ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
ASIRYAMUTENDE GROUNDNUT SEEDS

* 1497-(R)—Sarvasri Mudilibabu Paramkusam (Vunukuru), P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemiganur):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise quantity of high yielding Asiryamutende groundnut seeds supplied this year and the rate at which they have been supplied; and

(b) the reasons why the said groundnut seeds have not been supplied to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts where the land is suitable for the growing of groundnut crop?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy):—(a) The following quantities of Asiryamutende groundnut seed have been distributed for multiplication during 1967-68:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Quantity distributed (Kgs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>12,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>4,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62,880 Kgs. or
628.80 Quintals.
The seed is distributed at the rate of 4 kgs. per acre for the selected areas.

(b) The seed is still under multiplication stage and it is risky to multiply the precious seeds under rainfed conditions. As Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts are having only rainfed conditions, they have not been selected for the purpose initially.

(i) Mr. M. V. Ramachandra Rao: — (Telugu) Mr. S.S. Nagi Reddy (Mydukur) : Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

- Improved seed supply is required and the following are the important factors to be considered: a) In a soil of poor quality, is seed suitable for groundnut?

(ii) Mr. G. Subbarao: — (Telugu) Mr. R. G. Reddy, JCS (Mydukur) :— Second crop is not suitable for groundnut. Fertilizers are necessary. Second crops to pesticides are required. Fertilizers are necessary. Additional soil is required. The same is required for improved seed.

(iii) Mr. K. Ramaiah: — (Telugu) Mr. S. R. Reddy :— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

- FERTILIZERS FOR GROUNDNUT CROP
(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for providing better quality seeds, fertilisers and subsidised loans to the ryots for growing better quality groundnut crop has been implemented in Chittoor and Kurnool Districts: and

(b) if so, whether the said scheme will be extended to Cuddapah District also?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximising production of groundnut in Chittoor and Kurnool Districts.

(b) No. Sir.

Sri R. Rajagopala Reddy (Lakkireddypalli):—On what basis are these selected?

This scheme is mainly intended for irrigated area.
Oral Answers to Questions

5. Loan interest free subsidy free?


7. It is a national problem. Economic stability.

8. Edible oil import.

Asi. 9. The Minister:—This has happened very recently a few weeks back.

Asi. 10. The Minister:—It has been resolved for the past few weeks.

Asi. 11. The Minister:—The problem of the recent floods has been resolved for the past few weeks.

Asi. 12. The Minister:—This has happened very recently a few weeks back.

Asi. 13. The Minister:—It has been resolved for the past few weeks.

Asi. 14. The Minister:—The problem of the recent floods has been resolved for the past few weeks.

Asi. 15. The Minister:—This has happened very recently a few weeks back.

Asi. 16. The Minister:—It has been resolved for the past few weeks.

Asi. 17. The Minister:—The problem of the recent floods has been resolved for the past few weeks.

Asi. 18. The Minister:—This has happened very recently a few weeks back.
Oral Answers to Questions.

FERTILIZERS FOR HYBRID VARIETIES

853—

* 1492-(J) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda :— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is a proposal to supply special quotas of Fertilisers to the Ryots who raise Hybrid varieties; and
(b) if not, will the Government consider this at least now and issue orders to the Samithis and District Agricultural Officers in the State?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Necessary instructions have already been issued in the matter.

GRANTS FOR PILOT PROJECT SCHEMES

854—

* 779 Q.—Sarvasri K. Butchaiah (Chilakaluripeta) and M. Ch. Nagaiah (Prathipadu) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th September, 1967

(a) whether the Government will make available grants to the concerned Samithis towards the incomplete works which have been taken up under pilot Project Scheme, to the extent of the previous sanction; and

(b) the amount of grant required by the Nadendla Panchayat Samithis in Guntur District under Pilot Project Scheme?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy): — (a) Yes, Sir. Since this scheme is a centrally sponsored one, the release of funds each year will be on the basis of the allocation made by the Government of India each year.

(b) Rs. 98,000 (Rs. 65,000 as Grant and Rs. 33,000 as Loan).
Oral Answers to Questions.

36 16th September, 1967.

Minor irrigation works, roads of vital importance of villages for exporting agricultural produce to marketing centres.

Soil conservation, land reclamation, afforestation.

Proposal for 70 pilot projects.

1. Whether, as wells as in all other cases, the candidate are to be examined on the basis of the Class in which they have been engaged?

2. Are the schemes of examination and promotion for all the individuals subject to sanction or for any particular individuals.

3. Will the hon. Minister for Finance provide the proposal for the Payment ofuntouched remuneration to the individual who having served on the Selection Grade, will be repatriated to parent department on promotion.

PAY PROTECTION TO SELECTION GRADE B.D.Os.

* 1501-(F) Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayats Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pay protection is not given to such of the Selection Grade Block Development Officers (other than Revenue Block-Development Officers) when they are repatriated to parent department on promotion.
Oral Answers to Questions

16th September, 1967.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) whether the Government would re-consider the issue?

Sri T. Ramswamy :— (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The posts of Special Grade Block Development Officer are temporary. According to F.R. 124 a Government servant in foreign service, if appointed to officiate in a post in Government service, will draw pay calculated on the pay of the post in Government service, on which he holds a lien. His pay in foreign service will not be taken into account in fixing his pay.

(c) No, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— How many officers are there? You said pay protection is not given.

Sri T. Ramswamy :— The question is "Whether it is a fact that pay protection is not given to such of the Selection Grade Block Development officers when they are repatriated to parent Department?"

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— How many officers are there? You said pay protection is not given.

Sri T. Ramswamy :— The question is "Whether it is a fact that pay protection is not given to such of the Selection Grade Block Development officers when they are repatriated to parent Department?"

Sri T. Ramswamy :— The question is "Whether it is a fact that pay protection is not given to such of the Selection Grade Block Development officers when they are repatriated to parent Department?"

Sri T. Ramswamy :— The question is "Whether it is a fact that pay protection is not given to such of the Selection Grade Block Development officers when they are repatriated to parent Department?"

Sri T. Ramswamy :— The question is "Whether it is a fact that pay protection is not given to such of the Selection Grade Block Development officers when they are repatriated to parent Department?"
Enquiry against the Director of Fisheries

(a) whether an enquiry by the Anti-Corruption Bureau is in progress against Sri I. Ramamohan Rao, the Director of Fisheries on charges of corruption and malpractices;

(b) whether the Anti-Corruption Bureau has received any Memorandum that the Officer enquiring into this case, Sri Muniswamy Naidu, is a close relation to Sri Ramamohan Rao; and

(c) if so, whether a de-novo enquiry has been ordered?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

Sri T. Nagireddy (Ananthapur):—The point is that this question was sent to the Chief Minister to answer. We did not want Q. to be answered by the Panchayat Raj Minister. Perhaps, there may be some connection for the Home Department.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know. Perhaps, this question related to the Panchayat Raj Department.

Sri T. Nagireddy:—How can it be when it is a matter whether there is any enquiry going on and if so whether any memorandum that the officer who is conducting the enquiry is a close relation of so and so—Home Minister?

Fisheries Department.

Mr. Speaker: —He is the concerned Minister.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: —He cannot be, because the enquiry takes place under the aegis of the Home Ministry. It cannot take place under Mr. Ramaswamy. It will be still worse. I have already explained in my speech that my belief over the Minister so far as this enquiry is concerned is not at all there and the Chief Minister had promised that he would look into the matter himself. Therefore, when this question comes up, he should answer and I would have been happy if the Chief Minister had been here to answer.

Mr. Speaker: —He is not here. Anyhow, let him read the answer. If you are not satisfied with the information which the Minister furnishes, you can put a separate question.

(B) S. K. Saravanabava: —‘B’ Order.

(C) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: —At what stage does the enquiry stand now?

(D) Anti-Corruption Bureau.

Mr. Speaker: —The question was whether an enquiry by the Anti-Corruption Department is in progress. He said "Yes, Sir."
Mr. Speaker:—There is no use of employing unnecessary words. Now, why does he unnecessarily make all kinds of...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We have a right to ask questions because there are certain allegations on this matter.

Mr. Speaker:—He can't make all kinds of insinuations and implications. The way he is making things is really fishy. I am really too sorry to observe this.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I do not expect from the Chair to be told like this.

Mr. Speaker:—Please try to maintain some dignity in this House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We are trying as much as possible.

Mr. Speaker:—That is exactly what he is not doing.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—No, Sir; let him give the full answer. There seems to be an impression in the minds of the Opposition party that the Minister and the members of the Government are trying to shield this officer.

Mr. Speaker:—Don't be in a hurry. Let him give the full answer. There seems to be an impression in the minds of the Opposition party that the Minister and the members of the Government are trying to shield this officer.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—No, Sir; that is further from us.

Mr. Speaker:—He must try to remove that impression.
16th September, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—There is nothing. We are not going to shield anybody.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—But that is yet to be proved. His word is not enough.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—The allegations are not proved. We must presume that a man is innocent unless he is proved to be guilty.

(Interruptions from several members)

Mr. Speaker:—How many charges are there?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—There are about nine charges.

Mr. Speaker:—What time will it take to read them?

Mr. Speaker:—I have no objection to give him any time he wants but the only thing is, we will not be in a position to reach the other questions. (Interruptions) I will take up the other questions and lastly take this up.

Mr. Speaker:—Very good; he can do that.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—It will take time to read all the charges.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I am not asking this specific allegation. I want to ask a different question.

(Interruptions from some members)
Mr. Speaker:—The only one thing I will ask the Government is this. I would ask the Government to bear one thing in their mind. When an enquiry is being conducted against a particular officer on grave charges of corruption or misappropriation or whatever it is, please see that they don't give room for any kind of complaints from the public or from others and see that an impartial officer is deputed to make an enquiry and if necessary—I don't know if the officer is a Director.

An hon. Member:—Yes.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it may be, I don't know whether there is only one Director in the Department.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—Yes.

Mr. Speaker:—Then where is the question of transferring him?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—No question of transfer.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—There is a question of transfer because...

Mr. Speaker:—There is only one Director for the entire Department and where is the question of transferring from one department to another department.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I will explain. The previous Director who was there was transferred to a different Department even at a time when the enquiry against Mr. Rammohan Rao was already going on and this Rammohan Rao was promoted as the Director of Fisheries. If one officer who was previously a Director of Fisheries could be transferred to some other Department to give promotion to Mr. Rammohan Rao, is it not possible for the Minister to transfer him to some other Department to facilitate an impartial enquiry on charges against him?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—No, Sir; it is not possible.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Why? Now, he is coming out in true colours. I would like to ask him why did he make him the Director of Fisheries by transferring one officer who was already there at a time when already some investigation was going on against Mr. Rammohan Rao, I do not know how he got the Fisheries Department into his hands by removing it from the hands of the Agricultural and Forest Minister. It is peculiar.

Mr. Speaker:—If he is an I.A.S. officer, he can be in charge of any Department. But if it is a departmental technically qualified man, for instance, the Director of Agriculture....
16th September, 1967. 

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—He is not even that because the qualified man was removed from the place. A person who was sent to Japan for expertisation in Fisheries was the Head of the Department. He was removed for the sake of Mr. Ram Mohan Rao.

Sri T. Rama Swamy:—Please hear me. Mr. Mani was there for more than three years. He was transferred to some other post namely, as Managing Director of Nizam Sugar Factory. He is an I.A.S. officer.

Mr. Speaker:—An I.A.S. officer can be sent out.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—He was specially trained in Fisheries by sending him to Japan while Mr. Ram Mohan Rao was not and there were charges against this Ram Mohan Rao, not once, but twice.

Mr. Speaker:—Don't you have patience to hear people. An I.A.S. officer can be the Head of any Department, but a technically qualified man such as the Director of Agriculture or the Director of Animal Husbandry can be the head of only the Agriculture Department or the Animal Husbandry Department. They cannot be transferred to any other Department.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Exactly.

Mr. Speaker:—An I.A.S. officer can be transferred from Industries Department, for instance, to any other Department Mani was the Director of Fisheries previously. He is an I.A.S. officer and was transferred. He was not trained or qualified in Fisheries Department.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—He was trained. That is what I am trying to prove. He was sent to Japan. Mr. Mani, an I.A.S. officer, was sent to Japan specially to be trained in fisheries, was brought to India and he became the Director of Fisheries, but he has been sent to some other Department. I would like to explain to you that this Ram Mohan Rao was once made the Director of Fisheries. He was reverted as the Deputy Director of Fisheries previously and again made into Director. My question is, at a time, when there was an investigation going on against him where was the necessity to make him Director. If they wanted, they could have postponed it for one year. Where was the necessity to remove Mr. Mani from this Department just to promote Mr. Ram Mohan Rao as the Director of Fisheries.

Sri T. Rama Swamy:—Mr. Ram Mohan Rao belongs to the Fisheries Department. Has he been specially trained or recruited for the Fisheries Department.
Oral Answers to Questions.

16th September, 1967.

Sugar Factory Director Ram Mohan belongs to the Fisheries Department. He was specially trained and recruited for the Fisheries Department.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—He has been specially recruited, and there have been charges against him twice. Is Mr. Thimma Reddy aware of it? And can he give a guarantee that he was not promoted when charges were framed against him and an enquiry was going on?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—Mr. Ramamohana Rao was reverted, not because of anything. Mr. Mani went for training in finance matters to America. He returned after 10 months. After 10 months when he returned, Mr. Ramamohana Rao was reverted and Mr. Mani was posted as Director of Fisheries. For more than 3½ years, Mr. Mani was Director of Fisheries.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It is not so.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—It is so.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It is not so. I am asserting. Is the Minister prepared to put the files on the table of the House to know whether there has been an enquiry about Mr. Ram Mohan Rao previously, what happened to that enquiry and whether there has been an enquiry now, before he was promoted as Director of Fisheries.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—There was no enquiry against Mr. Mani.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I know, Sir, in this Department, I will put it very plainly as a responsible man with responsibility, that this Mr. Ramamohana Rao is trying to misuse his power in trying to change files that are essential for the enquiry. So long as he is there as Director of Fisheries this enquiry will not be properly done. Files will miss and files will go to some place where it is difficult.

Mr. Speaker:—I shall go to the next question, Question No. 857-Sri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao will put his question.

(At this stage, some hon. Members rose in their seats)

Mr. Speaker:—I am sorry I cannot spare any more time. I am extremely sorry. I cannot spare time. I have already spared about 15 minutes for this question. What is it hon. Members want me to do? (Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—I am not able to hear them properly. He cannot thrash out one thing only in question-hour. For one question I cannot take one hour, when there are 24 other questions.
Mr. Speaker:—I am sorry I cannot spare any more time. If he wants he may ask for half an hour discussion. I cannot allow one hour for this one question. What is the time he wants me to put. What is the time he wants for this question?

