ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions, .......................................................... 183
Short-notice question and answer. .................................................. 234
Written Answers to Questions .................................................... 235

Announcement:

re: Decision of the meeting of the Leaders of the parties regarding .... 238
Business of the House ............................................................ 238
Ruling by the Chair:

re: Adjournment Motion about strike by the R.T.C. employees. .......... 238
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Lathi charge in Visakhapatnam Jail. ....................................... 240

Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh (Andra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967, (Introduced) .. 240
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1967. (Introduced.) .. 241
The Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967. (Passed) .. 241
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967. (Referred to Select Committee). .. 264

Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:

re: Inhuman treatment meted out the Indian Diplomates in Peking. (passed) .. 281
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Tues lay, the 20th June., 1967
The House met at Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWRES TO QUESTIONS

REPLY TO THE GAJENDRAGADKAR COMMISSION

41—

* 453 Q.—Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Sircilla):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar Commission on Dearness Allowance appointed by the Central Government has asked the views of the State Government on the Dearness Allowance issue; and

(b) if so, the lines on which reply was sent by the Government?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the nature of replies given by the State Government.

183
Oral Answers to Questions

10. % Cut in Government Expenditure

42—

Q. Srirasesi C. V. K. Rao, K. Butchajiah, M. Ch. Nagaiish, and Vavilal Gopulakrishnulaith, P. Subbiah, R. Satyanarayana Raju, T. V. S. Chilapathi Rao, M. B. Raja Rao, K. Govinda Rao:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

- [Coherence and natural reading of the document]
(a) whether the Chief Minister recently addressed a high level meeting of Secretaries and Departmental heads urging them to effect a 10% cut in Government expenditure and effect 25% retrenchment among staff in view of the overdraft of Rs. 26 crores on the Reserve Bank of India and in order to tide over the present economic situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—

(a) and (b) Meetings of Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments, presided over by the C. M., were held on 17-3-67 and 4-4-1967.

Consequent on the very difficult ways and means position of this State Government and the need to observe economy in every sphere of Government expenditure, it has been proposed that economy measures should be introduced with the object of achieving not less than 10% on non-plan expenditure. Economy measures have been suggested in the expenditure on staff, T. A., Government vehicles, public entertainments, use of stationery etc.
Mr. Speaker :- Is the hon. Member making a speech? He is expected to put one supplementary question. He may take five minutes, otherwise how can I cover other questions?

Sri C. V. K. Rao :- It is because I have a memorandum to give to the Chief Minister. Shall I pass it on to the Chief Minister?

Mr. Speaker :- Yes, please pass it on to the Chief Minister.

If he wants I will read some of the economy measures:

“All Secretaries and Heads of Departments should see that staff is reduced by at least 10% during 1967-68;

No posts should be upgraded until this year, 1967-68;

The expenditure on T. A. should be cut down by 20 per cent at all levels; no unnecessary tours should be undertaken for undertaking tours outside the State even if absolutely necessary, permission of Government should be obtained; this applies to even going to Delhi;

Heads of Departments should be on tour only for 10 to 15 days every month including outside the State;

Government vehicles will have to be looked after properly, and should not be misused;

No tenders should be accepted when the rates quoted in the tender are above the scheduled rates;

No vehicle should be purchased during the year;

Every Officer should take responsibility on himself and not pass the responsibility to the superior authorities;

Supply and use of stationery should be reduced between 15 and 20 per cent; Etc; Etc;
NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

20 Q:—Sarvasri P. Gunnayya, T. Satyanarayana, A. Bhagavantha Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

when the nationalisation of Road Transport will be completed in all the districts of the State?

Sri K. Brummamanda Reddy:—Owing to paucity of funds it has not been possible to fix a target date by which nationalisation of passenger road transport service in the State is to be completed.

Road Transport Workers Strike and denationalisation:

There is no question of denationalization by Government. Road Transport Corporation operates non-paying routes. Some routes are non-paying routes. There is no question of denationalization by the Government. Any routes denotify. Short routes auction. State-wide take-up concurrent list. Central Government permission. Act amend state-statement.
On the other hand, Sir, the policy may be not to nationalise the entire District, but may be, to take up several long distance routes even in Districts where there is no nationalised transport now.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I do not want to repeat again and trouble him with my repetition. It is a question of economics. Some small, out of the way routes, feeder routes they may think it is not worthwhile; they may take up bigger routes.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—Does not the notification by R.T.C tantamount to denationalisation?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No,
Oral Answers to Questions.

40th June, 1967.

I am expressing an opinion which I have got off-hand. I do not know. They may be losing crores. I do not know. I am expressing an opinion which I have got off-hand. They have ploughed into the working of the organisation.
We will certainly go into very objectively and very dispassionately. After all, as I have said, on many issues, there is no difference here between the Congress and the Opposition members. All are interested in seeing to it that the Road Transport Corporation runs its buses efficiently and I would request members to give their suggestions and contribute to its successful working.

That officer is still in service and he has 3 1/2 years more of service, and I may tell the hon. Member he is doing very well. A disciplined policeman is always good.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967.

Written Answers to Questions.

ELECTRICITY WORKERS STRIKE

44—

*54(G) Q.—Sri P. Subbaiah :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity workers of Kothagudem served a notice of strike on 14th March 1967;
(b) whether the strike was called off; and
(c) whether the Government has decided to use D. I. R. to suppress it?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—(a) No, Sir;
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—The Chief Engineer, Electricity and the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board have reported to Government that no strike notice dated 14-3-1967 was received from the Electricity workers of Kothagudem.
AMOUNTS SANCTIONED FOR ELECTRICITY FROM 1961-1967


(b) what is the amount spent district-wise for all the years; and

(c) what is the basis for sanction of electricity to the villages?

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

(a) The total amount sanctioned for the years referred to, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>332.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>414.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>290.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>210.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>199.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>452.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The information with regard to district-wise expenditure for all the years referred to is not available readily with the Electricity Board. It will be collected from the Superintending Engineers concerned and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board sanctions extension schemes provided the revenue is realised at 12 1/2 per cent of the capital invested.

My information about the expenditure is like this:

- 1961-62 Rs. 678.11 lakhs
- 1962-63 Rs. 424.99 lakhs
- 1963-64 Rs. 208.15 lakhs
- 1964-65 Rs. 482.29 lakhs
- 1965-66 Rs. 382.29 lakhs
- 1966 up to end of February Rs. 389.32 lakhs
Oral Answers to Questions.

June 1937

Mr. Speaker:- I am prepared to allow half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker:- I shall consider allowing half an hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker:- Members can express their views during the general discussion. If he still thinks that justice is not done, then I will consider allowing half an hour discussion.
Mr. Speaker,—I agree with the hon. Member. It is a very important problem. I am prepared to allow some time over this. I do not think we can do justice to this problem during question hour.

Sri K. Brahmanandareddy:—I am also coming from a backward area. I myself have got complaints that some villages have not got. What can I do?

