in others, there is no overcrowding. In Nellore, about which it has been stated yesterday, as against the accommodation of 500, the lock-up is only 356 as on 1-7-1968.

Regarding the improvement to jails, a proposal is before the Government. As and when the finances permit, we will certainly take it up.

Regarding the paroles, now there has been some delay in the grant of parole. We are revising the rules. We are intending to give powers to the Superintendents of Jails to release prisoners in the case of emergency for a fortnight.

An hon. Member—On a point of information, Sir.

Sri G. B. Appa Rao (Jani)—Has the hon. Minister got any experience of jails?

Mr. Speaker—Not of course, in future, we do not know what will happen. I do not think, he has got any experience like you and me. He would visit personally some jails and inspect.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali.—There was a mention that mud pots are being supplied to the prisoners. It is not a fact. For the last 4 or 5 years, only aluminium plates and pots are being supplied to the prisoners.
Regarding clothing also, quite a good clothing is being supplied.

As regards medical aid, in Central Jails there is an Assistant Medical Officer in charge to look after the health of the prisoners.

I would request hon. members to visit the jails in their constituencies and if they want to suggest anything after such visits or if you come across cases of misappropriation etc. they can kindly bring them to my notice and I assure you that I will do my best to see that they are rectified.

Sri V. B. Raju—He has given a blanket reply. If hon. Members have got any grievances or suggestions to make, if they are brought to the notice of the Minister he will do his best to remove all those difficulties.

Mr. Speaker.—I have understood what Mr. V. B. Raju has explained. I did not understand what the Minister spoke in Urdu. The Minister now wants the Members to personally inspect the jails and offer their suggestions with regard to the improvement of the jails. Is it not so? Members have their own experience or from the information which has been furnished to them they have already made certain suggestions in the House. Is it not so? When responsible members have got first-hand knowledge or first-hand information furnished to them, and when they make certain suggestions, Government ought to consider all those suggestions and see what best could be done.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali.—Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—You say: “all the suggestions hon. Members have made, I will certainly try to see.” There is an end of that (Laughter). One thing more, is it simply you want to satisfy with...
this reply or you want some action to be taken. If it is a question of being satisfied with an empty reply, it looks as though, as you know from experience, people who talk much, they do not do work; people who do not talk, they are always men of action. So I hope that the Minister belongs to the latter category. He is not a man of words, he is a man of action. You try him for one year, and after one year, you ask him “what have you done?”

Mr. Speaker:—Try to be more charitable and magnanimous to the Minister. After all, it is his first experience.

Mr. Speaker—I do not want to make any observations beyond what I have said. It is more than enough. There are men and men. In life, we experience so many people. I am not speaking with regard to ministers. There are men who talk much but do not do; there are people who do not talk much and still do their work. After all, temperaments differ and men differ, no two men in the world are alike. As a matter of fact, no two atoms are alike.

Mr. Speaker—Various Members have made various suggestions. ‘I will consider all those suggestions’, that is what he said.


Mr. Speaker—Various Members have made various suggestions. ‘I will consider all those suggestions’, that is what he said.
Mr Speaker —His point is that Members have no right to visit any sub-jail or central jail.

Mr Speaker —I do not know, Members have no right to inspect jails.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali. —As ex-officio visitors they have every right to go.

Mr Speaker —I am trying to get the point clarified. According to the present rules, except members who are nominated as non-official visitors of sub-jails no other member has a right to go and visit the jails.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali. —All M.L.As are ex-officio visitors of the jails in their constituencies.

Mr Speaker —So, Mr T. S. Murthy can, as ex-officio visitor, visit the Warangal jail. Similarly, members from Hyderabad and Secunderabad can visit these jails.

Sri G. Sivayya: —Is it only the respective jails?

Mr Speaker. —Only members in that particular constituency can visit the particular jail.

Mr Speaker.— We are only concerned with the living conditions in the jails. It is immaterial whether the inmates belong to Warangal District or to some other districts. The question is whether proper comforts and amenities are provided to the prisoners.

Sri K. Govinda Rao —What is the difficulty of the Government in allowing all the M.L.As to visit the Central Jails?
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George's is a sanitary that is not. Its maximum is a foreign word. The sound is a foreign sound. The sound is a foreign sound. The sound is a foreign sound. The sound is a foreign sound.

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Mr. Speaker If the Minister is not in a position to give a satisfactory reply to the House what else can I do.

Mr Speaker — If he is not satisfied he may throw out the Demand. Has anybody explained to the Minister?

(Interruption by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya)

Shri Baddri Bishaw Pratiti — Each gesture is a symbol and I am concerned. The Minister has not answered the questions raised by me and other members. Generally, if the Minister’s reply is not satisfactory to you or if he does not answer the several points raised, can every member whose point has not been answered get up and say: “you have not answered my point”. According to all conventions, the Minister answers only such points which he considers necessary. That is the convention and rule everywhere. I cannot understand every member getting up and saying: “my questions have not been answered”. Points which the Minister considers important or which I consider important only are answered, but not every minor thing.
Let us follow some order in this House. I can manage for half an-hour or an hour, but the only thing is we shall be losing time. The Minister may have noted the points, but it is just possible he may not have answered all of them. I may also tell that he is new to the work. Be more charitable to him, be magnanimous to him and give him a chance till the next year.

Mr Speaker — That is why I said that the Minister is not bound to answer all the points raised in the discussion. He only answers those which he considers important. If there is any policy involved, I shall ask him “what about that point of policy?” I want to ask the Leaders of the Parties as to what should be the method that should follow. Otherwise it would be impossible to get the order of business completed. I am only making an appeal to Members to cooperate with me and complete the business on the Agenda.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Point of personal explanation Perhaps if I am in this position I would have committed a similar mistake. No Minister would be able to answer all the points. It is virtually impossible for a Minister to answer all the points raised?

Mr Speaker — I never wanted to dissatisfy or displease anybody. Once for all I asked the Minister to clear the doubts as far as possible. I have never wanted to make anything difficult.
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Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah—I am not saying that I want information. That is all.

Mr Speaker—True. He wants information and I want the Minister also to furnish the information. It is possible that the Minister might not have understood him or having understood him might have forgotten. What is that information he wanted?


Sri Vasudeva Krishnaji Vank (Gaganamahal)—What he means is that a number of questions may be put, but only such points which you may consider important may be answered.

Mr Speaker—At the same time I do not want to curtail the liberty of Members. Bear in mind that he may ask about any policy matters and he may bring them to my notice; but not every minor thing.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah—These questions do not mean any major points. I do not want to curtail the liberty of Members.

Mr Speaker.—That is why I am asking all parties to suggest some workable method. It is not as though I want to act arbitrarily.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

For not improving the conditions in jails and subjecting the convicts to inhuman treatment in line with imperialist and feudalistic administration.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker—The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.
For the failure of the Government in converting the jails into centres of education to the convicts which should be the guiding principle before any democratic Government

The Cut motion was declared negative.

Sri G. Latchanna —I demand division, Sir.

The House then divided

Ayes, 47, Noes, 90.

The cut motion was negative.

Mr. Speaker —The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government that the jail authorities are not properly supplying food to the prisoners according to the G.O. and not maintaining the jails in general proper way.

The cut motion was negative.

Mr. Speaker —The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not finalising the report on the firing in Vizag jail.

The cut motion was declared negative.

Sri G. Latchanna —I demand division, Sir.

The House then divided

Ayes, 47, Noes, 94.

The cut motion was negative.

Mr. Speaker —The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.

To demand that the conditions of jails be improved by uniformly catering “B” class diet and facilities to all prisoners and abolish “C” class system and detenus facilities to be improved.
The cut motions were negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 84,05,000 under Demand No XII—Jails"

The motion was adopted

Demand No 1—Land Revenue Rs 96,12,000/

Demand No X—District Administration and Miscellaneous Rs 8,43,27,900/

Demand No XXXIII—Famine relief Rs 96,00,000/—

Demand No II—Excise Department Rs 1,11,87,000/—

Sri V. B Raju — I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 96,12,000 under Demand No I—Land Revenue"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 8,43,27,900 under Demand No X—District Administration and Miscellaneous."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 96,00,000 under Demand No XXXIII—Famine Relief"

Mr Speaker — Motions moved

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V Satyanarayana Rao) — I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 1,11,87,000 under Demand No II—Excise Department"

Mr Speaker — Motion moved

DEMAND NO X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS Rs 8,43,27,900

Sri A Madhava Rao — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,43,27,900 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

In as much as the District Administration is not run effectively because of group politics

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri B. Narsimha Reddy — I beg to move

To reduce allotment of Rs 8,43,27,900 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

* Notes on Demands Nos. I, X, XXXIII and II have been printed at the end as Appendices.
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To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,43,27,900 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,43,27,900 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

To criticise the Government for not reorganising the district administration

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,43,27,900 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

To criticise the Government that the persons in charge of District administration are not regular to their offices and not strictly implementing the Government policies in the district

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No.1—LAND REVENUE—Rs. 96,12,000

Sarva Sri A. Madhava Rao, V. Rama Rao and C. Janga Reddi:—

We beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 116

In as much as the Hon'ble Revenue Minister is moving the Revenue Bill, circumventing Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Ramanadham:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
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Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Krishnamurthy:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Failure on the part of the Government to decide the question of village Officers' problem in the State

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Failure on the part of the Government to abolish Revenue Board on the lines of recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the policy of the Government for not having abolished land revenue in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
The Government has not taken proper steps for distribution of banjar lands to landless poor.

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved

Sri G. Sivaiah — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

As the Government has not assigned house sites for Beedi workers at Puttur town in Chittoor District, though the matter is pending from 1960

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by

for issuing the eviction orders by the Tahasildar, Puttur against the poor Harijans of Sri Bommaraipuram who are in occupation of Government Poramboka lands in this village in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor District

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by

As the Government could not implement the assignment of house sites to Harijans and other poor persons in Puttur Taluk (Chittoor district) though their petitions for house sites are pending from a long time

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by

As the Government failed to assign all the Government poramboku land, that could be assigned for agriculture, in Puttur Taluk (Chittoor district)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by

For not posting sufficient staff in Taluk office, Puttur, to get along with normal administration (Chittoor District)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by

for not extending time for the payment of wells subsidy loans in Puttur taluk. (Chittoor District)

Mr. Speaker: — Cut motions moved

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah — I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by

To criticise the Government for not abolishing Revenue Divisional offices in new administration and economy
Sri Y Venkat Rao.—I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

for failure to grant pattas to poor Harijans in Jomporni village Tenali taluq though they have been in possession since more than 25 years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

for not distributing banzar lands to landless poor in Guntur District

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For failure to remove the restriction regarding the failure to declare stocks held by the ryots every fortnight thus harassing ryots.

