THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.
OFFICIAL REPORT

Fifty-Eighth day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Wednesday, the 20th September, 1967.
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Let us take up Questions and Answers. The questions to be answered by the Chief Minister will be taken up after 20 minutes. Question No. 830

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The concerned Minister is not present. Except Mr. Thimma Reddy, I do not know whether any other Minister is present. The Minister for Municipal Administration is not present. The Chief Minister is not present. The Minister for Industries again is not present. So, what are we to do now?

Sri G. Siviah (Puttur):—I request you to adjourn the House for half an hour.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister for Public Relations is also not present.

Mr. N. Narsimlu Reddy:—I humbly submit that I disagree with the Minister.

Sri G. Siviah (Puttur):—I humbly submit that I disagree with the Minister.

(Please send further proceedings.)
20th September, 1967.

Mr. Speaker:— Mr. Thimma Reddy is saying something on behalf of the Government?

Sri S. Vemayya:— How can he presume that he can come later on? He must come in time; otherwise, he must entrust the business to another person.

Mr. Speaker:— He is just trying to spend some time so that some Minister might meanwhile turn up (LAUGHTER).

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— It is an insult to the whole House, Sir.

He sent a note to me that he has got some urgent work and he will be coming after 20 minutes. But so far as the other Ministers are concerned—

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— The statement of the Minister makes matters much worse. It is adding insult to injury. The House has already been insulted and the answer which the Minister gives makes matters much worse.

Mr. Speaker:— I do not know whether such a thing has happened in the history of this Assembly so far.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— I wonder whether such a thing happened in any other Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:— I mean, it is unfortunate that such a thing should have happened. It is wrong for a Minister to think that it might take some time for the question to come up. I expect the Ministers to be here in time and be prepared and ready to give answer on any question that is called.
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

830—

1105 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Corporation has given loans to the persons in Andhra Pradesh during 1963-66, 1966-67 and upto May 1967; and

(b) if so, who are the applicants and the amount given to each for the above period?

The Minister for Industries (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):—(a) The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation gave loans during 1965-66, upto 14th October, 1965 only.

(b) The names of the applicants and the amounts, if any, given to each, during 1965-66 are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICANTS</th>
<th>AMOUNT GIVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Seshachala Industries, Co-operative</td>
<td>Rs. 61,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Estate Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Sri Ramaguru Dutt Wood seasoning</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Allied Manufacturing Company, Co-operative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Intraven Products, Co-operative</td>
<td>Rs. 93,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Samanagar Polythene Industries;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Estate, Samanagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Dalton &amp; Sons, Troop Bazar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Devraj Bone Meal Fertilizers Adoni.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. United Drugs &amp; Pharmaceuticals Co-operative Industrial Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>No amount was given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Auto-Mechanical Corporation,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musheerabad, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No amount was given.
Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:— Loans are repayable normally in ten annual equal instalments. Repayment commences after two years from the date of disbursement of first instalment. Interest is 7½%.

Sri V. Palavelli:— What are the type of industries that will come under small scale industries? Is the Government giving loans only to the co-operative industries or to private individuals also?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:— Loans are generally given under the State Trading Industries Act. But the Small Scale Development Corporation which was charged with the responsibility of advancing loans also as one of its activities has ceased this particular function and has entrusted it to the Finance Corporation. Under the new definition, small-scale industry is an industry with a capital assets of Rs. 7½ lakhs.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th September, 1967.

A P. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

831—

* 1045 Q.— Sri T. C. Rajan (Palamaner):— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad is working on a loss during the period of 1962 to 1967; and

(b) if so, state the net loss and reasons therefor?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:— (a) The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited sustained loss during its working for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65; while it was able to earn profit during 1965-66. The accounts for 1966-67 are being finalised.

(b) The accumulated net loss sustained by the Corporation up to 31st March, 1966 after setting off the profits earned during 1965-66 is Rs. 8,91,278.97.

The main reasons for sustaining the losses are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE

[Vide Answer to clause (b) of Legislative Assembly Question 831 (*1045)]

The main reasons due to which the A. P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited sustained loss are as follows:

1. There was a trading profit of Rs. 20,73,683.46 but after providing an amount of Rs. 17,27,771-48 towards interest to Government and an amount of Rs. 12,42,190.95 towards depreciation the net loss is Rs. 8,91,278.97.
2. Losses were sustained partly on account of the interest that had to be paid on the dead stocks of finished goods and raw materials which had been produced/acquired earlier.

3. Idle capacity of machines taken over from the Government which were primarily installed for service jobs and which could not be commissioned for production jobs immediately. The Corporation had to pay Depreciation on these machines and also interest on the amount of capital locked up.

4. Most of the units that were not earning profits were transferred to the Corporation on 1-7-1962. The average loss incurred on these units prior to their transfer to the Corporation worked out to a higher figure. After transferring these units to the Corporation the losses had been gradually reduced.

5. Most of the units that have been transferred to the Corporation were originally established to create an industrial climate in various parts of the State and the location was not necessarily based on grounds of availability of raw materials or proximity to the market. They were to serve mainly as training institutions to develop technical skills. To rationalise such units whose location itself was guided by considerations other than purely commercial, would take some time. The Corporation is sparing no efforts to make these units commercially profitable by taking all possible steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw-materials</td>
<td>363.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished Goods</td>
<td>20,73,688.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td>17,22,721.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>4,42,190.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Loss</td>
<td>29,69,962.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading Profits</td>
<td>20,73,688.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-all</td>
<td>29,69,962.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Losses were sustained partly on account of the interest that had to be paid on the dead stock of finished goods. Finished goods cost ? Dead stock ? Interest ? Depreciation ?

Cral Answer. to Questions

20th September, 1967.

1. a. 27 units Raw-materials. Dead stock 20 units finished goods 30 units godown 29 units. Over-all interest accumulate 9 lakhs. 20 units depreciation 5 lakhs 10 lakhs net interest. Details 40 units. Trading profits 20 units over-all interest, depreciation 29 units net loss 8 lakhs and odd 40 units. Stated in 20 units. R.O. 7.3 lakhs 40 units. $&$0 7.3 lakhs.

2. a. small scale industries schemes तसे दिआ इन्डस्ट्रीज शेमियल राज्यशासनीय अधिकारी अनुसार?

3. a. Directorate 20 units 80 units 60 units literature 30 units. अतः दिधर्ष 60 इंडस्ट्रीज अतः गणना करना आवश्यक.

4. a. small scale industries to start इन्दिरा गांधी अनुसार लाभदायक होने वाली इन्डस्ट्रीज की शुरुआत हेतु अन्वयोगी। अन्वयोगी, दिधर्ष, अन्वयोगी, अन्वयोगी इत्यादि इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए लाभदायक रूप से बनाए जाने वाली इन्डस्ट्रीज प्रकाशित किया गया है। कैपिटल वित्त प्रत्यावर्तन इन्डस्ट्रीज, इन्डस्ट्रीज अनुसार अन्वयोगी बनाने वाली इन्डस्ट्रीज की शुरुआत किया गया है। अतः इन्डस्ट्रीज अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत के लिए आवश्यक कैपिटल वित्त प्रत्यावर्तन इन्डस्ट्रीज अनुसार अनुप्रयोक्त है।

5. a. इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार अनुप्रयोक्त है।

6. a. इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार अनुप्रयोक्त है।

7. a. इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुप्रयोक्त है।

8. a. इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुसार इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरुआत अनुप्रयोक्त है।
scheme Technical know-how, technical information and Industrial Estate. Assisted Industrial Estate and note literature assisted corporation. Start Financial Corporation. State Bank of India. State Bank of Hyderabad. 33% entrepreneur share and assistance finance. National Development Small Scale Corporation 80% assistance. 20% interest. Campaign 20%. Most of the units that were not earning profits were transferred to the corporation on 1-7-62. Small scale industries. Corporation business-like. Corporation business concerns. Corporation transfer units.

Mr. Speaker: There is an Industrial Sub-Committee in the Zilla Parishads.
Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—Yes, Sir. But lately I have learnt that they have taken a decision that with the meagre funds available they will not be able to undertake these ventures.

Sri G. Siviah:—There is one lac manufacturing unit owned by the Government at Tadukpet in Chittoor District. In the budget, money was sanctioned and later the Government issued an order closing down the factory. Only due to the ineffective steps of the Government, I was told, the factory was running on loss. Will the Government revive the only industry existing in Puttur taluk?

LOANS GRANTED FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

832—

* 1348 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnur):—Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a report on the Small Scale Industrial Development potentialities of all the districts;

(b) is it a fact that the loans sanctioned and given to many proprietors of Small Scale Industries have failed to make good use of the loans and most of the loanees whereabouts are untraced; and

(c) what is the total amount disbursed upto date and the due to be recovered from the loanees?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—(a) Survey reports on the industrial potentialities of 12 districts have been brought out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,03,49,348/- has been disbursed to the industrialists till 31st March, 1967 and an amount of Rs. 13,38,532 is outstanding from the loanees towards principal of overdue installments.

(a) Survey report on the industrial potentialities of 12 districts has been brought out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,03,49,348/- has been disbursed to the industrialists till 31st March, 1967 and an amount of Rs. 13,38,532 is outstanding from the loanees towards principal of overdue installments.
Oral Answers to Questions.

10 20th September, 1967.

Q. 1. Board had received a report on the unit of machinery supply from the 19th September, 1967. What is the machinery supply to be made available for the sugar mill, and the condition of the machinery?

A. The machinery supply will be made available for the sugar mill according to the condition specified in the report. The Civil supply will be made available by the National Development Corporation and the machinery supply by the unit. The machinery is subject to the condition made available by the National Development Corporation, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 2. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a small scale industrial potential survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 3. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a report on the raw material survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 4. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a report on the small scale industrial potential survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 5. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a report on the small scale industrial potential survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 6. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a report on the small scale industrial potential survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 7. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a report on the small scale industrial potential survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.

Q. 8. A. M. Chakravarti (R. N.):— District had a report on the small scale industrial potential survey report. Has the report been allocated?

A. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The District had already allocated the report to the Agriculture Department. The report has been allocated to the Agriculture Department. It is subject to the condition made available by the Agriculture Department, which is again dependent on the Central Government for its allocation, Sir.
Orai Answers to Questions. 20th September, 1967

Department consult material scarcity and lock up of raw material under department lock up. Department consult material scarcity and lock up of raw material under department lock up.

Departments of industries serve seasonal conditions. Seasonal conditions serve availability of amount.

Total amount recover 20 lakhs. 20 lakhs recover till 31-3-64 as a legacy of the composite Madras State. Overdue amount recover 18 lakhs, amount over due 0.72 lakhs. Overdue amount recover 18 lakhs, amount over due Rs. 18,88,582. Overdue amount recover 18 lakhs, amount over due Rs. 18,88,582.
12th September 1967. Oral Answers to Questions

1. (Sri L. Narasa Reddy (Nirmal))—Small scale industries in the central institute do not publish a report on district basis. State department, Small scale industries, Central Institute publish a report district wise. State Department coordinate the work of the institutes. District reports are sent to State Department. Would State Department coordinate small-scale industries

2. (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy)—If he puts a separate question, I will certainly consider the matter.

Allotment of Buildings in Sanjeeya Reddy Colony

1475. (G) Q. Sri G. Sivaiah.—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government has allotted all the buildings in Sanjeeya Reddy Colony at Hyderabad to the public; and

(b) if not, how many buildings are there still to be allotted and the reasons for delay?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu)—(a) No, Sir.

(b) All the houses at Sanjeeya Reddy Nagar colony except 134 houses constructed under low income group housing scheme for economically weaker section of the Community have been allotted. These 134 houses could not be allotted as the question whether or not these houses should be allotted to the Banjara has not yet been decided by the Housing Board. Certain amenities have also been provided to make these houses complete in all respects.
Oral Answers to Questions
20th September, 1967. 13

Sri K. Eswara Reddy:—Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a Joint Secretary, by name Mr. Srinivasachari is allotted a House in Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar Colony and the same is let out but he is given a quarter in the Secretariat Colony, in Hyderabad?