Mr. Speaker:—He cannot ask him directly.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah:—I am asking through you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—What is this? Please ask the question.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—How many charges are there? That is one thing. The second thing is, when Mr. Mani was there.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Nagi Reddy said that this man was reverted and again promoted. Is it not so? The hon. Minister is disputing the correctness of Mr. Nagi Reddy's information. What he is saying is that Mani went for some training in finance matters to foreign countries for a period of about 10 months. During that period, that man was promoted. That is the information given by the Minister. Again when Mr. Mani returned, this man was reverted. He is disputing the correctness of the statement now. When a member disputes the correctness of the information furnished by the Minister, what is the alternative?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The alternative is for the House to demand the files to be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—That, he can ask, to enable the Speaker to see whether it is a fact, whether what the Minister has said is true or not.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—He was sent for training in financial matters in Fisheries Department.

Mr. Speaker:—For training in financial matters, he says.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—He went to make a special study of Fisheries' finances. Not only that, when he has come back and when he was appointed there, it was taken from Mr. Thimma Reddy by Mr. Ramaswamy and he was changed and Ramamohan Rao was promoted and Mani was sent out.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Gopalakrishnayya, I can understand the seriousness of the allegations that people are making against that particular person.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—Sir, Government is not protecting This Officer or any other Officer. పాటలు ప్రధాన సిరిపోస్ఫో టరేసి. పాటలు లేని Anti-Corruption Bureau ప్రధాను. పాటలు
Enquiry into a matter, e.g., files transfer, etc., and files transfer.

Mr. Speaker:—Have all the files been taken by them?

Mr. Speaker:—There might be some truth in what he is saying, I do not deny. That is exactly the reason why I am asking the Government to see that an impartial enquiry is made against this officer, not to give room for any kind of complaint either from the members here or from the public. What else do you want me to do?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—You please excuse me for one thing, Sir. That is why when on the last day the matter came up, I asked the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—When there is some kind of apprehension that this officer is being shielded by the Government, Government must try to see that no protection is given to the officer. What else can I ask the Government?

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—Anyhow, we did not go to the office and find out what exactly had happened. The matter has been entrusted to the Anti-Corruption Department and they are enquiring into the matter. After a certain stage, they have to send a report to the Government either to keep the officer under suspension or whatever action is necessary and then Government might take action.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—How can the enquiry take place when that particular man is there?

Mr. Speaker:—Simply because a number of people make all kinds of serious allegations, it does not mean that they should conduct the enquiry in a particular manner as desired by the opposition members.
48 16th September, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Wrong information is given to us.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Nagi Reddy, you forgot that Mr. Venkanna is on this side, not on your side, now. He has naturally got to support the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us not unnecessarily get excited about it. I will see that if any member is able to convince me that the Officer who is conducting the enquiry is related, even distantly related, to the Officer against whom the enquiry is being conducted, I will request the Government to see that some other Officer is asked to enquire into the matter. Even if he happens to be a distant relation, I will see that the enquiry is entrusted to some other Officer of some other community.

Sri G. Sivayya:—It is not exactly relationship. I just submit that the Deputy Director working in the Department is very closely related to Mr. Muniswamy Naidu, who comes from my place. Therefore since a relation of the police Officer is working in the Department, that will likely to influence.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Sivayya, I can trace my relationship with you some how or other. Once one is a relation, another man may have interest in some other manner. After all, it depends upon the integrity of the Officer conducting the enquiry. Suppose there is some other officer, he might be his good friend, or another Officer who is influenced in some other manner. It all depends upon the integrity. If we question the integrity of the Officer who is conducting the enquiry, that is a different matter.
Mr. Speaker:—He has already said that he has no objection. He has already told the House that he is going to place them on the Table of the House. He can go through the charges.

Mr. Speaker:—Does he too want to descend to that level. Why does he descend to personal level. Do not descend to personal levels.

Mr. Speaker:—Is it a fact whether when an enquiry was pending against this officer he was given promotion?

Mr. Speaker:—To the Director of Fisheries, Rama Mohan Rao.

Mr. Speaker:—To the Director of Fisheries, Rama Mohan Rao.
promoted as Director on 20–7–1966. Petitions came to the Government in the year 1967, on 17–5–1967 and 24–5–1967. These petitions were within the knowledge of the Government, but this petition (earlier one) was not within the knowledge of the Government. Even supposing that the Government knew of this petition, mere suspicion does not mean that we should not promote. He was promoted already before, by my predecessor in office.

Mr. Speaker:—Please explain one thing. One petition was received against him in the year 1965, some where in September 1965. That was received by the Vigilance Commissioner. It was sent to the Anti Corruption Department. Was the enquiry pending or was it disposed of?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—The enquiry is pending?

Mr. Speaker:—Even in 1965?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—Even today, it is pending, because the Director of Anti Corruption Department has stated that that petition was enquired into and investigation completed, but as they have received some more petitions they will send a report on all the petitions together.

Mr. Speaker:—Did he not send a report to the Vigilance Commissioner?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—No, Sir. They have not sent it to us.

Mr. Speaker:—Please see that the enquiry is expedited and disposed of as early as possible.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—As a matter of fact, we are writing to them to dispose of this enquiry early.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, we shall go to the next question.

Mr. Speaker:—It is impossible for me to control. I know what kind of feelings he has got against Mr. Ramaswamy. That is very evident from the way he has been putting questions. I am informing Mr. Madhava Rao. When a matter is entrusted to the Anti-Corruption Department, they send a report; and in a number of cases they write to the Government to see that the officer is transferred and where the charges are grave and if a prima facie case is made out they immediately write to the Government to keep the officer under suspension. Invariably the report of the Officer is accepted by the Government. In 99 per cent
Answsr to Questions.

September 106?

of the cases, it is accepted by the Government. If I remember correctly the other day the Chief Minister said that there is not a single instance where they have differed from the report of the Anti-Corruption Department.
Mr. Speaker:—That is exactly what I have asked the Minister to do.

Mr. Speaker:—It is difficult to reconcile the statements of the Commissions with the allegations made and the minor censures, warnings and minor penalties inflicted on the Officers. What is the interest of the Public Services in having some kind of enquiry or discussion in the House about the conduct of officers?

Mr. Speaker:—He is not shielding the corrupt Officer. What he is saying is, it is not in the interests of Public Services to have some kind of enquiry or discussion in the House about the conduct of officers.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya:—Is he shielding the corrupt Officer?

Mr. Speaker:—He is not shielding the corrupt Officer. What he is saying is, it is not in the interests of Public Services to have some kind of enquiry or discussion in the House about the conduct of officers.
a certain Officer. He is not saying anything about this particular Officer. Much can be said on both sides...—

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker:—One of you.

Mr. Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—He should withdraw it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Members are at liberty to ask questions about the stage at which the enquiry is going. But, for this House to go into the merits of the case, it may not be good...—

Some hon. Members:—We are not going into the merits.

Mr. Speaker:—Because if they are going into the merits it will be prejudicial to enquire into the conduct of that Officer either way. It is certainly not proper to go into the merits, and when they go on making a number of allegations that this man is doing this or that....

Mr. Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—Again I want to bring to your kind notice the aspersions by the Minister for Agriculture that the members through the medium of questions want to pursue the Government Officers to get some things done.

Mr. Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is an indirect attempt by the Minister to shield the Officer. I shall put it that way.

Sri S. Vemayya:—I humbly submit, Sir, that this is not correct. The observations of the hon. Minister, particularly when
the opposition members are making several allegations, should be expunged from the proceedings. If such institutions go on there will be no protection; we will have to stop putting questions, and there will be no question hour and then we cannot ask any questions without, what he calls ‘black-mailing’. Whatever we ask is in the interests of the public, to rectify something, to put the administration in a correct way. That is way we are proceeding. But this is the first time that my friend, Sri P. Thimma Reddy, who is an experienced Minister is putting it in this way, and he should withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker:—So far as the House is concerned, I am here to give directions either to the Opposition or to the Minister. Certainly question hour is expected to expose the lapses in the administration. I do not deny that. But at the same time we should not use it as a weapon to blackmail persons . . . .

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Secondly, we should not go into the merits of the case. Either it may be before the Court or a particular authority. Certainly it is not proper. As Mr. Vemayya has said, if there is any objectionable remark in what Mr. Thimma Reddy has said, I shall certainly see that it is expunged.

Mr. Speaker:—Any how, please bear all this in mind and see that the enquiry is conducted properly.

Sri Vyálikala Gopalakrishnaaya:—The Minister says we are black-mailing. They are shielding the Officers.
Mr. Speaker:—So?
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Why should they say that, Sir?
It should be expunged:
Mr. Speaker:—I shall consider it.
Mr. Speaker:—Whether he withdraws it or not, I shall see whether I should expunge that portion.
(Pause)
Mr. Speaker:—All other questions will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REFUSAL OF PERMISSION FOR UTILISING RAVINDRA BHARATHI

S. No' 876-A—

S. N. Q. No. 2697-I Q.—Sarvasri K. Ramanatham (Mudinepalli), B. Ratnasabhapathy, (Rajampeta), and T. Purushotham Rao (Wardhannapet):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the permission sought by Sri G. Latchanna, working President of the All India Backward Classes Federation's Annual Convention to be inaugurated by Sri V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India and presided by Sri Brahma Prakash, M. P. on 9th and 10th September at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad was refused by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Education (Sri T. V. Raghavulu):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In December, 1966, a general decision was taken by Government to the effect that the Ravindra Bharathi Theatre should be used only for cultural programmes but not for holding meetings etc. since the Theatre is consecrated to the memory of the great poet Rabindranath Tagore. Hence, Government regretted their inability to make the theatre available to the said Federation for holding the Backward Classes Federation's Annual Convention at Ravindra Bharathi on 10-9-67. A reply was accordingly given to Sri Latchanna, M.L.A.

1. Q. What is the (a) cultural and (b) non-cultural activities?

(a) Cultural activities include Backward classes convention—Vice-President inaugurate cultural and non-cultural aspects of the convention. The Backward classes convention and associated non-cultural activities.

(b) Non-cultural activities include Chambers Association and News-papers editors' conference, cultural programme and papers.

2. Q. Verify the above.

(a) Cultural programme and papers.

(b) News-papers editors' conference and cultural programme.
MR. Speaker:—I do not know whether members are going to observe some order. If members, even without my calling, get up, I do not think we can get on.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The hon. Minister is not giving me the answer whether there are any rules laid down so that nobody may misuse the Institute.

Mr. Speaker:—There are rules framed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—They would have had some other programme.

Mr. Speaker:—In every one of these functions, they will have some kind of cultural programme included in that programme.
Mr. Speaker:—Please ask the Committee to consider that suggestion.

Mr. Speaker:—There was some cultural programme. Only I did not wait for the cultural programme.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

857—

*1498-(K) Q.—Sri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao (Mangalagiri):— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the staffing pattern of the State Institute of Education, and the basis on which appointments of members are made;

(b) the schemes proposed to be launched by the Institute for improving Primary Education during 1966-67 and the number of schemes executed;

(c) whether any contribution has been made to new thinking, to overcome the present defects; and

(d) the results of the experiments conducted and promise of improvement in teaching techniques?

A:—

(a) The information is furnished in Statement No. I placed on the Table of the House. The appointments are made by transfer or by promotion according to the working needs of the Institute.

(b) The information is furnished in Statement No. II placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Director and the members of the staff of the State Institute of Education have been conducting some experiments. They are also trying to adopt some new ideas and methods to strengthen the present practices of teaching and learning.
STATEMENT I

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide answer to L. A. Q. No. 1198-K (°857)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>No. of posts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Readers</td>
<td>600-900</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>300-600</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Statistical Assistant</td>
<td>200-500</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>180-400</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Upper Division Clerks</td>
<td>125-200</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lower Division Clerks</td>
<td>80-150</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Typists</td>
<td>80-150</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Attender</td>
<td>60-80</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Peons</td>
<td>50-65</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Film Operator</td>
<td>115-150</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>70-100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The appointments are made by transfer or by promotion according to the working needs of the Institute.

STATEMENT II

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide answer to Part (b) of Question No. 1498-K (Starred)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Expenditure during 1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Inservice Training courses for supervi-</td>
<td>29,019.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sors and Teacher-Educators.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Improvement of Teaching of Science</td>
<td>77,835.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Mathematics in Elementary schools.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Extension work by the Training Schools.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Improvement of T. A. Centres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Preparation of Hand Books</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Grant-in-aid</td>
<td>1,950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Post of Librarian and Stenographer</td>
<td>360.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Scholarships to M. Ed., Students</td>
<td>1,161.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>T. A. and D. A. and sitting fees to</td>
<td>125.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>members of the programme Advisory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1,13,452.12

SUPERSESSION OF THE DIST. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY, MAHBOOBNAGAR

858—

* 1488-(Z) Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrisnaiah:—Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state; 20—$
(a) whether the District Co-operative Marketing Society Mahboobnagar was superseded; if so, when and to whom the Show Cause Notice was given and whether a copy of it will be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) why was it superseded; and

(c) whether it was a fact that President was disqualified under section 21 (a) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Act, 1966?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir. The Managing Committee of the District Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd, Mahbubnagar, was superseded by the Regional Joint Registrar, Kurnool on 28-6-1967. The show Cause Notice dated 16-6-1967 proposing the supersession of the Managing Committee was issued by the Regional Joint Registrar, Kurnool to the President of the society and it was served on him on 23-6-1967. A copy of the show cause notice is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The reasons for the supersession are given in the supersession Notice placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(See answer to clause (a) of L. A. Question No. 1488-Z (*858)

Copy of Notice under section 34 (i) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act 1964 of the Regional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool, Issued to the President, Mahboobnagar District Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Mahboobnagar through the Deputy Registrar of Coop. Societies, Mahboobnagar.

Rc. No. 37280/66MI dt 16-6-67.


It has been brought to the notice of the Regional Joint Registrar that the working of “The Mahabubnagar Dist. Co-operative Marketing society Ltd.,” hereinafter referred to as “Society” has not been satisfactory and that there are serious irregularities amounting to fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the society and violations of the F. C. O. 1957, in regard to the distribution of Chemical Fertilisers. Instead of rectifying the previous irregularities the newly elected Managing Committee (27-12-65) is reported to be responsible for other serious irregularities during their tenure of the Office. It has also been brought to the Notice of the Regional Joint Registrar, that the following four out of the nine elected members of the Managing Committee have acquired dis-qualification under rule 21 (1),(b) of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Rules 1964, on account of the fact that the Societies which they represent have committed default to the Dist. Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Mahboobnagar,
**Written Answers to Questions.**

16th September, 1967.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Director</th>
<th>Name of the Society from which represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri S. Ramalingam (Director)</td>
<td>M. P. C. S. Mahboobnagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri D. Murlidhara Reddy (.)</td>
<td>C. M. S. Atmakur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri M. Gopal Reddy (.)</td>
<td>C. M. S. Achampet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri C. Narsi Reddy (.)</td>
<td>M. P. C. S Ibrahimpahnam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the above, the President of the District Co-operative Marketing Society, Mahabubnagar, Sri K. Siddalingappa, has been disqualified as a member of the Managing Committee under Sec. 21 (a) (c) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-op. Societies Act 7 of 1964.