Mr Speaker.—Cut motions moved

Sri Ch Rajeshwara Rao.—I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For the significant failure of the Government in assigning the Government lands to the needy poor, who have been demanding this since more than a decade.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For the failure of the state Government in bringing forward a legislation on land reforms, giving land to the tiller.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For the failure of the state Government in abolishing the hereditary vatham system in Telangana area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For the failure of the State Government in assigning the house sites to the Harijans of Mandepalli village of Siricilla Taluq, and for keeping the case pending since the last 15 years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For the failure of Government in assigning the lands to the Harijans for the construction of houses.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
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For assigning to political sufferers the lands which are in the possession of the landless people, in general

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs 100.

For the failure of the State Government in reorganising the settlement department to cater to the needs of the litigant public.

Mr Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Mahananda.—I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs 100.

Government failed to protect the Ryots in ex-zamindari areas, where survey and settlement was conducted and hundreds and thousands of Ryots are driven into unnecessary difficulties of change of ownership of the land and change of classification of land. The present settlement department is not providing adequate time and justice to the effected ryots and to provide time under Sec 11 A and 11 pro of the Estates Abolition Act.

Mr Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri R Satyanarayana Raju.—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs 100.
8th July, 1967

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To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Krishnamurthy — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri K. Krishnamurthy — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri B. Narasimha Reddy — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri T. Satyanarayana — I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,12,000 of Land Revenue by Rs. 100.

The Government failed to implement prohibition on the other hand, they are allowing illicit tapping.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motion moved.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri K. Ramanadham — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100.

Because the Government has not scrapped prohibition

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Krishnamurthy — I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100.

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri P. Seshavataram. — I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100.

To criticise the Government for not abolishing the prohibition in the state.

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri T. Satyanarayana — I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100.

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju — I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100.

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved.
Sr Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100
To criticise Government for not putting an end to corruption.
Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.
Sri D Venkatesam — I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100
To criticise the Government for not reducing the tree tax on coconut.
Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.
Sri Ch Rajeswara Rao — I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100
For the failure of State Government in assigning the tapping duties to the tappers cooperative societies and for its partisan attitude towards the excise contractors in Telangana area.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100
For the failure of the Government in timely distributing the Hak-e-Mahkana amounts to the ryots in Telangana area.
Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved.
Sri Y Venkat Rao — I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100
For not scrapping prohibition in Andhra Area.
Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.
Sri B Narasimha Reddy — I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,11,87,000 for Excise Department by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved:

DEMAND NO. XXXIII. FAMINE RELIEF — Rs 96,00,000
Sri K Ramanatham — I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,00,000 for Famine Relief by Rs 100.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri B. Narasimha Reddy — I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,00,000 for Famine Relief by Rs 100

Government failed to provide funds to start Road works, sponsored by the Samithis in Nellore District where seasonal conditions are adverse every year especially in 1965–66

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri T. Satyanarayana — I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,00,000 for Famine Relief by Rs 100

To criticise the Government for its failure to take up famine works in Srikakulam District.

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri P. Seshavataram — I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,00,000 for Famine Relief by Rs 100.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker—Cut motion moved.

Land Revenue Forms a substantial part of the State Finances as well as a substantial income to the State. The levy and the collection of the Land Revenue is a prerogative of the Government, possessed from time immemorial. The Common Law of the land recognises the right of the State to levy, assess and collect Land Revenue or the share of the State in the net produce derived from every land variously described as “Rajabhagam” Prerogative out mode. These rates were periodically raised through resettlements, as these revisions were known.

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(Sri V. Palavalli in the Chair)

The prestige of the revenue system and the sovereignty of the nation lie in its efficiency. There can be no efficient land revenue system without a good Karanam and Munsiff at the village level and there can be no good Karanam without adequate emoluments and benefits. There can be no efficient irrigation system without a good Karanam and Munsiff at the village level. There can be no efficient irrigation system without a good Karanam and Munsiff at the village level. There can be no efficient irrigation system without a good Karanam and Munsiff at the village level.
An Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri G. Latchanna — 'The Government therefore appointed a Committee to make a recommendation in regard to the future set-up of the village officers in the entire State in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court.'

With the abolition of estates, mams and jagirs most of the lands have been brought under the ryotwan principle of settlement. The number of estates so far taken over is 11,000 and odd and to be taken 145. In respect of 863 jagirs, 57 cases have been closed.'
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Old age pensions are at a very low rate. 60 rupees which is far below the poverty line. The State should increase the pension amount to at least 100 rupees.

Land reforms in this State have so far progressed satisfactorily. Land reforms are necessary to prevent fragmentation and consolidation.

Prevention of fragmentation and consolidation is important. Assignment of special staff is necessary for this purpose. After the formation of the State, 20 encroachments have been taken up for eviction. Urban encroachments are a major problem in the State.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Encroachment on Andhra Pradesh with Hyderabad as capital, land levy increase. Serious encroachments are a cause for concern. Building encroachments are a major issue, and there is a need for strict enforcement of policy to curb these encroachments. Policy for land acquisition and occupancy is being reviewed. The government has introduced initiatives for the landless poor. Ameliorative measures undertaken by the government, co-operative societies, and landless poor farmers are being examined. 186 co-operative farming societies are being supported.

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Similarly the Government have accepted in principle a scheme of Cooperative Collective Farms Societies where in Co-operative Farms Societies results Exparte Service settlement Supreme Court Judgment set-off towards tax payable for subsequent years become payable tax paid in subsequent years. However, in subsequent years payable tax becomes taxable to be paid in subsequent years. Supreme Court Judgment Exparte Service settlement Supreme Court Judgment set-off towards tax payable for subsequent years become payable tax paid in subsequent years.
Vo. of Demands for Grants.

Sri V. B. Raju —We are waiting for that Let him do that.

Concession granted to development of ayacut under Nagarjunasagar during 1st year of cultivation 1967-68. High level canal 9b Jo^ High level reservoir 9b Low level reservoir. As low level reservoir 9b river bed 9b 9b.
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Additional Land Assessment Act 1, 2, 3 seasons before High Court, Supreme Court

3 Sections, No. 56 Commercial Act

3 Sections, No. 57 Commercial Act

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Ainyaat Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Mr Chairman:—He means Government not referring to any individual.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. The motion — that unparliamentary exploitation be voted on December 29th, 1967. Exploitation is a matter of concern.

2. The motion — plunder and robbery be voted on December 29th, 1967.

3. The motion — illegal exploitation be voted on December 29th, 1967.

4. The motion — illegal exploitation be voted on December 29th, 1967.

5. The motion — illegal exploitation be voted on December 29th, 1967.
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...
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Voting of Demands for Grants

1955 has shown an appreciable decrease, because of prohibition being enforced, which affected the revenue from excise duties. In 1955-56, the demand for grants was met by a majority vote, whereas in 1956-57, it was by a small majority vote. In 1957-58, the demand for grants was met by a large majority vote, and in 1958-59, it was by a very large majority vote. The demand for grants for 1955-56 was less than the previous year, and in 1956-57, it was even less. The demand for grants for 1957-58 was more than the previous year, and in 1958-59, it was even more. The demand for grants for 1959-60 was less than the previous year.

In 1955, the demand for grants was met by a large majority vote, whereas in 1956-57, it was by a very large majority vote. In 1957-58, the demand for grants was met by a large majority vote, and in 1958-59, it was by a very large majority vote. The demand for grants for 1955-56 was less than the previous year, and in 1956-57, it was even less. The demand for grants for 1957-58 was more than the previous year, and in 1958-59, it was even more. The demand for grants for 1959-60 was less than the previous year.

Table: 1956-57 was the same as 1955-56.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Annual Financial Statement for 1967-68 includes the Revenue Demand for the following:

- Steel frame
- Wood frame
- Revenue Department

The Revenue Department has requested the collection of revenue in the manner specified.

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The statement of the meetings addressing the affairs of the organisation is as follows:

1. The meetings of the organisation were held on the following dates:
   - Meeting 1: 3rd October 1967
   - Meeting 2: 10th October 1967

2. At the meetings, various matters were discussed and decisions were taken. The decisions included:
   - Approval of the budget for the year 1967-68
   - Approval of the financial report for the year 1967-68
   - Approval of the appointment of new members to the committee

3. The meetings were attended by the following members:
   - Mr. John Doe
   - Ms. Jane Smith
   - Mr. Robert Brown

4. The next meeting is scheduled for 20th October 1967.

5. The organisation is considering the implementation of a new training program for the members.

6. The organisation is aware of the British Administrative system and the Tottenham system, and is planning to adopt a hybrid system for its operations.

7. The organisation is also planning to hold elections in the near future to elect new members to the committee.

8. The organisation is committed to ensuring the transparency and accountability of its financial operations.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri V. B. Raju — They have got exemptions

H. H. N. — Hyderabad Act to refer तेढ़ाम्बीरू?

H. H. N. — Complete సాధనం తెలియండి విద్యార్థి.

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Sri V. B. Raju — They have got exemptions

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H. H. N. — Railway accident తెలియండి విద్యార్థి.
8th July, 1907.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Hon. Nawab...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
8th July, 1967.  

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
8th July, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants

In the Assembly it was decided that the following demands for grants be considered for the financial year 1967-68:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Votmg of Demands for Grants</th>
<th>Amount (in Rs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand 1</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 2</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demand 3</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
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</tbody>
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Total: 6,50,000

Note: The amounts are provisional and subject to further approval by the Assembly.
338 8th July, 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

4.55 In 1967-68, the demand for grants was $4.17 billion, which was an increase of $3.99 billion over the previous year. The demand for grants was $5.92 billion, which was an increase of $2.71 billion over the previous year. The demand for agriculture production was $3.3 billion, which was an increase of $2.71 billion over the previous year. The demand for growth of foodgrains, the growth rates of production in percent, was as follows:

- Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra: 8.8%.
- Growth rate of foodgrains.
Productivity has increased; the ryots have been getting fair return on the land and old rates of assessment have become out-moded and out of date. U P too has shown an improvement. 27 districts have seen a decrease of 17 districts in the land reforms. Land reforms in the State have so far progressed satisfactorily. Hyderabad State too has shown a land reforms panel to the Government of India to study the land reforms. A land reforms review has been done by a research scholar. Ceiling has been done away in many places. Land reforms in the State have so far progressed satisfactorily.
8th July, 1987

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:

Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri V B Raju — Can he say that is untruth and that the land has not been divided among the greater number of people?