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity has been sanctioned for Doddipatla, Ilapakuru, Matlapalem, Sivagalapalli, Medapadu and Lakshmaneswaram villages of Narasapuram Taluk of West Godavari District; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work will be considered for execution in 1968-69.
FINANCIAL HELP TO GIRIJAN STUDENTS

47—
*430(A) Q.—Sri E. Vadapally:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

The number of persons and amount of financial help given to the students studying for Examinations like I. A. S., etc., in the year 1966–67 to the Girijans

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Nil, Sir.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

48—
*56(R) Q.—Sri Y. Suryanarayana Murthy:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued for the procurement of paddy from the dry taluks of East Gadavari District;

(b) if so the mode of procurement instructed; and

(c) the policy of the Government in the matter in view of the fact that the civil authorities are seizing the rice and paddy being carried by the people of the neighbouring villages from the village like Pithapuram in East Godavari area for their own consumption on carts, cycles and on head-loads?
The Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies (Sri V.B. Raju) :-
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise
(c) It is not the policy of the Government to seize head-loads of rice that is being taken from village to village for personal consumption.
Written Answers to Questions.
20th June, 1967. 197

Oral Answers to Questions.

20th June, 1967. 197

Dear Sir,

Regarding the question regarding the naval forces:

(a) The naval forces of the country consist of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

(b) The naval forces are responsible for the protection of the country's borders and waters.

(c) The naval forces are equipped with modern weapons and technology.

(d) The naval forces are subject to regular training and exercises.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
196  20th June, 1967.  Oral Answers to Questions

(1) முதல், சுருக்கம்: இயல் போன்றோ காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர். ஒசையாள் கூட்டும் காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர். ஒசையாள் கூட்டும் காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர்.

(2) இவ்விதமான போன்றோ காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர். ஒசையாள் கூட்டும் காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர்.

(3) இவ்விதமான போன்றோ காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர். ஒசையாள் கூட்டும் காரணம் நாட்டின் காண்டாதீர்.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967.

Mr. JOHNSTON:—The stocks point of stock, as already indicated, is the declaration that stocks point. The stocks point is under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The declaration that stocks point is under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The declaration that stocks point is under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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EVICTIONS OF CULTIVATORS OF BANJAR LANDS

49—

* 54-(J) Q.—Sarvasri S. Jagannadham and N. Ramulu:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific G. O. directing the landless poor of Sivojama cultivations who have been in occupation and enjoyment of banjar lands be evicted from such lands and the same be given to Military Personnel; and

(b) if so, whether the hon. Minister be pleased to place a copy of the G. O. on the Table of the House?
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967.

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) No such orders have been issued by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Assign ex-army personnel to reserve 1962 & 1964 ban 1964 & 1965. Ex-army personnel were not issued possession 1962 to 1965. A few individual cases were rectified. It was not illegal to collect the assessment at the rate of double crop lands for those which are actually supplied with water for a single crop; and justice will be rendered at least now?

Collection of Tax on the Lands Irrigated by the Nagavali Canals

50—

Q.—Sri Mudili Babu Paramkusam:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees have been illegally collected from 1372 F. from the ryots of Srikakulam District charging at the rate of Rs. 41.25 per acre instead of Rs. 27.50 (including cess) by treating lands supplied with water for a single crop under right and left canals of the Nagavali as double crop lands taking advantage of the fact that the rate of assessment has not been specified for compound double crop lands in the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that no enquiry has been made and justice has been rendered in spite of the petition dated 27-2-1964 sent by Sri Majji Endunnaidu and others of Chintada Village, Palakonda Taluk and the Memorandum dated 25-6-1965 given by Sri M.B. Paramkusam, M. L. A. to the Revenue Minister at Srikakulam camp for the rectification of that mistake and refund of the excess amount collected.

(c) whether it is not illegal to collect the assessment at the rate of double crop lands for those which are actually supplied with water for a single crop; and

(d) whether justice will be rendered at least now?

Sri V. B. Raju:—In the Table to the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act of 1962, compounded double crop wet lands have not been mentioned and hence such lands were charged at the rates prescribed for Double Crop Wet lands. It was open to the ryots to apply for a change in the classification of their lands to Single Crop Wet if they were aggrieved by the charge at Double Crop Wet rates. The position has now changed since the Additional Assessment Act stands invalid and the excess collections made under the Act are ordered to be adjusted towards the revenue payable in subsequent year or years.
(b) The petition and the memorandum referred to in this clause are not traceable.

(c) and (d) This does not arise now as the Additional Assessment Act of 1962 has become invalid.

I. T. I. IN SATYAVEDU

51—

* 349 Q.—Sri K. Muniswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Information, Public Relations and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start an Industrial Training Institute in Satyavedu of Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, when it will be started?

The Minister for Public Relations and Labour (Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji) :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REORGANISATION OF INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

52—

* 1116 Q.—Sarvasri Vavilala Gopalakishnayya and M. B. Raja Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Information, Public Relations and Labour be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government is considering to reorganise the Information and Public Relations Department; and
Oral Answers to Questions-

20th June, 1967.

(b) if so, on what lines and the amount of new expenditure involved (both recurring and non-recurring) to the State exchequer on account of this reorganisation?

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:— (a) The Government has taken decision on 2-5-1967 to reorganise the Information and Public Relations Department.

(b) A copy of the Note issued by the Department on 1-6-1967 at the inauguration of the reorganisation of the Department is placed on the Table of the House, which gives a clear picture of the lines on which the reorganisation is being done.

The main attempt is to integrate all the Publicity and Public Relations cells and as well as the provisions concerned to the activities similar or very much related to those now envisaged under this reorganisation, with this Department or at least to attach to this Department.

What will be the exact additional amount of new expenditure that is required, can be found only after the achievements in the said attempts; and if any such additional amount is required, the Government will examine if possible, whether the whole or any part of such additional amount could be sanctioned.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[ (Vide answer to clause (b) of L. A. Q. No. 52 (*1110) ]

Note on Reorganised Set-Up of the Department of Public Relations and Information

The work of the Department comes under two broad functions viz., Public Relations and dissemination of Information. In the reorganisation set up, it has been so arranged, that these functions are carried out effectively and efficiently at the State, District, Block and Village levels.

2. The functions at the State level are classified under several sub-heads as indicated in the functional charts appended herewith. In due course it might be possible to upgrade and strengthen the Radio Engineering wings.

3. At the District level corresponding functions are detailed in the chart enclosed and the whole work is co-ordinated and carried out under the direction of the P. A. to Collector who is the District Public Relations Officer in the new set-up.

4. The Block level functions of the Department are co-ordinated under the Block Development Officer who functions as Block Public Relations Officer.

5. At the Village level in the rural areas and locality level in urban areas, the work is centered round the Community Centres which are to be run by the non-officials and it is assured that the impact of the work of the Department is felt by the masses at large.
6. There is scope for improvement to the above functional charts. The functions at the State level will be introduced at District, Block and Community Centre levels correspondingly, to the extent possible.