I. It is seen that according to byelaw No. 17 of the byelaws of the Society, the quorum for the meeting of the Managing Committee is SEVEN, and that as 5 out of the 9 members of the Managing Committee have acquired disqualification, the remaining 6 members of the Managing Committee (including 2 Government Nominees) cannot constitute the required quorum. Thus the Managing Committee of the Society is disabled statutorily to function. Even the Executive Committee of the society cannot have 3 representatives of Co-op. Marketing Societies apart from the President and Vice-President, as required under the byelaw 16, since 2 representatives of the Cooperative Marketing Society viz. (1) Sri D. Murlidhara Reddy (2) Sri M. Gopal Reddy have acquired disqualification and thereby statutorily disabled to sit on the Executive Committee of the Society. It is thus noticed that the meeting of the Managing Committee and the Executive Committee of the Society cannot be held statutorily to attend to the day-to-day administration of the society. It has been brought to the notice of the Regional Joint Registrar by the Accounts Office (Fertilisers) Office of the Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and the Additional Registrar (Fertilisers), that the society (1) has not been maintaining the accounts relating to the distribution of Chemical Fertilisers properly. (2) has not been remitting the sale proceeds of Chemical Fertilisers promptly to Government (3) has not been collecting the dues under sale proceeds from its retailers (4) has left the stocks of Chemical Fertilisers uncared for in the godowns without any systematic grading any storing giving free scope for shortages and losses, (5) has not taken any efforts to standardise the unstandardised bags (6) has not taken any action to dispose of the damaged stocks, instead allowed them to further deteriorate and (7) that the management of the society has little or no control over their depot clerks, Salesmen etc., who indulged in short deliveries and misappropriation of sale proceeds of chemical fertilisers. Some of the serious and grave irregularities pointed out by them are noted hereunder:-

II. The society is reported to be not maintaining the accounts of stocks received consignment-wise, not watching whether the full cost of the fertilisers given to it on Consignment-cum-Credit basis is remitted within 15 months of the receipt of the consignment as required under the orders governing the scheme. It is also reported that the retailer societies are not maintaining any register to show the sale proceeds received each day, dates of their actual remittance to the Dist. Co-op.
Marketing Society and whether the remittance was delayed beyond 7 days, the penal interest that it was to pay for the No. of days in excess of 7 days for which the sale proceeds were retained by them. It has been observed from the fact that a sum of over Rs. 8.00 (lakhs) were pending with the retailers, that the society has not initiated any action to collect the sale proceeds from the retailers and see to the remittance of the dues in this regard. Further the society could have advised the retailers to remit the sale proceeds by themselves without remitting them to the society which will amount to retention of monies outside the Government, for more than the maximum period. The society is reported to have not maintained any register to watch the timely remittance of sale proceeds and to work out the penal interest due by it to Government if any. It has dismally failed in its duty to safeguard the interest of Government in not having asked the agent societies to account for the penal interest payable by them and in not maintaining any record of penal interest due by it to Government. All these acts are violations of circular instructions of Registrar and Government orders issued from time to time on the subject and also against provisions of the Fertiliser Control order 1957.

III. It is also reported that the society has not worked out and paid the commission due to the agent societies so far. This could have been done by making adjustment against the amounts due by the agent societies, towards sale proceeds of Chemical Fertilisers, in the interest of reduction of dues to the Government to a certain extent.

IV. It is further reported that the Society has utilised a sum of Rs. 8,65,493-31 from the sale proceeds of chemical fertilisers realised by it, towards payment of Road Transport charges. This is highly irregular and a serious violation of the Government order, No. 541 Food and Agriculture Department dt. 7-3-64, according to which the sale proceeds should be remitted within 7 days from the date of realisation should not be utilised for any other purpose. It is also pointed out that the society has utilised Rs. 1,500 from the sale proceeds realised towards the purchase of Bengal Gram dhal. This is considered to be an unauthorised transaction.

V. It is stated that the society has stocked 1380.586 M. Tons of Ammonium Sulphate in 18,312 unstandardised bags. According to the instructions of the Registrar on the subject the Society is expected to keep its stocks only in standardised bags. Efforts should have been taken to have the stocks in standardised bags alone.

VI. It is reported that the sale proceeds register, stock registers etc., of individual societies were not attested by any competent authority. It is considered that this act denotes the wilful negligence in the maintenance of accounts by the "Society" to which stocks of chemical fertilisers worth lakhs of rupees are entrusted for distribution.

VII. It is reported that notwithstanding heavy overdues by certain agent societies, the supplies of chemical fertilisers were being continued to them. This is considered to be very undesirable practice and would encourage the defaulting societies to continue the
unhealthy practice of not remitting the sale proceeds in time. This could have been checked by the management, had the condition of charging penal interest was brought to the notice of such societies and the penal interest demanded, or issue of supplies to these societies stopped till the dues are completely cleared off. The management of the society has failed to take appropriate action, in this regard.

VIII. It has been brought to the notice of the Regional Joint Registrar that the contractor who undertook transportation of chemical fertilisers from Kakinada had withheld with him about 1314 tons of chemical fertilisers owing to a dispute about the Road Transport claims. It is reported that the contractor has given a legal notice to the society for payment of his dues. The society should have taken action to take possession of the stocks of chemical fertilisers, which has been retained by the contractor unauthorisedly, irrespective of the other points in dispute between the contractor and the society, since the funds of the Government are involved in this particular transaction. Thus the Managing Committee of the Society has failed to take appropriate action to safeguard the funds of the Government despite clear instructions of this office and the Deputy Registrar to proceed against the contractor in a court of law if necessary.

IX. It is seen that the society owes to the Government a sum of Rs. 16,64,092 as on 15-5-67, in respect of sale proceeds of chemical fertilisers. The amount pending payment by the Dist. Coop. Marketing Society in excess of 7 days limit, would be a major portion of this amount, and it seems the managing Committee of the society has not taken appropriate action for the remittance of the sale proceeds of chemical fertilisers within the time allowed which is the first duty of the Society. The managing Committee of the societies has failed to see to the proper remittances of the sale proceeds of chemical fertilisers according to the scheme governing the distribution of chemical fertilisers on consignment credit basis.

The management of the society is aware that there were misappropriations, falsification of accounts etc., in the society to the tune of Rs. 3,92,220 during the previous managing committee of the society. The present Managing Committee could have taken action for the recovery of the amount involved in misappropriation by either moral pursuasion or legal action from the person or persons held responsible. The Managing Committee of the Society is reported to have not taken any action for the recovery of the amount so far despite clear instructions in this regard.

It is therefore observed that the managing Committee of the society has failed to take appropriate action to set right the above irregularities and the violations of the instructions of the Registrar, Government orders contravention of Co-operative Societies Act, Rules, Byelaw and Fertilisers control order 1957. It is also observed that the Managing Committee and the Executive Committee are disable to meet statutorily to attend to the day-to-day administration of the society in view of the acquiring of disqualification by 5 out of 9 elected members of the Managing Committee. With a view to safeguard the funds of the society and the amounts advanced by the Government towards stocks of chemical fertilisers (on consignment
66 16th September, 1967. Written Answers to Questions.

cum-credit-basis) and to ensure the satisfactory working of the society and thereby safeguard the interest of members of the society and also that of the affiliated societies, I by virtue of the powers vested in me under Sec. 34 (i) of the Andhra Pradesh Coop. Societies Act 7 of 1964, propose to supersede the present Managing Committee of the Society for a period of one year and to appoint a Special Officer to manage its affairs during that period. The President of the Society is requested to file his objections, if any, to the above proposal in consultation with the other members of the Managing Committee within 15 days from the date of this notice sent through the Deputy Registrar, Mahabobnagar. If no objections are filed within the time limit, it will be construed that the Managing Committee has no objections to this proposal and orders will be issued on merits.

SUPERCESSION OF THE LARGE SCALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY BIRKUR

859 —

* 1489-(A) Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah :—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was a fact that Sri Birkur Large Scale Co-operative Society, Birkur, Nizamabad District was superseded and whether the Registrar has written to prosecute the Ex-President; and

(b) if so, when and at what stage it stands?

A :—

(a) and (b) No Sir. As the Managing Committee of the Birkur Large Scale Co-operative Society became defunct, a person-in-charge was appointed by the Regional Joint Registrar Secunderabad under section 32 (7) (a) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act 1964, with effect from 8-4-66. The enquiry conducted by the Dy. Registrar, Bodhan under section 51 of the Act revealed that the Ex-President was responsible for misappropriating a sum of Rs. 36,977.72. A complaint was therefore lodged against the Ex-President with the Police on 3-8-66 and the case is under investigation by the Police.

SRI VENKATESWARASWAMY TEMPLE, CHIKKADAPALLY

860—

* 1492-(F) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple of Chikkadpalli is a public temple or not;

(b) whether any appeal is pending before the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, why the Government has not yet disposed of the case; and

(d) whether the Government propose to appoint an administrator during the interim period?
Written Answers to Questions. 16th September, 1967. 67

A :—

(a) & (b) A revision petition on the question whether Sri Veikateswaraswamy temple, Chikadpalli, is a public or private temple is pending with the Government.

(c) The connected original records of the office of the Director of Endowments have been received.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

PURCHASE OF LAND BY MARKETING COMMITTEE, KARIMNAGAR

861—

* 1502-(K) Q.—Sarvasri C. Janga Reddy (Parkal), V. Rama Rao (Secunderabad Cantonment) and A. Madhava Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Marketing Committee, Karimnagar purchased land adjacent to the Market Committee at Karimnagar;

(b) if so, how many acres and at what rate and from whom;

(c) whether valuation certificate obtained before purchasing the land; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

A :—

(a) & (b) The Market Committee, Karimnagar decided to purchase 2 acres 19 guntas from Smt. Bismillah Bi at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per acre.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Director of Marketing sanctioned the proposal subject to production of valuation certificate and payment of an advance of Rs. 24,250 to the land lady and the balance at the time of registration. The valuation certificate has not yet been produced by the Chairman though he has reported that he paid Rs. 15,000 to the land lady, which also has not been entered in the cash book. The entire matter is under investigation.

WATER COOLERS PURCHASED BY STATE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

862—

* 1486-(B) Q.—Sarvasri V. Rama Rao and A. Madhava Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has sanctioned funds for the purchase of water coolers in State Marketing Department offices;

(b) if so, how many have been purchased and at what rate;

(c) whether it is true that the file regarding the purchase of water coolers is missing; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government?
A:—

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

SUBSIDY FOR AGRICULTURAL WELLS

863—

* 177 Q.—Sarvasri T. C. Rajan (Palamaner) and G. Sivaiah:—
Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the taluk-wise amount of subsidy sanctioned towards agricultural wells during 1964-65 and 1965-66 in Chittoor District together with the names of persons to whom subsidy was sanctioned in Palamaner and Punganur taluks;

(b) the number of wells completed in the above taluks; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to give preference of these who got below 5 acres of land?

A:—

(a) Under the Liberalised Loan Cum Subsidy Scheme, only a loan of Rs. 2,000 is sanctioned and after the well is completed 50% of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 is converted into subsidy and the balance amount is recovered in instalments. For completion of wells, the time has been extended recently to four working seasons. Hence, the amount converted into subsidy in respect of the wells for which loans were sanctioned during 1964-65 and 1965-66 will be known only in 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively.

The details of the loan amounts sanctioned in the Chittoor District (taluk-wise) towards sinking of irrigation wells under the Liberalised Loan-Cum-Subsidy during 1964-65 and 1965-66 together with the names of the loanees in Palamaner and Punganur Taluks are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of wells completed in the Palamaner and Punganur taluks are 5 and 12 respectively under the Liberalised Loan-Cum-Subsidy Scheme 1964-65. The number of wells completed in Punganur taluk is 5 and one in Palamaner taluk under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme 1965-66. Time for completion of wells under both the Schemes has, however, been extended in G.O.Ms. No. 1352, Food & Agriculture, dated: 6-7-1967.

(c) No, Sir.

.Statement
STATEMENT TO BE PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
[ Vide L. A. Q. No. 177 (Starred) (**863) ]
STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF WELLS ALLOTTED TO THE PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS UNDER LIBERALISED-CUM-LOAN-CUM-SUBSIDY SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1964-65 IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluk</th>
<th>Name of the Panchayat Samithi</th>
<th>No. of wells allotted</th>
<th>No. of wells sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount allotted to the Panchayat Samithi at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per well</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chittoor</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Palamaner</td>
<td>Gangadhara Nellore</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bangarupalem</td>
<td>Palamaner</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Punganur</td>
<td>Bangarupalem</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Madanapalli</td>
<td>Punganur</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Madanapalli</td>
<td>Chowdeppalli</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Madanapalli</td>
<td>Thamballapalli</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Madanapalli</td>
<td>Yavapad</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Madanapalli</td>
<td>Chinnagottigallu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kuppam</td>
<td>Kuppam</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Chandragiri</td>
<td>Chandragiri</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Chandragiri</td>
<td>Pulicherla</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kalahasti</td>
<td>Kalahasti</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Kalahasti</td>
<td>Thattinambedu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Sathyavedu</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sathyavedu</td>
<td>Karvetinagar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sa^hyavedu</td>
<td>Pichatur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total             | 208                           | 211                    | 4,22,000                |
II. Statement showing the No. of wells sanctioned by the Land Mortgage Banks to Panchayat Samithis under Liberal Loan-cum-subsidy Scheme 1965-66 in Chittoor District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluk</th>
<th>Name of the Panchayat Samithi</th>
<th>No. of wells sanctioned by the L. M. Bs.</th>
<th>No. of wells sanctioned by the L. B. Bs.</th>
<th>Total No. of wells sanctioned (3/4)</th>
<th>Amount converted at the rate of Rs. 2000 per well</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chittoor</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gangadharra Nellore</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Palamaner</td>
<td>Palamaner</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1,26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bangarupalem</td>
<td>Bangarupalem</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Punganur</td>
<td>Punganur</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Madanapalli</td>
<td>Madanapalli</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madanapalli M.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madanapalli</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thamballapalli</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1,14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Vayalapad</td>
<td>Vayalapad</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chimagottigallu</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kuppam</td>
<td>Kuppam</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1,26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Chandragiri</td>
<td>Chandragiri</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pulicherla</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kalahasti</td>
<td>Kalahasti</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thottambedu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Puttur</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Sathyavedu</td>
<td>Sathyavedu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pitchatur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>11,90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Questions. 16th September, 1967.