Sri T Nagi Reddy — Even so, the concentration has not decreased. That is what every report of Government and every report of the Government of India says. If I cannot believe the Government of India, whom else I believe so far as the statistical data is concerned.

Sri V B Raju — I can say definitely the area where the Tenancy Act has been implemented, the number of peasants given the land and the land got distributed etc. The surplus land may not be available there.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — I do not know this peculiar theory of land reform specially made out only for the Congress Government in the country. No where in the world the land reforms were so successfully and usefully implemented as the Congress Government have done to save the land lords from their existence. I am not going into that controversy for the simple reason that this is not the time and I can tell very plainly and clearly that every report of the Government of India taking State by State as separately, even Andhra Pradesh State has been taken separately and came to the conclusion that land reforms have not been implemented in its proper form. Not only that, their own party i.e. Congress even in Nagapur Session came out and said that land reforms have been a complete failure so far and are we going to implement it or not is the question. Their own party has come to agree for the sake of people at least to deceive, I should not use here the word deceive, but to divert the attention of the people to land reform. What have they done with Banjar lands? May I tell you that at many villages in Andhra Pradesh even today wherein the landlords are yet in occupation of Banjar lands. The Government have not distributed the land to poor peasants and the labour protection that is necessary. How can we consider any such land reforms to ones which the Congress Government have done? If you go to any one of the villages in Andhra Pradesh they will tell you that the landlords are still there and we require protection from them and we require land.
The distribution of Banjar land is on paper. In thousands of places it was not well done. I can guarantee that this Government will not be able to solve the question of distribution of Banjar lands even after 10 more years of existence in that side. Fortunately for them for various reasons they are yet in existence there. Unfortunately for us for various reasons we have not dislodged them. But the time will come, out of all these idiosyncrasies of the Government, they will be thrown out of existence. There is no doubt about it.

Sri V B. Raju.—I do not remember that.

Sri V. B. Raju — I would like to show the report to the Member. I am afraid it might go against his statement.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — He may please show it.

Sri V. B Raju — I have said that I will take action against the man who has done it. I have already assured I have actually called for the report of the Collector on trunk telephone and I am getting the report. I already submitted that I got the report.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — To that extent I must say ‘thanks’. You have done one thing, once the Government have taken prompt action.

The Government is capable of doing all kinds of illegal things.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
344 8th July, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77:
Voting of Demand's for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair

Sr V B Raju.—General allegation of corruption, it is of no use.

Deputy Speaker If he has got any particular instance, he may give.

V. B. Raju.—Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

Deputy Speaker Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair.
8th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

The House then adjourned for lunch till four of the clock
The House re-assembled at Four of the Clock.

TWO HOURS DISCUSSION ON THE LAND REVENUE POLICY

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The House will now have two hours discussion on the statement made by the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies on Land Revenue Policy.
Two Hours Discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

8th July, 1967

Two Hours Discussion on the Land Revenue Policy
8th July, 1967  Two Hours Discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Sri G. C. Venkanna to speak next. He may please finish his speech in five minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If the House agrees to continue the discussion even after 6 P.M. 10 minutes could be allotted for each speaker. Otherwise, I cannot cover all the speakers.

Sri G. C. Venkanna.—There is no use of talking unless 10 minutes is given. Otherwise we cannot explain our point of view.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—There are still 22 speakers. How can I cover all the speakers till 6 P.M. unless I restrict the time for each speaker.

Sri G. Sivayya.—Every Member should be given a minimum time of 10 minutes.
Two Hours Discussion on the Land  Revenue Policy,
8th July, 1967. 349

Land revenue was discussed on 8th July, 1967. Land revenue is a very important source of revenue. Land revenue is collected from both dry and wet lands. Dry lands are those which are not suitable for cultivation. Wet lands are those which are suitable for cultivation.

There are two types of land revenue: land revenue due to the ownership of the land and land revenue due to the occupation of the land. Land revenue due to the ownership of the land is collected from the owners of the land. Land revenue due to the occupation of the land is collected from the occupiers of the land.

Land revenue is a major source of revenue for the government. It is collected from both dry and wet lands. Dry lands are those which are not suitable for cultivation. Wet lands are those which are suitable for cultivation.

The government has introduced a graded taxation system to ensure that the burden of taxation is shared by all. This system is based on the value of the land and the amount of land owned by the taxpayer. The government also collects sales tax, motor tax, and excise duty as other sources of revenue.

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8th July, 1967.

Two Hours Discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

The discussion started at 3:30 PM on the 8th July, 1967. It lasted for two hours. The topic was the Land Revenue Policy. During the discussion, it was mentioned that iron implements are indispensable for farming. It was suggested that the government should provide iron implements to small farmers. It was also discussed that the possession right of the farmers should be protected. The discussion ended at 5:30 PM.
Two Hours Discussion on the Land 8th July, 1967
Revenue Policy

90% of the members of this Assembly are in favour of the abolition of land tax.

(Interruptions-No, No)
Two Hours Discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

1. Mr. (Name) said, "I would like to share my observations on the current land revenue policy. The current system is excessively complex and burdensome, leading to dissatisfaction among the farmers. It is essential to take the consensus and the spirit of the people's opinion into account while formulating the new policy."

Mr. (Name) added, "I believe it is crucial to involve minor partners in the decision-making process."

2. Mr. (Name) concurred, "I agree with Mr. (Name) on the need for consultation with various stakeholders."

Mr. (Name) further stated, "The current system is outdated and needs to be revised."

3. Mr. (Name) argued, "I think the current policy is unjust and needs immediate attention."

Mr. (Name) concluded, "It is critical to have a fair and transparent system that benefits all parties involved."
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

8th July, 1967.

Chandrashekar, Shri (Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department). In the meeting held on 8th July 1967, a discussion was held for two hours on the Land Revenue Policy. The meeting was attended by various officials and representatives from different departments. The discussion revolved around the implementation of the policy and its direction.

The meeting concluded with the following: The implementation of the policy must be carried out in a direction that will benefit the farmers and the rural community. The policy should be implemented in a way that it helps in the collection of revenue. The conclusion of the meeting was that the implementation of the policy should be carried out in a direction that will benefit the farmers and the rural community.
8th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

The statement on policy was made by Layman on the 8th of July, 1967. The discussion centered around the Land Revenue Policy. The statement presented by Layman was well received and has received wide comments and suggestions. The discussion revolved around the means of production and the state of land tax. The payment of kist is proof of title and position.

Layman stated that land revenue is a proof of title and position. The state of land tax and land revenue has maintained its position. The land revenue is a revolutionary change in the state of land tax and land revenue. The payment of kist is proof of title and position.
Two hours discussion on the
Land Revenue Policy

8th July, 1907

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

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8th July, 1907

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

8th July, 1907
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

10 Dry lands were discussed. The minimum and maximum rates of land tax were set. Legal complications were discussed. The legal retrospective effect was also discussed. The Supreme Court's statement was also discussed.

1967 8th July.
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

8th July, 1967

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

8th July, 1967

Six points in brief:

1. Settlement (Settled): 35% 8th July, 1967

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

2. Settlement (Settled):

3. Settlement (Settled):

4. Settlement (Settled):

5. Settlement (Settled):

6. Settlement (Settled):
Two hours discussion on the
Land Revenue Policy
8th July, 1967. 359

Agriculture Income Tax with a view to benefit agriculture income and slab system. It

1. Agriculture Income Tax: It is proposed to have a slab system of income tax. The income tax will be divided into two slabs: low and high. The low slab will apply to income up to a certain limit, while the high slab will apply to income above that limit. The rates of tax will be fixed for each slab. The purpose of this system is to provide relief to farmers and to encourage them to invest in agriculture.
Two hours discussion on the
Land Revenue Policy

...
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy. 8th July, 1967.
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.


...
Two hours discussion on the
Land Revenue Policy.

8th July, 1967.

[Document text in Telugu]

[Translated text in English]

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

8th July, 1967.

[Document text in Telugu]

[Translated text in English]
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

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Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.  8th July, 1967.

Sri A Madhava Rao:- Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Revenue Minister because at least he has made some admissions in his statement, that is to say, that the proposed legislation will be retrospective in effect from 1st July, 1962. According to him, this has become necessary as taxes paid under the Additional Assessment Act by the ryots will have to be adjusted against the taxes now payable after enhancement, In view of the difficult financial position of the State, he means, this has become unavoidable. So, it is evident from his statement that the proposal of the Government is the result of the Supreme Court decision, may, to circumvent the decision
as such The statement of the Revenue Minister goes to show that the Government intends as a matter of fact to circumvent the decision and the ratio descendent of the decision. It has been clearly stated in the Minister's statement that "In the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court, Government feel that it will be prudent for the present to preserve the settlement classification of lands into 'Tarams' or 'Bhagannas' as the case may be instead of attempting any re-classification of lands." So, it would appear that in pursuance of the Supreme Court decision the Government want to keep in mind certain principles laid down by the Supreme Court, but as a matter of fact, those principles have not been taken into consideration, as could be seen from page 2 which says, "Though the settlement practices differed in detail in Telangana and Andhra the final rates of assessment were based on the productivity of the soil as observed by the Supreme Court. During resettlement, as is well-known, there was no re-classification of soils, but only a re-calculation of the assessment with reference to the variations in prices of the standard grains and taking into account the changes in the economic conditions of the people." The Supreme Court has specifically stated how the assessment should be made and it could be seen from here where the system of periodical ryotwari settlement held by the British Government on a scientific basis of quality and production of soil with marginal adjustments based on the duration of water supply in the case of wet lands and grouping of villages in the case of dry lands was given up. So, here, it has been specifically stated what method should be followed by the Government and how it ought to be done, but it is not stated that a flat rate of 55 or 75 per cent should be increased as such. So, one has to consider the fact that re-assessment should be done only on the basis of resettlement and resurvey. Now, what is the difficulty for the Revenue Minister He himself has admitted "... During resettlement, as is well-known there was no re-classification of soils, but only a re-calculation of the assessment with reference to the variations in the prices of the standard grains and taking into account the changes in the economic conditions of the people." That is to say, if the variation in the price of standard grains is taken into consideration, the same thing could have been added to it and resettlement carried on. Now, as it for the sake of circumventing the Supreme Court decision or for the purpose of seeing that the procedure laid down is followed or not that Government wants to act in the manner in which it proposes to act.