7. There are three regional offices at Kakinada, Warangal and Cuddapah in the State for Radio Engineering Wing for carrying out technical supervision and planning of the works at the District level. These officers help in executing the Radio Engineering works efficiently, quickly and economically. There are two Assistant District Public Relations Officers (Tourism) stationed at Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi and they continue for the present.

8. The sole purpose of the Reorganised set-up is to enable the work of the Department from State to Village level, to be carried out in a co-ordinated and effective manner.
FUNCTIONAL SET-UP OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

STATE LEVEL

JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (G. A. D.) AND EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR

Public Relations

Youth and Functional Organisations
Sectional Organisations
Community Centres & Festivals
Press & Tourism Government

Information

Administration
Information
Publicity
Publications
Radio Engineering
Account
Special Publicity for Family Planning, Agriculture etc.
Films

NOTE:— The detailed functional charts are shown in the succeeding pages.
STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART PUBLIC RELATIONS

(1)

YOUTH AND SECTIONAL ORGANISATION

To keep liaison with sectional organisations such as:

3. Youths.  4. Their parents.
5. Women.  6. Minorities etc.

Note:- To introduce & encourage a better social life and to encourage and help them for undertaking constructive activities among the above sections of the society it is proposed to keep close contact with them.
STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART PUBLIC RELATIONS

(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTIONAL ORGANISATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

To keep liaison with functional organisations such as:

1. Literary
2. Cultural
3. Sports
4. Games
5. Athletics &
6. Private undertakings etc.

Note:-
1. Local talent and also amateurs will be encouraged to give training on an honorary basis to the local persons.
2. Periodical and annual competitions at different levels and presentation of awards will be conducted.
3. To encourage benefit performances by the above organisations for the construction of public theatres, auditoria & other works of common cause and public utility, under the name of eminent persons in the fields of literary, cultural, sports, games and athletics etc.
STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART PUBLIC RELATIONS

(3)

COMMUNITY CENTRES AND FESTIVALS

Community Centres:
1. To attend to the matters pertaining the formation & running of community centres at village level in the rural areas and at locality level and students and labour concentrated places in the urban area as well as at Block level in the District & Ward level in the urban areas and also at District town and city level.

2. To attend to the problems pertaining to the community centres.

National Celebrations:
1. State level.
   a) Andhra Pradesh State Anniversary.
   b) Andhra Pradesh State Week Festival

2. National and State level:
   c) Independence Day
   d) Republic Day.
   e) National Integration Week.
   f) Family Planning Week.
   g) Vanamahotsav.
   h) Wildlife Week.
   i) Teachers Day
   j) Martyrs Day.
   k) Women's Day.
   m) National Co-operative Week.
   n) All other such Days and Weeks.

3. International level:
   a) United Nations Day.
   b) World Peace Organizations Day.
   c) Human Rights Day.
   d) All other such Festival Days or Weeks.
STATE LEVEL — FUNCTIONAL CHART PUBLIC RELATIONS:

PRESS AND GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Press Releases.</td>
<td>1. Ministers.</td>
<td>1. To maintain Liaison with All India Radio for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To attend Press conferences held by other than Govt.</td>
<td>5. Press Conferences.</td>
<td>3. Securing of advertisements for ‘Andhra Pradesh’ journal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Press Coverage of Ministers.</td>
<td>6. Advice on Publicity of important Govt. decisions and activities.</td>
<td>4. Study tours of students, Farmers, Women etc. to these undertakings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Press Coverage of other V.I.Ps.</td>
<td>7. Articles by Ministers.</td>
<td>Note: It is proposed to attach 10 Public Relations Officers in the cadre of Asst. Director to various Ministers, Secretariat Departments &amp; Heads of Departments for better Public Relation &amp; Publicity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Press Accreditation.</td>
<td>8. Minister.</td>
<td>1. To maintain Liaison with public sector undertakings to promote their publicity campaigns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Issue of rejoinders.</td>
<td>11. Heads of Departments.</td>
<td>4. Study tours of students, Farmers, Women etc. to these undertakings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Evaluation of suggestions in the leading articles feature articles and letters to the Editors published in Newspapers and periodicals.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Assessment of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Press Trends.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Peoples reaction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20th June, 1967
### Tourist spots.

1. Selection & Development of tourist places including setting up of Son-et-Lumière at important places.
2. To attend other matters pertaining to the tourist about their travel, conveyance, lodging & boarding and other amenities.
3. To attend the matter pertaining to:
   - (a) Pleasure boats.
   - (b) Tourist Taxies.
   - (c) Travel agencies.
   - (d) Excursion agents.
   - (e) Shikar outfitters.

### Tourist Rest Houses & Hotels

1. Selection of sites.
2. Preparation of Plans & Estimates.
3. Obtaining Government sanctions.
4. Construction of Rest Houses
5. Maintenance of Rest Houses
   - (a) Running of Rest Houses.
   - (b) Catering.
   - (c) Annual maintenance.
6. Reservation of Rest Houses.
7. Problems pertaining to the promotion of private Rest Houses, Hotels together with Bar licences and Hotels? for the Tourists.

### Tourist Information Bureau

1. Running of Bureaux.
2. Furnishing of Information to Tourists.
4. Tourist Publicity for;
   - (a) International Tourists.
   - (b) Inter-State Tourists.
   - (c) Intra-State Touristes.
5. Guide services.
6. Receptions.
7. Preparation of itineraries for conducted tours and conduct tours.
8. Running of sight-seeing coaches for different places.
**STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3. Others:  
| Appointments. | 2. State Government Schemes. |
| Transfers.    | Obtaining Government sanctions. |
| Leave.        | Implementation of Plan schemes. |
| Disciplinary cases. | Review of Plan Schemes. |
| Confidential rolls. | Progress reports on Plan Schemes. |
| Training.     | Expenditure on Plan Schemes. |
| Promotions.   | Review of Field Officers Work. |
| Motor Vehicles. | Provision of facilities for Field Officers. |
| Stores.       | Subsidies for Panchayat Raj Institutions for Plan publicity activities. |
| Stationery.   | *** Planning :- Every year the Department gets funds under Plan Schemes. There are three plan Schemes i.e., Plan Publicity, Tourism, & Community Listening for which provisions are made available under the 4th Five Year Plan. Under Plan Publicity Schemes like production of documentary films, publication of pamphlets, Song & Drama, Exhibitions etc., are being organised every year. For this Government sanctions have to be obtained. Similarly under Tourism Rs. 66 lakhs are proposed to be spent for construction of Rest Houses and other Tourist amenities, during 4th Five Year Plan of which Rs. 33 lakhs will be received as subsidy from Government of India. The Planning section is also in charge of getting the schemes implemented and it controls the budget and reviews the progress of expenditure. It also gets the sanctions and reviews the work turned out. |
STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART INFORMATION

(2)

ACCOUNTS

Accounts I

Monthly Pay Bills.
Supplementary Bills.
T. A. Claims.
Arrear claims.
Opinions.
Time barred claims etc.
Audit Reports.