Sri T. Subbaiah:—City quarters are allotted by non-gazetted officers and gazetted officers are evicted. Hence notice and gazetted officers are given notice and non-gazetted officers are allotted quarters. If list of gazetted officers is not maintained, then non-gazetted officers are allotted quarters.

Sri C. V. Reddy:—Weaker sections are defined by the Housing Board and the House site allotted to them. However, we have been allotted quarters.

Sri T. Subbaiah:—Weaker sections are not defined by the Housing Board and the House site allotted to them. However, we have been allotted quarters.

Sri K. V. Reddy:—Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a Joint Secretary, by name Mr. Srinivasachari is allotted a House in Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar Colony and the same is let out but he is given a quarter in the Secretariat Colony, in Hyderabad?

Sri T. Subbaiah:—City quarters are allotted by non-gazetted officers and gazetted officers are evicted. Hence notice and gazetted officers are given notice and non-gazetted officers are allotted quarters. If list of gazetted officers is not maintained, then non-gazetted officers are allotted quarters.

Sri C. V. Reddy:—Weaker sections are defined by the Housing Board and the House site allotted to them. However, we have been allotted quarters.

Sri T. Subbaiah:—Weaker sections are not defined by the Housing Board and the House site allotted to them. However, we have been allotted quarters.

Sri C. V. Reddy:—Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a Joint Secretary, by name Mr. Srinivasachari is allotted a House in Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar Colony and the same is let out but he is given a quarter in the Secretariat Colony, in Hyderabad?
14 20th September, 1967

Oral Answers to test 0.

(i) Mrs. S. V. R. M. W. S. Officers and Government servants cannot apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(ii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(iii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(iv) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(v) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(vi) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(vii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(viii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(ix) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(x) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xi) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xiii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xiv) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xv) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xvi) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xvii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xviii) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xix) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.

(xx) Mr. M. S. V. R. M. W. Officers will apply for senior officers quarters. The notice will be issued on the 1st day of January of the following year. After the notice is issued, the Government quarters will be allotted by the Housing Board.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th September, 1967.

15

2. Separate question raised.

3. Lottery tickets, are houses allotted in City 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, to economically backward students? Are houses allotted to economically weaker section students? Are houses allotted to middle income group students?

4. Information regarding defective system influence.

ANOMALY IN THE PAY OF SUPERINTENDENTS
IN P. S. C.

834—

* 1497-(V) Q.—Sarvasri A. Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi) and P. Basi Reddy (Pulivendla) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic pays drawn on 1-11-1958 and 1-1-1964 by Superintendents from Telangana and Andhra areas in the Office of Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission;

(b) whether there is a difference of Rs. 60 (Rs. 30 in the initial pay and Rs. 30 Secretariat allowance) in the initial pay of Superintendent from Andhra and Telangana on 1-11-1958 in the same grade and whether consequently Junior Superintendents from Andhra wing have been drawing higher emoluments than senior Superintendents from Telengana wing while at the same time not reaching the maximum scale of Andhra Superintendents.
Oral Answers to Questions

(c) if so, whether the recommendations of the Two-Men Committee are implemented and the difference in emoluments of Rs. 60 made good in respect of the Superintendents in the said office as was done in the case of offices of other Departments and the Assistants in the Secretariat Departments; and if not, the reasons; and

(d) whether this anomaly was brought to the notice of the Government by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and if so, what is the decision of the Government; and if no decision was take the reasons therefor?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) :—(a) The minimum pay of Superintendents of the two regions in the office of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is as indicated below:


Superintendent from Andhra
Rs. 140/-

Superintendent from Telangana
Rs. 170/-

From 1-1-1964 a common scale of Rs. 180-800 has been sanctioned for the posts of Superintendents in the office of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission to which the Superintendent of both the reasons are eligible

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. According to the recommendations of the Two-Men Committee the benefit of the difference in the minimum of the Telangana and Andhra scales can be given only to the junior Superintendents in the scales of Rs. 140-190 in the offices of Heads of Departments. As the Superintendents from Andhra in the office of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission were in the scale of Rs. 140-400/-, they are not entitled to the above benefit. Hence the Government consider that the difference in initial pay of the Superintendents from Andhra need not be made good.

(d) Yes, Sir. The decision after a detailed consideration of the case is as in clause (c) above.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the recommendations of the Two-Men Committee the benefit of the difference in the minimum of the Telangana and Andhra scales can be given only to the Junior Superintendents in the scale of Rs. 140-190 in the offices of Heads of Departments.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th September, 1937.

Andhra in the office of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission were in the scale of Rs. 140-400 they are not entitled.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will have a re-look into the matter.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Did the Two-Men Committee consider this aspect at all?—That is, have they taken into consideration the anomaly in respect of the Superintendents of Andhra Public Service Commission or did they lose sight of it altogether? Is there any specific recommendation of the Two-Men Committee with respect to this anomaly.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It was not considered, I am told, Sir.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will see it again whether there is really any hardship.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—The hon. Chief Minister has stated that the Two-Man Committee did not take this matter into consideration at all and they have laid down a principle that in the same office if such anomalies exist, those anomalies should be removed in the interests of the staff. So would the Government now make an attempt to apply that principle to the posts of Superintendents in the office of the Public Service Commission, especially in view of the fact that the minimum of the Junior Superintendents in the offices of heads of Departments has been raised to the level of the Superintendents.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will consider that aspect also.

TECHNICAL STAFF OF ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT GONE ON STRIKE

835—

*22 Q.—Sri P. Guanayya:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days for which the technical staff of Electricity Department in the State have gone on strike during February, 1967;

(b) whether additional staff has been appointed during strike period to avert inconvenience to the public;

(c) the loss sustained by the Government due to the said strike;

(d) whether the Government have accepted any of the demands of the said workers; and

(e) if so, the way in which their demands have been met?


(b) No, Sir.

(c) The loss was sustained by the Electricity Board and it is nearly Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(d) & (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

WITH REFERENCE TO ITEMS (d) & (e) OF THE L. A. Q. NO. 835 (*22)

(i) Removal of disparity in D. A., between the N. G. Os and the workers: This demand was previously examined by the Government and Government had held the view that N. G. Os and workers were two different categories and there was no question of bringing about parity between them. However, this question is being further examined in the Finance Department.
(2) Grant of 25% ad-hoc increase in pay scales as interim relief: The demand for grant of 25% ad-hoc increase in pay scales as interim relief, pending the recommendations of the Pay Commission, was not conceded by Government.

(3) Promotions to the workers not possessing the prescribed qualifications: This demand has been implemented by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and promotions were given to the workers based on merit and ability of each individual.

(4) Payment of Bonus under the Bonus Act, 1965: The question of payment of Bonus to the workers is linked with the question whether the Bonus Act applies to State Electricity Boards. The matter is under examination of Government.

(5) Payment of gratuity on par with workers in Hyderabad City: The demand of the Union is that gratuity scheme should be implemented to all Electricity workers as in the case of the Electricity workers of Hyderabad. The issue was examined by the State Electricity Board and it was rejected as the case of Electricity workers of Telengana region is different from that of the rest of the workers in Andhra area. The Telengana workers are governed by "Electricity Department Provident Fund Scheme" which provides for payment of gratuity and the workers in Andhra area are governed by Employees Provident Fund Act which does not permit payment of gratuity.

(6) Foreign Service to the General Secretary:—The Government did not consider it desirable to depute a regular Government employee on foreign service terms to the post of General Secretary of the Union.

(7) Scrapping of dominantly and suppression of Power Houses at Vijayawada and Vishakapatnam:—The sets at Vijayawada and Vishakapatnam, being uneconomical, were ordered to be closed down by the Electricity Board in August 1966. The Superintending Engineer, Generation Circle, Vishakapatnam, was also instructed to furnish a list of surplus workers with all particulars for the absorption of retrenched workers in other circles to the extent possible.

(8) Allowances & Concessions:

(a) Shift Allowance:—The Board rejected this demand as the workers are not entitled to shift allowance.

(b) Dust Allowance: This demand is under consideration of the Board.

(c) Unhealthy locality allowance to Electricity workers in Srisailam Project area and other agency areas as given to the other P. W. D. employees and workers: This allowance is being allowed to all the workers by the Electricity Board and the Project authorities.

(d) Free Electricity: This demand is under consideration of the Board.

(e) Uniforms to the lines and distribution staff: It was not conceded in view of the difficult nature of work and Board as supply of uniforms involves heavy expenditure.
20th September, 1967. Oral answers to Questions

(a) the stage at which the construction of the 33/11 K. V. Electricity sub-station at Chendodu of Nellore district stands at present;

(b) when will the execution work be commenced, and

(c) when will it be completed?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(a) The 33/11 KV Electricity sub-station at Chendodu near Guntur, Nellore district is not included in any of the sanctioned scheme for extension of supply. Specific proposals with justification in respect of this sub-station are awaited from the Board by the Electricity Board.

(b) & (c) This will arise after the scheme is sanctioned.

Lands Granted Under State Aid to Industrial Act

(a) whether loans were granted to Small Scale, Cottage and Medium Industries in the State under State Aid to Industries Act for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967; and

(b) if so, the amount granted to each industry and the amounts over due for recovery for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967?

Sri B. V. Govindaraju:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
## Statement Placed on the Table of the House

[Vide Clause (b) of the L. A. Q. No. 838 (*1133)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Industry</td>
<td>7,95,530</td>
<td>15,39,450</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1,12,666</td>
<td>5,77,200</td>
<td>20,59,430</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1,39,310</td>
<td>2,70,917</td>
<td>4,10,227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Scale Industry</td>
<td>1,04,450</td>
<td>6,05,330</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1,12,666</td>
<td>3,49,800</td>
<td>11,51,300</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>22,053</td>
<td>90,613</td>
<td>1,12,666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Industry</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUR AND KHANDASARI SOCIETIES IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

839—

* 398 Q.—Sri T. C. Rajan:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) No. of Gur and Khadasari Societies in Chittoor district;

(b) the amount granted to each Society during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(c) how many of them have started working; and

(d) is there any proposal with the Government to take action against those societies, which have not started the work so far?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—(a) There are 24 Gur and Khadasari Co-operative Societies and one Registered institution existing in Chittoor District.

(b) Out of the 25 units existing, financial assistance has been granted to only the following two units during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
<th>1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>1966-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Basvireddipalli Gur &amp; Khandasari Industrial Co-operative Society, Basvireddipalli.</td>
<td>29,200</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gonnamakulapalli Vijay Khadi and Village Industries Association Gonnamakulapalli.</td>
<td>29,200</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Of the two units, the first unit functioned for about three months during 1966-67 session.

(d) The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board which has granted the funds, is taking action against the two units for contravention of the terms of sanction.
Mr. Speaker:—Answers for the other questions except for Question Nos. 829, 843, 844&849 will be laid on the Table of the House.

LAND ACQUIRE FOR FILM INDUSTRY

829—

* 1453 Q.—Sri G. Sivaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for information, Public Relations and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether 200 acres of land acquired and alloted to the Film Industry; and

(b) if so, on what basis the land was alloted?

The Minister for Information and Public Relations and Labour (Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji):—(a) Government have decided to earmark an area of 206.8 acres out of a Kancha Survey No. 96/1, Hayatnagar village, Hyderabad East Taluk, Hyderabad District which is new under Forest Department near the 8th mile of the Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road, for allotment to the Film Industrial Development.

(b) The land has not yet been alloted. It is proposed to allot the land on sale basis.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—May I know whether the Government consider acquiring the land where the present studios have been developed?

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—There are two studios one Sarathi and other Southern Movietone and they do not require any such additional land; they did not come to the Government for further allocation of land.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—Not for studios. Is there any proposal of the Government to acquire 200 acres and odd to allot for the film industry people. Could it be done near the existing studios?