III. STATEMENT:

The names of loanees who have been sanctioned the loan amount during 1964–65 in Palamaner and Punganur Taluks

1964–65

Chowdepalli (Punganur Taluk)

1. Sri Gabbar Saheb of Kcclapatla
2. Sri Aleti Gangulappu of Chowdepalli
3. Sri Byasani Akkulaiah Chetty of Peddellakunta
4. Sri Reganti Ramaiah of Peddapparapalli
5. Sri T. Ramaiah of Chintamakulapalli
6. Smt. N. Gahara Bee of Molathur
7. Sri P. M. Rami Reddy of Sodum
8. Sri J. Munaswamy
9. Sri Sivaram Reddy of Peddapparapalli
10. Sri S. Venkat Reddy of Jangalapalli
11. Sri Y. Venkata Reddy of Pudipatla
12. Sri Kanduru Chengama Raju of Pandillapalli

1965–66

1. Sri N. Narasimhulu of Theppapalli
2. Smt. C. L. Venkatalakshamma of Rayalpeta
3. Sri B. Peddagangi Reddy of Gongivaripalli
4. Sri Gannarapu Muni Reddy of Keelapalla
5. Sri B. Basiri Reddy of Avulapalli
6. Sri T. Peddappa of Amagaripalli
7. Sri Munaswamy of Jangalapalli
8. Smt. Bojja Naganamma of Vootupalli
9. Sri Appala Raju of Pudipesta
10. Sri Appala Venkatappa of Irikipeta
11. Sri P. Sreenivasa Iyar of Sodum
12. Sri R. Venkateswarlu of Sodum
13. Sri Kaluvru Narayan Reddy of Errathivaripalli
14. Sri G. Venkatkrishnamma Naidu of Gongivaripalli
15. Sri Bagepalli Muniramiah of Chowdepalli
16. Sri Sugari Malliah of Goddamvaripalli
18. Sri Rasilla Gurrappa of Nagireddipalli
19. Sri Savaram Venkatesu alias Chinnabba of 81. Upparapalli
20. Sri K. Ramachandraiah of Tbinmanayanipalli
21. Sri Bomma Pillai of Tamminayanipalli
22. Smt. Lakkuvta Munikondamma of Keelapalla
23. Sri Ponubala Siddaiah of Vootupalli

1965–66 (Through Land Mortgage Banks)

1. Sri Padamati Venkatappa
2. Sri Y. Ranga Raju
3. Sri G. Munireddy
4. G. Yrrama Reddy
5. Sri Veeraraghavulu Muni Reddy
6. Sri Munaswamy
7. Sri N. Chandraiah
8. Sri K. Rathi Reddy
9. Sri E. Ramamurthy
### Written Answers to Questions.

#### PUNGANUR 1964-65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>L. O. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Loanee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1/64-65</td>
<td>P. Ragavendracharlu Bheemaganipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2/</td>
<td>V. Subbaiah, Bheemaganipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3/</td>
<td>P. Mohan Ramaiah, Akkivaripalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4/</td>
<td>Abdul Jaffoor Sahed, Chembakur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5/</td>
<td>Goni R.ddy, Erulapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6/</td>
<td>M. Chenga Reddy, Patrapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7/</td>
<td>A. Munaswamy, Battomododi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8/</td>
<td>G. Mangamma T. Reddipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9/</td>
<td>A. Narayanamma, Ontimitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10/</td>
<td>L. Visalakshnamma, Chandramakulapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11/</td>
<td>A. Chengappa, Chandramakulapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>12/6-65</td>
<td>K. Nanjappa, Punganur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>13/</td>
<td>L. Gangacharam, Gudurupalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>14/</td>
<td>R. Subbenna, Gudurupalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>15/</td>
<td>R. Reddappa Reddy, Melenatham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1965-66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>L. O. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Loanee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1/65-66</td>
<td>P. Pulla Reddy, Chandramakulapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2/</td>
<td>K. Thimmaiah, Andiganipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3/</td>
<td>K. A. Chamma, Bodivaripalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4/</td>
<td>C. Sankaraiyah, Bheemaganipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5/</td>
<td>Chenna Rayappa, Karasanapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6/</td>
<td>R. Rangantha, Dasireddipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7/</td>
<td>K. M. Veerabhadrappa, Punganur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8/</td>
<td>P. Gangulappa, Rasaniapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9/</td>
<td>P. Krishna Reddy, Kuppaipalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10/</td>
<td>Akkamma, MuniKi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11/</td>
<td>M. Gavi Reddy, Maniki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>12/</td>
<td>D. Ramakrishna Reddy, Chillavarihappalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>13/</td>
<td>V. M. Nagi Reddy, Nidigunta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>14/</td>
<td>M. Venkat Reddy, Kothapalli and Ethur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>15/</td>
<td>E. Ramakrishna Rao, Punganur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>16/</td>
<td>T. Venkata Reddy, Gangalagudda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>17/</td>
<td>Abdul Sahthar, Sankarayapet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>18/</td>
<td>P. Rami Reddy, Chemburk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>19/</td>
<td>N. Parvarhama, Muthukur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>20/</td>
<td>R. Obul Reddy, Mudarampalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>21/</td>
<td>A. Krishna Reddy, Brahmanapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>22/</td>
<td>M. Narayanaraju, Kondamddui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>23/</td>
<td>H. Changa Reddy, Gojasvaripalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>24/</td>
<td>K. Seethamma, Kokandiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>5/</td>
<td>B. Muni Reddy, Vanamaladine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>6/</td>
<td>K. Vankatramana Reddy, Chandramakulapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>7/</td>
<td>I. Papireddy, Chandramukulapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>8/</td>
<td>N. Vanappa, Kothur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>9/</td>
<td>P. Kadirappa, Ontimitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>10/</td>
<td>T. Chengala Rayappa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PALAMANER- 1964–65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. L. O. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Loanee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/64-65</td>
<td>Smt. K. Adilakshnamma, M. Kothur dt. 24-11-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h/o Baipagaripalli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 2/64-65 dt. 21-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 2/64-65 dt. 21-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 4/64-65 dt. 21-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 5/64-65 dt. 22-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 6/64-65 dt. 23-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 7/64-65 dt. 23-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 8/64-65 dt. 23-12-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>S. L. O. No. 9/64-65 dt. 12-1-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10/64-65 dt. 8-2-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11/64-65 dt. 12/6-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>12/6-65 dt. 12-2-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>12/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>LIBERALISED LOAN ON SUBSIDI SCHEME 1965-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>1/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>2/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>3/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>4/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>5/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>6/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>7/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>8/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>9/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>10/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>11/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>12/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>13/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>14/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>15/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>16/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>17/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>18/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>19/65-66 dt. 24-8-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>20/15-66 dt. 8-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. 21/65-66</td>
<td>8-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. 22/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. 23/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. 24/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 15-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. 25/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 15-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. 26/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 28-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. 27/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 16-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. 28/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 16-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. 29/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 16-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. 30/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 16-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. 31/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 16-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. 32/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 17-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. 33/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. 34/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. 35/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. 36/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 29-12-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. 37/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 5-1-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. 38/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. 40/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. 41/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. 42/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. 43/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 31-3-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. 44/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 31-3-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. 45/65-66</td>
<td>dt. 31-3-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. 46/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. 47/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. 49/65-66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Questions. 16th September, 1967. 75

1) (-) (3)

51. 51/65-66 dt. 31-3-66 K. Munivenkatappa, Devadoddi.
52. 52/65-66 ,, K. Munepalli, Kuppanapalli.
54. 54/65-66 ,, M. Narayanappa, Munipalli, h.o Theertham.
55. 55/65-66 dt. 31-3-66 P. Munaswami, Dandapalli.
56. 56/65-66 ,, Venkatramaiah, Chinthalagunta.
58. 58/65-66 ,, Venkatappa, Bandrapalli.
59. 59/65-66 ,, K. N. Natrajayya, Thotakanama
60. 60/65-66 ,, S. Narayana Reddy,

TRACTORS SANCTIONED UNDER HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

864—

* 1491-(J) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda :—Will tho hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) how many tractors are sanctioned on hire purchase system to individuals in each district in the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) have all these people purchased tractors and have they paid the first instalment ?

A :—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

DRINKING WATER SCHEME FOR BUKKAPATNAM, ANANTAPUR

865—

* 1487-(X) Q.—Sri K. Anjana Reddy (Hindupur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state :—

the reasons for not taking up the drinking water scheme for Bukkapatnam Anantapur district which has already been surveyed and sanctioned through D. O. letter No. 3906/RWS/63 and an amount of Rs. 10,000 of public contribution has been deposited in the State Bank?

A :—

The Piped Water Supply Scheme for Bukkapatnam could not be taken up for execution for want of adequate funds.
**WAGES TO THE BOAT YARD FISHERIES WORKERS**

866—

* 1494-(L) Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will hon. the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Labour has recommended for an increase of 25% of the present wages to the Boat Yard Fisheries Workers as reasonable and may be agreed to, after a joint meeting of the representatives of the Director of Fisheries and the Andhra Pradesh Boat Fisheries Workers Union, Kakinada held on 4-5-1967; and

(b) if so, whether that recommendation was agreed and implemented, if so, since when and if not, why not?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**COLD STORAGE PLANT AT KOTHAPALEM**

867—

* 1486-(S) Q.—Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao (Kuchinapudi):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a cold storage plant Kothapalem or at Hariharapuram in Repalli Taluk; and

(b) if not, whether the Government would take up the proposal now?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE DIRECTORATES OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

868—

* 1496-(I) Q.—Sarvasri G. Sivaiah, C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amalgamate the departments of Directorate to Technical Education and the Directorate of Public Libraries as one Directorate; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) No Sir.

(b) There is no common basis for the two departments to work under a single Head of the Department.
RICE MILLS UNDER MARKETING SOCIETIES

A69—

* 1478 - (L) Q.—Sri T. Purushotham Rao :- Will the hon. Minister for Co operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rice mills under marketing Societies for the construction of which licenses have been issued during 1966-67;

(b) the estimated expenditure of each of the said mills;

(c) whether their construction work has been entrusted to the contractors or the marketing Societies themselves have taken up the work;

(d) who are supplying machinery to them, whether tenders have been called for or any persons have been nominated for the said purpose;

(e) if so, how many and their names;

(f) whether they have been supplied to all the mills at uniform rate; if not, whether there is any differences in the rate; and

(g) if so, why?

A :

(a) Fourteen.

(b) Approximately Rs. 1.45 lakhs on each rice mill.

(c) 6 mills were constructed by the concerned Cooperative Societies themselves. The construction work of 5 mills has been entrusted to the A. P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad with the concurrence of the societies concerned. The construction of mill has not been commenced as yet. 2 Societies have refunded the amounts.

(d) & (e): In respect of mills being constructed by the Societies themselves purchased the machinery from the firms of their choice. In respect of mills undertaken by the Federation machinery is purchased by calling for tenders. The list of firms which have supplied machinery to the rice mills undertaken by the Federation is given hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kollur Co-operative Marketing</td>
<td>Sri Y. Narayana, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanaparthi</td>
<td>M/s Kankadurga rice mill, Ramayampet Medak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sircilla</td>
<td>A. P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>M/s Dendekar Machine Works Ltd., Bhiwindi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mypad Loan and Sale Society</td>
<td>Sriram Narayana, Tenali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) & (g) : Machinery has not been supplied to all rice mills at uniform rate. Tenders for supply of machinery had to be
called for twice by the A. P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation as the first tender-call had not received response for the supply of machinery to all units, the construction of which was undertaken by the Federation. There is a difference in the rate between the first and second tender. The rate in second tender was Rs. 39,500/- as against Rs. 41,500/- the first tender.

LEASE OF BONDADA LANKA LAND

870—

* 1492 - (Z) Q. —Sri Bh. Vijayakumarara Raju (Bhimavaram):— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when the lease of Bondada Lanka Land Agriculture Improvement Association was over;

(b) whether the arrears to it have been paid completely by them;

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken against them by the Government; and

(d) what does the Government propose to do with that 1,700 acres of land?

A :

(a) The lease granted to the Bondada Lanka Agricultural Improvement association expired on 30-6-65.

(b) Yes. The arrears have been recovered by adjustment from the Security Deposit of the Society.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN KAVALI TALUK

871—

* 1506-(L) Q.—Sri G. Subbanaidu (Kavali):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Veterinary Hospitals in Kavali taluk, Nellore District; and

(b) whether any proposal is under the examination of the Government to establish some more hospitals?

A :

There is no Veterinary Hospital in Kavali taluk.

(b) No, Sir.

COTTON PRODUCED IN THADERU VILLAGE

872—

* 1503 (N) Q.—Sri P. Sheshavatharam (Palakol):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
Written Answers to Questions, 16th September, 1967.

(a) the extent of land (in acres) in which cotton has been produced in Thaderu village, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district during 1966-67; and
(b) the quantity of cotton produced?

A:—

(a) An area of 99.94 acres has been covered under cotton crop in Thaderu village, West Godavari district during 1966-67.

(b) A quantity of 60,000 kgs. of cotton kapas was produced during 1966-67.

ROADS IN PATHAPATNAM PANCHAYAT SAMITHI AREA

873—

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

(a) the number of villages in Pathapatnam Panchayat Samithi area, Pathapatnam taluk, Srikakulam district to which roads have been laid during 1965-66;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the number of tanks in Pathapatnam Panchayat Samithi area which have been repaired during 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively; and

(d) the number of tanks in the said Samithi which are proposed to be repaired during 1967-68?

A:—

(a) Roads were laid in 22 villages in Pathapatnam Panchayat Samithi area during 1965-66.

(b) An amount of Rs. 27,597 was spent on the Road works laid in the above villages.

(c) 42 tanks were repaired during 1964-65 and 100 tanks during 1965-66.

(d) It is proposed to repair 137 tanks during 1967-68.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER VAMSADHARA

874—

*918 Q.— Sri S. Jaganadham (Narasannapet):— Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to construct a bridge over the river Vamsadhara at Komanapalli in Srikakulam district;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the bridge; and

(c) when the work will be taken up?
A:—

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

CAUSEWAY AT CHITVAL

875—

Sri N. Penchaliah (Kodur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

whether the Government will consider to raise the height and construct causeway at Chitval on Pullampet-Chitvel road in view of the fact that it is repeatedly collapsing necessitating reconstruction every year?

A:—

There is no causeway at Chitval on Zilla Parishad road from Pullampet to Chitvel. The question of raising the height of the causeway and to construct it does not therefore arise.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Speaker :— I have admitted all those notices under Rule, 74. I will be calling them day after tomorrow or the 19th. I will give you the date.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy :—I have given notice of a privilege motion also, Sir, on All India Radio.

Mr. Speaker :—I have asked the All India Radio people to give me the correct information which was announced on the radio. The very wording, I want.

Mr. Speaker :—That, I have disallowed.

Mr. Speaker :—I have asked him to give notice under rule 74. I will see that it is answered on the 19th or 20th.

...
Mr. Speaker:—He has not yet given me notice. Now, Mr. Govinda Rao, please give notice today itself. I will see that it is answered on the 18th or 19th.

Sri P. Subbiah:—I have given already call attention notice, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I will see that it is admitted.

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, I may be permitted to advocate for the admissibility of my motion. You may permit me to speak a few things. It is a very important thing.

Mr. Speaker:—What is not important in this House?