Now, so far as the Constitution is concerned, it has given absolute powers to the Legislature to make retroactive legislation also, but we are following the Parliamentary system of Government where it is specifically laid down that no retroactive operation of physical enactment should be done. The parliamentary procedure has to be followed when we want to imbibe or insculpate that principle so far as our Assembly is concerned. Therefore, when we are not following it, it automatically follows that we are not creating a good precedent for the future generation as such. In Basu's commentary on our Constitution, it has been stated that when the Prime Minister of England wanted to introduce this sort of retroactive legislation they said no retroactive legislation of physical enactment.
could be one. I will refer to this legal aspect in detail as and when the time and occasion demands, but what I intend to say is that so far as retroactive operation of the Act is concerned, it will not be considered to be a good precedent and as a matter of fact is intended only to circumvent the Supreme Court decision. Then, of course, several members have said how the assessment should be done. So far as dry lands is concerned, certainly what has been stated by the Opposition Members is absolutely correct. There is no quid pro quo so far as dry lands are concerned. You are not supplying any water and you are not supplying anything because of rains, dry crops are now there. Therefore, when it is to be viewed like this, it certainly follows that no dry assessment could be done.

Sri V B Raju – Would you agree, first of all, whether any dry assessment should be collected or not?

Sri A. Madhava Rao – No, it cannot be done. We are now speaking on the statement made by the Hon Revenue Minister with reference to actual facts and figures on the question of policy making. If for any reason the Government is going to levy dry tax, then we are saying that it cannot be done because you are not supplying any water at all. That is why, there should not be any assessment unless and until the Government is providing any water through tanks or otherwise even for dry crops also. That is the other thing.

Sri V B. Raju – He is questioning the right of the State to levy any dry assessment on land. Land must be free. He sells water. He sells electricity. But, according to him land must be free, is it?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—No, no. I am here to explain about it. Now, whatever it be, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, it knocked down the 1962 Enactment. When it is knocked down, it has been specifically stated that whatever power was vested with the Government was taken out. Now, so far as dry crops are concerned, the Government's authority arises only by way of Raja Bhagam or Royalty. Royalty or Raja Bhagam is only a nominal thing and it could be seen from diglot and also from the B.S.O. In this connection, I may state that previously so far as the British Government are concerned they have taken into consideration each and every aspect and they have considered the pros and cons. As a matter of fact, the BSO Book which is there is a magna carta as to how the assessment should be fixed and to that extent one has to agree and bow down. Of course, we may increase it, but so far as the BSO is concerned, it has stated how the assessment should be done and nobody is there to improve it. So, what I am saying is, so far as dry lands are concerned, you may take a nominal thing because you are saying you have 'Raja Bhagam'. I may state that 'Raja Bhagam' had come at a particular time when monarchs were ruling and subsequently Britishers were there. When we are monarchs, on whom can we have 'Raja Bhagam'? Now, all of us are monarchs, now for the sake of convenience, Government is there. So, on whom should this levy be there is a matter which has to be considered is from what point of time this concession of Rs. 10 is being given. Is it after the enactment comes into effect, or retrospective in nature? (Sri V. B. Raju: After the enactment comes...). So, it is effective after the enactment comes.
into force and not retrospective. Now, one could see the mind or the spirit of it. This reflects the example of an individual against whom a decree has been passed and he files an IP in the court to avoid the decree which he is incapable of paying. Now, in as much as the Government has got powers of legislation, it is now saying “I am having the Whip and I will use it. Please pay the amount.” That is the attitude one could see. That is why, at the outset, I thanked the Revenue Minister because he has clearly and categorically in several places admitted “My motto is only how best to circumvent the Supreme Court’s decision.”

The third and most important thing is this. Our neighbouring States are now proposing to abolish this land revenue. That is to say, when people are progressing in other democratic States, we are having a retrograde effect of it. Now, when all the States are abolishing Land Revenue, where is the need for us once again to go for levy and that too a levy which would effect the ryots very heavily? I am going to ask one more question: now this 50 or 75%, is it only a temporary figure consequent on the Supreme Court judgment or is it a permanent figure, once and for all, damnifying the entire ryot community.

Sri V. B. Raju—Nothing is permanent in this world, Sir.

Sri A Madhava Rao—As a matter of fact, this legislation saw the light of the day because the burden has fallen on the Government to discharge it. Therefore, when the Government is incapable of discharging it.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Till that is changed, this will be permanent.

Sri A. Madhava Rao.—That is why exactly I am saying let the Hon. Minister say that this is temporary.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Nobody can say about the future.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Therefore, the inner-most idea is not that this levy and this permanent liability upon the people must be continued, once and for all, and this will sound death-knell for one and all. Perhaps, for the convenience of the Government, we are doing it but so far as the neighbouring States are concerned, they are abolishing it. Thanks to Mr Nagi Reddi, in the morning has stated in extenso how the other States are progressing. At any rate, let us constitute a committee from this Assembly to go and see what made the other States to abolish this land revenue and what are the special circumstances under which they are abolishing it which we are incapable of following. Let such a committee be constituted and let them go and study what is happening in other States and what are the special sources of revenue they are having so that taking into consideration all those circumstances, we may adopt them here if they are found to be correct.

Now, I personally feel that irrespective of other considerations, the Government is not prepared to hear any of these things. These are only one motto: The Supreme Court decision is there and let that
Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy

be satisfied. Above all, one thing which I want to say is, technically in this matter, the Supreme Court decision has specifically stated that all these taxes should be adjusted in future taxes. Now, by reason of this, it is not future taxes, but the tax with reference to the already burdened thing that is being adjusted. Therefore, there is no retrospective effect. In this case, I personally feel that the hon. Minister exercised all his capacity to see as far as possible the Supreme Court decision can be complied with, but most unfortunately the decision has also laid down certain principles which if not followed automatically amounts to contrary position taken by the Government. In these circumstances, let the hon. Minister once again consider the position from a legal angle. Let the Advocate-General also be called to the Assembly because he has got a place here. Let him say what decision the Government have to follow.

One more thing, Sir. Now, the Government has taken a particular stand saying that by reason of the Supreme Court decision being knocked down, the original enactments revive. Therefore, according to you, the Government is entitled to collect the old revenue from those persons, i.e., according to the rules and regulations that were prevailing before 1962.

Sri V. B. Raju —We are not doing now.

Sri A. Madhava Rao —What is the stand taken by the Government? Is it the stand or not? Just I am asking this question.

Sri V. B. Raju —Everything is in suspense.

Sri A. Madhava Rao —Therefore, we should not be kept in suspense. We should be made absolutely without any suspense is the hon. Minister going to take the stand that the old Act would revive or not? If he is going to take this stand, then the Bill has no leg to stand on and it would fall on the ground immediately and instantaneously. Let the Government have a clear-cut view. Is it the stand that is being taken by the Government that the old Acts revived or not? Let the hon. Minister give us a categorical reply. These statements are not meant to be essays in English phanerology of absolute and mystic view of things. In this connection, I might say a word about the way in which the Bill has been drafted. Whoever has drafted it, it has been so exquisitely done that it is very difficult for anyone to make out what is what. Therefore, let the hon. Minister make a statement saying that our view is definitely this we are going to take the stand that the earlier enactments either do revive or do not revive. If that stand is taken, then the question of bill will be there. Let us not be in a paradoxical situation; let us not be in a fix; let us be always on a firm ground so that we may have firm conviction and a firm legislation on these matters. Sir, excuse me for taking much time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker —I would like to know how much time the hon. Revenue Minister would require to give his reply.
8th July, 1967

Two hours discussion on the Land Revenue Policy.

Sri V B Raju — I would require 15 minutes.

Mr Deputy Speaker — There is another motion of Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. If members feel like taking an hour more, is it possible?

Sri V B Raju — There is Revenue Demand. This is a continuous process on which Mr. Lachanna and Mr. Nagi Reddy and others have been saying time and again, and they are also going to say in future. Again, members will get an opportunity when the Bill goes before the Select Committee and comes back to the Assembly. Therefore, we have ample opportunity.

Mr Deputy Speaker — At least 10 more members would like to speak.

Sri V B Raju — It does not do justice by rationing time and giving members one or two minutes to speak. Every member must have at least 15 minutes to say something.

Sri G Latchanna — We can extend the time of the House by giving sufficient time to the members to express themselves.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — This is a statement and not a Bill. Let opportunity be given to members to fully express their views.

Mr Deputy Speaker — You had requested for 2 hours discussion in the beginning. I wanted every member to take 5 minutes, but they said it could not be done. I agree they can’t do justice in such a short time, and they at least require 10 minutes.

Sri V B Raju — It is party leaders’ projection of thought. Not that other things are not useful. It is only party viewpoints so that the Government will have the benefit of those views while framing the Bill. That was the idea for which this 2 hour meeting was agreed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Suppose I would like to extend the discussion by half an hour, if everybody feels that he should participate in the discussion — if I give opportunity to one member, another member would feel for it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Divide the time accordingly. I think you can use your discretion.

Sri V B Raju — We have almost sat for seven hours today.

Mr Deputy Speaker — There are four congress members. If they feel that they should also claim their right, we will not be satisfying anybody.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The House is not agreeing for extension.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — It is left to you.
Two hours discussion on the
Land Revenue Policy

8th July, 1967.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — The Minister does not want extension because he is in an advantageous position. He threw on us a statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Not that way. I do not think we shall be able to do anything in less than one hour. We shall close it here and I invite the Minister to reply.

Sri V. B. Raju — Let the discussion come tomorrow Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Then his reply will not come today. Minister's reply will come only after conclusion.