843—

* 171 Q.—Sri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao (Mangalagiri):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

GOVERNMENT HOSTEL FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) whether any Government hostel for Scheduled Tribes stopped functioning during 1966-67 because the stipend of Rs. 15 per month per boarder as allowed in the Hostels run by the Director of Public Instruction was found inadequate for maintaining the inmates; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to reopen those hostels by raising the stipend to Rs. 20 per month as admissible to the boarders of the hostels run by the Social Welfare Department?

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

(b) Does not arise.

The real reasons for their temporary closure as stated by the Director of Public Instruction were, for want of adequate accommodation and supply of utensils for cooking, but not the existing boarding charges of Rs. 15/- per month. The District Educational Officer sent proposals to accord permission to purchase the utensils and construction of temporary sheds for those two houses from out of the balance available with the B. D. O. concerned. Government accorded permission for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 each in respect of these two Boarding Homes and ordered for refund of the unspent balance.

NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

844—

1498—(E) Q.—Sri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased so state:

(a) whether the Government have recognised any communities as Nomadic and Semi Nomadic tribes in the State;

(b) if so, have any special schemes been formulated for their Welfare during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.
Special development schemes which would suit the nomadic tribe’s temperament may be started. I do not know how they have come in. Anyway, probably there is a case for revising that list and we will consider during this year whether some amount can be separately allotted for these nomadic tribes.

JOURNALS PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT

849—

"* 752 Q—Sarvastri Pr.Gummayya and Yavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—

With the hon. Minister for Information, Public Relations and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of journals published by the Government and the number of dailies, weeklies and monthlies therein; and

(b) the expenditure incurred and the income derived by the Government on them during 1966-1967.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—(a) and (b) The particulars are placed on the Table of the House.

In the case of No. 5 in the list, in the end, it should be added "from 1st June 1967 and in the case of No. 10, it may be added under column 4, "The Director of Agriculture now transferred to Director of Public Relations and Information Department from 1st June 1967".

"(Statement)"
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Statement showing the particulars of the journals published by the Heads of Departments, their periodicity, their cost and expenditure incurred and the income derived out of their publications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the journal</th>
<th>Perio-</th>
<th>Whether</th>
<th>The Department which</th>
<th>Expenditure ——— Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dicy.</td>
<td>Circula-</td>
<td>is publishing it.</td>
<td>during 1966-67.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tion (the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>latest figure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>as availa-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ble).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A. P. Labour Bulletin.</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Commissioner of Labour</td>
<td>Rs. 2,381.85</td>
<td>Rs. 521.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Vidyuth Shakfi</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A. P. Electricity Board</td>
<td>Rs. 5,917.98</td>
<td>Rs. 427.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A. P. Trade Bulletin</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Re. 1/-</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Commerce &amp; Export promotion.</td>
<td>Rs. 12,045.06</td>
<td>Rs. 9,684.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Health Review</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>State Health Education Bureau.</td>
<td>No expenditure incurred, as the journal was not published during 1966-67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Animal Husbandry Bulletin</td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Director of Animal Husbandry (now transferred to PR &amp; I Department)</td>
<td>Printed in Govt. Press—expenditure not readily available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Podupu</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>Commissioner, National Savings.</td>
<td>Rs. 4,935.37</td>
<td>Nil (The entire expenditure is borne by the Govt. of India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A. P. Industries</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Re.1/-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Director of Industries.</td>
<td>Not readily available. Rs. 516/- (by advertisements).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Aradhana</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>50 paise</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>Commissioner, HR&amp;CE</td>
<td>Published on behalf of the Religious Institution with their funds and supervision by the Endowments Department. Hence, no expenditure by the Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Padipantalu</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>21 paise</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Director of Public Relations &amp; Information.</td>
<td>Rs. 1,03,164.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A. P. Journal</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>30 paise</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>Director of Public Relations &amp; Information.</td>
<td>Rs. 5,91,151.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In English, Telugu, Hindi &amp; Urdu)</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gramavani</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Director of Public Relations &amp; Information.</td>
<td>Printed in Govt. Press. Expenditure therefore not indicated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20th September, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—I just wanted to request about the salaries of the Municipal employees.

Mr. Speaker:—That is a different one altogether.

RETRENCHMENT OF EMPLOYEES AT NAGARJUNASAGAR DAM

*919 Q.—Sarvasri S. Jagannadham (Narasannapet), R. Mahananda:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2,000 highly skilled workcharged employees, 200 Technical Diploma Holders, some clerks and Class IV employees working at Nagarjunasagar Project have been served with retrenchment notices:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what are the total establishment charges for the above staff?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) 338 Diploma holders, 179 Clerical staff, 109 Class IV employees under subordinate staff; 851 highly skilled and skilled employees and 1,245 unskilled employees under workcharged establishment are retrenched this year in the N.S. Project.

(b) The retrenchment is due to (i) the work on the N.S. Dam nearing closing stages: and (ii) inadequacy of funds for the execution of N.S. Canal works.

(c) The total establishment charges for the above staff are Rs. 3,94,250 per month.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PERSONS DETAINED UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

827—

* 1499 Q.—Sri Ahmed Hussain (Sitarambagh) — Wilkhou, the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

the number and names of persons still under detention at present in Andhra Pradesh under the Defence of India Rules?

A:—

None under detention, Sir.

REDUCTION OF SPECIAL PAY.

828—

* 1371 Q.—Sri Ch. Rajaswam, Rao (Sriricilla) — Wilkhou, the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have reduced the Special pay by 15% and the approximate savings due to this:

(b) if so, whether this will apply to the Typing and Shorthand allowances:

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Special Pay for all purposes such as pension and D.A. is treated as pay:

(d) if so, the reasons for reducing the pay of only some categories when it is not done in other cases, and

(e) whether the Government consider to give the allowances in full to the typists etc., if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) Yes Sir,

The Government have decided to cut down the quantum of Special Pays as detailed below:

(i) Class I - Special Work
   (Special Pay) 15% cut in Special Pay of Rs. 100 and below per mensem;

(ii) Class II - Extra work
     (Special Pay) and 25% cut in Special Pay above Rs. 100 per mensem.

(iii) Class III - Risk to health
      (Special Pay)
      (a) Dangerous Duties 10% cut in Special Pay.
      (b) Unhealthy localities

The above percentage of cuts in Special Pays will be effective from 1st May, 1967 to 31st March '68 only. The approximate savings due to this measure have not been assessed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

But all low paid employees including typists, steno-typists in the pay range upto Rs. 210 (i.e., pay plus special pay have been exempted from the cut in Special Pays subsequently.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise as Government have not imposed a cut on the basic pay of any Government Servant.

(e) In view of what is stated against (b) above, this does not arise.

DELAY IN PAYMENT OF SALARIES BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
VIJAYAWADA

840—

* 1475-(Y) Q.— Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council, Vijayawada is not paying the salaries of its employees on the 1st of every month as was the practice before and as required by the Rules;
Written Answers to Questions. 20th September, 1967.

(b) if so, how long since it was paying the staff monthly salaries irregularly;

(c) what are the reasons for such delayed payment of salaries to the employees; and

(d) what steps does the Government propose to take to prevent such late payment in the coming months?

A:

(a) and (b) The practice in vogue in the Municipality is to pay the salaries to the employees of different categories on different dates ranging from 1st to 10th of every month. Only in the months of July, August, September, November, 1966 and January, 1967 the salaries were not paid before 10th.

(c) Due to the delay in adjustment of grants due to the municipality and the unsatisfactory financial position of the Municipality.

(d) Payment of salaries to its staff is an unavoidable commitment and primary responsibility of the Municipality. The attention of the Municipality will therefore be invited to the instructions already issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1309 L.A., dated 26-7-1946 and G.O. Ms. No. 390 L.A., dated 13-3-1956 and it will be asked to see that funds are made available every month for this purpose before incurring expenditure on works and other commitments which can temporarily be put off.

 Loans to take Sewage Connections

841—

* 1476 (C) Q.— Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government agreed to help the middle class citizens of the Vijayawada Municipal Town by supplying money as loans through the Municipality to take sewage connections to their respective houses; and

(b) if so, how much money was sanctioned till 31st March, 1967 and how many middle class house-owners were helped by the scheme?

A:

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

 Outstanding Loan of Vijayawada Municipal Council

842—

*147-(D) Q.— Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outstanding loan of the Vijayawada Municipal Council on 31-3-1967?

A — 5
(b) what is the annual amount that has to be paid every year by the Municipality towards the liquidation of the said loan or loans; and

(c) how many years it will take to discharge the loans?

A:

(a) (i) Loans repayable to Government. Rs. 88,81,874.10
(ii) Loans repayable to life Insurance Corporation of India. Rs. 47,22,300.00

Total Rs. 1,36,04,174.10

(b) (i) to State Government. Rs. 6 31,885.51
(ii) Life Insurance Corporation. Rs. 5 52,700.00

Total Rs. 11,84,585.91

This will be further increased after the annuity in respect of the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned in February, 1967 for suggesting fire services etc., in the town is fixed and intimated to the Municipality.

(c) The last loan sanctioned to the Municipality on 30–3–67 for slum Clearance Scheme i.e. Rs. 4,00,000 will be discharged in 30 annual instalments i.e., by the year 1997 and another loan sanctioned on 3–8–1964 for the drainage scheme payable in 40 instalments will be discharged by the year 2004 A.D.

ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED TRIBES
FINANCIAL CORPORATION

845—

*461 Q.— Sri B. Rajaiah (Salur):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the aims of starting the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Financial Corporation at Salur, Srikakulam District;

(b) whether this is intended for the development of Scheduled Tribes or for general public; and

(c) if so, the reasons for running the civil supply business like rice, sugar manure and many other commodities in Salur town?

A:—

(a) There is no Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Financial Corporation at Salur but there is one Primary Marketing Society affiliated to the Corporation at Salur.

(c) Mainly intended for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes of the locality.

(d) During 1964, the Collector, Srikakulam, who is one of the Directors of the Corporation, nominated the Society as whole-saler in sugar as this was the only Co-operative institution having a financial
stability and resources and as such rice, sugar, wheat etc., excepting
manure were being supplied to the tribals, who attend the shandy
at Salur on Sundays through the Domestic Requirements Depot
opened by the Society. The fair price shops were closed in 1966 as
there was improvement in the supply position to the general public.

PURCHASE OF FOREST PRODUCE

846—

*1311 Q.— Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah:— Will hon. the Chief
Minister be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to charge only 5 percent
instead of 33 percent on the purchase of Forest Produce in the Agency
area by the Tribal Financial Trading Corporation which is having the
monopoly?

A:—

No, Sir. To arrive at the cost price of a commodity of minor
forest produce, the following are added to the average purchase
price:—
1. Forest rentals
2. Dryage
3. Transport
4. Incidental Charges
5. Godown rent
6. Establishment and other charges and
7. 5 percent margin for market fluctuations.

The percentage over the purchase price of a commodity, to
arrive at the cost price of the commodity varies from one Society to
another.

NEW ROUTES IN ELURU DIVISION

847—

*951 Q.— Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju (Narsapur):— Will hon.
the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to start new routes in
Eluru division of West Godavari District in the year 1967–68;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) whether there is any proposal to start a R. T. C. bus route
between Bhimavaram and Chinchwada Revu; and if so, when?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Corporation has reported that it is not
possible to operate any service to Chinchwada Revu, in view of the
bad condition of road which is a kutcha one and not motorable.
848—

*1486 Q.— Sarvasri B. N. Reddy (Kollapur) P. Mahendernath (Achampet):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made to the Government requesting to introduce (R.T.C.) buses from Hyderabad to Kollapur via Nagarkurnool;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) One representation signed by Sarvasri K. Subramaniam M. L. C. Kollapur and other M. L. Cs., M. L. As. and others has been received by the A.P. S.R.T.C. One representation was also received by the Government.