Accounts II

All matters pertaining to the settlement of bills under contingencies.
Audit Reports.
Public Accounts Committee etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Information Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Purchase of Books.</td>
<td>3. Press clipping and forwarding to Press Section.</td>
<td>3. Dist. Information Centres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Library Committees.</td>
<td>5. Preparation of Weekly Summaries</td>
<td>5. Information Centres at Community Centres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Annual statement of newspapers and periodicals.</td>
<td>6. Answering public enquiries of varied nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Periodical returns to State Government.</td>
<td><strong>NOT:</strong> Information Centres: —— With a view to disseminating information on various activities of the Government and project the developmental works, Information Centres have been opened at the State level, District level and Block level. These Centres are equipped with reference libraries and reading rooms. The Information Centre is a nucleus for various activities of this Department.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Exhibition</th>
<th>(2) Advertisements</th>
<th>(3) Publicity through different media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation of exhibition material</td>
<td>1. Display advertisements</td>
<td>1. Spoken word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Collection of exhibition material</td>
<td>2. Classified advertisements.</td>
<td>(a) Film Shows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Organizing exhibitions.</td>
<td>3. Departmental Advertisements.</td>
<td>(b) Burrakatha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Participation in the exhibitions of:</td>
<td>4. Drafting of advertisements.</td>
<td>(c) Ha.ikatha etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) International level.</td>
<td>5. Preparation of I. Q.-out for advertisements</td>
<td>2. Printed word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) National level.</td>
<td>6. Settlement of bills</td>
<td>(e) Pamphlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) State level.</td>
<td>7. Preparation of budget.</td>
<td>(b) Folders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) District level.</td>
<td>8. Control of Budget.</td>
<td>(c) Charts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Block level.</td>
<td>9. To study the trends of publicity of others.</td>
<td>(d) Graphs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Village level.</td>
<td>10. To check the obscene advertisements and Publicity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART INFORMATION

#### (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Publicity, Family Planning, Agriculture etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Family Planning Publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialised Publicity for Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Department activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialised Publicity for Industrial and other Departmental activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (6)

- Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Editing of Andhra Pradesh Journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 'Andhra Pradesh' Magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2) Management of 'Andhra Pradesh' Journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Material required for the 'Andhra Pradesh' magazines and other Publications covering different Departments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Seeking advertisements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3) Other Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Family Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tourist Folders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Publications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(4) To run Printing Press</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Subject wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Territorial-wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Function-wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Department-wise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART INFORMATION

FILMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Equipment</th>
<th>Films</th>
<th>Distribution of films</th>
<th>Film Industry</th>
<th>Assessment of impact of films</th>
<th>Photography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Selection of subjects for documentaries.</td>
<td>2. Loaning of films to:</td>
<td>a) Construction of studios.</td>
<td>2. To review observations made in the Press or otherwise about films in general or about any particular film</td>
<td>b) Supply of news photographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Collection of material for scripts.</td>
<td>a) Dist. Publicity Units.</td>
<td>b) Processing Units.</td>
<td>3. To assess public opinion:</td>
<td>c) Supply of Blocks &amp; Charbas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Production of documentary films etc.</td>
<td>b) Zilla Parishads.</td>
<td>c) Theatres.</td>
<td>a) Prepare questionnaire</td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Production of feature films.</td>
<td>c) Panchayat Samithis.</td>
<td>2. To help in procuring raw film and other materials required.</td>
<td>b) Tabulate answers.</td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Production of films on Dists. with the assistance of Zilla Parishads.</td>
<td>d) Govt. Institutions.</td>
<td>3. Selection of the best films of the year.</td>
<td>c) Asses reactions of the public.</td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) Production of films on developmental activities of Government.</td>
<td>e) Public Sector undertakings.</td>
<td>4. Film Awards function.</td>
<td>d) Drawing up of conclusions.</td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g) Production of films on the developmental activities of public undertakings.</td>
<td>f) Other Public functions on special occasions.</td>
<td>5. To attend to other problems of film industry.</td>
<td>4. To a tend the follow up action.</td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Production of documentary and feature films.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. To be in Liaison with organisations pertaining to the film industry.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Reduction of 35 mm film.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Block making.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
The Audio Visual Equipment of all Panchayat Samithis is proposed to be utilised by the Information & Public Relation Dept. for organising film shows in regular and systematic way.
STATE LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART INFORMATION:

(8)

**RADIO ENGINEERING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Personages</th>
<th>Community Listening</th>
<th>Installation &amp; Maintenance of</th>
<th>Maintenance of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. At other public important functions in the State.</td>
<td>2. Installation.</td>
<td>2. Radio rediffusion.</td>
<td>2. Other Departmental Equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Replacements.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Purchase &amp; supply Dry Battery sets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISTRICT LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART

P. A. TO THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Public Relations    Information & Publicity    Radio Engineering
DISTRICT LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART

(1) PUBLIC RELATIONS

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) University Organisations</td>
<td>(a) Functional Organisation</td>
<td>(a) Literary Organisation</td>
<td>(a) Press Organisation</td>
<td>(b) Other Departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Colleges Organisations</td>
<td>(b) Cultural Organisation</td>
<td>(b) Cultural Organisation</td>
<td>(b) Other Departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other Students Organisations</td>
<td>(c) Sports, Games, Athletics Organisations</td>
<td>(c) Collections of Press material, Press Conferences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Children's Organisations</td>
<td>(d) Public Undertakings</td>
<td>(d) Public Undertakings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Student's Parents Organisation</td>
<td>(e) Private Undertakings</td>
<td>(e) Private Undertakings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Minorities.</td>
<td>(f) Minorities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Establishment Office Correspondence. (2) Film Library. (3) Loaning of Films.
DISTRICT LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART

(2) INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

(1) Information Centre.
(2) Enquiries of varied nature.
(3) Library.
(4) Reading Rooms.
(5) Newspapers.
(6) 'Andhra Pradesh' Journal.
(7) Other Government and Panchayat Raj Institutions and Municipal & Local Bodies Publications.

| (1) Family Planning Publicity among men. |
| (1) Family Planning Publicity among women. |
| (2) All other publicity like:
  (a) Exhibitions.
  (b) Advertisements.
  (c) Burrakathas.
  (d) Pamphlets. |
| (2) Mahila Mandalas. |
| (3) Women Listening Clubs. |
| (4) Radio Rural Forums. |
| (3) 'Andhra Pradesh' Journal. |
| (4) District level Journals. |
| (5) Special Publicity for:
  (a) Agriculture.
  (b) Animal Husbandry etc. |
| (1) Film Shows. |
| (2) Audio Visual Equipment. |
| (1) Art work. |
| (2) Photography Equipment. |
| (3) Preparation of photographs. |
| (1) Film Shows. |
| (2) Audio Visual Equipment. |
| (1) Art work. |
| (2) Photography Equipment. |
| (3) Preparation of photographs. |

20th June, 1967.
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL CHART

(3)
RADIO ENGINEERING

High Personages
Installation of Public Address Equipment
1. During the visits of High Personages.
2. At other important functions in the State.

Community Listening
1. Purchase.
2. Installation.
4. Replacements.
5. Purchase and supply Dry Battery sets.