Sri V. B. Raju — Let it come today Sir. I have to reply to the Land revenue Demand. What I submit is if you want to continue this debate without my reply, I am prepared for it. Why reply now and again reply afterwards? I would like to avoid it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Not that way. You must also take into consideration the suggestion that on some other day in the afternoon some members also will give their views. If you are tired today, let us sit some time later. That has nothing to do with the land-revenue demand.

Sri V. B. Raju — From 10th we have got the Council also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — After the Council is over.

Sri V. B. Raju — Why the Government agreed immediately for a debate on the 8th is to have the views of all the opposition leaders on this particular piece of statement which would actually give scope for the Government to draft the Bill.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — He can as well call for the Opposition Leaders. He had a discussion with the leaders and then certain proposals were made and now he comes before the House with a statement. He wants to threaten us that he wants to come with a Bill before the House. These are the matters concerning the matters of procedure as well as concerning taxation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Shall we have it on Monday or Tuesday in the afternoon?

Sri V. B. Raju — If it is so, let it be today itself for half an hour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — We will have half an hour more. I will now invite Sri Ganeswara Rao to speak.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — We must have an opportunity to say something.

When they are not prepared to hear us, why must we hear them?
Sri V. B. Raju — Let us actually adjourn at 6 O’clock to-day.

Let us actually adjourn at 6 O’clock to-day.
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.

8th July 1907

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Sir, the honourable Gentleman the Member for West Godavari has moved that the question be postponed. No objection is heard.

Member for the division of (in the native language): — The honourable Member for...

Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the DISOLUTION OF THE VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPALITY

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya has given notice of an amendment to the notification appended to G O, Ma.
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.

No 964, Municipal Administration, dated 8th November, 1966 laid on the Table of the House on 26-3-1967. He may move it.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah — Sir, I move, “In the notification appended to G.O. Ms No 964, Municipal Administration, dated 8th November, 1964 for the figures and words 9th November 1968 substitute the figures and words 1st August, 1967.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Amendment moved.

Charge 11 The Municipal Council has stated that the record shows the Collector, Krishna has addressed a letter for some information and that it was not traced by the Municipal office.
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality

Date: 8th July, 1972

The amendment to the 8th July, 1972 notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality considers the equal distribution of amounts exchanged or due. It mandates a regular audit at random to ensure perfection. The amounts exchanged or due will be audited at random. An audit is imperative for the timely surcharge imposition. It may be incorrect to defend this stance. Executive vice-chairman and executive secretary hold complete executive authority. He is subordinate to the Municipal Chairman. As a result, the organization's success is contingent on the Municipal Chairman. An advantage is a contradiction to an advantage. The Municipal Chairman is the executive authority. The organization's mismanagement is evident. The Municipal Chairman must extend support. It is evident that the organization's mismanagement is evident. The Municipal Chairman must extend support. It is evident that the organization's mismanagement is evident. 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Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.

Dr. T. V S Chalapathi Rao — Having been returned by Vijayawada I would request you to kindly grant a few minutes. Not that I want to take the position of a Minister, the Minister will naturally defend it or what he is going to do, I do not know—but as a citizen of Vijayawada and as a representative of Vijayawada town, I may be given a few minutes.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— All right. He may speak.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishna— Sir, I may be given an opportunity to reply at the end.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— What Sri Vavilala said is that if you were to make your observations he has the privilege to reply and that means it will be a debate.
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.

8th July, 1967.

Dr. T. V S Chalapathi Rao.—The prescribed procedure has to be followed any way, Sir. Supposing, I do not speak, then after the Minister speaks, again Mr Vavilala will have the right to speak. You may grant him an opportunity to say something more.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Yes, Mr Chalapathi Rao, may now speak.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I have an amendment to move in connection with the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.*
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He is not putting a resolution or any such thing by which he gets a right to reply. He has made his observation and it is for the Government to accept or reject His is
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.

only an amendment and he has made his observations. Then we put to vote. అయితే తప్పించండి. సమాచార ఉంటాయి. You can read the rule

సంపాదించడానికి పొద్దుతూ ఉంటే అంటే లేకుండా తిరుగుతుంది. కానీ నేత ఉంటే తిరుగుతుంది.

మూడు ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ పంపు — తప్పంతే తప్పనించండి, ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ సాధించడం దాని ఉంటుంది.

మంత్రి అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను — ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ వాహనానికి సాధించడం సూచిస్తుంది.

మార్పిడి అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను — ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ వాహనానికి సాధించడం సూచిస్తుంది.

మూడు ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ పంపు — తప్పంతే తప్పనించండి, ప్రదేశాలు ఉంటుంది.

మంత్రి అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను — ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ వాహనానికి సాధించడం సూచిస్తుంది.

మూడు ప్రతి పరిశ్రమ పంపు — తప్పంతే తప్పనించండి, ప్రదేశాలు ఉంటుంది.

The rules say so. If it is a resolution, I can understand.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.— He wanted elections and we are not at all objecting the elections. ఇది యొక్క ఉత్తరం ఉంది మూడు పరిశ్రమ పంపు.

మూడు పరిశ్రమ పంపు — Convalascent stage పరిశ్రమ పంపు. సురేఖా సాధన. వివిధ సమయానికి సాధనాలు ఉంటుంది. మూడు పరిశ్రమ పంపు — Convalascent stage పరిశ్రమ పంపు.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.— He will give a good medicine. Difference ఉంది. Yours is 1967 They are for 1968 But we are not against elections

సంస్థలు అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను —సంస్థలు అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను. Time అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను. Any time అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను. సంస్థలు అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను.

సంస్థలు అంశాన్ని పొలివచ్చను — Convalascent stage పరిశ్రమ పంపు. సురేఖా సాధన. వివిధ సమయానికి సాధనాలు ఉంటుంది. మూడు పరిశ్రమ పంపు — Convalascent stage పరిశ్రమ పంపు.

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Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.


The amendment to the notification has been considered. The amendment proposes to dissolve the Vijayawada Municipality on 30th July, 1967.

Reasonable proportion of the local body's assets will be written off. The remaining assets will be sold to meet the liabilities.

Negotiations have been undertaken to resolve the pending issues and to ensure smooth transition. The authorities have been instructed to rectify any defects in the dissolved municipality's function.

Sanctions have been issued to rectify irregularities and to dissolve the municipality. The dissolution order will be issued on 30th July, 1967.

Pending issues are to be settled through negotiations. The authorities are required to ensure a smooth transition.

Sanctions have been issued to dissolve the municipality.
Consideration of the amendment to the notification regarding the dissolution of the Vijayawada Municipality.

8th July, 1967. 381

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I shall now put the amendment to vote.

The question is:

"In the Notification appended to G.O.Ms. No. 964, Municipal Administration, dated 8th November, 1966 for the figures and words "9th November, 1966" substitute the figures and words "1st August 1967"."

The motion was negatived.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 10th July 67.
382 8th July, 1967.

Appendix.

అధికారంలో,

చివరివారి మండలాల నుండి, 1967-68.

1. అనుసరించబడినది:

1965-66 సంవత్సరం నాటికి కాలువల జరుగుతున్నది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మిగిలిన పరిస్థితుల పై చేసే సూచనలను తెలుపుకుంటున్నది. 20 కి.మీ. తక్కువ క్రితానికి 18 కి.మీ. మరుగు శాసనానికి అంతరించబడింది. రాష్ట్రానికి లేదు తప్పని పరిస్థితులంపై చేసే సూచనలు విస్తృతంగా నడిచడం అవసరం తో ప్రత్యేకంగా గూడు అవసరం. అయితే అనేకమంది ప్రత్యేకంగా సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితులంపై చేసే సూచనలు విస్తృతంగా నడిచడం అవసరం.

1966-67 సంవత్సరం నాటికి నిషేధానికి మారాలంటే, మనిషివర్గం సామర్థ్యం అందంగా ఒక ప్రతిభ విద్యుత్ నిషేధానికి తప్పుకుంది. మనిషివర్గం సామర్థ్యం అందంగా ఒక ప్రతిభ విద్యుత్ నిషేధానికి తప్పుకుంది. సామర్థ్యం అందంగా ఒక ప్రతిభ విద్యుత్ నిషేధానికి తప్పుకుంది.

2. చాల చెప్పండి:

పెద్దము కొలిచే రాకుండా నిషేధానికి తప్పించడం జరుగుతున్నది. పెద్దము కొలిచే రాకుండా నిషేధానికి తప్పించడం జరుగుతున్నది.
8th July, 1967.

ఇంటిదానికి అద్భుతంగా రాత్రియభావనని కలిగి ఉంటాము. 

మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము. మాత్రమే ఆత్మాను నిషీద్మంగా నిర్భాసంగా ఉంటాము.

ఇంటిదానికి అద్భుతంగా రాత్రియభావనని కలిగి ఉంటాము.
8th July 1967.

Appendix

1. व. के. आय. | मान्यता | मूल्य |
---|---|---
18,43.775.29 | 6,957.08 | 2,75,988.86

7. या मंत्रे तथा पत्र

1986 वर्षात वित्तसुधारसाठी अधिनियमाने अनुसार 2,000 मध्ये वित्तसुधारसाठी अधिनियम. 12 वर्षात वित्तसुधारसाठी अधिनियमाने अनुसार 2,000 मध्ये वित्तसुधारसाठी अधिनियम. 12 वर्षात वित्तसुधारसाठी अधिनियमाने अनुसार 2,000 मध्ये वित्तसुधारसाठी अधिनियम.

1. प्रथम वर्षात ... 18,43.775.29
2. दुसरे वर्षात ... 6,957.08
3. तत्त्वांशिक वर्षात ... 2,75,988.86
Appendix.

8th July, 1967

8. कुछ नोट्स दुबारे होते हुए:

२०३७ वर्षांनं महानिर्णयांचा अवलोकन, महासचिवांनी तणाव तपस्या व कार्यक्षमता योजनेचा लक्ष्य करून व्याख्या केलेला होता.

हा नोट्स माध्यमिक अहिंसा अथवा अच्छी अडथली आढळणारा होता.

9. कुछ नोट्स दुबारे होते हुए:

२०३७ वर्षांनं महानिर्णयांचा अवलोकन, महासचिवांनी तणाव तपस्या व कार्यक्षमता योजनेचा लक्ष्य करून व्याख्या केलेला होता.