(b) This route has been surveyed and an application was filed by the R. T. C. with the Regional Transport Officer, Nalgonda for issue of a temporary permit on 14-7-1967 and it was notified by the Regional Transport Officer on 17-7-1967. Meanwhile the High Court has issued Stay orders on 20-7-1967 for two weeks. Hence, further action will be taken by the Regional Transport Officer, Nalgonda after the High Court vacates the stay orders.

(c) Does not arise.

850—

*1460 Q.— Sri G. Sivaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Scale Industries proposed to be established during 1967-68 under Small Scale Industrial Schemes in Chittoor District; and

(b) what was the amount spent in the aid of Small Scale Industries in Chittoor District between the year 1962-67?

A:—

(a) There is no proposal to establish any small scale industry in Chittoor District during 1967-68 by Government;

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was spent in the shape of advance of loans to small scale industrialists under State Aid to Industries Act; besides an amount of Rs. 5.91 lakhs was spent on the two Assisted Private Industrial Estates at Tirupathi and Chittoor and the Locks Manufacturing Unit at Tadepalligudem during 1962-63 to 1966-67.
POINTS OF INFORMATION

10: COLLECTIONS OF TAXES FROM PILGRIMS TO GODAVARI PUSHKARAM


re: "CHERAO" OF THE OFFICE OF THE SUB-COLLECTOR, ANANTAPUR.

38 20th September, 1967.

Points of Information.

re: "CHERAO" OF THE OFFICE OF THE SUB-COLLECTOR, ANANTAPUR.

Sub-Collector office

---

re: DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN RAYALASEEMA.

---

re: PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO TEACHERS IN AIDED SCHOOL.
Business of the House. 20th September, 1937

re: HEALTH OF SRI A. C. SUBBA REDDY, HOME MINISTER.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Latest is Sir, at about 4 P.M., yesterday evening, the condition was such as I already said.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sometimes we must be able to look at things in its proper manner. I do hope Sir, because quite a number of issues like this will be arising in future. They
be arising with greater vigour and greater force. If all those issues are taken up like this—we were told to our face that this is blackmailing tactics. Then the purpose of this House and the purpose of the opposition—mainly it is intent upon trying to bring certain features which are very bad so far as administration is concerned—will not be served. It will be neither good for the Government, nor for the opposition, nor for the good administration. Therefore, such opinions as expressed by Mr. Thimma Reddy are certainly a very sad state of affairs.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: — On a point of order, Sir. Are we going to hear a discourse on the manner and methods of functioning of the administration and the Members of the Legislature here? In which case, certainly we have got our own opinions and we will have to give a reply this discourse which Mr. Thimma Reddy is trying to give to us. But if it is a question or a direct question that has been asked in the Assembly, regarding the Director of Fisheries and the manner in which we have been trying to probe into that matter for a long time and yet not received a proper answer from the Government and therefore a little excitement was expressed by the opposition here. If Mr. Thimma Reddy thinks that all this is against rules of administration or fair play in the Assembly, then it is a matter for him to come out and say openly but not a general discourse on the morals and methods of the administration and the Members of the Assembly.
I think it is in the interest of the administration that they must come out. Sometimes without any diplomatic language but straightforward as to what action they are trying to take. Quite a number of questions have arisen and no proper answer has been given either on the charges that I made on the discussion day when it took place and a detailed incident was placed before the House. But no answer was given and yet the Government wanted us to take the administration and ourselves on certain plans of standard. What is the standard I want to know? If they do not reply to the charges that are made, what is the standard?

To elicit proper information from the Government. Past records will show how many times small things or big things accruing in any part of the State have been pictured on the floor of the House. That is a very big concern Sir, because it is up to our task to safeguard the interests, the prestige of the subordinates and not let them down simply because it comes on the floor of the House.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Even on the subordinates, when we say that they are extremely corrupt and even after we say that when charges are already being enquired into, in his case, he has been promoted by a particular Minister, when we would like to know whether it is true or not. When that question has come up and when this particular officer has been promoted even when there was an enquiry already pending and going on against him—this is the straight and direct answer that we want ‘Is it or is it not’.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— He may have a right to ask for further details about any particular officer and they may not be discussed here for the reason to morrow it is proved that he is innocent, then, all this discussion will be unfortunately......

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Mr. Thimma Reddy I am really very sorry.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— You seem to be witnessing Sir. It is not between Mr. Nagi Reddy and Mr. Thimma Reddy. Unless you ask us to say something, we do not say.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I am really thankful to the Chief Minister. I am sorry. Mr. Thimma Reddy was grateful enough to sit down. So, I took my chance on that. The point here is the question that has arisen on that day— I would like him to remember that my charge is that an enquiry was going on and it was in the C.I.D. At the time of the enquiry we would like to know as to why Fisheries Department was changed rather than was decided upon.
the Agricultural and Forest Ministry at that particular time and after that, why a promotion was granted to this particular person from the Deputy Directorship to the Directorship. If the Ministers were to say that they are not in the knowledge that there was an enquiry going on against him, I am really surprised because there must be a record which tells the Government that at the time of the promotion what actually took place over and above every officer and the Minister. The hon. Minister said during the question hour that the Government was not aware that there was a case pending against him and an enquiry was going on against him and therefore, he was promoted. He wants Sir, that the opposition should take the transfer lying down.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—What is the matter about? What is the privilege motion? On what statement is the privilege motion? What is the verbatim report of that statement? But what particular quotation?

Mr. Speaker:—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has given notice of breach of privilege. In the notice he has not mentioned or stated the words to which he has taken exception and the language to which he has taken exception.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—He has not said that.

Mr. Speaker:—He has not quoted the words or the language used by Sri Thimma Reddy to which he has taken exception or objection. Strictly speaking, when any Member raises a motion of breach of privilege he has to quote the words and the language which according to him constitutes breach of privilege; He has failed to do that. For his benefit I have supplied a copy of the proceedings asking him to quote or refer to the portions to which he is taking objection. I went through the proceedings. At one stage, Sri P. Thimma Reddy said: “It will lead to blackmailing of the officers, Sir.” That is all. Not that he had made any kind of an allegation against any of the Members. But this kind of thing may lead to, that is the question of discussing the conduct of a particular officer, blackmailing. If I had understood him correctly, that is what it amounts to.

Mr. Speaker:—I have gone through the entire proceedings—

Mr. Speaker:—So from this he wants me or the House to infer that all this amounts to a breach of privilege. From the very words used by Mr. Thimma Reddy it cannot be said that it constitutes breach of privilege. Another thing is, with regard to the breach of privilege I have been asking the Members before they raise the breach of privilege issue, and I would request the Members to go through thoroughly and see whether there is any case of breach of privilege. There is no point in simply raising the breach of privi-
Busines s of the House.  20th September, 1907.

lege. At this rate, it will be impossible for this House to get on with the proceedings. The Minister may say one thing and the Members of the opposition may say it amounts to a breach of privilege. So far as this House is concerned whether the member belongs to the opposition party or the ruling party, has got full freedom of speech. I would request the Members not to be very sensitive about everything that is said by either the Minister or Members on this side. I have always been appealing to the House that the members of the general public and the members of the Public services are in a helpless position.

Helpless position in the sense that whatever allegations hon. Members make on the floor of the House, they are not in a position to defend themselves outside. That being so, there is greater responsibility on every member of this House whenever they make allegations especially serious allegations against a particular officer. They have been asking a number of questions and I admitted the question though it was under enquiry. I do not know whether strictly I was justified in admitting that question because under Rule 31 sub-clause (xxii):

"It is not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions etc. etc."

Here is a case where some allegations against an officer were under enquiry.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— It is not a statutory tribunal or authority.

Mr. Speaker:—No, no, it was quasi-judicial enquiry. So strictly speaking, this question should not have been permitted. But, since the Members felt that the Government were trying to shield him I wanted to allow it. That is the impression I suppose the Members are having.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Even now I think, I have that impression.

Mr. Speaker:—Somebody said that the officer enquiring into this matter is related to the officer against whom allegations are made. Nobody has said as to how that man is related to this man except that both of them belong to Balija community or the Telaga community. Telaga community consists of about nearly 20 to 30 lakhs of people and if you go on saying that every member of the Telaga community is related to another member of the Telaga community, it may be too much. Whatever that may be...

Mr. Speaker:—That is too much. He can refer to the action of any Minister in his capacity as a member of the Council of Ministers but not his private conduct outside the House. Because all are concerned with the private character. That is too much for the
members to descend to personal levels. Everybody has got his own mistakes and weaknesses. Why refer to small things, personal things. It would not be proper. So, I would request the Members, not to be very sensitive about all these things. Let us try to take them in good spirits. After all, Mr. Nagi Reddy or Mr. Latchanna, they in their own excitement sometimes have used strong words, I do not say they are unparliamentary to which every member on this side can take exception. I have asked them to take them in good spirit and they have been doing it. I would request you all to take it in the same spirit.

I want members to have free and fearless expression of views in this House. That is what I want.

Mr. Speaker:—No, no. What he said was there might be instances like that and if there are instances like that that will lead to blackmailing and it will amount to blackmailing.

Mr. Speaker:—Nowhere it is stated that any Member of the House has resorted to blackmailing.

Mr. Speaker:—He says there are some instances where some members have done like that. I do not know whom he is having in his view.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir it is a well-known principle that any general allegation cannot be subject matter of privilege. It is a well-known principle. The language is a well-known privilege as 'prima facie' privilege. House of Commons have said M. P. It would be an opportunity to get rid of the crazy
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

(i) re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

(ii) re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some Goondas.

Tories, the wretches, rascals and the rascalions...”

Mr. Speaker:—I am equally sensitive about these things. If any Member were to say anything which amounts to a breach of privilege or contempt of the House; I would straightaway take notice of that. But in this case I feel that the Minister has not said with the object of bringing the House in contempt or with the idea of ill-treating any Member.

Mr. Speaker:—In the course of discussion, naturally in the excitement... .

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it is. Whether he says it or not it is for us to infer. In the context of the statement we have got to infer that it is not his intention to bring disrepute the House nor disrespect.

Mr. Speaker:—The question of expunging arises only when the Members use unparliamentary language. The question is whether blackmailing is an unparliamentary word.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—Blackmailing or mens-rea was used in the context of the Member functioning in the House. It may not be his intention, I agree with that. But with regard to the particular Member, apart from the question of mentioning or intention, I would like to bring to your kind notice the Minister referred to blackmail in the context of the Members working inside the House. Therefore that amounts to a sort of contempt of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—Any way, I will go through the entire proceedings.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

(ii) re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some Goondas.

Mr. Speaker:—Now we shall go to the next thing viz., Calling Attention Motions. The one given notice of by Sarvashri Nagi Reddy, Rajab Ali and others.
20th September, 1967.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance;

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Teku apalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, it is here a great difficulty arises. In some of these notices I am not referring to these particular things, I am referring in a general way, when investigation is going on if motions are brought and all sorts of allegations are made and I am compelled to reply that will lead to dangerous conclusions. My submission is I will only say, hereafter whatever they might say, I am sorry, I cannot agree, this is being enquired into. Otherwise, the difficulty is whatever I say here has got reflection there. You may kindly remember that many notices are being given here when they are under investigation.

Mr. Speaker:—Quite true. When a matter is under investigation or sub judice it is not proper to refer to it either on the floor of the House or even outside. But when a situation has arisen, where there is going to be or likelihood of breach of peace, naturally the Government comes in there.

If a member were to refer to the merits of the case, certainly it will not be admissible. A situation must have arisen where there is likelihood of breach of peace, in which case the Government has to take necessary precautions to prevent breach of peace. That way it arises. Not with regard to the merits of the case.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Let us see what they are going to say now. Now, there are two motions on this. Now, I do not know whether there is compulsion on my part to reply. Supposing I do not reply, what will happen Sir? I just want to know because I am in a fix as to what to reply. Friends make all sorts of allegations.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It is not a question of allegation. Responsible members have gone to that area and enquired into it and if the Government premises that an enquiry into the whole affair will be made wherein certain serious charges are being made on certain very important people it would be fair. Certain others also have gone into the whole affair and enquired into it. The Government has to take it very seriously.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—They refuse this. It is a matter of opinion for the Chief Minister to say that what we are saying is entirely wrong and not correct.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—My submission is this. When a matter is under investigation, I do not want to say that the Member is right or wrong.