Sri G. Siviah:—The tension is rising there. There is a village known as Pachikapallam in Puttur taluk. There was a dispute regarding a particular piece of land which was included as reserve forest land. I have advocated on behalf of the harijans and deforested about 250 acres. On that piece of land there were many petitions from the harijans of that village. Local people are objecting it. Two murders have taken place on 13th. There was a ryot with deadly weapons. Houses were burnt. Two persons were stabbed to death and serious tension has arisen in that area. I only submit that due to the negligence of government inspite of repeated petitions, it has resulted in two murders. Government may take immediate action. On that I have given notice of Adjournment Motion, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—If he has already given notice, I will consider about it.

Sri G. Siviah:—I have given notice of Adjournment motion. I have given notice of Adjournment Motion. It is of recent occurrence. No action has been taken inspite of their representation.

Mr. Speaker:—I am admitting it under Rule 74 but not as adjournment motion.
82

16th September, 1937.

Announcement:

re: Programme of Business of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT

re: resignation of two members from the democratic front.

Mr. Speaker:—Two hon. Members have expressed their willingness to go back to their original fold. One member is Sri A. Ramireddy. This is the letter which he has written to me:

"The Speaker,
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

This is to inform you that I have resigned from the democratic Front functioning in the Assembly with immediate effect. I have nothing to do with the Democratic Front hearafter.

Thanking you.

Sd/-

A. Ram Reddy"

Another Member is Sri V. Ramachandra Reddy. He has written:

"Hon. Speaker,

I would like to bring to your kind notice that I have resigned my membership in the Democratic Front and also I have applied for membership in the Congress Legislature Party.

With best regards, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

V. Ramachandra Reddy"

re: Programme of Business of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House the following revised programme of business of the House:

16-9-1937  The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue
18-9-1937  (Enhancement) Bill, 1967 as reported
19-9-1967  by the Select Committee, will be taken up.
22-9-1967
21-9-1967

The Assembly will also meet from 4 to 8 p.m. on 16-9-67 and 18-9-1967 for consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967 as reported by the Select Committee.

I am also to announce that the latest hour for receipt of amendments to the above Bill is 3 p.m. tomorrow, 17-9-67.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—We can give amendments on the third day of the discussion, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I will fix 11 a.m. on Monday the 18-9-67, then. From 19th onwards we will take up clauses i.e. 20th and 21st also.
CONDOLENCE MOTION

re: DEMISE OF SRI G. BAPIAH, FORMER M. L. A.

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy) — I beg to move the following Condolence Motion:

"That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Ginjupalli Bapiah, a former member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Sri V. Palavelli in the chair)
Condoence Motion:
re: Demise of S. G. Bapiah,
former M. L. A.

84 16th September, No 67.

Sr,

I have the honour to present the following condolence motion: [Details of the motion regarding the demise of S. G. Bapiah, former M. L. A.]

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Date: 1965]
Condolence Motion:  
16th September, 1967.  
re: Demise of Sri G. Bapiah, former M. L. A.

ವಾರಾಣಿ ಮಲ್ಲೆ. ತರಕ್ಕೆ:—ಮೂಡು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗಾರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಎರಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಚ್ಛತೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಕರ್ತೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧಿಯೇ ಎರಡುವುದು ಹಾರಾದುದು. ಇದು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ನಿಯಮಕಾರಿಗಾರರು, ಹೊಸ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಕೆಲಸಿತ್ತು. ಹೆಸರು ಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಹೈವಾಳಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು.

(ನ) ಶ್ರೀ ಯ್ಯ. ಬಪ್ಪಾಯಿ: ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವಾಧಯಕ್ಷರದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(ಪ) ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಾರಾಣಿ:—ಶ್ರೀ ಯ್ಯ. ಬಪ್ಪಾಯಿಯ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ್ತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕೆಲಸಿತ್ತು. ಅವನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಟ್ಟುವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
The question is:

"that this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Ginjupalli Bapiah, a former member of the Andhra Pradesh legislative Assembly and Conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family"

The motion was adopted. Nem Con all Members standing in silence for one minute.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Reported danger to life and property of Andhras settled in Bombay by Siva Sena organisation.
16th September, 1967. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Reported danger to life and property of Andhras settled in Bombay by Shiv Sena organisation.

Sri V. B. Raju:—On behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to make a statement. The Government of Andhra Pradesh do not have any specific information that there was any danger to the life and property of the Andhra settlers in Bombay owing to the activities of Shiv Sena. No representations in this regard have been received from any of the Andhra settlers in Bombay.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh do not have any specific information that there was any danger to the life and property of the Andhra settlers in Bombay owing to the activities of Shiv Sena. No representations in this regard have been received from any of the Andhra settlers in Bombay.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh do not have any specific information that there was any danger to the life and property of the Andhra settlers in Bombay owing to the activities of Shiv Sena. No representations in this regard have been received from any of the Andhra settlers in Bombay.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh do not have any specific information that there was any danger to the life and property of the Andhra settlers in Bombay owing to the activities of Shiv Sena. No representations in this regard have been received from any of the Andhra settlers in Bombay.
Calling Attention to a matter of urgent  
public importance:
re: Collection of pilgrim tax at Pushkaram in Rajamundry and other places.

Collection of Pilgrim Tax at Pushkaram in Rajamundry and other places.

"Cancel Pushkaram tolls (tax) public inconvenience."

Translate to English: "Cancel Pushkaram tolls (tax) public inconvenience."

(Translation: "Cancel Pushkaram tolls (tax) public inconvenience.")
16th Sepember, 1967.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Ref. Collection of pilgrim tax at Puskaram in Rajahmundry and other places.

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu) :- There was a provision in the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Municipalities Act, 1920 for the levy of pilgrim tax by Municipal Council any municipality which was resorted to pilgrims on persons travelling by railway from any notified station. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act 1965 which has come into force from 2-4-1965 repealing the old Act does not provide for the levy of pilgrim tax by the Municipalities. That has been brought to the notice of all the Municipalities in the Andhra area when the pilgrim tax is not being levied by any of the Municipalities under the new Act. The terminal tax on Railway Passengers Act 1956 (Central Act) provides for the levy by the Central Government of pilgrim tax.
Calling at enion to a matter of urgent public importance

re: Collection of pilgrim tax at Puskar-ram in Rajahmundry and other places.

On passengers carried by railway from or to place of pilgrimage or where fares, metas or exhibitions are held. The Government of India, Ministry of Railways have not agreed to levy the tax on passengers coming to or going from the railways stations of Rajahmundry, Godavary, Kovur and Narasapur. As the State Government have not been able to levy a parallel road tax on bus passengers leaving the stations where the pilgrim tax on railway passengers has to be levied.

Under Section 117 of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Public Health Act 1939, the Government or the local authority, with the approval of the Government may by notification impose during a period to be specified in the notification a tax on persons leaving by inland water ways in notified fares or festival centre. Under Section 18 of the same Act, tolls may be levied on any vehicle other than the motor vehicle and on any animal entering the notified fare or festival centre. In connection with the Godavari Pushkaram Festival, certain areas in the East and West Godavari Districts including Rajahmundry, Kovur and Narasapur Municipalities have been declared Festival Centres during the period from 7-9-1967 to 30-9-1967 and a notification has been issued by the Government imposing the levy of pilgrim tax on all persons leaving the Centre by inland water ways and imposing the levy of tolls on vehicles other than motor vehicles and animals entering into the Centres. Subsequently in the light of the communication from the Government of India not agreeing to levy a pilgrim tax on passengers by railways, it is considered to be not fair to levy tax on pilgrims leaving by inland water ways only although there is provision of levy such tax. Telegraphically instructions have therefore been issued on 6-9-67 to the Secretaries of the Rajahmundry, Kovur and Narasapur Municipalities not to levy the pilgrim tax on passengers leaving the Pushkaram Festival Centres by inland water ways. The collection of tolls on vehicles and animals has also been ordered to be stopped and telegraphic instructions, to this effect, have been issued on 13-9-1967.
16th September, 1967.

Papers laid on the Table:

Call attention motion to the annual accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board together with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1966-67.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board together with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1966-67.

Sri V. B. Raju: Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board together with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1966-67.

Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963.

Sri V. B. Raju: Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 732, General Administration (Services, A) dated 22-8-67 making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963 in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Additions to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Sri V. B. Raju: Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Information, Public Relations and Labour I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 1331 Home (Labour, I) dated 3-8-67 containing additions to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as required under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act.

Mr. Chairman:---Papers Placed on the Table.


Mr. Chairman:---Paper Placed in the Table.
Presentation of the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee:  

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Electricity Board re: small scale industries re: through discussion 2. Chief Minister's order on the proposal for a discussion on the Chief Minister's condolence resolutions. Officiating Chief Minister: I am you to conduct the condolence resolution.

Sri V. B. Raju:— There is no officiating Chief Minister. Therefore, I am moving a resolution.

Mr. Chairman:— According to the Minister, it will be decided in the Business Advisory Committee and I request you to wait until such time it will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. Now Sri J. Chokka Rao, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee will present the Report.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH REGIONAL COMMITTEE

re: Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill 1967.


20—9
GOVERNMENT BILLS.


Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—Sir, I move:—

“That leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967.

Mr. Chairman:—Motion moved.

Who is moving this Bill? Who has signed the Bill? Why they have signed?

Sri Vavilala Gopalkrishnayya:—It is not the matter of irregularity. I am raising a point of order. The Minister has to sign, and not the Law Department. Has the Law Department right to introduce the Bill? It must be clarified.

Mr. Chairman:—If there are any irregularities in the procedure, I request the Minister to take note of it and rectify it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalkrishnayya:—Who has the authority to sign? There is no question of rule. This is the misrule which is being adopted here. The Secretary, Law Department has signed it. It is being circulated. The Minister says he is moving. If he is definite why did he allow the Law Secretary to sign it?

Mr. Chairman:—It will be noted.

Sri Vavilala Gopalkrishnayya:—Who has the authority to sign? There is no question of rule. This is the misrule which is being adopted here. The Secretary, Law Department has signed it. It is being circulated. The Minister says he is moving. If he is definite why did he allow the Law Secretary to sign it?

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Government Bill:  
Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisition and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967.

Mr. P. Y. Narasimha Rao:— He has raised the point of order. Sir. Is the point of order supported by any rule in our rules. Let him show the rule which shows that every Bill should be signed by the Minister. 

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— But you yourself said that signature of the Minister is necessary.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Was it the point of order? If it is so, I will get it confirmed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — It was desired by the Speaker that after the signature of the Minister is necessary. The desire was expressed and not that he said that if he has not signed it will be ruled out etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Only the desire was expressed by the Speaker and not that if he has not signed, it will be ruled out etc.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — My question is I am opposing the moving of this Bill because it has got irregularities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Your opposition will come later.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah: — It is not signed by any member or any Minister.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — Sir, Rule 97 reads: "Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain argument."

It is not said anywhere that he should sign. Therefore, while it is always desirable that the Minister or the Secretary should sign it, it is at the same time not illegal or irregular or something which deserves being set aside.
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Education Institutions (Requisition and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Can a Draughtsman take the place of a Minister, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Mr. Rao, I have not called you.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Supposing I submit a Bill and do not sign it but somebody else outside the Legislature signs it and sends it to the Legislature and I try to move that Bill here, will it be legal and will it be authorised? Therefore, when the Rule says that a particular Bill has to be introduced here it has to be introduced by the person who has signed it. How can somebody else sign it outside this Legislature? It may be his Secretary, Ministers have got their Secretaries. Supposing I have got as a Member of the House my own personal Secretary or Private Secretary and the Personal or Private Secretary of mine signs a Bill, a Non Official Bill and sends it to the Legislature, will we take it up on the Agenda? It cannot be, in the sense that Nagi Reddy cannot move the Bill as it is not signed by Nagi Reddy but by his Private Secretary. There cannot be any distinction between a Member and the Minister so long as certain procedure is followed in this House and your Secretaries are non-cognisable so far as we are concerned with this House.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, it is only a question of convenience.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—The Hon. Minister just now stated that since nowhere it is stated in Rule 97 there should be signature, is it stated that in notice also there should be signature? Then why not put that notice and Bill before the Assembly?
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Educational institutions (Requisition and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This is obvious, Sir. If I give a notice, it has to be signed by me. That is all.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—No, no.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—If he is giving that much of latitude I have no objection for that. But the only thing is he has raised the point of order and he has to support it by the rule. The rule does not say that the Minister himself or the Secretary himself has to sign the Bill. And therefore, it is not irregular, that is all. What I say is, I am not speaking about the desirability or otherwise of it, it may be desirable that the Minister or the Secretary takes the responsibility for the Bill and signs it. But, if that does not happen in any case by inadvertence or otherwise, it cannot be thrown out. That is my point.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Whose daughter or son is that Bill?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—If my learned friend wants that the Rule 97 should be construed let it be construed strictly. If he says that there should be latitude for him, let that latitude be extended to us also as justice and equity may be seen in it. So far as Rule 97 is concerned no where it is stated that signature should be there. Now, what requires according to the known principles, at any rate practice, is that when a Bill is put before the House it should have the signature of the person concerned because a notice is enclosed and in the notice it is stated that the Bill enclosed herewith is submitted for the House. Are we not bound to do it? I think, my learned friend will agree. That is what I am saying is when you are mentioning in the notice the Bill enclosed herewith is being placed before the House, in those circumstances what type of Bill is there and how it is there and whether the Bill is purported to have been put by the Member concerned before the House or not is the question. Suppose a covering letter is there and some Bill is produced by some other person as enclosure for it, then who has to vouchsafe the truth of it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Somebody is not coming and piloting the Bill here. The concerned Minister is moving the Bill.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—It is not for the purpose. When we are construing the rules, let us construe it properly. Now the Bill is there, suppose a forgery is done by the person and now later on the real person comes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let us not presume all these things which are not... .

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—No, no. Just I am posing the question. Forged signature is done and then later on that man says no, no this is my signature. Does it mean he escapes the clutches of law. Now one point to be considered is when a Bill is placed before the Assembly it should have the authenticity of the person who is placing it before the Assembly. Here as it could be seen from the record it is neither the Education Minister nor the Secretary who is the author or the signatory of it but some other person.
Government Bill:  

16th September, 1967.

The Anhara Prades Educational Institutions (Requisition and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967.

I have followed the trends of the Members.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—A Copy of the bill to the Secretariat.

Any Member desiring to move the Bill...... Notice should be copy of the bill submit in the Secretariat. Vague as it is, Member desiring to move the Bill...... Notice copy of the bill submit to the Secretariat. Even if the Secretary is prepared to circulate the Bill without any signature ......and the Minister says I am moving, we are going to accept it. But the contrary of it, the Secretaries have signed and it is circulated and the Minister says I am moving. Is it below the Secretary or above the Secretary?
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Exactly, who is he Sir. Procedure ashamed of you. Copy of the bill?

Sri P. Subbiah:—Who is the author of the Bill? Perhaps the Member or Minister in charge of the Secretary of the Legislature Secretariat. It is not the Minister's responsibility to ensure that the Bill is in order. Therefore, anyone, whether the Minister or any other Member, could prepare the Bill. However, the Bill must be approved by the Legislature. The question of authorship is irrelevant here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The member who moves it is the author.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He is moving it here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Orally?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, the question of authorship of the Bill does not arise. The question of taking the responsibility for the contents of the Bill, for the passage of the Bill and for piloting the Bill, that is the point here.