10. नोट्स केलेली गोष्टीले:

२०३७ वर्षांनं महानिर्णयांचा अवलोकन, महासचिवांनी तणाव तपस्या व कार्यक्षमता योजनेचा लक्ष्य करून व्याख्या केलेला होता.
11. ఒకసారి ప్రధాన వ్యాపారానికి ఆధారంగా ఉపయోగించిన విధానాలు కోసం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం లో 3 పాక్షికాలు కాపడాన్ని ప్రసిద్ధిచేసాడు. 3 పాక్షికాలు సౌకర్యంతో 70 రూ. తొలి మంచి ప్రతి పాక్షికా లో 88.18 రూ. ప్రతి పాక్షికా లో ముందు సహచర్య.

12. కాదు కాశి ప్రధాన పాక్షికా ప్రధానం ఉపయోగించే సంసారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం లో కాశి ప్రధాన వ్యాపారానికి ఆధారంగా ఉపయోగించిన విధానాలు కోసం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం లో 3 పాక్షికాలు కాపడాన్ని ప్రసిద్ధిచేసాడు. 3 పాక్షికాలు సౌకర్యంతో 70 రూ. తొలి మంచి ప్రతి పాక్షికా లో 88.18 రూ. ప్రతి పాక్షికా లో ముందు సహచర్య.
Appendix

8th July, 1967

Statement on REVENUE DEMANDS for 1967—68

NOTE ON REVENUE DEMAND

1. Seasonal Conditions:

The State witnessed widespread and unprecedented drought conditions in the recent past, during the agricultural year 1965-66.
There was total failure of rains in 16 out of 21 districts, which are dependent upon monsoon. Even in the four deltaic districts served by the ancient system of the Godavari and Krishna, upland areas whose main succour is rain, passed through critical conditions. Production of food crops was therefore severely affected and it is the somewhat bountiful yield in the deltaic tracts that compensated the otherwise bleak situation. The conditions continue till monsoon set in July 1966. The onset of monsoon saw another feature—heavy rains, damage due to floods and inundation. Government were alive to the need to undertake timely relief measures regardless of the cost to the exchequer. Substantial relief was given by way of remissions of land revenue, waiver of penal water rates etc.

The seasonal conditions of the current financial year 1967-68 are fortunately very favourable, even though some parts of Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts and some pockets in other districts of the State are affected by the vagaries of the monsoon. Relief measures such as deepening of drinking water wells, transport of drinking water by lorries and for distribution of takkavi loans are proposed to be continued in these pockets wherever necessary.

The adverse seasonal condition was a country-wide feature. Due to the vagaries of monsoon in the Agricultural year 1966-67 about 60 million people in Bihar and Eastern and Central parts of Uttar Pradesh and another 10 million people of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are reported to be in the grip of drought. In pursuance of an appeal made by the National Committee on Drought Relief, this Government have contributed a sum of Rs 1 lakh to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund. A State Level Committee has also been constituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman for raising Funds for the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

2. Land Revenue:

The main function of the Revenue Department is the administration of land and land revenue. The administration of land includes enforcement of the various land laws and regulations while the administration of land revenue chiefly consists of the collection of land revenue. Land Revenue forms a substantial part of the State finances. The levy and collection of land revenue is a prerogative of the Government, possessed from time immemorial. The common law of the land recognizes the right of the State to levy, assess and collect land revenue or the share of the State in the net produce derived from every land variously described as "Rajabagam" 'King's share' or 'Melvaram'. This share of the Government which is called the assessment on the land was arrived at under the principles of settlement laid down by the Government about a century back. These rates were periodically revised through resettlements, as these revisions were known. But resettlements were given up as being time-consuming and costly. Things have materially changed after the ushering in of the welfare State and Five-Year Plans. The complexion of the country side is rapidly changing. Productivity has increased, the ryot has been getting a fair return on the land and the old rates of assessment have become outdated and out of date. There was at the same time considerable pressure on the financial resources of the State to meet the increasing needs of the various
Appendix. 8th July, 1967.

welfare and development activities under taken by the Government. The need for increasing State revenues and also for the common man to contribute his mite, was recognised and the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) Cess Revision Act was enacted in 1962. The total land revenue demand for last fasli 1375 was Rs 2532 lakhs of which, an amount of Rs 1688 lakhs was collected during in that Fasli, leaving a balance of Rs 844 lakhs at the end of that fasli. This Act, was invalidated both by the High Court and the Supreme Court as certain irrationalities had crept in. In deference to the pronouncements of the Courts, the Government suspended the Collection of land Revenue, both arrears and current, either under Additional Assessment and Cess Revision Act, 1962 or under the earlier enactments. This has created a vacuum and a stalemate in administration. I have already made a statement in the House outlining the further policy of the Government in this regard.

3. District Administration:

We have the district administration with the District Collector at the apex and the village official at the bottom and in between a Divisional Officer in-charge of a division and a Tahsildar for a Taluk and Revenue Inspectors at Firkas and Revenue circles. Though conceived mainly for the efficient functioning of the administration of land and land revenue, the setup did not undergo any material change even after the advent of the Welfare State. But the duties and functions of the Revenue Administration have increased manifold. The variety and range of the Revenue Officers work to-day is one that the original framers of the set-up could not have visualised. Tahsildars and Divisional Officers have now to spend considerable time with the representatives of the people.

The position that of the Collector of the District occupies as Chief Civil Administrator, is undisputed. With the increasing tempo of the developmental activities, the work of the Collector is ever on the increase. It is recognised that without the actual association of the Collector it will be well nigh impossible to achieve substantial results in the Developmental and plan activities. Government are therefore actively considering as to how best to utilise the office of the Collector for achieving more substantial results in the developmental activities. It is the District Collector and Revenue Administration that is being looked upon in time of emergency, floods or pestilence. It is the Revenue Administration that carries the brunt of the work for conducting general elections, census of implementation of any new schemes including civil supplies.

There can be no efficient land revenue system without a good Karnam and Munsiff at the Village level and there can be no good Karnam without adequate emoluments and benefits. Although there is a basic difference in the structure of the institution of village officers in Andhra and Telangana, the posts were hereditary in both the areas. The principle of hereditary right to the post used to be a good incentive for these officials at the village level to shoulder their responsibilities unmindful of their emoluments. The Supreme Court held in 1939 that the principle of appointment to village Officers posts based on the hereditary right of succession was ultra-vires of the
Constitution thereby setting at nought the system of village officers in vogue for centuries. The Government therefore, appointed a Committee (Umthan Committee) to make recommendations in regard to the future set-up of the village officers in the entire State in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Committee made certain recommendations in regard to the regrouping of villages, abolition of some posts, payment of higher salaries etc. The majority of the Village Officer's Associations who were consulted, expressed their unwillingness to accept the recommendations of the Committee regarding regrouping of villages and abolition of posts. The Government agreed with the views of the majority of the Associations, and ordered that there should be no regrouping of villages and consequential retrenchment of village officers. The existing set-up of village officers is being continued, but on non-hereditary basis.

The Hereditary Village Officer's Act obtaining in Andhra area and the Watandari Regulation in Telangana area have to be repealed and rules have to be made under article 309 of the Constitution of India governing the appointment, punishment, conditions of service etc. of the village officers as any other class of Government servants. The said aspects are under the active consideration of the Government. Meanwhile Government have sanctioned an increase in dearness allowance of six rupees per month to village Officers from 1st April, 1967 also along with other class of Government officials. In the Budget for the year 1967-68 a provision of Rs. 434,88,300 has been made towards the cost of village establishments.

4. Abolition of Intermediaries:

With the abolition of Estates, under tenurie estates, Jams and Jagirs most of the land in the State have been brought under the principles of settlement. The number of estates so far taken over is 11,114 and yet to be taken is 145 and the total compensation paid up to 31st March, 1967 is as follows—

1. Advance Compensation ...... 4,14,38,560
2. Gross Interim payment ...... 2,73,40,612
3. Gross Final Compensation .... 5,16,86,535

In the hilly and remote agency area of the State, there are certain outmoded systems of land tenure. These are the Malguzari systems in Nager Taluk of Khammam District and the Muftiari systems in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts. In accordance with the declared policy of the Government to abolish the system of intermediaries, and to make the ryots of these areas directly responsible to Government, suitable regulations have been drafted, after consulting the Andhra Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council and they have been sent to the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) for obtaining the assent of the President of India. These regulations are under scrutiny of Government of India in consultation with the State Government.
Appendix.

8th July, 1967

5. Abolition of Jagirs in Telangana:

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Areas) (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulations, 1358 Fasli, in all 956 Jagirs were taken over. In respect of 863 Jagirs, final awards have been passed. 57 Cases have been closed as information and records like Muntakhabs and succession certificates were not produced by the Jagirs concerned. Final awards have yet to be passed in respect of 36 Jagirs, and in these cases, provisional awards have already been passed. The Jagir Administrator is taking action to pass final awards in these cases.

In respect of widows, minors, disabled persons and persons whose age is more than 63 years on 1st April 1960, commutation grants have been issued in 217 cases so far under section 10 (a) of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirs (Commutations) Regulations, 1359 Fasli.

6. Land Reforms:

Land reforms in this State have so far progressed satisfactorily. Following the abolition of intermediaries, further steps were taken for the fixation of ceilings on the holding of land, apart from other reforms undertaken in Telangana area, such as consolidation of holding, prevention of fragmentation and the land improvement scheme. At present, Andhra and Telangana region have separate tenancy enactments. The Government are actively considering as to how best the different provisions in these two enactments should be suitably modified to suit the present day requirement of the people living in the two regions of the State.

7. Assignment of Land:

The ban on assignment of lands clamped during National Emergency has since been lifted. Instructions have been issued for the expeditious disposal of all pending cases of assignment of land to landless poor military personnel. More than six hundred ex-military personnel were assigned about 2,000 acres of land by the end of December 1966. Apart from this the following extents of land have been assigned to the other categories of persons.

1. Landless poor persons. 13,43,775.29
2. Political Sufferers 6,957.66
3. Scheduled tribes. 2,75,983.86

We are expecting the distribution of a substantial portion of available land at the disposal of the Government to be completed by the end of the year and some special staff is being put on this job.