Mr. Speaker:—The reason why I have admitted is this: They said that Tekukalapalli and another village have been completely deserted. As a result, very grave situation exists in these places threatening law and order.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent 20th September, 1967.

public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkatswara Rao and his followers in Tekulpalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkatswara Rao by some goondas.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Now you are saying with regard to the law and order, Sir. Let us see whether they go into the details or not. He has already started speaking.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker:—Please do not go into all this.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—As you rightly observed, my submission is that if there is a big strike, there is something urgent, supposing there is a commotion, I can understand. If for an ordinary crime in this State, whether it be murder, whether it be something else due to various reasons or subject matters of 74, it becomes very difficult and it becomes impossible and it is where Sir, the House will be indirectly responsible. That is my submission. All of us are interested in seeing to it that the investigation whatever is done by any police officer or somebody goes on without interruption or any such thing by the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—I quite agree with you. I will send to you a number of copies of the notices where I have disallowed all these things on the ground that it is sub-judice or under investigation. Only in those cases where the allegation is made that there is likelihood of breach of peace, then only in those cases I have allowed.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—You may kindly bear with me, Sir. I am not trying to question the Speaker's right to admit or the fact of submission. My only submission is, if it is under general strike or if it is under general commotion, it does not matter. But any particular offence wherever it is, it is very possible for any Member to tell the Speaker that this is a general law and order question and general question of tranquility because the Speaker is not expected to know what has happened. Therefore, my submission to you is as soon as these things come to you, you may ask me, Sir, I will tell you and then you may admit them. Otherwise, you have also seen previously, not now, that for some small offence somewhere, some members attacking in the House, saying that such and such a Circle Inspector is not doing like this, such and such a Deputy Superintendent is not doing like this, etc. That is very unfair, Sir, for any party.
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.
re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Really, I am surprised that the Chief Minister has taken up this attitude especially on this question. This is not a question of ordinary murder here and there between two factions. This is not a question of only one or two being involved in a particular place. This is a question of the whole village. That is the point. The whole village was involved in this case and it is a question as to how for three days, the whole of the things went on and there was no interference from anybody. As a matter of fact it was isolated from the world some thing like two or three days. I have seen to it that responsible people who have enquired into the whole affair, where have also given reports as to what exactly happened they went and enquired and they got information as to how the houses were looted and how the belongings of those people were taken away and how women were raped; all these things are matters which are certainly very much agitating the minds of the whole district. There is no doubt about that. If the Chief Minister thinks that this is a small matter which ought not to be brought to the House. I am really surprised, There, certain very responsible Congressmen were also involved in this particular incidence wherein for three days the whole village was isolated from the world and certain things have taken place.

Mr. Speaker:— The allegation is made that some responsible Congressmen were involved and all that. How did you get that information?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Because, some responsible M. L. As went to the village and got the information.

Mr. Speaker:— You are making allegation against—

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— It is not an allegation Sir, my submission to the Chief Minister is—I have been requesting him quite often, even when Members from other side wanted, that on certain serious allegation an independent enquiry be made.

Mr. Speaker:— Whether the question of independent enquiry being made by an outsider when the matter is under investigation by the police. You might make an enquiry for your own satisfaction; all the same, you cannot say from your enquiry made, the information you got is correct information, whatever it may be.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— It is correct Sir, so far as we know and the Government may get information from their own men and say that information is not correct. It is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker:— When the matter is under investigation or under enquiry by a police officer, according to the Act under the Code, whether the question of making further allegation...
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker.—Mr. Nagi Reddy, I am very much regretting that I am not able to agree with you; when a matter is under enquiry either by the police or pending disposal before a Court, the question is whether anybody can express any opinion thereon...

Mr. Speaker:—It is not like that. What I say is I do not enter into the merits of the case...

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—How can it be? I would like to know if we cannot enter into the merits of the case when the police enquiry is going on, if we cannot enter into the merits of the case after the police have filed it into the court when can a Member or the House demand that proper investigation be made? I want to know. Therefore, the point is that I have no objection if the Government takes it very lightly and says that this is a very small matter and the opposition is trying to make a hill out of the small mouse. Certainly not. I am sorry for them and it is very dangerous for them. I can tell them very seriously that in a case like this wherein the whole village is involved and wherein according to our own investigations certain women were raped, I would certainly say that the Government's manner and methods of investigation and doing justice to the people will be
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

reflected on the entire Government and the party. If they are not prepared to take this seriously, then God save them but nobody else, I can say.

Mr. Rajab Ali, a Member of this House had himself personally gone to that place. It is not Communists doing something else or it is not a case where Communists were involved. Since we got the information of a very serious charge, a responsible and important Member of this House went straight to that village, made enquiries for his own satisfaction. It is only after we got the information from him that we placed the call attention motion; not simply because a certain section of Congress Members had given some public statement. We do not believe in either one section giving a public statement or another section rejecting it. It is only on the basis of investigation made by a responsible Member of this House who does not belong to either sections of Congress that we have got this to the notice of this House. I wish that it is in the interest of this House that Mr. Rajab Ali be heard as to why he brought this call attention notice here and as to how this matter was very serious and of urgent importance for the Government to hear and take as pertinent action as they would like to take.

Mr. Speaker:—The matter is sub-judice.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—How?

Mr. Speaker:—I will tell how. The moment the complaint is made in a cognisable offence, a copy of the F.I.R. is sent to the Court and then the police officer, whoever he may be, enquires into the case and he has to send a final report after the investigation is completed. Either they refer the case as a mistake of facts or undetectable whatever it may be or they may lay a final charge sheet. The party aggrieved has got a remedy in the Court. If the party aggrieved feels that justice has not been done by the investigating officer or police, he can himself file a complaint before the Court and proceed and the rules are to the effect that from the moment that complaint is made till it is disposed of by the Court, the matter is deemed to be sub-judice pending disposal before a court of law. Now when you enter into the merits of the case and say that parallel enquiry was made by a responsible Member of this House and the enquiry discloses that the police has not investigated properly and when you begin to give your facts according to your enquiry on the floor of this House, all the proceedings of this House will be published on the very next day and that means you are creating entirely different opinion with regard to the offence proper. So when the matter is sub-judice, the question is whether anybody either a Member of this House or an outsider can refer matters which are sub judice. That is why I said that this House is only concerned with regard to the breach of peace. If explosive situation has arisen and if there is likelihood of breach of peace, then the Government would come in. Otherwise, it would be
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

a question of entering into every case. You make an allegation. They deny this allegation. Who is to decide which is true and which is false?

Mr. Speaker: - No; No.

Mr. Speaker:— The moment the complaint is sent to the Court, the case is registered and F. I. R. is sent to the Court, in a cognizable offence.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—Point of submission Sir, Cognizable offence F. I. R. issue F. I. R. issue sub-judice Merits facts law and order situation Criminal cases law and order situation

Mr. Speaker:—There is F. I. R. It is a public document. Anybody can take a copy of that public document. Anybody can publish it in the papers. You take a copy of your F. I. R. Beyond that you cannot note an enquiry and say that this is true point. This is very extraordinary case you are saying. I have yet to come across the case. Whether a parallel enquiry can be made and publicly discussed on the floor of the House saying that what they have done is wrong and this is true etc.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—The Member wanted to be satisfied with the facts personally.

Mr. Speaker:—The Member went and enquired and then came to his own conclusion.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—If only this kind of procedure had been adopted in our National Movement against the incidents that had taken place several hundred times, and if only this procedure was
26th September, 1967. 

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance: 

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli 

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

adopted that every case that has been filed by the police as an F. I. R in the Court cannot be enquired into, then there would not have been enquiry in Jalianwallah Bagh and there could not have been enquiry on a number of incidents. Therefore, for justice to be done, there are certain methods. Simply, because F. I. R. is already given no case can be discussed in this House is not correct. Certain thing has taken place; F. I. R. is filed. Simply because F. I. R. is filed no discussion can take place etc. then can we discuss one incident, one in our life? I do not think so. No single incident can be discussed.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Why should this House discuss?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—When the Government comes to rescue a certain set of persons from being involved in a particular case, then this House has got a right to ask for an independent enquiry; if that right does not exist to me then why am I here for? I want an independent enquiry.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I would request Mr. Nagi Reddy not to make reckless allegations.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I would request the Chief Minister to keep his party-men in order. They have been giving statements.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will keep my partymen in order and I will keep him also in order.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—They have been giving statements contradicting each other with serious charges and such serious charges revolt the conscience of any human being with heart and mind. Let the Chief Minister make an independent enquiry.

Mr. Speaker:—Please do not side track the issue. Let me tell you certain cases in the country which have been taking place all these years. For maintaining law and order, in certain number of cases, the police resorted to firing. Number of people died. The question is whether they have committed an offence. Now in all such cases, I do not think any case is sent to the Court. What happens is the Government orders enquiry and if the Government orders enquiry it is not under the Criminal Procedure Code. For instance, in Madhya Pradesh, it is being done. Number of people were shot down and all that. It is not an offence under the Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly, even in Jalianwallah Bagh case, military shot down a number of people. It is not an offence committed by any private individual. Here, a set of persons, private individual or individuals have committed an offence. The matter is under enquiry by the police and then also finally by the Court. So this case stands on a different footing altogether.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I would like to speak on the Criminal Procedure Code. I have got a different opinion in this matter. F. I. R. is sent to the Magistrate. He orders for investigation.
Calling attention to matters of urgent importnance: 20th September, 1967.

Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekuapalli.

Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker: Who orders for investigation? It is not the Magistrate who orders investigation. The police has got powers under the Criminal Procedure Code to conduct investigation by themselves.

Sri G. Sivaiah: The question is, the matter brought to the notice of the Magistrate in the Court is only regarding the incident. But the cases will not be sub-judice because it is only after filing the charge sheet, the Court is seized of the matter. Therefore, no matter before a charge sheet has been filed, cannot become sub-judice and this is my clarification Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Today is perhaps a lawyers' day in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am only saying that under rules, we cannot raise issues which are sub-judice or which are under enquiry. There is no question of my ruling being given. The rules are there. Matters which are sub-judice or which are under enquiry cannot form subject matter of discussion in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Sub-judice only in regard to that accused who is involved in it and against whom the F.I.R. is registered. Supposing there are other persons accused and against whom we are saying that purposefully they are doing all these things and changing the atmosphere etc., then what happens?

Mr. Speaker: With due respect to him and his experience at the Bar, anything which goes to prejudice an enquiry or a matter which is sub judice, is a thing which ought not to be done. [Sri A. Madhava Rao rose in his seat] Please don't try to confuse me. I have a clear head. You also have a clear head and not confuse me.
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance;
re: Alleged arrest committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in T.kulapalli.
re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:—Under Sections 497 and 498 of the Cr. P. C. any court, including the III Class Magistrate's Court has got powers to release on bail even the very next moment he is brought to court; no condition is laid down there.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Whenever he is brought or appears the same thing.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not like to restrict the rights of Members in this House. So far as these issues are concerned, I would only say that whenever a proper enquiry is not made or whenever the State feels that mischief is being done or an explosive situation has arisen and where the Government has to interfere in the interests of law and order, you can certainly discuss all these things.

(Sri A. Madhava Rao rose in his seat)

Mr. Speaker:—Let us not go into the merits. I would only say, as far as matters which amount to contempt outside this House should not be discussed here in this House, because when a Member says the same thing outside it may amount to a contempt of court, but if he says in the House because you have got a right as Member
of the House and nobody can charge him for contempt of court. Whatever it is, the principle is, what amounts to contempt of court outside should not be referred to in this House. Please bear this in mind. Beyond that, I do not want to go.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, I would request you to further consider also; apart from the fact of sub-judice, supposing in any State whether in this State or some other State there will be thousands of criminal cases under several sections, supposing on every case, on every report, on every allegation of offence an hon. Member raises this question.... .(Interruption).