1. Wire Broadcasting System.
2. Radio rediffusion Equipment.

A. V. E. Equipment.
Other Departmental Equipment.
### BLOCK-LEVEL FUNCTIONAL CHART

**BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER AND BLOCK PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahila Mandal Organisations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Publicity among Women (including Family Planning).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Information Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reading Rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enquiries of varied nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>'Andhra Pradesh' journals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>All other Government and Publications of Panchayat Raj etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For every Primary Health Centre:**

1. Family Planning Publicity (Female).
2. Radio Rural Forums.
3. To promote and encourage Mahila Mandal and Sisu-mandals.

**Liaison with**

(a) Children's Organisations.
(b) Student's Organisations.
(c) Student's Parents Organisations.

**1. Film Shows**
2. Film Library
3. Audio Visual Equipment
4. Tape Recording.

1. Office Correspondence.
VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONAE CHART

COMMUNITY CENTRE

1. Liaison with Community Centres (Males Wing).
2. Family Planning Publicity (Men).
4. All other Publicity through Community Centres.
5. Radio Rural Forums.

(a) Educational
- Film Shows
- Information and Library
- Radio Rural Forums
- Debates Symposia Seminars etc.

(b) Cultural Wing
- Playing Instruments
- Songs Dance Drama
- Harikatha Burrakatha Bhagavatham

(c) Sports
- Games
- Athletics

(d) Women's Wing
- Activities of 'a' to 'c' meant specially for Women folk.

NOTE: — Village level workers and Gram Sevikas who are attached to village community centres will be helping in carrying out the above functions and in addition shall be in liaison with the above functions.
Mr. Speaker:— For every question the hon. Member prefaces with an insinuation.

Mr. Speaker:— For whatever information he wants, he may put his question.

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Mr. Speaker:— For whatever information he wants, he may put his question.

Mr. Speaker:— For whatever information he wants, he may put his question.
Written Answers to Questions.
20th June, 1967.

1. Ministrer:—

2. Additional expenditure has been committed for rescaling, redistribution, permanent staff, departments, vacant posts, creation of departments Publicity Wings, recruitment of staff, assistant directors, deputy directors, joint directors, ministers including retrenchment, humanitarian outlook, create non-sanction of the posts. Oral Answers to Questions.
30th June,

Department has proposed to set aside posts of different scales for various departments. There are no intermediate posts in the rescaling pattern. Some posts are being rescaled at present.

Existing provisions are available to the department. As it is, immediate implementation seems to be the best option. Any additional expenditure should be minimized, as we are not eager to incur additional expenditure. We are very much eager to see that the activities are coordinated, integrated and more efficiently executed.

1. Reorganisation (Information and Public Relations Department):— Is it possible to amalgamate Departments of Publicity and Public Relations together, which will result in more efficient expenditure? We are not eager to incur additional expenditure. We are very much eager to see that the activities are coordinated, integrated and more efficiently executed.

2. Reorganisation efficient and effective from 1st June:— Is it possible to amalgamate the Information and Public Relations Department? If so, what work details? We are not eager to incur additional expenditure. We are very much eager to see that the activities are coordinated, integrated and more efficiently executed.

3. Reorganisation:— G.O. issue is awaited. Reorganisation is not possible until G.O. copies are made available.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967.

Information Department function of stress public relations essentially.Actual floor of floor development suggest press press suggestions, eminent persons debates, symposiums suggestions, concerned departments concerned Minister. exemptions constructive acceptable suggests, National functions different minority organisations. Women’s organisations, Children’s organisations, lists, contest. Each department should take the initiative. Now the Public Relation Department shall take the initiative. Historical persons, literary persons celebrations. Government policies public reactions Government, this is the main part of the public relations.
228 20th June, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

The Department of Home, Prisons, Law, Revenue, and Settlement are responsible for the administration of Prisons. The Department of Finance is responsible for financial matters related to Prisons.

FIRINGS IN CENTRAL JAIL, VIZAG.

59—

*S60 Q.—Sarvasri A. Easwara Reddy, and C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons that lost life when the guards opened fire in Vizag Jail recently;

(b) the number of convicts died and number of convicts admitted in the Hospital; and

(c) the reasons for the sudden trouble?

The Minister for Prisons (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali):—(a) Two convicts.

(b) The convicts died as indicated in clause (a) and fifty four were admitted in the Hospital.

(c) The trouble started when the Jailor of the Central Jail, Visakhapatnam tried to separate some convicts who were quarrelling in the quarantine enclosure of the Jail over allotment of sweeping work to the convicts.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is it a fact that the hon. Minister visited that area and said that a judicial enquiry would be conducted and, if so, how is it that he has not taken steps in that regard?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—No, Sir, I never committed. In the meanwhile the Collector has ordered for Magisterial enquiry.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister even now give us an assurance that a judicial enquiry will be conducted in the matter?

Mr. Speaker:—A Magistrate is a judicial officer. There is a magisterial enquiry going on. Why does he want again another judicial enquiry?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We want a judicial enquiry into the incident, not the crime.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a judicial enquiry in the sense that the Magistrate enquiring into that is a judicial officer.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—Is it an enquiry by the judicial magistrate or a revenue magistrate?

Mr. Speaker:—He is a judicial magistrate. Every magistrate is a judicial officer.

Questions other than L. A. Q. No. 59 and short notice question No. 60-A are not put and answered; hence they are included under written-answers to questions.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967.

Mr. Speaker:— Is the enquiry being conducted by executive magistrate or judicial magistrate?

Mr. Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:— Executive Magistrate.

Mr. Speaker:— That is?

Mr. Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:— R. D. O. and he is a first class magistrate.

Mr. Speaker:— So far as some provisions under the Criminal Procedure Code are concerned (Sections 107 and 110), he is also a judicial magistrate.

Please answer the question put by Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. Sri Gopalakrishnayya may put the question in English so that the hon. Minister can answer.

Sri K. Brahmahanda Reddy:— The Magistrate is enquiring into it. We will request the magistrate to expedite the enquiry. After examining it we will see who is at fault. It is too early to say anything.

Mr. Speaker:— It looks as though the matter is sub judice.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— No, Sir. it cannot be sub-judice.

Sri P. Subbiah:— It is not sub judice, Sir. How can it be sub judice?

Mr. Speaker :- Where are arms used, under the Cr.P.C. it is the S.D.M. who has to go and enquire into the matter and send up a report to the judicial magistrate. Second thing is, under the Jails Act, it looks as though it is the S.D.M. who has to conduct an enquiry in the first instance. Whenever arms are used, it is the S.D.M. that should go immediately to the spot and send a report to the Magistrate and to the Government also, if I remember correct. Under the jails Act, it is the S.D.M. who has to go and enquire into the matter.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy :- That might be according to the Acts, but the point here is, Sir, that it is already a long time since firing has taken place and enquiry is going on.