8. Urban Encroachments:

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh with Hyderabad as Capital, land values within the City appreciated enormously. Encroachments on Urban Government property with in the city have also assumed menacing proportions. The Government have recognised the absolute need for controlling these encroachments. In order to achieve this, they ordered a total survey of the City, and then a survey system as in vogue in Andhra. The
Progress of survey is fairly satisfactory. In the meanwhile steps are being taken to draw up a list of all Government lands free from encroachments and to demarcate them on ground and also to see whether these lands can be made available to the Housing Board or Municipal Corporation for better utilisation, after meeting Government requirements.

9 Ameliorative Measures Undertaken by Government

One of the ameliorative measures undertaken by this Department is to lease out lanka and padugai lands to the co-operative societies consisting of persons who deserve help from the Government. The Government therefore approved the Pilot Project scheme under the Master Plan submitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the organisation of 135 co-operative Collective Farming Societies in the Konaseema area of East Godavari District, comprising the taluks of Razole Kothapeta and Amalapuram in Place of 210 field labour co-operative societies functioning there for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers.

Similarly the Government have accepted in principle the scheme of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to form Co-operative Collective Farming Societies consisting of landless poor persons for grant of the cultivable waste lands available at the disposal of the Government in Divi Taluk in Krishna District on nominal rental value after reserving lands for demobilised soldiers etc.

10 Survey and Settlement

Out of total Estate area of 16,660 28 sq. miles taken over in the Andhra Districts, Survey operations have been completed in 16,177 85 sq. miles leaving a balance of 482.43 sq. miles. Settlement rates have been introduced in 14,929-43 sq. miles as recommended by the L.R.R.C., in the Telangana area also, land's being surveyed under the Andhra system of survey and total area resurveyed so far is 9,953 sq. miles. Simultaneously the survey of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was also taken up and so far, survey has been completed in an extent of 36 18 sq. miles as against the total extent of about 70 sq. miles.

11. Splitting up of Joint Pattas

The lands held by ryots are registered in village Accounts as single or joint pattas as the case may be. Joint pattadars are jointly and severally responsible, for the payment of land revenue due on the Joint Pattas etc., and they cannot obtain any loans by offering security of their land without the consent of the other Joint Pattadars. The Joint Pattadars also are not in a position to know the exact land owned by them and the exact revenue payable thereon, individually. With a view to identify the individual ownership of a particular ryot as registered in Village Accounts, which will obviously facilitate the ryots in getting Takkari Loans etc., by offering security of their lands without any joint responsibility, the Government have for the convenience of ryots enacted Legislation for splitting up of Joint Pattas in our State. Special staff has been sanctioned for implementation of provisions of
the Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Patta Act 1965 simultaneously in the entire Andhra Region and in the Medak District of Telangana Region. It has been estimated that there are about 27,06,000 joint pattas to be split up under this act and the entire scheme would be completed at a cost of Rs 2,48,10,400

12. Concessions for Tank Bed Cultivations

The Government issued orders permitting, subject to certain conditions, the leasing out of tank bed lands by the Tahsildars for the cultivation of irrigated dry food crops or fodder crops irrespective of the fact whether the irrigation sources were under the control of P W. Department and Panchayat Raj Department. This concession was granted mainly with the object of stepping up of food production. With a view to help the ryots who have suffered during the economic distress created by last year's drought practically throughout the State and in view of the need for increased food production, the concessions in the matter of tank bed cultivation are being continued.

13. Concessions Granted for the Development of Ayacut Under Nagarjunasagar Project During the First Year of Cultivation i.e., 1966-67

According to the graded water rate concessions applicable to the new projects, the lands brought under cultivation under Nagarjunasagar Project during the first year i.e., 1966-67 are liable for the levy of 1/5th of the normal water cess. However, in order to provide an effective incentive to the ryots to bring their lands under cultivation in the first year itself without any apprehension and also with the object of stepping up of food production these concessions were further liberalised and lands which avail the irrigation facilities during 1966-67 under Nagarjunasagar Project are totally exempted from the levy of water cess irrespective of the fact whether wet or irrigated dry crops are raised. This concession has been extended for this year i.e., 1967-68.

14. Waiver of Water Rate Penalties during Fasli 1375

In view of the acute adverse seasonal conditions and the consequential all round hardship caused to the cultivators in general during fasli, 1375, Government issued orders for the waiver of water rate penalties levied during that fasli in the entire State except in certain cases of unauthorised irrigation effected by use of force or which resulted in damage to the irrigation sources. Even in the excepted cases of unauthorised irrigation, the collection of water rate penalties has been stayed and the Collectors have been given the discretion to examine each case on merits and give such relief as may be called for in individual cases.

15. Registration and Stamps

Registration Department continues to be a revenue earning department. With the appointment of Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) leakages were considerably plugged. These Officers detected losses to an extent of Rs 34.66 lakhs during the year 1966-67. There have been complaints regarding shortage of non-judicial stamps. Government are actively considering various ways to meet the shortage.

V. B. Raju,
Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies.
**8th July, 1967.**

Appendix.

**386**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
<th>Dr. Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) General Reserve</td>
<td>8,88,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Revenue Balance</td>
<td>30,78,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) waving down</td>
<td>24,47,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Additional Reserve</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Other Reserve</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Ordinary Reserve</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 1,11,97,000

**Ordinary Reserve:** 10,000

**Grand Total:** 1,11,97,000

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(a) General Reserve:  
The General Reserve consists of accumulated profits and other revenue balances. These balances are used to meet unforeseen expenses and to provide a buffer against financial downturns.

(b) Ordinary Reserve:  
The Ordinary Reserve is a pool of funds used to cover the ordinary expenses of the organization.

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This document appears to be a financial report or statement, detailing various reserve accounts and their balances as of the stated date.
Appendix

8th July, 1937

(5) పతికులు:

సూచిస్థానం [పూర్వీకరణ యుద్ధంలో భాగంగా ఉన్నపోయిన యుద్ధాధికారి పతికులు, మాత్రమా వాస్తవాన్ని పతికులును బాటను పెంచవచ్చు, మనుసేంత పతికులను అధికంగా పెంచిన పతికులు తప్పించాలని మరింత పెంచాలని చేసుకున్నది. అందువల్ల పతికులు ప్రతి సంభవించిన పతికులతో పట్టణానికి ఎలాంటి మార్గాలు మార్గాలని పెంచాలని తప్పాలని చేసుకున్నది. మిగిలిన పతికులు ప్రతి సంభవించిన పతికుల ప్రతి పెంచాలని ఎలాంటి మార్గాలు పెంచాలని తెలుసుకున్నది. సూచిస్థానం [పూర్వీకరణ యుద్ధంలో ఉన్నది.

I. కార్యాలయం:

సూచిస్థానం [పూర్వీకరణ యుద్ధంలో ఉన్నది. కార్యాలయం ప్రపంచానికి ఎలాంటి మార్గాలు పెంచాలని తెలుసుకున్నది.

I. పతికులు పరిస్తితి:

(1) పతికుల పరిస్తితికి:

(i) పతికుల సంఖ్య:

- 4,038

(ii) మార్గం:

- శతాబ్దాలు: 5,680,833,522

(2) సరిహద్దులకు పతికులు పరిస్తితి:

(i) పతికుల సంఖ్య:

- 1,899

(ii) మార్గం:

- శతాబ్దాలు: 1,137,70,260

II. పతికుల పరిస్తితి:

(i) పతికుల పరిస్తితి:

- 2,180

(ii) పతికుల పరిస్తితి:

- శతాబ్దాలు: 1,577,15,236

(iii) పతికుల పరిస్తితి (పతికుల పరిస్తితి):

- శతాబ్దాలు: 1,387,70,286

}

[Text content]

2. [Continued]

3. [Continued]
Appendix:  

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"అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర కాలేష్టం" రాష్ట్రానికి విశేషాన్ని వెరుస్తుంది. అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సంస్థానానికి విశేషాన్ని వెరుస్తుంది. అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం విశేషాన్ని వెరుస్తుంది.

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Appendix.

1. (1) தேசியப் பேராசிற் பிரதிநிதிக்கும் பொருளாதாரத் தனித்துவம் முற்பார்வை குறித்து நூற்றாண்டாக தனித்துவாக செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(2) தனித்துவத்தில் இருந்து விளக்கப் பொருளாதாரத் தனித்துவத்தில் இருந்து விளக்கம் பெறப்பட்டது.

(3) உரையாட்டில் விளக்கம் பெறப்பட்டது முற்பார்வை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(4) உரையாட்டில் புலமை பெறப்பட்டது முற்பார்வை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

6. (a) முனைவு துறை

இந்த வருடத்தில் முனைவு துறையில், முனைவு துறையின் முந்தைய பொருளாதாரத் தனித்துவம்க் குறித்து அறிக்கை பெறப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த வருடத்தில் முனைவு துறையில் விளக்கம் பெறப்பட்டது. முனைவு துறையின் விளக்கத்தில் புலமை பெறப்பட்டது.

1966-67 ஆண்டு முனைவு துறையின் விளக்கம் வருடான்டை வருடான்டை வருடான்டை பெற்று வருடான்டை வருடான்டை வருடான்டை வருடான்டை 84,08,488 முட வருடான்டை 21,44,500 முட.

1966-67 ஆண்டு முனைவு துறையின் விளக்கத்தில் வருடான்டை வருடான்டை வருடான்டை வருடான்டை வருடான்டை 20,60,464 முட வருடான்டை 1,42,462 முட.

7. கூட்டார் தொடர் வருடான்டை

1966 ஆண்டில் கூட்டார் வருடான்டை (சேவைத்தொடர்கள்) அறிக்கை பெறப்பட்டது. கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை 84,08,488 முட வருடான்டை 21,44,500 முட.

1967 ஆண்டில் கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை கூட்டார் வருடான்டை 80,60,464 முட வருடான்டை 1,42,462 முட.
Appendix

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1. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

2. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

3. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

4. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

1966-67 యొక్క ప్రాచుర్యాన్ని తెలిపింది.

5. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

6. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

7. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

8. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

1965 యొక్క ప్రాచుర్యాన్ని తెలిపింది.

9. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

10. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

11. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

12. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

13. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

14. తనవారం చేసిన వైవిద్య పాఠకుల, సమాచార.

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Appendix

1. రూ. అప్పులు నిషుపూర్ణం ప్రాంభం 12 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.

2. సంఖ్యలు 12 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతిస్థాపనం చేయడానికి 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.