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is a question of right of the House. We are very responsible Members. We bring only very serious matters on the floor of the House; and the Chief Minister may be perfectly sure that the opposition acts in a most responsible manner and brings only those things on to floor of the House, which are most dangerous to the State and in the interests of the Government. If you refuse to take it, I cannot help it.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Why should I refuse? The point is this. We brought in only law and order situation.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 11-00 A.M.

(The House reassembled at 11 A.M.)

( Mr. Speaker in the Chair )

...
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a matter between you and the Chief Minister. I have nothing to add.

Mr. Speaker:—In the matter of admitting matters under Rule 74 I have been trying to be as liberal as possible because I want to give opportunity to members as far as possible to express their views. At the same time, I want members to be restrained in expressing their opinions. I have been appealing to members time and again to exercise some restraint while expressing their opinions. If they do not maintain order in the House, how am I to conduct the proceedings. Dispassionately and calmly they can convince me. Why unnecessarily get excited? Mr. T. Nagi Reddy, a seasoned politician, who has got so much parliamentary experience, if every time he gets up and goes on speaking, how am I to conduct the proceedings of the House. And then openly they are making allegations that I have been doing things unjustly. The moment you hon. Members feel that I have been trying to support this side or that side, the moment they do not have confidence in me, I will not stay here. What I mean is, although something of importance has taken place and an grave one I do not just admit the motion under Rule 74 nor an adjournment motion nor a short-notice question; it is only in cases where something else is likely to take place somewhere as a result of things which have already taken place. What I am asking the House is, without entering into the merits of the case members may say what they want. We do not know whether the members of the opposition are in the right or others are in the right. Nobody knows unless the Court gives a finding, and it is not proper for responsible members of the House to express any opinion on any matter which is pending enquiry. As I have been telling over and over again, any statement made by a Member I am prepared to accept so far as I am concerned. If a responsible member has got any personal knowledge, he may say something. But if he were to make an enquiry and say "my enquiry has disclosed this" and if he were to come forward with findings of his own enquiry, I do not know whether the House will accept them.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:  
re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tckulapalli. 
re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Vekateswara Rao by some goondas

because that enquiry may be a one-sided enquiry. Your people may tell your men something, and similarly their people may tell a number of things to their people: they have their own version. It is not for this House to express any opinion as to what has taken place, nor for the House to probe into the matter.

So, I am only making an appeal to the House to observe some order and some discipline and not to exhaust my patience. I have been observing again and again that members get up and start speaking. Can't the members argue with me and convince me. If at every stage members get up and go on speaking, it looks as though they can say anything they want any time and others cannot. What is the fun of Sri Ratnasabhapathy saying that the Chief Minister cannot say what he did? Has he no right to express his own opinion. As long as members use parliamentary language, they can say anything they want. What prevents you from expressing your views? At the same time you must confine your selves to rules. Not only at one place but at half-a-dozen places, the rules say that matters which are under enquiry or sub judice cannot be referred to in the House, in question hour, in adjournment motions—everywhere; and still you say the Chief Minister has said something to which you are taking exception.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—No, Sir. We are only accepting the proposition which he has made. Call Attention Notice for and against RR Rao for and against RSC&R proposal. Responsible Members of Parliament and Assembly members refer the matter to the Court. Assembly Members for and against the proposal. Chief Minister cannot say anything he did. Has he no right to express his own opinion. As long as members use parliamentary language, they can say anything they want. What prevents you from expressing your views? At the same time you must confine your selves to rules. Not only at one place but at half-a-dozen places, the rules say that matters which are under enquiry or sub judice cannot be referred to in the House, in question hour, in adjournment motions—everywhere; and still you say the Chief Minister has said something to which you are taking exception.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, I do not want to interfere. Whatever any member says outside, there are other things governing that. Supposing a member says something in a matter which is sub judice or under enquiry, he takes his own risk. But on the floor of the House members are protected.

Mr. Speaker:—Members of the House stand in a privileged position. They are privileged to say anything they want. Nobody can sue for contempt or defamation in a Court. That is exactly the reason why I have been appealing to members to be careful when making allegations, particularly serious allegations against the public.
20th September, 1967.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

or the others. That is because the others are in a helpless position: they cannot defend themselves and they cannot proceed against members in a Court of Law; they have no remedy. There is, therefore, a greater responsibility on every member of the House to realise his position.

Mr. Speaker:—You have managed for 5 years and another 6 or 7 months. It is not as though this issue has come before the House for the first time. Similar matters were admitted previously. I am only saying that in the interests of the public, in the interests of administration of justice, as far as possible members should restrain themselves and speak without prejudicing matters which are under enquiry before a Court. What is the object of giving notice of a motion under Rule 74? It is to draw the attention of the Government, of the concerned Minister, with regard to any injustice that might have been done. If you think that Government have not taken prompt action in any particular matter, you can send an adjournment motion or move a motion under Rule 74 and ask the Government to take immediate action. Now, in a matter like this I do not know the present situation. According to you, a very grave situation has arisen where there is a likelihood of breach of peace. Apart from that, even in a matter under enquiry, if you feel that the concerned authorities were not enquiring properly or not doing the work properly, bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister and tell him that the Officers are not doing their duty properly. If necessary, that officer will be sent out and some other officer will be entrusted with the work. Supposing your people are in the wrong, you should have no objection to your people being punished; similarly if the other people, the Congress people or the Congress Government, are in the wrong, they should
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekrupulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

not try to protect them and shield them. Some people, because they are the party people, they should not do such things. There is a duty cast to conduct an investigation impartially, and if you feel any person is not discharging his duties impartially, bring it to the notice of the Government. That is the only thing about which I am appealing to the House.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of giving my ruling here. The rules themselves are clear on the point. While you cannot enter into the merits of the case, you can question the procedure or injustice that is being done by the enquiring officer. What is the question of giving a ruling?
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Sub-judice debatable point.

Mr. Speaker:—Supposing there is a police firing. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate is empowered to give order under the Criminal Procedure Code. At this stage you give notice under Rule 74. Can you enter into the merits of the case and say: “so and so fired, that a number of people were shot” etc. and give details?

Mr. Speaker:—That is what I am saying. I am only saying that not enter into details. Beyond that I am not saying anything. Some-should you times it might do harm to the party concerned. The object is that justice should be done and, when the Chief Minister makes a statement, supposing he also expresses his opinion, will it not go against you. Particularly, when a person in authority says something about his subordinates conducting the investigation on the floor of the House, will it not go against you? We are interested in justice being done and in impartiality.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—With due respect, I would like to submit that two issues have arisen here. One is, you were pleased to admit a motion under Rule 74 after seeing the material placed before you. Before the hon. members concerned could speak on the matter, all these things are coming up. There are serious allegations made by members who have given notice of the motion about certain things which have taken place. Probably, it is only after hearing them that we can understand the matter. Before it started, a suggestion has come from the other side of the House not to allow the discussion on the motion. If a matter, just because it relates to a cognisable offence and has been reported under F. I. R., is not allowed to be discussed, that will restrict the members’ rights to discuss. The Leader of the House has suggested to the Speaker, infringing the rights of the Speaker, whether a Member who gives notice of such a motion can discuss it and whether such a motion can be admitted. That is how the suggestion has come from the Leader of the House. Then what is the use of saying that we can discuss everything.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of my discussing the matter with either the Leader of the House or the Leaders of the Parties concerned before admission. So far I have not done it and I do not think I shall do it in future also. On the merits I go through the notice and I admit it or disallow it. When you give notice, you make a number of allegations; I am not there to decide which of them is admissible or inadmissible. It is not as though I am treating it as evidence; it is not evidence. I read the whole thing, form an impres-
Calling attention to matters of urgent importance: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli. Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

...מושי ג sns and consider whether it is necessary to admit the motion or not. Strictly-speaking, when a matter comes up before the House you cannot raise all these things, whatever you might have stated in your notice. Otherwise, in every case you give notice of, I shall have to express my opinion and say this is not admissible, etc. That is not strictly done.

...What we do is, we read the whole thing—whether it is admissible or inadmissible, we read the whole thing and form an impression. That is for admission or disallowing. That is all. Then there is no question of my discussing with the Chief Minister or any other Minister before I admit it. The only thing is if any member feels that I am not taking a correct decision or giving a correct ruling, he is at liberty to come and discuss with me in my chambers. Every member has got a right to discuss with me. I am one of those who do not claim to be infallible. After all, I am likely to commit mistakes. At the same time, if I commit a mistake, I may not immediately revise the decision once I pronounce my ruling, but later if you convince me I am prepared to rectify my mistake and correct my mistake. That is what I have been telling the House. But members, if you want to have your own way of doing things, please tell me; I will decide for myself. If you want to have your own way of doing things, getting up whenever you want and speaking whenever you want, please tell me, I will decide for myself.

[Sri K. Prabhakar Rao rose in his seat]

Mr. Speaker:—That is what I want you to learn. When a member is speaking, please sit down. I will call you afterwards.

Mr. Speaker:—How can he say that—whether it has really taken place or not.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Then he can say—there is one thing. At these reports which I have made on the floor of this House here may not form part and parcel of the F.L.R. and I know that they have not formed, because various village or cases have been passed. There are many statements in the report, showing that even if there is any doubt—

...call attention motion...
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:— You are perfectly justified in asking for an impartial enquiry.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Exactly that is what we ask for.

Mr. Speaker:—I have tried to make myself as clear as possible, I said you can raise the issue but not enter into the merits of the case.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—They have already published. The Press people will publish it.

Mr. Speaker:—I have tried to make myself as clear as possible. I said you can raise the issue but not enter into the merits of the case.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

This House will have no right to discuss any issue which is of the greatest importance so far as people are concerned and yet we will not be able to discuss it. There is no doubt about it. This House will have the F.I.R. There is no doubt about it. This House will have no right to discuss any issue which is of the greatest importance so far as people are concerned and yet we will not be able to discuss it. I do not know what the future is going to be so far as getting justice through this House. I am really afraid that nothing can be raised in this House of any matter of this nature and allow the Executive and the Government to go scot free and do as they like.

Mr. Speaker:—Where does the Government come into the picture?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Because the Government obstructed the discussion of this question here.

Mr. Speaker:—His contention is that any matter which is under enquiry or sub-judice can form part of subject-matter of discussion in this House.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I did not say that.

Mr. Speaker:—What is it you said?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—My contention is that subjudice, I will put it the other way. I am not able to understand a situation where, when a matter is subjudice, you are going to refer to it without entering into details.

I am not able to understand a situation where, when a matter is subjudice, you are going to refer to it without entering into details.
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent
public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:—You remember you said some congress people are responsible for all this.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I said that after a long series of things have taken place, not in the beginning. In the beginning when I opened my debate, I did not do it. I was very careful. When they said they were not doing it, I countered them saying that your own Congress people said it.

Mr. Speaker:—Will it not be entering into details?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Their attempt was to obstruct from beginning to end. It was very clear that they did not want to discuss because some of them are involved.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not like to discuss with you any longer. I hope I have made myself clear.

Because at the rate at which the whole discussion has taken place, it has given rise to the opinion—I have formed the opinion that nothing can be brought on the floor of the House which under either Police investigation or Sub Inspector's investigation or Head constable's investigation or ordinary Constable's investigation.

Mr. Speaker:—I have tried to make myself clear as for as possible by reading out the relevant rules. The rules are clear by themselves.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Even this has come within the purview of the rules. The proviso to Rule 96 (6) says that "Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter to be brought on the floor of the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject to an inquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the Tribunal or Committee on Court of Enquiry".

Mr. Speaker:—That is exactly what I am saying.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

* re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

* re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

26th September, 1967.