Authorship means may be somebody who is neither the Minister nor the Secretary. Authorship is irrelevant here.

Sri P. Subbiah:—This is valid so far as the Secretariat is concerned, but it is not valid so far as the Legislature Secretariat is concerned because either the Minister concerned or the Member concerned, whoever it may be or the Legislature Secretary, either one of the two must sign.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Let us not go into so many technical things. The only fact is that it ought to have been signed by the Minister and circulated here, is the only question which arises here. Whether it is supported by the rule or not and then again interpretations and some technical matters—we will rather give consideration. Why go into other things and then . . . .

Sri P. Subbiah :— Therefore, what is there in rejecting the Bill and then piloting it in a proper form.

As the Hon'ble Minister said that he is taking the responsibility, I accept it. But it is a question of prerogative being nullified.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:— As the Minister for Legislature himself has intervened in this matter, I would like to say just in a way to help him. He is also responsible to keep and maintain and encourage healthy convention of legislature. It has come more in the shape of convention that the Minister should take the responsibility and the form of responsibility should be expressed in the form of signature.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I have already submitted that it is desirable.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— You are going into so many other things.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— No, Sir. Will the Legislature Secretariat take notice of it? It cannot and will not. It shall not be and therefore I say even if a Minister were to write a covering letter, if the Bill is not signed by the Minister or atleast when it is circulated to us if the covering letter is not circulated along with the Bill to us, what is the use of the signature which is coming from the Secretariat Department.
A. U. D. C. and L. D. C. cannot be resposible to the Legislature? If he is to be allowed . . . that right then, I should be allowed my right to send my Bill in future with the signature of my Secretary Sri Bhaskara Rao and send it to the Legislature Secretariat for circulation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, to cut the argument short I would like to submit one thing. Only because this has emanated in the form of Point of order we had to go to the rules, the letter of the rules and the spirit and so on. It is desirable that the Minister or the Secretary should sign it. There is no question about that. If it had only been raised just to call your attention to this point and if you had only requested the Minister perhaps it would have been much better and probably the Minister and the Secretary would have noted it for future. What is difficulty about it?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—If the Minister had agreed Sir, that a mistake had been committed and it will be rectified in the beginning itself all these things would not have taken place.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—That is the difficulty. They call it a mistake.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Now the Minister comes forward and says if only it had been a request I would have certainly . . . . It is not a question of mistake. It is a question of right.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I maintain that it is not a mistake and no point of order can arise.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya raised this question as the fundamental right of a Minister and the right of the Member together, we are two here having the same rights. If the Minister has a right we as Members have the same right. That is the contention of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. Is it going to be conceded that we have got the same rights or is it going to be conceded that the Ministers have certain rights which the Members do not have, that their papers can be circulated without their signatures and our papers cannot be circulated without our signatures?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Further discussion is not necessary. Otherwise other questions will arise.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—He said anybody can send it. I have sent the Bill it was corrected by the Legislature Secretary and naturally they have got a right. And it was sent to me and I sent it and they said where is the signature for it. It was refused because there was no signature of mine on the Bill. If it is so, when I sent the bill, they had the provision to amend any verbal amendments or anything and they did it. But they said there was no signature. Exactly, it is the right. It is not the mercy of the Legislature Minister to say that if I had asked he would have corrected. No, I am not going to ask any mercy. It is a prerogative right in the Assembly that no Secretary or anybody can sign excepting the Secretary of the Legislature Secretariat.
Sri G. Venkat Reddy:—As per Rule 97 of the Assembly Rules, it says: Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall together with notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain argument.

My contention is if the Bill which is sent to the Speaker does not contain the signature, then he cannot, and then it is wrong. It has the signature and everything. He need not circulate the Bill with the signature of the Minister. It is the desirability of the Speaker to admit or not. If the procedure is there or not, taking into consideration……

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I close discussion now. As regards the point of order I can say that the rule.

(At this stage Sri A. Madhava Rao interrupted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Please sit down, not necessary.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I want to say something.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If you are not confused, I do not know that the other Members are not confused.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—You said ‘confusion’. We have no confusion. In your ruling, the word ‘confusion’ must be deleted. Whether the rule is clear or not, there is no confusion at all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Of course, I mean that somebody will say, what is the notice, what is the motion, etc.
16th September, 1967

Government Bill:

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I request you to remove the word 'confusion'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There are two interpretations. One is Minister's interpretation and the other is that of the Members. Hereafter, it will be duly signed by the Minister.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, there are two portions in what you have said. One is the ruling given on the point of Order and the other is the guidance. Let there be no mixing up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It will not be included in the Agenda.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—That is for the Legislature Secretariat to look after.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under Rule 102 of the Assembly Rules, I am opposing introduction of this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes, You can oppose.


Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—It is not that, I am raising another point of Order, i.e. whether any paper signed by the Secretary can be introduced by the Minister.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, he can raise any number of points of Order. Let him say under what rule he is raising this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have given the ruling.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—It is not guidance. How can it be?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That you cannot question it. I have said that as ruling.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—There cannot be a ruling.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The rule is clear. It will be regular if the Minister introduces it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—With all respect to you, the rule does not say so. Where is the rule?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When a situation comes up, let us consider it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I am a victim of it. I am asking the Secretary whether they have sent it back.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am clear in my ruling.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I have sent a Bill; the Bill was correct and sent back to me because it had not the Member's signature. How can there be two rules, one for Government and another for the non-official Member.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Kindly help me to proceed. I am clear that your point of order has been ruled out.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—It cannot be ruled out. It is a prerogative of the House. Nobody can intervene with it. Please excuse me.
16th September, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You have got the precedents in the Madras Legislative Assembly. I have given that as guidance.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—It is not authentication.

Sri P. V. Narasimharao:—You have given your ruling. It is not proper to question the ruling and ask for further reasons. In the interests of smooth running of the House, this should not be done.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I absolutely agree with the ruling. The implementation is defective.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Hereafter any Bill that is introduced shall be attested by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is all right—

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—My question is when....

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is a Bill will be introduced with the Signature of the Minister.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—That is all right Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You are opposing it. Is it not?

Mr. Rao.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am opposing the introduction of this Bill under Rule 102 of the Legislative Assembly Rules. Apart from the irregularity that is committed over which you have given a ruling which I respect, I am opposing this as it is not in its proper form. All the information is not being furnished. I do agree with the general principal of the Bill. But the data even is not given. As such I am opposing this. It is open to the Minister to make a statement. The data I wanted is, how many private schools, etc. are being taken over in Andhra area, how many private schools or other institutions under the local authorities are to be taken over.
Government Pijd:

16th September, 1967.


in Telangana area. This information is also to be furnished if this piece of legislation is to be effective. Therefore, Sir, under this rule when I move this objection the Minister has a right to give a brief statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You want the list of schools.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The entire object of the Bill is that the Government has power to withdraw the recognition and take over the management and for the requisitioning and acquisition of educational institutions which are managed by individuals or local bodies and which are recognized by the Government. There is no corresponding act in force in Telangana area to which area the Government wants to extend this Act. I am not questioning the object of the Bill. Necessary information has not been furnished.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Because the data is not given you are objecting.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister is entitled to give the explanation when he moves this Bill under Rule 102. If he has no data, I would request you not to give permission for this. I also appeal to the House not to give permission till he comes before the House with enough data.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Has the Education Minister got anything to say?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—At this stage I have very little to add. A simple Act is already in force in certain parts of the country. For the purpose of converting the private institutions into Government educational institutions in Telangana the Minister is entitled to give permission for this. Just a little enabling Act.

Sri B. V. S. Rao:—In the introductory stage of the Bill it is stated that the education of simple Act is to be given only to a few schools in the country. The Minister is entitled to give permission for this.

Sri B. V. S. Rao:—In the introductory stage of the Bill it is stated that the education of simple Act is to be given only to a few schools in the country. The Minister is entitled to give permission for this.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion Moved.
(pause)
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LAND REVENUE (ENHANCEMENT) BILL 1967.

(As Reported by the Select Committee)

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Select Committee be read a Second time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Select Committee be read a Second time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Select Committee be read a Second time."

Kama Raju's appeals.

Addressing a Public meeting here last night Mr. Kamaraj, Congress President said that land tax both on dry and wet lands should be abolished.

The merits of the Bill have been discussed.

First Readings 7 (20) 20, Policy Statement (4) 10 29, Select Committee 6 2 10 9 8 50.

16th September, 1967.

It was a matter of educating oneself, opposition party, Ruling party, Select Committee participated in the discussions. Budget implications were examined. The members of the opposition party were parties to the Budget implications. J. S. Agho:—Why are the hon. Members so sensitive? Why are they trying to hide facts.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Why are the hon. Members so sensitive? Why are they trying to hide facts.

J. S. Agho:—Supreme Court said that the intimation by the Government to the Ruling party was not proper. They cannot suppress facts. The Ruling party was not against the Bill. The opposition party was not against the Bill. They cannot suppress facts.
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.


Sales Tax on the 16th September, 1967. Government Bill. The Supreme Court struck off the legislation purely on technical grounds, the case.

(a) In point of clarification, Supreme Court Standardization Act of 1967, mention 'price' or mention Survey of resettlement conditions. Supreme Court legislative discrimination to the fertility of soil and all that. The 1962 Act.
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue

Bill 1967.


Consolidated rate. 84 cents. 210 cents. 29 cents.

Dry rate. 20 cents. Consolidated rate 84 cents.

Dry rate water rate 48 cents. 29 cents.

Surcharge 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents. 29 cents.

Commercial crops. 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents. 29 cents.

Commercial Crops Act. 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents.

Dry Lands provisions. 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents.

Commercial crops. 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents.

Commercial Crops Act. 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents.

Dry Lands provisions. 87 cents. 29 cents. 18 cents.

The Minister need not go into that; I do not know whether the Supreme Court or the High Court have struck down those provisions relating to the Commecial Crops Act and the Land Revenue Surcharge Act; specifically they have not said anything about it; by implication you might say that since the provisions relating to the Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act were struck down, automatically you revert to the old position. On this, there are different opinions.

16th September, 1967.

No difference of opinion: 100% correct.

D. 

4. 

33

30

12

25

1.56

D. 

wet land assessment—
114 16th September, 1967.  

Government Bill: 

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— But why did he not give it in the Select Committee?

It depends on the capacity of the State to bear the loss of revenue. (Interruption)


I am not giving vent to those expressions. I am not making an argument.

The Government will be the happiest institution now. I will be the happiest man.
116 16'th September, 1967.


(స్థాయిపు అభిమానించడం) — 15 డిసంబర్ పండుగ జరిపించిన పదార్థం. అదారం, సర్వపాలన ఏదేమైనే ఏర్పడి. Cancel or vary such exemption, reduction or other modification అంటాం కారణం లేదు?

(స్సెండర్ విచారాలు) — స్సెండర్ విచారాలు అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ప్రత్యేకించినది ఒక ప్రాంతానికి సమాధానం కాదు. ఎందుకంటే సమాధానం నిర్ణయించలేదు. ఎలా సేకరించాలని అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం రెండవ గుండా కాదు. ఎందుకంటే చేసాలని కార్యం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం ప్రత్యేకించినది అంటాం కార్యం లేదు. అదానికి నిర్ణయించడం లేదు.

(స్సెండర్ విచారాలు) — స్సెండర్ విచారాలు అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ప్రత్యేకించినది ఒక ప్రాంతానికి సమాధానం కాదు. ఎందుకంటే సమాధానం నిర్ణయించలేదు. ఎలా సేకరించాలని అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం రెండవ గుండా కాదు. ఎందుకంటే చేసాలని కార్యం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం ప్రత్యేకించినది అంటాం కార్యం లేదు. అదానికి నిర్ణయించడం లేదు.

(స్సెండర్ విచారాలు) — స్సెండర్ విచారాలు అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ప్రత్యేకించినది ఒక ప్రాంతానికి సమాధానం కాదు. ఎందుకంటే సమాధానం నిర్ణయించలేదు. ఎలా సేకరించాలని అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం రెండవ గుండా కాదు. ఎందుకంటే చేసాలని కార్యం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం ప్రత్యేకించినది అంటాం కార్యం లేదు. అదానికి నిర్ణయించడం లేదు.

(స్సెండర్ విచారాలు) — స్సెండర్ విచారాలు అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ప్రత్యేకించినది ఒక ప్రాంతానికి సమాధానం కాదు. ఎందుకంటే సమాధానం నిర్ణయించలేదు. ఎలా సేకరించాలని అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం రెండవ గుండా కాదు. ఎందుకంటే చేసాలని కార్యం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం ప్రత్యేకించినది అంటాం కార్యం లేదు. అదానికి నిర్ణయించడం లేదు.

(స్సెండర్ విచారాలు) — స్సెండర్ విచారాలు అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ప్రత్యేకించినది ఒక ప్రాంతానికి సమాధానం కాదు. ఎందుకంటే సమాధానం నిర్ణయించలేదు. ఎలా సేకరించాలని అంటాం కారణం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం రెండవ గుండా కాదు. ఎందుకంటే చేసాలని కార్యం లేదు. ఈ పదార్థం ప్రత్యేకించినది అంటాం కార్యం లేదు. అదానికి నిర్ణయించడం లేదు.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct. Have the method and manner of assessing the revenue correct. The method and manner of assessing the revenue should be legal, lawful and administratively correct.


Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.

Method and manner, how you make an assessment. Legal, lawful and administratively correct.
11R 16th September, 1967.

The An ʊra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967

1. 10 3b.

2. 10 3b.

3. 3b.

4. 30 25

5. 100

6. 10

7. 10

8. 50

9. 10

10. 50

11. 50

12. 50

Opposition 3:00 Kh.
It is a tariff 690. It is a service 3:00. It is a service 3:
Electricity, water service. It is a tariff. It is a service. It is a service.

But there is a responsibility and obligation on the part of the Government to maintain all these sources. Some expenditure is incurred; that water is sold. Electricity, water service, service. It is a tariff.

Maintenance is a responsibility and obligation on the part of the Government to maintain all these sources. Some expenditure is incurred; that water is sold. Electricity, water service. It is a tariff.

Consolidated wet and dry component: Calculate.
Consolidated wet and dry component.

Government Bills:

120 16th September, 1967.


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:


Government Bills:
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967

Relief under Section 39 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1967, provides for the minimum and maximum rates of tax on agricultural land. The minimum rate is Rs. 30 per acre and the maximum rate is Rs. 240 per acre. Any student of mathematics or who had a good ground in arithmetic can calculate the average rate for particular cases.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The defects or the advantages or demerits being the same comparisons and contrasts are very good. Any student who had a good ground in arithmetic can calculate the average rate for particular cases.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—But then don’t we see one point that the maximum rate in Telangana even before increasing its rate as per the Bill is as much Rs. 18 and upto Rs. 24—even without increasing the rate—and that the maximum rate in Andhra even after increase reaches only to that extent of the maximum which has reached long ago in Telangana. Is it true or not? If it is true, what particular assistance are you going to give to the Telangana peasants? It is only to say that you have reduced from 35% to 30% and therefore this has reduced the difference between Telangana and Andhra.
16th September, 1967.