Mr. Speaker :- Where arms are used, under the Cr.P.C. it is the S.D.M. who has to go and enquire into the matter and send up a report to the judicial magistrate. Second thing is, under the Jails Act, it looks as though it is the S.D.M. who has to conduct an enquiry in the first instance. Whenever arms are used, it is the S.D.M. that should go immediately to the spot and send a report to the Magistrate and to the Government also, if I remember correct. Under the jails Act, it is the S.D.M. who has to go and enquire into the matter.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali :- To create a congenial atmosphere, the Jailor has been already put under suspension and 12 warders have been transferred from that place.

Mr. Speaker :- So, necessary enquiry is going on. The Jailor has been kept under suspension and the warders have been transferred,
Mr. Speaker:—They are only carrying out the provisions of the Act—both the Jails Act as well as the Cr. P. C. The Cr. P. C. contemplates enquiry by an S. D. M. He has to immediately send up a report to the Collector. The second thing is that even under the Jails Act, it is the S. D. M. who has got to go and enquire into the matter. Unless the hon. Member makes an allegation that the S.D.M who is conducting the enquiry is trying to shield the officer who is actually on the wrong, or that he is not conducting the enquiry on fair lines, we cannot understand another enquiry being held by a judicial officer.

SrI P. Subbiah:—Correctly, Sir. The point is that the judicial officer is there to administer justice. Here the Executive Officers are there who have to enquire.

Mr. Speaker:—In all matters of police firing, does he want judicial enquiry?

SrI P. Subbiah:—In this case.

Mr. Speaker:—No. If it is inside the jail that some offence has taken place, the S. D. M. under the Jails Act has to enquire.

SrI P. Subbiah:—I do not question the validity.

Mr. Speaker:—They are doing it under the law.

SrI P. Subbiah:—Our question is that the executive magistrate goes and carries out the enquiry. It will not be fair and justifiable. What we want is a judicial officer should go and enquire to bring out the truth.

Mr. Speaker:—So, he wants two enquiries—one by S. D. M. and another a judicial enquiry when the Act says that enquiry.

SrI P. Subbiah:—We do not want S. D. M.'s enquiry. We want judicial officer's enquiry.

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Member, Mr. Subbiah is himself a lawyer. When the Act says that the enquiry must be conducted by an S. D. M. how can Government ask another judicial officer to conduct the enquiry?

SrI T. Nagi Reddy:—The S. D. M. can be asked to finish the enquiry within 15 days.

Mr. Speaker:—There is an obligation on the part of the Government to get it enquired into by the S. D. M. When an enquiry is being conducted by the S. D. M. how can any judicial officer be entrusted with a preliminary enquiry?

SrI T. Nagi Reddy:—If the executive authority goes on taking months after months for the enquiry, then there is no possibility of

further justice being done. Let the executive authority finish the enquiry. Let him finish it within 10 days and send his report.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—We have asked the Magistrate to finish it as early as possible.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—"As early as possible"—within 6 months?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Within a fortnight.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—How long has he been enquiring into the matter?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Last about 2 months.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—When the executive authority goes on enquiring for two months into an incident, what steps can the Legislature or any body take on the executive authority if he takes months, is not intent upon doing justice to a particular problem? After all it does not take more than 15 or 20 days for the enquiry.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—He has to record the statement of so many convicts. There are about 626 convicts.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Even then it cannot take more months like this.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is not as if there is some thing going on as Mr. Nagi Reddy tries to make out. After all an S. D. M. has been appointed and he is making enquiry. As the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out how many witnesses he has to enquire, record their evidence and all that is to be seen. The only thing Government can say is: "Please expedite your enquiry" and that has been done. As he has already said the Jailor who is alleged to be responsible and all that has been suspended. Therefore action has been taken. It is not as if any body is trying to cover up any thing and shield. Preliminary action has been taken and the Magistrate is holding an enquiry and the time it takes depends upon the number of witnesses and so many other things. The only thing we can ask is: "Please expedite the enquiry and send the report to the Government." We cannot fix dates. No enquiry can be done within 10 days and 15 days. It is not a small thing. So many hundreds have to be enquired into, and their evidence recorded.

Mr. Speaker:—There are a number of appeals in the High Court which are pending for over 3 years. Can we ask the Government to see that another judicial enquiry appeal is made?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—This is a matter, generally, which is done within a matter of days or months. After all the executive authority's enquiry it is. If it goes on for months like this, what further steps can any body take? I would request at least now that every time let us not go into this. For a few things that the Government has done, say for example, suspension of jailor and other things, certainly we do feel that some action has been taken immediately. To that extent, I should say that we are satisfied. But then, this enquiry must be completed as early as possible so that further steps need not be delayed. Delay does not at any time give us justice.

W Speaker:—Please see that the enquiry is completed within a fortnight.
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Even yesterday, we have asked the Magistrate to expedite the enquiry. The whole trouble is this, Sir. Most of the convicts from there have been transferred to different jails and they have to be examined. That is how it is taking a bit long.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—When an enquiry is taking place there, where was the necessity for Government to transfer the convicts from that place to another place? Is it only to delay the enquiry or for what other purpose?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Not to delay, but just to create a congenial atmosphere in the jail.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Is it congenial atmosphere for the Magistrate to enquire properly?

Mr. Speaker:—As far as I know, no time limit is fixed in any Act for completing an enquiry. The only thing is that they are expected to complete the enquiry as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Speaker:—It does not mean. If they don't do it, Government is there to take action against the concerned officer.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The very fact that the convicts who are to be enquired have been transferred to some other jails and for enquiry either the Magistrate has to go there or they will have to be brought back to the jail, indicates that they are not very serious.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, these are matters which have to be viewed in greater detail. It is not a mere question of enquiry or punishing 'x', 'y', or 'z'. Apart from punishing 'x', 'y' or 'z', we have to see that the jail is administered properly without commotions. Therefore, proper atmosphere has got to be created. It is not as if that by punishing somebody, the whole thing is set right. There are so many matters connected with it. He may be anxious to see that the man is punished or not punished. We are not concerned with that the man will be punished if he is wrong, otherwise not. The point is that certain situation has arisen and the officer has been suspended to create proper atmosphere and to see that there is peace in the jail and all that. Probably some convicts have been sent to some other jails and several other steps have been taken. Therefore, it is a question of administration of jail. It is not a question of mere enquiry alone.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Even if it is a question of administration of jail and it is only a matter of keeping what is known as peace, since
certain things have taken place there and enquiry is being made, is it not the duty of the Government to see that they expedite the enquiry? And at the time of the enquiry all the convicts who are to give evidence should be brought to the jail immediately and kept there?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—Sir, I want to say that the Government are anxious to see that the enquiry is completed as soon as possible. Beyond that it is not possible for me to say: "You examine so many witnesses, you don't take time, you don't put questions."

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—We never said that. My point is why the convicts were not kept in that particular place for that particular day when there is an enquiry being made.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—It is not for him to say that. It is a matter for the administration. I am going to only say that as you have rightly remarked that Government have again asked that the enquiry may be completed soon and I will ask again that the matter should be expedited. Beyond that nothing can be done.

Mr. Speaker:—Please see that the enquiry—

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—We cannot make any commitment. It all depends upon the report. We can only say this: "After the report comes, we do not take long."