Mr. Speaker:—The very fact that I admitted it....why did I admit it? Because, I am convinced that this is a matter of urgent public importance. Otherwise, I would have disallowed it. Having admitted it, you should not refer to matters which are subjudice. That is why Rule 66 says:

"66. Motion for discussion on matters before Tribunals, Commission, etc.—No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any Commissioner Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—As per the rules, we can raise the matter, and the Speaker can allow such matter being raised as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the enquiry. The member may be allowed to proceed with the motion.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not objecting to the member saying something. The moment it is admitted, I will call upon the member concerned to say what he wants to say. But I am only requesting him not to enter upon the merits of the case. Now, Mr. T. Nagireddy, or any one of you may speak on it.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:—When does the matter become sub judice?

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—Only when the charge-sheet is filed into court and the trial takes place; then only it becomes sub judice. But as far as we are concerned, we cannot go into the merits of the case, because, as you have rightly pointed out, what all remarks we make in this august House may influence the course of investigation. Everybody—Mr. Nagireddy on the other side or any other gentleman on the other side or any gentleman from this side—everybody is interested in seeing that justice is done. I do not think the Chief Minister is less anxious about seeing that justice is done. I am sure the Chief Minister definitely will see that justice will be done. But on that account, it is not for Mr. Nagireddy to say that he is shielding anyone. As far as I know he never shielded anybody. If a congress man is the culprit certainly he will be punished. I do not think the Chief Minister will defend or shield him. But my submission is that so far as this House is concerned—it is a general question today, it may be tomorrow another question may raise—but when an incident or a series of incidents trigger off a certain atmosphere, we are concerned with that atmosphere and not with the actual merits or demerits of a particular incident or case. If hon. members can differentiate between the incident and the effect thereof, certainly we can go into the effects and not into the merits of the case.

Mr. Speaker:—As far as I know, with regard to matters which are deemed to be sub judice, I think there is difference of opinion amongst the various High Courts. So far as that issue is concerned, there is difference of opinion between the various High Courts whether a matter is deemed sub judice the moment the F. I. R. is sent to the Court or from the time when the chargesheet is filed. There is some difference of opinion. But whatever it may be, I am not prepared to give any opinion on that matter. So far as Lok Sabha is concerned they said whether a matter is sub judice or not it is certainly not safe or proper to refer to matters which are under investigation or under enquiry and it is being invariably followed in Lok Sabha. This is what they have said. Although a matter under departmental inquiry cannot be strictly called sub judice, asking of questions about these matters has been discouraged. Apart from that, our rule is very clear on the point. Our rules are clear on the point. We need not go into that matter now. Our rules are clear, why to go into Lok Sabha rules and guidance and all that.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goonda.

Mr. Speaker;—Not more than one matter shall be admitted on one day, but so far as this House is concerned we have been strictly following that rule. There were instances where 16 or even 16 such attention matters have been admitted in a day. I am relaxing that rule because I wanted to be lenient on matters relate to the same incident. So I allow.
68 20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli:

Re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Naturally both notices are admitted. Since both the notices relate to the same incident I have admitted both. The members who gave notice belonged to different parties and some of them belonged to the Opposition parties. That is why I admitted them as two separate matters.

Smt. B. Jayaprada Devi (Vinukonda):—Even the subject matter is different.

Mr. Speaker:—If any of you has understood me correctly, the subject matter— the charge against the members— the enquiry that is the incident. The enquiry that has been mentioned is the enquiry that I am mentioning, the House enquiry. The subject matter is different.

Mr. Speaker:—If any of you has understood me correctly, the subject matter— the charge against the members— the enquiry that is the incident. The enquiry that has been mentioned is the enquiry that I am mentioning, the House enquiry.

Mr. S. Reddy:—What is the object in my admitting this notice?

Mr. Speaker:—We are very grateful.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:


2. Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know whether a Judicial Officer can inquire and not the Police. Is it possible?

Mr. Speaker:—That is not possible.

Sri G. Sivayya:—It can be done because a number of firings have taken place and judicial enquiries have been instituted.

Mr. Speaker:—You are again confusing. There are cases where in the discharge of their duties, maintenance of law and order, whether it is a police or a judicial enquiry, but not with offences committed from day to day by the citizens. For maintaining law and order, sometimes they resort to opening of fire. They are responsible officers. In the discharge of their duties they might have committed irregularities. In such cases a Judicial Officer, any officer with integrity can conduct an enquiry and send up the report to Government. Do not confuse one with the other. These are two cases. There are offences which take place in day-to-day life. They are registered and pending enquiry. Distinguish one from the other.

(Pause)

Mr. V. B. Raju is anxious about his Bill.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I just wanted to remind.

Mrs. M. Godfrey (Nominated Anglo-Indian):—I would like to say that each one of us, whether Congress or Opposition, are working for the good of the people. So, if the opposition point out some mistakes or some faults, I think it is in the interests of the Government to take serious action to root them out. It is the duty of the Opposition to point out such things, whereas in the Congress we may not be able to point them out. I am sure Government will take them in a good spirit and eradicate all evils in the country in the interests of good Government.
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

*re*: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

*re*: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekupalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Mr. Speaker:— Has Sri Ratnasabhapathy said anything which is objectionable? I would not have permitted him if he had...

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Had I been allowed to open on the call-attention motion, even certain things he had referred to would have been mentioned by me. The intention of the Chief Minister was so clear that he wanted to obstruct from the beginning that the matter should not be taken up.

Mr. Speaker:— The first point that the Chief Minister said was that we should not refer to matters which are sub judice. Then you wanted to convince me.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I wanted to speak on the Call-attention motion, but he did not allow it. That does not matter; instead of me, some other leader opened the debate. Let me make it clear: from the way the Chief Minister spoke I am sure that justice could not be done.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I do not think there is any need to prolong this, Sir.
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I do not want him to go into details.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— That is history.

At least I won't object. I don't object to his going into history. He has even brought the name of Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao.

I don't want, Sir, that the merits of the case should be brought out here. I do not want that any Investigating Officer should be influenced by whatever is said here. We are all interested in seeing that wherever any investigation occurs, the Investigating Officers should enquire into the matter in the best manner, in a non-partisan manner, whatever may be involved. Therefore, we should be interested
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

In promoting that, and not try to wreak vengeance on one or other in a manner which is not good for the State.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I am very thankful, Sir, to the hon. Chief Minister to have said that he will take action, whoever has been responsible for it. But at the same time, I must tell you, Sir, that the person who spoke previously, referred to and gave a good certificate from his end to the very person on whom there has been some suspicion, even though we did not raise the name in our speech. The manner in which the Government Party is capable of conducting the proceedings in this House and giving certificates to the same person, is a question for the hon. Chief Minister to understand and at least see that such references as these are not made here, if he feels that it is sub-judice. At least the names should not be referred to and all the five minutes the hon. member spoke was only to give a good certificate.

Mr. Speaker:—What have you to say?

Sri K. Brahmamanga Reddy:—I have already said, Sir, I have already said what I have got to say. When he is going into the merits of the case or facts of the case, I submit to the Chair that that may not be proper.
20th September 1967.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged atrocities committed by Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao and his followers in Tekulapalli.

re: Alleged attack on Sri Lakkineni Venkateswara Rao by some goondas.

Sri B. Ratnasabapathy:—My only submission is that that is the person on whom charges have been levied.

Mr. Speaker:—Supposing a man is murdered and he says one man was attacked. He does not say who attacked, when he attacked and in the presence of whom he attacked. He is not entering into merits of the case except saying that Venkateswara Rao was attacked.

Sri B. Ratnasabapathy:—He is one of the accused, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—He may be, but at the same time he is one of the victims. So you should not enter into merits. When he was about to enter into merits of the case, the hon. Chief Minister objected.

Mr. Speaker:—If he has entered into merits of the case, I would not have allowed him to proceed.
calling attention to matters of urgent public importance; re: Need to enhance the rates of sugarcane from Rs. 54/- to Rs. 8/- per ton.

Mr. Speaker:—He wants some information as to at what stage the enquiry stands.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Why should I say anything now, Sir? How does it help? If you want me to say something I will say. But why should I say anything? The investigation is there. Let it go on. If something escapes from my mouth, probably it has an effect. My point is investigation should go on unimpeded, unhindered by any extraneous consideration.

Mr. Speaker:—No question of expunging.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—It won't come in the Press.

Mr Speaker:—Members were excited. Some heat was generated. They did not know what they were talking. I said this shall not form part of the proceedings. The extent to which that portion of the proceedings which I said should not be published, they won't publish.

re: Need to enhance the rates of sugarcane from Rs. 54/- to Rs. 8/- per ton.
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Scarcity of rice and sugar in Kurnool, Chittoor, Krishna and West Godavari districts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

re: SCARCITY OF RICE AND SUGAR IN KURNOOL, CHITTOOR, KRISHNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Scarcity of rice and sugar in Kurnool, Chittoor, Krishna and West Godavari districts.

This is to inform you that the situation of rice and sugar is very critical in the districts of Kurnool, Chittoor, Krishna and West Godavari. The scarcity of these commodities is of great concern and requires immediate attention.

The government has taken steps to ensure that fair price shops are open and that more than 1200 fair price shops are functioning in these districts. The prices of rice and sugar have been stabilized, and dealers are required to follow the fixed rates. In major places, licences are to be appointed to ensure proper distribution.

It is requested that you take necessary steps to address this issue and ensure that the public is not adversely affected.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
20th September, 1967. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Scarcity of rice and sugar in Kurnool, Chittoor, Krishna and West Godavari districts.

...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

**re:** Delay in payment of compensation to land-owners under Kesavapatnam Vagu project in Karimnagar district.

Atleast for hotels and big confectionaries and bakeries.

**re:** DELAY IN PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-OWNERS UNDER KESAVAPATNAM VAGU PROJECT IN KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT.

The petitions were handed over to the Deputy Speaker.

[The petitions were handed over to the Deputy Speaker]
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967

Clause 4

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words ‘under any well’ insert the words ‘open mouth channel’.

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 delete the words ‘and the Tahsil dar shall...in the vicinity’.

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words ‘shall be treated as dry land’ insert the words ‘and shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act’.

"Delete sub-clause (2) of clause 4."

"Delete sub-clause (3) of clause 4."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words ‘or cross-bunding’ insert the words ‘open channels’.

In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words ‘similar classification in the vicinity’ add the words ‘which is less’.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 4 delete the words ‘in lieu of the...of this Act’.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved

Sri B. Ramaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words ‘cross-bunding’ add the following words ‘open head channel’.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri K. Govindarao:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the word ‘Spring-channel’ insert the word ‘Gedda’.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved."

Sri K. Govinda Rao—I am reading from the Andhra Pradesh Code—page 102—“Every wet land in the State served by any river channel, spring channel, parre kalva, cross-bunding shall be treated as dry land.”

River channels in Act No. 22 include rivers. Amended Act 5 of 1954 “In section 5 of the Principal Act the word ‘river channel’ shall be omitted and for the words ‘standard assessment’ etc. Amended Act 5 omit river channels.

River channels in Act No. 22 include rivers. Open mouth channel 5 concession on wetland.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enforcement) Bill, 1967

82 20th September, 1967.

The ambiguity concerning the principle of the inclusion of cross bunding is extended to include the definition of water rate levy. The Bill provides for the inclusion of cross bunding in the definition of water rate levy. As a result, cross bunding will be treated as water rate. As a result, dry lands will be treated differently. Executive instructions and orders will be given accordingly.

The Bill states that the inclusion of cross bunding and included springs will be included.

The Bill states that open head channels, spring channels, and open head channels will be included.

The Bill states that dry lands and included springs will be included.

The Bill states that the rate levy will be included.