...either here or in Russia or in China. Statistical calculations and arithmetic calculations were used to determine the taxable income. Prior to 1st July, 1962, 7.96 was the average wet rate per acre. That is, nearly Rs. 8/- was the average wet assessment collected by the Government before 1962.

 Prior to 1-7-1962, 7.96 was the average wet rate per acre. That is, nearly Rs. 8/- was the average wet assessment collected by the Government before 1962.
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.


(a) M. N. Das:—I am grateful to the member representing the opposition for his statement. I am surprised that the opposition has raised objections to this bill. I think that this bill is necessary for the development of the state. The bill provides for an enhancement of land revenue, which will help in the collection of more revenue. I hope that this bill will be passed and will contribute to the development of the state.

(b) M. R. Reddy:—I support this bill. I think that it is necessary for the development of the state. The bill provides for an enhancement of land revenue, which will help in the collection of more revenue. I hope that this bill will be passed and will contribute to the development of the state.

(c) M. S. Rao:—I am grateful to the member representing the opposition for his statement. I think that this bill is necessary for the development of the state. The bill provides for an enhancement of land revenue, which will help in the collection of more revenue. I hope that this bill will be passed and will contribute to the development of the state.

(d) M. V. Reddy:—I support this bill. I think that it is necessary for the development of the state. The bill provides for an enhancement of land revenue, which will help in the collection of more revenue. I hope that this bill will be passed and will contribute to the development of the state.
Sri T. Magi Reddy:—Your average may be correct. But let me remind the Minister... I do not deny average. But let me tell you, first of all, that the average does not tell the complete story. It is only an average. It is not the whole picture. It is only one side of the picture. It is not the whole truth.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Let the average be maximum.
Government Bill

16th September, 1967.


...
16th September, 1967.

Government Bills:

It is not at all correct. It is just taking a small mouse as though it is a big elephant. Don't pose things before us. It is only 75 lakhs and noth-

The improvement made in Clause 4 is a very healthy improvement and in favour of a good number of cultivators.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Hon. Members will now move their amendment.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I beg to move:

“That this Bill be recommitted to a Select Committee.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

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

“That the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated for the purpose of obtaining public opinion thereon.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

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

“That the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated for public opinion for a period of three months.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

...
Government Bill:  16th September, 1967.  129
The AIlhara Pradesha Land Revenue
(Enhancement) Bill, 1567.

A minute of dissent

Averages average height of the

Averages average height of the
16th September, 1967.


The Chairman replied that the Government was also convinced that there should be an element of progression in taxation. "It was an agreement in principle. But he added that the Government should be given an opportunity to study its implications and then take appropriate measures if any legislation has got to be brought forward."
132 16th September, 1987. Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1907

...


Average price 1967 20-14. 20-14
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1977

134 16th September, 1967

Government Bill


Page 47 of the food statistics by the Government of India. The average price of a quintal of rice was Rs. 8/- in 1933-34. In 1966-67, what is the price now? It was not less than Rs. 64/-. In 1983-84, it is only twice. 8 is the manufactured goods of 1877-1917, 6^3 of 1983, 6^3 of 1980.
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.


G. M. Das:—1883-84 $ see dissent note 8th settlement 700 anywhere.


G. M. Das:— Last settlement 1891-92 1881-82 $ 207 1888-89 1877 200. The next in grade have just managed to scrape through and the last of the small peasants who have very little surplus left over to be sold in the market for cash—RgjoRt Rty. They have been suppressed by this economy.

G. M. Das:— Rural indebtedness 1888-89 1877 200. He has said that the big landlords with considerable surplus of their agriculture produce for sale at enhanced price have collected the largest surplus income. The next in grade have just managed to scrape through and the last of the small peasants who have very little surplus left over to be sold in the market for cash—RgjoRt Rty.
Our cooperative movement is said to be the biggest movement after the Congress has come into power which has been giving the greatest benefits to what are known the peasants. But what does the Reserve Bank of India say? We have learned that the Reserve Bank of India has been giving various benefits, such as.

1. 15% lower interest on loans.
2. 18% higher interest on deposits.
3. 12% higher interest on agricultural loans.
4. 20% lower interest on small savings.

These benefits have been instrumental in enhancing the lives of the peasants. The cooperative movement has been an important factor in the economic development of the state.
Government Bill:
16th September, 1967.

Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill 1967.

1. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill 1967 is hereby passed, subject to the condition that the Bill shall come into force on the first day of October 1967.

2. The provisions of the Bill shall apply to all estates in the Andhra Pradesh state, and shall come into force on the first day of October 1967.

3. The provisions of the Bill shall be effective for a period of five years from the date of its commencement.

4. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

5. The provisions of the Bill shall not be revoked or amended except by the authority under whose control the same are made.

6. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

7. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

8. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

9. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

10. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

11. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

12. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

13. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

14. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

15. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

16. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

17. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

18. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

19. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

20. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

21. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

22. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

23. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

24. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

25. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

26. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

27. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

28. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

29. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

30. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

31. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

32. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

33. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

34. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

35. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

36. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

37. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

38. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

39. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

40. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

41. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

42. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

43. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

44. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

45. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

46. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

47. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

48. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

49. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

50. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

51. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

52. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

53. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

54. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

55. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

56. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

57. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

58. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

59. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

60. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

61. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

62. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

63. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

64. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

65. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

66. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

67. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

68. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

69. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

70. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

71. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

72. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

73. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

74. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

75. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

76. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

77. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

78. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

79. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

80. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

81. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

82. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

83. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

84. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

85. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

86. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

87. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

88. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

89. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

90. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

91. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

92. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

93. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

94. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

95. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

96. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

97. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

98. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

99. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.

100. The provisions of the Bill shall be binding on all persons, and shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967:

16th September, 1967.

Average time of harvest is the harvest season. In the time of harvest, the normal time taking into account the average harvest time is 22 days. The average harvest time in the normal 22" period is 22 days. The average harvest time for the 15 yard land is 22 days. The average harvest time in the normal period is 22 days. The average harvest time for the 15 yard land is 22 days.


Socialism—Equality is their law. They don't show any distinction.

16th September, 1967.

The minimum rate, maximum rate and minimum rate, maximum rate and minimum rate are fixed. Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 are the minimum rates and Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 are the maximum rates. progressive taxation is the lowest is Rs. 4.28 and the highest is Rs. 24 and Rs. 20 are the lowest and Rs. 24 and Rs. 20 are the highest. The lowest is Rs. 4.28 and the highest is Rs. 24.

Government Bills:

16th September, 1967


This bill amends the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1987, to provide for the enhancement of land revenue and to make certain other amendments. The bill also deals with the arrears of land revenue and miscellaneous revenue.

The bill was introduced in the assembly on 14th September, 1967, and was passed on the same day.

Legislative details:

The bill was passed by the legislative assembly of Andhra Pradesh on 14th September, 1967.

Amendments to the Act:

The bill amends the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1987, to provide for the enhancement of land revenue and to make certain other amendments.

Arrears of land revenue:

The bill provides for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and specifies the procedure for the recovery of such arrears.

Miscellaneous revenue:

The bill also deals with miscellaneous revenue and provides for the recovery of such revenue.

This bill was introduced in the assembly on 14th September, 1967, and was passed on the same day.

Legislative details:

The bill was passed by the legislative assembly of Andhra Pradesh on 14th September, 1967.

16th September, 1967.

Land revenue assessment additional assessment dry, wet surcharge and commercial taxes 

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

18,600

Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.

Budget figures.

Land Revenue accounts...

GOVERNMENT BILL


(The House then adjourned to meet again at Four of the Clock.)

The House reassembled at Four of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Government Bill:

The scriptures quote the scriptures as when the devil is possessed. When the devil is possessed, he says, ‘I have done a sin, I have done a sin.’

Devil quotes the scriptures as when the devil is possessed. When the devil is possessed, he says, ‘I have done a sin, I have done a sin.’

When the devil is possessed, he says, ‘I have done a sin, I have done a sin.’

When the devil is possessed, he says, ‘I have done a sin, I have done a sin.’

When the devil is possessed, he says, ‘I have done a sin, I have done a sin.’

When the devil is possessed, he says, ‘I have done a sin, I have done a sin.’

16th September, 1967.

The average rate of wet assessment was about 36 to 45 acres of land at an average rate of 7 acres in 220 acres or 30 per cent. The committee of select committee selected the average dry assessment as 75 acres at an average rate of 10 acres. The committee of select committee has recommended that exemption should be given to economically study by the committee of select committee to deliberate misrepresentation of realities.
149 16th September, 1967.

Government Bill:

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Therefore I said 'between 70 and 75 percent' I will give another concession. You are going to give a concession more than Rs. 80 lakhs.

Sri V. B. Rau:—If the three districts are added.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—If those 3 districts are added, probably might come up to the fringe of a crore of rupees.

Sri B. Chowdary:—Between 70 and 75 percent? 70 to 75 percent? Any way I am very happy that the Minister has come down from 2½ crores to 2 crores, from 2 crores to 1½ crores and then to one crore. I do not know how far he will come down further.

Sri S. Chowdary:—For the sake of truth, I am afraid that is what is exactly missing in your conclusions. Regional disparities
I have some doubts about the oral promises—

—and what we did not carry out. When we made an amendment, it was passed without division because I agreed. The result was that it was not implemented; the biggest man probably in the Congress then gave the promise to the Opposition on the floor of the House and we agreed to the amendment; the result was that we were deceived by that agreement. Later the same thing happened in Kurnool when Mr. Prakasam, a great man, gave us a promise not only to us but to the nation as a whole. By that time
148 16th September, 1967. Government Bill:

I had the experience of Madras and I declared that I would not believe an oral promise. Sir a second time too I was deceived. Two promises were over. I do not know whether I should take Mr. Raju a greater man than Mr. Prakasam or Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and whether I should give that guarantee which I did not to Mr. Prakasam and that guarantee which I thought I should give to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and which was not fulfilled.

(1) M. D. Seshan : — Sir, won't you?

(2) S. Narasimha : — Are you certain—assuredly, believe me, assuredly I am not assured. You have to take me. You don't believe me, nor do I believe you. Here are two promises over. I don't know whether I shall believe Mr. Raju, a greater man than Mr. Prakasam or Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. Should I give that guarantee which I did not to Mr. Prakasam and that guarantee which I thought I should give to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and which was not fulfilled.

(3) M. D. Seshan : — 100 acres, I think, should be enhanced.

(4) S. Narasimha : — Is that the case? I have no one in the Legal Department to give the entire reason of the Government as to how it can be done. They don't.

(5) M. D. Seshan : — 100 acres. I think, should be enhanced.

(6) S. Narasimha : — I beg to inform you that I don't think there will be any difficulty in carrying it out. The Department will be able to do it.

(7) M. D. Seshan : — How much is the cost?

(8) S. Narasimha : — The cost will be very little. It is a very good thing.
Government Bill:
16th September, 1967.

...
150 16th September, 1967.


To increase the land tax on land-holders in general and small peasant in particular is untimely and will lead to dangerous consequences. The increased tax on land holders in general and small peasants in particular will not only be unjust but also lead to widespread unrest.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—“Landholders in general in this particular manner”. It is obvious that the present system of land tenure is not equitable. It is not fair that the burden of taxes should be imposed on those who have contributed the least towards the development of the country.

The increased tax on land-holders in general and small peasants in particular will not only be unjust but also lead to widespread unrest.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—“Landholders in general in this particular manner”. It is obvious that the present system of land tenure is not equitable. It is not fair that the burden of taxes should be imposed on those who have contributed the least towards the development of the country.

16th September, 1967.

In our opinion taxation on agriculture should keep the following principles:— 1. Not to tax uneconomic holdings, 2. the assessment should allow reasonable surplus for subsistence and allow enough provision for bad seasons and for carrying on improvement of land through investment, 3. the Government should strive to secure the ryots against the arbitrary enhancement of the tax during any revision as is now being adopted, 4. the peasant should be made to bear a much larger burden than is being borne by other classes of the Society.

Uneconomic holdings...
16th September, 1967.


...
Government Bill:


153

...
134 16th September, 1967

Government Bill:

holdings are 30 acre or more relief is given. Acre 7 acre
uneconomic holdings are in principle acceptable. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle. In principle, consistent with the present financial position and concession scheme, the principle of
uneconomic holding is accepted in principle.

British imperialism East India company &

Zamindari system

From Cornwallis to Kala Venkata Rao, Kasu Brahmanna Reddy

This is a vestige of feudalism. What is this rotywari system? It is a vestige of imperialism. Why are they trying to advocate to improve that system which is an outmoded system?
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1967, provides for certain amendments to the existing land revenue laws in the state. The amendments aim to address specific issues related to land revenue administration, ensuring fair and transparent assessment of land values.

On the question of the bill, the minister stated that the amendments were necessitated by changes in the economic and social scenario of the state. The minister highlighted the benefits of the amendments, such as increased revenue generation and better land management.

The House discussed the implications of the changes and the effects on the farmers and landowners. The minister assured the House that the amendments were intended to benefit all sections of society and would be implemented in a manner that was fair and just.

The debate continued with various members of the House expressing their views on the bill. The minister responded to these remarks and assured the House that the government would continue to monitor the implementation of the amendments and address any issues that may arise.

The amendments to the Land Revenue Act, 1967, were passed with a majority vote in the House. The minister thanked all the members for their contributions and expressed confidence in the smooth implementation of the amendments.
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement, Bill, 1967.)

16th September, 1967.

...
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967

16th September, 1967

[Text content not visible in the image]
In the regions where ryotwari system prevails, the peasant pays direct revenue to the Government. He holds his land as long as he pays the revenue on his land.” That means, he has got only occupancy. The moment land tax is abolished as enunciated by the Swatantra Party, they will be helping the cause which I have just mentioned, Sir, going to the status-quo anti i.e., pre-colonial Reid position.

158

16th September, 1967.

Government bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enactment) Bill, 1967

In the regions where ryotwari system prevails, the peasant pays direct revenue to the Government. He holds his land as long as he pays the revenue on his land.” That means, he has got only occupancy. The moment land tax is abolished as enunciated by the Swatantra Party, they will be helping the cause which I have just mentioned, Sir, going to the status-quo anti i.e., pre-colonial Reid position.
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967

16th September, 1967.