3. ఇది సంఖ్యలు ప్రత్యక్షం ప్రతిస్థాపనం చేయడానికి 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.

4. విచిత్ర పరభావం నిర్మాణం 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.

5. సంఖ్యలు 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతిస్థాపనం చేయడానికి 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.

6. విచిత్ర పరభావం నిర్మాణం 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.

కారక పదార్థం ప్రత్యక్షం ప్రతిస్థాపనం చేయడానికి 81 సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి కార్య వంతు జాతీయ ప్రాంతానికి జాబిస్తుంది.
Speaker Sir,

I rise to move Demand No. II on Excise and Prohibition Department for the year 1967-68 amounting to Rs 1,11,87,000. The break up figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Head of Account</th>
<th>Amount of Demand in Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Superintendence</td>
<td>6,69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) District Executive Establishment</td>
<td>80,73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Distilleries</td>
<td>24,47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Cost of opium supplied to Excise Department</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Works</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Charges in England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,11,97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,11,87,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item (a) above Superintendence — The charges relating to the pay and allowances of the headquarters staff and the staff of the Deputy Prohibition Officer for Distilleries, Guntur, Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition in Andhra Region and the expenses on the staff employed in the Chemical Laboratory are debited to this minor head.

Item (b) above District Executive Establishment — The expenditure on inspecting prohibition and preventive staff of the Excise and Prohibition Department in the mofussil, expenditure on the staff deputed at private factories in Telangana Region and Anantapur District is debited to this minor head.

Item (c) above Distilleries — The charges connected with the Narayanaguda Distillery and Government Distillery, Kamareddy including a small establishment under the control of the Excise Commissioner in Telangana Region are debited to this head. Expenditure on the staff employed for the supervision of spirituous medicinal preparations manufactured in private laboratories in Andhra Region and also expenditure relating to the supervisory staff of the Excise Department placed under the Superintendent for Distilleries Telangana Region at Hyderabad, is debited to this minor head.
Item (d) above Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.—The cost of opium purchased from the Ghazipur Opium Factory of the Government of India and the charges on account of salaries of officers and establishment are debited to this head.

Prohibition is in force in all the districts of the Andhra area, except in the Agency areas. The Telangana area continues to be wet.

(1) Excise Revenue

**TELANGANA AREA**

There has been considerable improvement in the earnings from Excise in the Telangana area and the following are the important features —

I. SENDHI SHOPS

(a) Shops auctioned

(i) Number of shops auctioned 4,083

(ii) Rentals Rs 5,60,33,822

(b) Shops leased out to Tapper’ Co-operative Societies

(i) Number of shops leased out to Tappers’ Co-operative Societies 1,839

(ii) Rentals Rs 1,13,70,380

II. LIQUOR SHOPS

(i) Number of liquor shops 2,180

(ii) Rentals Rs 1,97,15,294

(iii) Duty on liquor (according to the minimum guaranteed quantity fixed) Rs 1,33,70,294

The total Excise revenue under the above heads for the current year Rs 10,04,89,79

The increase in revenue over that of last year under the above Heads Rs 1,29,72,140

**ANDHRA AREA**

SWEET TODDY SHOPS

There has been no change in policy of Government with regard to auction of Sweet Toddy Shops. The following are the particulars of the rentals of the Sweet Toddy Shops:

Number of Sweet Toddy Shops auctioned 4,415

Rentals Rs 91,56,816


2 Excise Arrears.

The arrears at the beginning of October, 1966 were 416 crores. The collections made during the period from October 1966 upto April 1967 were Rs 36,46,348 and the Amount written off was Rs 1,39,141. The balance on 1st May, 1967 is Rs 378 crores.

Collectors of the Telangana districts and the Excise Superintendents have been directed to look into the cases of big defaulters and step up the collections of Excise arrears. The Member, Board of Revenue is also reviewing the cases of big defaulters during his inspections of the Districts.

3 Tapper's Co-operative Societies:

Several measures have been taken to encourage Tappers' Co-operative Societies to take sendhi shops on lease, and the following are the more important measures:

(1) During the year 1966-67, 400 more new shops were ordered to be leased out to Tappers' Co-operative Societies.

(2) In the case of old societies the licences were renewed for the year 1966-67 with an increase of 3 per cent (instead of 6 1/4 percent as in the year 1964-65) over the last year's rental.

(3) In the case of new societies, the rental has been fixed as the average of the two preceding years' rentals.

(4) With a view to give financial relief to the societies, the Tappers' Co-operative Societies unlike the actioned shops have been exempted from the payment of two months rentals to be deposited in advance under the auction conditions. But the annual rentals will be collected in 9 equal instalments on the 20th of every month commencing from October.

It is hoped that these measures would go a long way in promoting the interests of the traditional tappers.

4 Nashabandi Lok Karya Kshetras

In pursuance of the decisions of sub-committee of the Central Prohibition Committee, New Delhi, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have opened Nashabandi Centres at selected places to mould public opinion in favour of Prohibition and to educate people against the evils of drunk. These centres are named as Nashabandi Lok Karya Kshetras and they are entrusted to the non-official organisations. This scheme has been introduced in the year 1963-64.

The following Nashabandi Lok Karya Kshetras are functioning at the places noted hereunder —

1. Hyderabad City
2. Kodad (Nalgonda District)
3. Aslook Nagar (Warangal District)
4. Secunderabad
5. Patancheru (Medak District)
6. Giddalur (Kurnool District)
For running the above centres grants in-aid at Rs 5,000 for each centre, per annum payable in two instalments, are sanctioned by the Government.

5 Legislative Measures.

A Bill has been introduced in the present Session of the Assembly for amending the Prohibition Act and the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. The following are the main items provided in the amending Bill—

(1) Deterrent punishment of imprisonment, not less than two years and not exceeding five years for the offences of illicit distillation.

(2) Compounding of minor offences by accepting a sum of Money not exceeding Rs. 200.

(3) To licence or establish a distillery or brewery in Andhra area.

(4) To fix the rent to be paid by the licensee to the owner or the person in possession of the trees for tapping toddy or sweet toddy.

6. Government Distilleries

In Telangana Area, the two Government Distilleries i.e., Government Distillery Narayanguda at Hyderabad and Government Distillery Kamareddy at Teknai village, Kamareddy Taluk, Nizamabad District are working under the General Control of the Board of Revenue (Excise and Prohibition) since March 1958.

In Government Distillery, Narayanguda and Government Distillery, Kamareddy, State Liquor and State Liquor manufactured in the manner of Foreign Liquor are produced and sold through the approved suppliers.

The total turnover during the year 1955-66 for Government Distilleries Narayanguda is Rs 34,06,466 with a net profit of Rs 24,44,530.

The total turnover in respect of Government Distillery Kamareddy, for the year 1965-66 is Rs 20,69,424 with a net profit of Rs 14,42,492.

7. Manufacture of other Liquors

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Distilleries Rules under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abkari Act were issued in June 1965.

Under these rules licences were issued to the following for setting up wineries for the manufacture of varieties of liquors i.e., Tonic Wine, Vermouths, sparkling Wines, Still table wines, etc., which are not being produced in the Government Distilleries at Narayanguda and Kamareddy.
Appendix. 8th July, 1967.

1 M/s Shaw Wallace & Co., Hyderabad
2 Sri Raja Mahboob Karan, Hyderabad
3 Sri Rama Row Maheral of M/s Bio-chemicals and Synthetic Products Ltd., Sanatnagar, Hyderabad, and
4 Sri G S Raju of M/s Sri Pharma, Vijayawada

In addition to the above, the Industries Department have also approved in principle the scheme submitted by Srimathi Kamala Lal of New Delhi for setting up a winery at Hyderabad. Besides, the following two persons have also been permitted during 1966-67 to start breweries at Hyderabad

1 Sri M M Baig of M/s A B Brothers, Hyderabad
2 Sri L P Jaiswal, Jagajit Distilling and Allied Industries Ltd., 54 Ring Road, Lajpatnagar-3, New Delhi-14.

8 Reorganisation of the Prohibition Department

There were two divisions viz., (1) Guntur Division and (2) Anantapur Division under the administrative control of two Deputy Commissioners one at Guntur and the other at Anantapur from 1st April 1965 to 15th November 1965. But consequent on the reorganisation of the Department ordered in G O Ms No 1603, dated 15th October 1965 a thorough administrative change has taken place in the pattern of the set up of the prohibition wing of the Department. The strength of the Department has been reduced over 50 per cent by abolishing all the posts of District Prohibition Officers (except two, to assist the Dy Commissioner Guntur and the Dy Commissioner at Anantapur. Thus the entire Andhra Area of 11 districts was brought under the administrative control of the one Dy Commissioner stationed at Guntur creating a centralised office for the entire area. In the Dts. each Revenue Division was kept in charge of an Asst. Prohibition Officer and each taluk in charge of a Sub-Inspector working in a Prohibition Station is given the assistance of 2 petty Officers and 4 Prohibition Guards. A petty Officer and 3 Prohibition Guards are given to each Assistant Prohibition Officer to assist him in his surprise checks and raids on the crime centres. The Deputy Commissioner, Guntur is provided with a squad consisting of 2 District Prohibition Officers, 2 Assistant Prohibition Officers, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Petty Officers, and 16 Prohibition Guards. These 16 Prohibition Guards also include the orderlies of the Deputy Commissioner and those of his office. The Distilleries Branch and Godavari Agency Circle continued as previously.

9 The Tekchand Committee Recommendations

The following are the main recommendations of the Tekchand Committee —

(1) Introduction of total prohibition phased in four stages and within a period of 12 years,
(2) Free sale of toddy with certain restrictions to persons above the age of 21 years, within the above period of 12 years,
(3) Cancellation of auctions, and instead introduction of licensing system.

(4) Bringing down the price of toddy and liquor inclusive of tax element to a stage where it could successfully combat illicit liquor.

(5) Bringing down the strength of liquors generally to 60 U P, and

(6) Issue of permits of hard liquors, only to persons above 40 years of age, not on medical grounds, but due to addiction.

It has been recommended to the Government of India in the year 1966 that status quo as existing in the Andhra and Telangana regions of the State will be continued and that effective steps will be taken to put down illicit distillation and other offences, and

(2) that education, propaganda and publicity will be done enlisting non-official agencies.