Mr. Speaker:—There is a short notice question in the name of Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao. [Pause] He is not here in the House. The hon. Minister can simply read the answer. No supplementaries will be allowed.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

re: PRELIMINARY QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

S. NO.: 60-A.
S. N. Q. NO: 1476-1
T. V. S. Chalapathirao:—Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be Pleased to State:
Written Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967.

(a) whether the Government has considered the recommendation of the Estimates Committee (1966-67) contained in para 20.4 of its Report regarding the preliminary qualifications of candidates for admission in the Medical Colleges;

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

(c) if not action is taken so far, do they propose to accept the recommendation for admission of candidates into the Medical Colleges in the current year?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri P. V. Narasimharao):

(a) & (b) The report is under examination of the Government.

(c) The existing procedure for selection of candidates to M. B. B. S. course will be followed during the current academic year.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS
HOSPITALS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

53—

*45 Q. Sri P. Gunnayya: Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the taluk-wise No. of Government hospitals in Srikakulam district together with the No. of beds in each;

(b) the No. of hospitals under Zilla Parishads and Samithis respectively together with the No. of beds thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish additional hospitals; and if so, when and where?

A.—

(a) The taluk-wise Government Hospitals and their bed strength are as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Hospital.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>No. of beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Govt. Taluk Headquarters Hospital.</td>
<td>Bobbili</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -do-</td>
<td>Cheepurupalli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -do-</td>
<td>Parvathipuram</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. -do-</td>
<td>Palkonda</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. -do-</td>
<td>Saluru</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. -do-</td>
<td>Seethampet</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. -do-</td>
<td>Tekkali</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. -do-</td>
<td>Sompeta</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The number of Samithi and Zilla Parishad Hospitals and their bed strength are as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of beds.</th>
<th>Name of the Hospital.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 6</td>
<td>Kurupam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 15</td>
<td>Ralam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Veeraghatham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) No, Sir.
NEW BUILDINGS FOR HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, SRIKAKULAM

54—

*24 Q. Sri P. Gunnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work for the construction of a new building for headquarters hospital of Srikakulam district has been taken up;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred for the said hospital;

(c) the No. of beds to be provided in the said hospital; and

(d) when the work of the said hospital will be completed?

A:—

(a) Yes. Sir,

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 5,39,853 has been incurred upto 31-3-1967.

(c) The total number of beds proposed to be provided in this Hospital is 100.

(d) The ground floor and a part of the first floor of the building will be ready for occupation by the Medical Department by 31-12-1967.

PERMANENT BUILDING FOR HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, PATHAPATNAM

55—

* 26 Q. Sri P. Gunniah: Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a permanent building for the Headquarters Hospital at Pathapatnam, Srikakulam district:

(b) if so, when the said building will be constructed; and

(c) the No. of beds to be provided therein?

A:—

(a) No such proposal has been received by the Government so far. However, such a proposal is under examination by the Director of Medical Services.

(b) After the Plans and Estimates are received from the Director of Medical Services and finalised.

(c) 30 beds.
Written Answers to Questions. 20th June, 1967. 237

DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR CHITTOOR

57

*206 Q. Sri T. C. Rajan : Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to sanction the drainage schemes for Chittoor Municipality;
(b) if so, the estimated cost; and
(c) when it will be started?
A :—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

TERM OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, HYDERABAD

58

*54 Q. Smt. J. Eshwari Bai :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
whether there is any proposal before the Government to enhance the life of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad by one year, bringing the same in conformity to have panchayat and civic elections at one and the same time in 1969?
A :—
The question of raising the term of office of the Councillors of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation from four to five years is under consideration of Government but not with the intention of holding elections to Panchayats and Municipal Corporation at one and the same time in 1969.

RETRENCHMENT IN PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT

60—

*265 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:
(a) the savings effected by the Government after retrenching the prohibition staff; and
(b) what are the alternative measures taken by the Government to arrest illicit distillation of arrack?
A :—
(a) Rs. 9,15,564/–.
(b) The Government propose to enforce the Prohibition Laws rigidly by providing deterrent punishments for prohibition offences. Accordingly a Bill to amend the Prohibition Act is being introduced in the House. The Board of Revenue (Excise and Prohibition) has also submitted proposals for strengthening the Preventive and Field staff and these proposals are under the consideration of Government,
ANNOUNCEMENT

re:- DECISIONS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF THE PARTIES REGARDING BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:- I am to announce to the House the following decisions of the meeting of the Leaders of the Parties held on 19th June 1967, regarding the legislative programme to be transacted at the present meeting of the Assembly:-

20-6-1967 (i.e. to day) (1) The Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967.

(2) The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967 to be referred to a Select Committee.

(3) The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1967 to be referred to the Regional Committee.

21-6-1967 (i.e. tomorrow) - Holiday


(2) The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967


Mr. Speaker :-No. They will come till 11 O' clock on 22nd.

Mr. Speaker :-No

RULING BY THE CHAIR

re:- ADJOURNMENT MOTION ABOUT STRIKE BY THE R. T. C. EMPLOYEES

Mr. Speaker:- Five notices, one signed by Sri T. Nagi Reddy and Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju and the other four notices signed by Sarvasri Rajeswara Rao, Gopala Krishnayya, Govinda Rao, and Poolla Subbaya respectively have been given, seeking adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance in their opinion under rule 63 of the Assembly Rules, relating to the
failure of the Government to settle the question of granting adequate relief to the employees of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation which made the R. T. C employees resort to strike last month. Neither from the notices given by the above members nor from the arguments advanced by Sarvasri Nagi Reddy, Rajeswara Rao Poolla Subbayya and Gopala Krishnayya have they shown as to how they are in conformity with the conditions of admissibility laid down under Rule 65, viz., that the matter is of such an urgent public importance relating to a matter of recent occurrence necessitating suspension of all normal business of the House and take up immediate discussion. Though it is true that the strike resorted to by the R. T. C. employees last month had in a way given rise to a problem affecting public interest, the R. T. C. employees had themselves called off the strike on the 3rd of this month in response to the advice of some important leaders and the Chief Minister agreed to settle the question. At present the situation has become normal and the R. T. C. employees themselves returned to duty and the agitation is no longer in force. Moreover, in this connection the Chief Minister has made a statement yesterday that the matter is receiving his attention and that it would be settled within a reasonable time. For the above reasons I consider that this is not a fit case for giving my consent. Hence disallowed.

Sri G. Latchanna:—Point of information, regarding strike by the R. T. C. Employees.
240 20th June, 1967.