वर्तमान वर्षों में मिला सकता है कि किसी भी संयुक्त राज्य ने उनकी जनगणना का राजनीतिक प्रयोग किया हो। इसलिए, यह बनालें कि किसी भी संयुक्त राज्य ने उनकी जनगणना का राजनीतिक प्रयोग किया हो।

“Capacity to pay tax on the land?” अथवा रोजगार को वापस 1932 नंबर के अनुसार निर्धारित किया गया था, तथा उन्हें इसी वर्ष में आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

टीएसएलएलएसएल ने 1932 को रोजगार को वापस 1932 नंबर के अनुसार निर्धारित किया था, तथा उन्हें इसी वर्ष में आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।

यह विभिन्न संस्थाओं के बीच विवादित स्थिति में भी आयुक्त ने अपने निर्धारणों का विश्वास किया था।
Government Bill:

16.0 September, 1967.
162  16th September, 1967.

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

...
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.


Government of BiH: 16th September, 1967. 163

Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill,

The progress in the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967, has been satisfactory. The provision of the bill seeks to enhance the land revenue in the state. The budget estimates for the current fiscal year indicate a steady increase in land revenue. The government has been actively pursuing policies to ensure equitable distribution of land revenue.

Meanwhile, the action plan for the implementation of the bill has been in progress. The concerned officials are working closely with the land revenue department to ensure smooth implementation. The government is committed to addressing any challenges that may arise during the implementation phase.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967, is on track to achieve its objectives. The government remains dedicated to ensuring that the benefits of the bill reach the intended beneficiaries.

Date:

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Place]
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill 1967

16th September, 1967.

The enhancement of the land revenue in Andhra Pradesh was to be increased by 40%, 30%, and 20% respectively on the taxable value of the land without being affected by any circumstances. The enhancement was to be applicable to the land revenue of the year 1967 and onwards. The government bill was presented to the legislative assembly on the 16th of September, 1967.
16th September, 1967.


Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.

Minutes of dissent by Sri J. Chokka Rao and Sri P. Narasa Reddy. 6 "The present Bill is in its sum and substance a remodelling of the Additional Assessment Act of 1962 in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court; but we hasten to add that before this bill is being enacted into law, Government should in right earnest take upon itself to correct the inequitable and glaring imbalances in both the regions forthwith and add a clause in the Bill in consultation with legal experts to guarantee the rationalisation of the existing systems." 6 Dissent note.

Minutes of dissent by Sri G. Latchanna, Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi and Sri Y Venkata Rao. 6 "Let this Bill be dropped, and a fresh attempt be made by the Government in consultation with all those concerned to bring forth a tax measure least oppressive in character, and income yielding equal to the amount the Government expects to realise through this Bill. This Bill might usher in serious repercussions." 6 Dissent note.

Sir. I move:— "The bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated for the purpose of obtaining the public opinion thereon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

16th September, 1967.

16th September, 1967.

Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh, The

Statutory rules and Manuals are to be
Bombay system of uniform system of Land taxation
in principle.

first reading of the Bill in Select Committee stage.

Supreme Court.

Surcharge Act
Government Bill:


16th September, 1967.


The Surcharge Bill provides for the imposition of a surcharge on land revenue. The surcharge is intended to address disparities in land values and to ensure that the tax burden is better allocated. The surcharge bill is at its last stage and its enactment is in the process of being considered. The additional assessment act is also under consideration.

The need for graded taxation, regional imbalances, and surcharge is discussed in the context of the bill. The fundamental principles of revision, settlement, tax assessment, and graded taxation are emphasized. The bill aims to address the surcharge disparities and to ensure that the tax burden is fairly distributed. The bill is in the final stages of consideration and its enactment is imminent.

The bill also aims to address the need for graded taxation and regional imbalances. The additional assessment act is also under consideration. The fundamental principles of revision, settlement, tax assessment, and graded taxation are emphasized. The bill aims to address the surcharge disparities and to ensure that the tax burden is fairly distributed. The bill is in the final stages of consideration and its enactment is imminent.

The bill also aims to address the need for graded taxation and regional imbalances. The additional assessment act is also under consideration. The fundamental principles of revision, settlement, tax assessment, and graded taxation are emphasized. The bill aims to address the surcharge disparities and to ensure that the tax burden is fairly distributed. The bill is in the final stages of consideration and its enactment is imminent.
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.

...
Government Bill:


16th September, 1967.

The disparities in land revenue in Andhra Pradesh are serious and require adjustment. The principle of uniform taxation should be followed as a Congress party direction. However, the present policy of progressive direction needs to be reconsidered.

Diplomatic and Democratic conception, (Progressive Trend) policy are facts figures. Democratic policy is a progressive direction. The present policy is not a progressive direction. The present policy is not a progressive direction.
Government Bill:


Sensitivity and Reversal. 35% and 10% in respect of 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% and 20% for 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. A 70% increase in the rate of land revenue. 50% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue.

Disparities. 10% 20% 50% 70% 90% 100% parity. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue. An additional 10% increase in the rate of land revenue.
Government Bill:


16th September, 1967.


Stay orders and precarious sources of revenue are deprecated. The Bill provides for
dry assessment in the absence of wet assessment. Political directions are given to
wetlands development. Ten thousands of tanks have been constructed. Select Committee's
directions are also reconciled.

(1) D. S. - Would the Hon'ble Member, please, explain?

(2) I. L. - Sir, the Stay orders under precarious sources of revenue are deprecated. The Bill provides for
dry assessment in the absence of wet assessment. Political directions are given to
wetlands development. Ten thousands of tanks have been constructed. Select Committee's
directions are also reconciled.

The principles and Concessions are discussed in this Bill. The average annual rate of 10% is considered for the purpose of adjustment. The cost of living, income tax, sales tax, and ultimate cost have been considered. Arguments and counter arguments are presented. The Supreme Court has recognized the Old Acts basis.

The parity principle absolutely, legally, socially, politically baseless argument. It demands a radical progressive political purpose.
17th September, 1967

Government Bill:


16th September, 1967


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>1,37,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall: 4,87,000
Government Bill:

There should be no enhancement on dry lands—this is my policy. It will be done up to 80%.

There are precarious sources of enhancement. 100% enhancement is also done from precarious sources. The policy should not be changed. This is my policy.
10th September, 1967

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1967

Govt. Bill:


...
The Government Bill:


16th September, 1967.

The forest department shall be responsible for the management of the reserved forest estate,...
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement, 16th September, 1967.

reserve the preserve of the latter. The native owners will lose their customary rights. The law will be expensive and will result in the enhancement of the Land Revenue gates sale. This amendment will be made in the style of the new law. The same is hereby ordered and executed. Cent percent of the enhanced value is to be reserved. The agency is hereby empowered to make such improvements as are necessary to the local conditions. The Supreme Court may be referred to in this behalf. On the 16th September, 1967. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement. Bill, 1967.)
16th September, 1967.

Government Bill:


శానాము దాని వివిధ పద్ధతుల అనేక పద్ధతుల పరిశీలన ఉండడం లాంటి పరిశీలనలు ఉండేవారు. ఈ ప్రామాణిక వివరణల శాస్త్రిక పరిశీలనలు ఈ ప్రామాణిక వివరణల పరిశీలనలు ఉండడానికి ప్రామాణిక వివరణల ఉండేవారు. ఈ ప్రామాణిక వివరణల పరిశీలనలు ఈ ప్రామాణిక వివరణల పరిశీలనలు ఉండడానికి ప్రామాణిక వివరణల ఉండేవారు. ఈ ప్రామాణిక వివరణల పరిశీలనలు ఈ ప్రామాణిక వివరణల పరిశీలనలు ఉండడానికి ప్రామాణిక వివరణల ఉండేవారు.

10th September, 1967

187
Government Bill:

10th September, 1957.


(1) The Governor in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1877 (11 of 1877), hereby enhances the rates of tax levied under the said Act, with the previous sanction of the President, by an amount specified in the Schedule to this Bill, as shown in column (3) of the first Schedule against each town in the Schedule.

(2) The President may by order increase the amount specified in the Schedule to this Bill, as shown in column (3) of the first Schedule against each town in the Schedule.

(3) A copy of the Schedule shall at all times after the passing of this Bill be published as an Act of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(4) No tax shall be levied under this Act except in accordance with this Act.

189

(5) This Act shall come into operation on the date on which it received the assent of the Governor.

(6) The President may, after the passing of this Bill, by order, extend this Bill to any town in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(7) The Controller of Public Expenditure, within the meaning of section 2 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1948 (10 of 1948), shall, within six months from the date of the passing of this Bill, prepare and publish a report on the rates of tax specified in the Schedule to this Bill.

(8) If the Controller of Public Expenditure is of the opinion that the rates of tax specified in the Schedule to this Bill are inadequate, he may, after consulting the Governor, by order, increase the rates of tax specified in the Schedule to this Bill.

(9) A copy of the report of the Controller of Public Expenditure shall at all times after the passing of this Bill be published as an Act of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(10) This Act shall come into operation on the date on which it received the assent of the Governor.

(11) The President may, after the passing of this Bill, by order, extend this Bill to any town in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(12) This Act shall be deemed to be an Act of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
Government Bill.  


16th September, 1967. 

[Text in Telugu script, not transcribed.]
16th September, 1967

Government Bill


(1) a) 100 16th September, 1967 Government Bill

(1) b) 100 16th September, 1967 Government Bill
Government Bill:


16th September, 1967.


Preamble

The Minister for Land Revenue and Agriculture, Shri...

19th September, 1967

The Government Bill:


The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967, has now been passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Bill provides for an enhancement of the land revenue due to certain improvements made in the land. The enhancements are to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Bill has retrospective effect from 1962.

The Bill is aimed at increasing the revenue from land, which is a necessary step for the development of the region. It is expected to generate more revenue, which can be used for developmental projects and welfare schemes.

The Bill is a significant step towards the prosperity of the region and its people. It is hoped that the Bill will be implemented smoothly and effectively.

The Bill has been passed with a majority of votes in the Legislative Assembly.

The Bill is a testament to the commitment of the Government to the development of the region and its people. It is hoped that the Bill will bring about significant changes in the land revenue system and benefit the landowners and taxpayers.

The Bill is expected to have a positive impact on the economy of the region and its people. It is hoped that the Bill will be implemented effectively and efficiently.

The Bill is a significant step towards the development of the region and its people. It is expected to bring about significant changes in the land revenue system and benefit the landowners and taxpayers.
Government Bill:

16th September, 1967.

వాసన విద్యానికి అభివృద్ధి మాటలు కేంద్రం చేసి రాష్ట్రానికి అంకుల వంతు చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి. సీటింగ్ ఫాస్ట్ సంచాలని మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా, శాస్త్రాల మాటలను ఎక్కడు రతనాలు మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా కేంద్రాలను అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి. సీటింగ్ ఫాస్ట్ సంచాలని విద్యా కేంద్రాలు ఎక్కడు రతనాలు మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా కేంద్రాలను అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి.

4500 రూ. ఇన్కోమ్ టెక్స్ బాండ్ రాబ్డాలని సుధారం ప్రదానం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి. సీటింగ్ ఫాస్ట్ సంచాలని విద్యా కేంద్రాలు ఎక్కడు రతనాలు మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా కేంద్రాలను అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి.

4500 రూ. రాబ్డాలని ఇన్కోమ్ టెక్స్ బాండ్ రాబ్డాలని సుధారం ప్రదానం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి. సీటింగ్ ఫాస్ట్ సంచాలని విద్యా కేంద్రాలు ఎక్కడు రతనాలు మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా కేంద్రాలను అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి.

Income Tax Officers మాండి విద్యా కేంద్రాలు అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి. సీటింగ్ ఫాస్ట్ సంచాలని విద్యా కేంద్రాలు ఎక్కడు రతనాలు మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా కేంద్రాలను అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి. సీటింగ్ ఫాస్ట్ సంచాలని విద్యా కేంద్రాలు ఎక్కడు రతనాలు మార్గం ఉండటం లాంటి విద్యా కేంద్రాలను అంశం చేయడానికి సహాయానికి సుందరంగా ఉండాలి.
194 16th September, 1907.

Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1907.

...
Government Bill:

Their main basic principle is—what they have stated in the dissent note; let it be made very clear at this stage—that we want total abolition of basic Land-revenue. That is highly impossible thing.
That is why the Government, the Congress Party did not accept the principle. The next principle which they have enunciated is that there should be a levy on aggregated income of the land-holder on a graded scale, i.e., agricultural income-tax. More or less what I understood is the agricultural income-tax. How much we will get agricultural income-tax so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned? Let us take it into consideration. It may come into some other difficulties. Even that land had good income also. So, this is also an outmoded or out-dated suggestion which the Government cannot accept. Let us come to the Communist Party in which they have stated uneconomic holdings. But there may be a definition as per the economics in some books. What is the uneconomic holding in Guntur District? What is the uneconomic holding in Chittoor District? What is the uneconomic holding in Srikakulam District? What is the uneconomic holding in Adilabad District? If you calculate all these things, it will take nearly three to four years to decide as to what is this uneconomic holding.

Land Revenue Policy statement. I am for it. Let us take more taxes from the people who are having more holdings. In the present circumstances...

Government Bill:

19th September, 1967.


Governmental means by modern technique in agriculture and by providing all facilities to the agriculturists by the Government we have increased the producing capacity of the per acre. As per the statements of Sri Nagi Reddy and Sri Rajeshwar Rao that may be different. But they have agreed in principle that the producing capacity per acre has increased. So when we are getting more revenues and more produce let us have the idea to contribute more at least to some extent. They are constants of justice and law.

Land policy.

I may be right or may not be right. At that time we were in the freedom struggle. Pulse of the people was that we were in the freedom struggle.
are putting more income on the soil, when you are cultivating the land on modern agricultural methods, probably I feel, if the ryot is taking incentive or taking much more interest on the land, there will not be much difference on the land tax. From Rs. 5.67 to 0.12 Nps — how many rates are there? resettlement ____

16th September, 1967. 199

The Andhra Praksh Land Revenue
(Enhancement) Bill. 967

Average rainfall 895.4
1187.6
758, 822
644.1
4.5


In the Rayalaseema area which has 75 per cent of its irrigated area under tanks and wells, the reduction must be to the extent of at least 25 per cent of land revenue per acre on such precarious sources, which do not have even a 5 months duration of irrigation. 

Government Bills:


16th September, 1967.

This Bill aims to enhance land revenue. The Act provides for an increase in the land revenue of certain categories of land. The enhancement is based on the market value of the land and the existing revenue. The Bill also provides for the registration of the enhanced revenue.

B. D. O. (Secretary)

Andhra Pradesh

[Signature]

[Date: 1963]
16th September, 1967.


20 అక్టోబర్ నాటిలో, ఎందరో వాడకుడు మాత్రమే పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు. వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు పెంచుకునే వాడకుడు.
Government Bills: 16th September, 1967

The measurements should be ordered to be taken in the manner of measurements declared. The dissent note of the Select Committee is attached. The Select Committee's report is also attached. The decision is based on the Settlement Rules.
Government Bills:  
16th September, 1967.  
The A. dhr Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) bill, 1967.

The A. dhr Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) bill, 1967.

...
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The House is adjourned to meet on Monday at 8-30 A. M.

(The House then adjourned till Half P. M. right of the clock on Monday the 18th September, 1967)