20th September, 1967

The said open head channels, or any part thereof, shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act. "If it is so clear that...
these lands—wells, spring channels, parre kalvas, naddinalas—
these lands—wells, spring channels, parre kalvas, naddinalas—
these lands—wells, spring channels, parre kalvas, naddinalas—
these lands—wells, spring channels, parre kalvas, naddinalas—
these lands—wells, spring channels, parre kalvas, naddinalas—
there shall be levied and collected from the Government
there shall be levied and collected from the Government
there shall be levied and collected from the Government
there shall be levied and collected from the Government
there shall be levied and collected from the Government
from the pattadars for such dry lands, an additional land-revenue as
from the pattadars for such dry lands, an additional land-revenue as
from the pattadars for such dry lands, an additional land-revenue as
from the pattadars for such dry lands, an additional land-revenue as
from the pattadars for such dry lands, an additional land-revenue as
provided in Sec. 3
provided in Sec. 3
provided in Sec. 3
provided in Sec. 3
provided in Sec. 3
thereafter shall be treated as dry land" insert the words "and
thereafter shall be treated as dry land" insert the words "and
thereafter shall be treated as dry land" insert the words "and
thereafter shall be treated as dry land" insert the words "and
thereafter shall be treated as dry land" insert the words "and
shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act".
shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act".
shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act".
shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act".
shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act".
When we say that it is exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act, auto-
When we say that it is exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act, auto-
When we say that it is exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act, auto-
When we say that it is exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act, auto-
When we say that it is exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act, auto-
amatically it becomes dry land and therefore, it forms part and parcel of the exemption that we are giving to Rs. 10 and below for all the dry lands.
amatically it becomes dry land and therefore, it forms part and parcel of the exemption that we are giving to Rs. 10 and below for all the dry lands.
amatically it becomes dry land and therefore, it forms part and parcel of the exemption that we are giving to Rs. 10 and below for all the dry lands.
amatically it becomes dry land and therefore, it forms part and parcel of the exemption that we are giving to Rs. 10 and below for all the dry lands.
amatically it becomes dry land and therefore, it forms part and parcel of the exemption that we are giving to Rs. 10 and below for all the dry lands.

There was an amendment by Sri Latchanna for Rs. 10 and below for all the dry lands that is not exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act. The Chairman said that when that clause comes up for consideration Sri Latchanna's suggestion could be examined. Sri Latchanna did not press his amendment to vote. That it is not meant that he has agreed to do but it meant that he will re-examine the question.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Government Bill
20th September, 1937.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Government Bill
20th September, 1937.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Government Bill
20th September, 1937.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Government Bill
20th September, 1937.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Government Bill
20th September, 1937.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Government Bill
20th September, 1937.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967

Let us be careful and let us give a concession which is substantive. We need to consider the enhancement of Land Revenue Records. Revenue Records of lands are to be enhanced. If we enhance the officers' expenses, Revenue Records can be enhanced. River channels are open, open mouth channels are defined as wet lands. River channels are open, open mouth channels are classified as wet lands. The Sharada River flows, it is a separate river System. The Krishna, Godavari Delta system is inferior to this. It may be possible. We should give an opportunity to the Government to examine this question. Land revenue records are classification of lands - wet lands are classified. The government system is different. The tanks are permanent. Tank cultivation is permanent relief. The wet lands are classified. Fortunately, the records are exempt. The amendment press is able to examine the systems. The Government is developing. This system stands on a different footing.

20th September, 1957.

Irrigation. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1957. The Bill provides for the amendment of certain provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1957. The Bill seeks to improve the irrigation systems and enhance water supplies. The Bill also seeks to provide for the conservation of water resources, including subterranean water systems. The Bill also seeks to provide for the protection of Government sources of water. It is a continuous process, and it is expected to provide for the protection of drylands.

Category of cross-bunding: Select Committee has suggested that cross-bunding should be treated as dry-land. The Bill proposes that cross-bunding should be treated as dry-land. It is a continuous process, and it is expected to provide for the protection of drylands.

Whatever it is cross-bunding- I am not going to stand in the way - I can't help it now. Because through this Bill I can't do it. It is a continuous process.
20th September, 1967.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill 19.7.

It is not a good legislation—intention. Government policy on clause 10 Amendment is a clear case. for further classification, it is officers who are deciding the tax. In 1960, Dry-lands are treated the same as wet lands. wet lands exemption will increase. wet lands will exemption clause be made. Dry-lands are exemption wet lands. Dry parts exclusion water cess be? Water cess will exemption clause be? Dry part exclusion wet lands. Water cess Act consolidate wet lands will increase. Water cess Act presumption. Water Cess Act consolidate wet lands. The Assembly has a right, every member has got a right, and the Government has made a statement. How are we going to leave this chance? We should. The opposition should. This means we should concessions maximum limit is greater. full concessions should. The Assembly should. Open-head channels should be future cross-bundling. Open-head channels cross-bundling future. The Assembly should examine clauses. 15 clauses Hardships examine clauses. 4th clause 5th category examine. clear dry land treat. Dry land treat water cess. water cess treat. interpretation of should.

20th September, 1967.

We are actually repeating our own statements inspite of our understanding. We can't set out the future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Are you withdrawing?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—We are not pressing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words 'under any well' insert the words open mouth channel".

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 delete the words 'and the Tahsildar shall...in the vicinity'.

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words 'shall be treated as dry land' insert the words and shall be exempted from the Irrigation Cess Act.'

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words 'or cross-bunding insert the words 'open channels'."

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the words 'similar classification in the vicinity' add the words 'which is less'."

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 4 after the words 'cross-bunding' add the following words 'open head channel'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 4 after the word 'Spring-channel' insert the word 'Gedda'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"Delete sub-clause (2) of clause 4."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 4, delete the words 'in lieu of the...

The motion was negatived.

4—12
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"Delete sub-clause (3) of clause 4.
The motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
The clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.
The motion was adopted.
Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Sri R. Mahananda:— Sir, I move:
"In sub-clause (1) of clause 5 after the words 'similar classification in the vicinity' insert the words 'which is less'."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:— Sir, I move:
"Add the words 'according to the provision of section 3' at the end of sub-clause (1) of clause 5 and delete sub-clause (2) of clause 5.'""


The assessment of lands is very difficult to bring into cultivation as it is always
assessed to lands already. The cultivation of lands is very difficult to bring into
cultivation and additional revenue is assessed to the lands. The Select
Committee suggested one year two year or three years and put it like that
and concede the allotment for two or three years for him to bring that land
into cultivation.
Government Bill:


The un-assessed lands in the villages, townships, and towns of the Andhra Pradesh have been sub-divided into various categories. The land revenue is assessed on the basis of the enhanced land revenue assessment limit. The assessment limit is increased by additional land revenue assessment. The additional land revenue is assessed on the basis of the enhanced land revenue assessment limit. The additional land revenue assessment is calculated on the basis of the enhanced land revenue assessment limit.

[ Mr. Speaker in the Chair ]

Discrimination in land assessment is avoided. The additional assessment is calculated on the basis of the enhanced land revenue assessment limit. The additional assessment is not considered in the calculation of the enhanced land revenue assessment limit. The additional assessment is not considered in the calculation of the enhanced land revenue assessment limit.
Government Bill:
20nd September, 1967.

ment should be discriminatory in nature. The discriminatory
clause should be with a maximum discrimination. The
principle should be with a maximum discrimination.
Maximum discrimination should be with a
principle.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Let us not go to the abstract. Let us refer
to the clause alone. We have got time to discuss about it.

Discrimination should be.
Discrimination should be.
94 20th September, 1967.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Sri V. B. Raju:—In case of any land not assessed for land revenue, the Tahsildar shall after giving an opportunity to the pattadar to make representation:

Mr. Speaker:—I am now putting the amendments to vote. The question is:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 5 after the words "similar classification in the vicinity" insert the words which is less."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:

Add the words "according to the provision of section 3" at the end of sub-clause (1) of clause 5 and delete sub-clause (2) of clause 5.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:

In sub-clause (2) of clause 5 delete the words "and the additional land revenue as provided in section 3".

The motion was declared negatived.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao pressed for division. The House then divided thus:

Ayes 38, Noes 111, Neutrals—Nil.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:

"That Clause 5 do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 6

Mr. Speaker:— For Clause 6 there are 37 amendments.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the words "on all lands held by him" delete the rest of the sentence and add the following—

“upto 24 standard acres shall be exempt from the land revenue and the additional land revenue payable in respect of such lands held by him.”
In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the words “towards land revenue” delete the rest of the sentence and add the following—

“assessed at 1953 rates of land revenue assessment shall exempt from the land revenue and the additional land revenue payable in respect of lands held by him.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the words “towards the land revenue” add the words “assessed at 1960 rates of land revenue assessment shall be exempt from the land revenue and the additional land revenue payable in respect of the lands held by him.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the words “towards the land revenue” delete the words “and the additional land revenue.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 delete the word “dry.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the word “dry” insert the words “and wet.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “rupees fifteen.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the figure “1967” substitute the figure “1953.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “an amount equal to land revenue payable for the extent of three standard acres.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “rupees fifty.”

Delete sub-clause (3) of clause 6.

Mr. Speaker:— Amendments moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the expression “July, 1967” substitute the expression “July, 1962.”

In sub-clause (2) of clause 6 after the words “dry” insert the words “and wet.”

Mr. Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “not exceeding ten standard acres.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “five standard acres.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “2½ standard acres.”

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “rupees ten” substitute the words “twenty five.”
20th September, 1967.


In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words "rupees ten" substitute the words "rupees twenty."

In sub-clause 6 for the words "rupees ten" substitute the words "rupees fifteen."

Delete the explanation I in clause 6.

Add the following at the end of sub-clause (1) of clause 6—
"including the cess thereon."

Mr. Speaker:— Amendments moved.

Sri G. Siviah:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words "rupees ten" substitute the words "rupees twenty."

For sub-clause (1) of clause 6 substitute the following—

Every pattadar, who is liable to pay for the Fasli year which commenced on the first day of July, 1967, or for any subsequent fasli year, on all the lands held by him, an aggregate amount not exceeding rupees ten towards the land revenue shall be exempt from the land revenue and the additional land revenue payable in respect on all the lands held by him."

Delete the explanations in clause 6.

Mr. Speaker:— Amendments moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-clause (2) of clause 6 delete the word "dry."

Add the following proviso at the end of sub-clause (1) of clause 6.
"Provided that for the purpose of calculation of the aggregate amount referred to above, the village shall be the unit."

Mr. Speaker:— Amendments moved.

Sri G. Latchanna:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words "amount not exceeding rupees ten" substitute the following "an amount equal to land Revenue for the extent 4½ standard acres."

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the word "dry" add the words "and wet."

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words "rupees ten" substitute the words "rupees forty."

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words "rupees ten" substitute the words "rupees twenty for Andhra area, rupees twenty five for Rayalaseema area and thirty for Telangana area."

In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 for the words “not exceeding Rupees ten” substitute the following “amount equal to land revenue payable to three standard acre in Andhra area and four standard acre in Rayala area and 4½ acres in Telangana area.”

In sub-clause (2) of clause 6 for the word “Tahsildar” substitute the words Revenue Divisional Officer.”

In Sub-clause (2) of clause 6 after the word “dry” add the words “and wet.”

Mr. Speaker:— Amendments moved.

Sri V. B. Raju:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

In explanation I to clause 6 of the said Bill add the expression “other than a source of irrigation specified in sub-section (1) of section 4” at the end.

Mr. Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Mr. Speaker:— Amendment moved.

3. Amendment moved Srinivasa Naidu:— The amendment was moved by Mr. Speaker, Srinivasa Naidu.

Amendment moved by the Select Committee.

Concession of 10 acres for Agency areas.

Additional Assessment Act 1967, Section 9

4-13
Government Bill,


more scientific methods need to raise the category of peasants who are groaning under this indebtedness and property, if the exemption limit was increased, peasants would have more scientific methods relief to raise the category of peasants who are groaning under this indebtedness and property, if the exemption limit was increased, peasants would have

lowest category relief would be family holding above 2 acres basic holding above 5 acres

Real estate relief should consider equity and expediency.
Point of Information.
20th September, 1967.

re: Portion of proceedings to be reported by Press.

The House now stands adjourned till 9-30 A.M. on 21-9-67. The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 21st September 1967.