Government Bill:


Mr. Speaker:— There is one matter under Rule 74 in which Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya has given notice. That is regarding lathi charge etc. We are discussing that till now. Please make statement.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali—Sir, On 2nd April, 1967, a quarrel took place in the quarantine in the Central prison, Visakhapatnam between the convicts. The warder in trying to separate them had to use force. After being separated while they were being taken to the cell, they shouted for help of other prisoners. To rescue them the inmates tried to assail the warder. By this time the jailor and the Superintendent came on the spot and finding the situation grave resorted to lathi charge. This was of no avail. By this time all the inmates had gathered in one body and started attacking the warder who being helplessly overpowered had to run back to wards the main gate. The jailor and the Superintendent then tried to disperse them by warning, but the inmates paid no heed to this warning and attacked the main gate with a view to breaking through. While the inmates were surging towards the main gate, it was realised that the jail doctor was left inside the hospital and one warder also was inside. with a view mainly to rescue the doctor and to bring the inmates under control by dispersing them, the supervisor and the jailor had resorted to firing in the air and afterwards at the inmates. The doctor was rescued and brought out safely, but the situation could not be controlled. In the meanwhile the Police and the Revenue Divisional Officer came to the spot and prevented further clash, but the inmates were still at large that night though within the four walls of the prison and discipline could not be enforced. In the firing that took place in the jail two convicts died and five prisoners were injured and admitted to the K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam on 2nd April 1967. The Inspector General of Prisons visited the prison on 3rd April, 1967. I also visited the Central Prison and met the inmates and saw the injured in hospital. The following steps had been taken to create a congenial atmosphere in the jail. The injured prisoners after discharge from hospital were transferred to Warangal and Hyderabad jail. The warders involved in firing had been transferred to other jails. The jailor has been kept under suspension. The Collector of Visakhapatnam has ordered enquiry by the Revenue Divisional Officer and ex-officio First Class Magistrate, Visakhapatnam on 10-4-67. The enquiry is in progress. The Police have registered a case against some convicts under different sections of the Indian Penal Code and are investigating.

GOVERNMENT BILLS


Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967."

The motion was adopted.


Sri V. B. Raju:— Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH STAMP (INCREASE OF DUTIES) BILL, 1967.

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

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

20th June, 1967.

The Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Stamp Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Further legislative details and discussion]
Government Bill:


20th June, 1967.

244 20th June, 1967.


Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee”,

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967 be read a second time”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

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

“In Clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “one and one per cent”.

Sir, I have presented a complicated bill to the House. It is stated that the duty is being increased by one and a half times. The enhancement of percentage was stated. Some of the members might have been confused. In the absence of Mr. V. G. R. V. (R. V. I. G. R.), I would like to explain. The time was 1922 and the rate is 1948. The House is getting a 10% increase. The House is getting a 10% increase.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

“Sir, I beg to move:

“In Clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “one and one per cent”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee”.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967 be read a second time”.

The motion was adopted.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In Clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “one and one per cent”.

The amendment was negatived.

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

"In clause 2 for the words “one and half times” substitute the words “one and five percent”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In Clause 2 for the “one and half times” substitute the words “one and five per cent”

The amendment was negatived.

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

"In Clause 2 for the words “one and half times” substitute the words “one and thirteen per cent”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In Clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “one and thirteen per cent”.

The amendment was negatived.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— I beg to move:

"In Clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “one and one-fourth times”.

The amendment was negatived.
20th June, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Amendment moved.

\[ \text{in clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “one and one-fourth times”} \]

The amendment was negatived.

Sri S. Jagannadh — Sir I beg to move:

\[ \text{“In Clause 2 for the words “one and half times” substitute the words “three fourths”} \]

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

\[ \text{I am not accepting, Sir.} \]

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

\[ \text{“In clause 2 for the words “one and a half times” substitute the words “three fourths”} \]

The amendment was declared negatived.

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

\[ \text{“Delete Clause 2”} \]

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

(Pause)

20th June, 1907

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"Delete Clause 2".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

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

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, fifty paise".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, fifty paise".

The amendment was negatived.

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

"In sub-clause (1) of clause (3) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, fifty paise".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, fifty paise".

The amendment was negatived.

Sri S. Jagannadham:— Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "two rupees, twenty-five paise".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words two rupees, twenty-five paise".

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:— Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, twenty paise".

424—9
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.
(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"In sub-clause (1) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, twenty paise".

The amendment was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move:
"In sub-clause (2) of clause 3 for the words "twenty paise" substitute the words "twelve paise".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
"In sub-clause (2) of clause 3 for the words "twenty paise" substitute the words "twelve paise".

The amendment was declared negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya pressed for division and the House then divided:
Ayes: 48; Noes 88; and Neutrals: Nil.

The amendment was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move:
"In sub-clause (3) of clause 3 for the words "twenty paise" substitute the words "thirteen paise" and for the word "forty paise" substitute the words "twenty paise".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Amendment moved.

It is clear that... Of course it is true.
Government Bill: 20th July, 1977

Clause (a) is like this, Sir,

"Instruments chargeable with a duty of not exceeding 10 Naye Paise..."

This is with reference to adhesive stamps.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is all right. I am making it clear to Mr. T. Nagi Reddy. It is a consequential provision but this is a provision that is actually for adhesive stamps. The instruments chargeable with a duty of not exceeding 10 Paise. Am I clear or not? I am not accepting the amendment.
250 2  *th June, 1907  
The Andhra Pradesh (Amendment to Duties) Bill, 1907.

Sri V. B. Raju:— All these clauses, if the hon Member cares to go through them, are not charging clauses.

Sub-clause (3) in Clause (c) to the proviso of sub-section (3) of Section 32. In Clause (a) to the proviso to Section 35 in sub-section (1) of Sections 40 and 41 for the words 10 Paise and 25 paise the words 20 Paise and 40 Paise have respectively been substituted.

Now Sir, the Clause seeks to make amendments to Section 32. They are not charging sections. No duty is to be proposed to be made thereby. There are some consequential amendments. If you would actually go through, they are not charging clauses. Because, whatever has been charged is only under clause (2), 50% over these articles has been agreed. The articles relate to permissible limits, for adhesive stamps.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:  The point it is, is it 50%?

Sri V. B. Raju:— If it is not actually charged, the party will suffer. We are raising the minimum limit. Supposing we do not raise it, then the party will be liable to pay a higher rate. This is actually advantageous to the party. Through this amendment we are not actually raising the rates. Under Section 2 we have raised the rates. Consequentially we have to raise the changing minimum limit. That is to say if it is below this, he will have to pay this much. If you do not raise the minimum limit, the party will suffer. That is what I am submitting, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am unable to make out the reasoning of the Minister. Here it is very clear that 10 paise is raised to 20 paise. Where I pay 10 paise, I have to pay 20 paise and where I pay 25 paise it goes up to 40 paise. So is it not 40 paise any day more? The reasoning is rather funny. The whole question is, we do not want this kind of amendment should be there, and it must go. That is the point.

Sri V. B. Raju:— The reasoning of our Hon’ble Minister is just the reverse. Our Minister says that the clause enables us 20 paise. How can it be? It enables only 15 paise in the sense 50% enhancement over the original. That means only 15 paise. How can it be the consequential amendment when it...
is not amended? The consequential amendment is that follows the original amending bill: that is the original amending clause. Here it does not follow. Therefore, they are entitled only for 15 paise and not 20 paise.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I think for removing any misunderstanding... Sir, this is with reference to the first note in clause (c) to the proviso of Sub-section 3 of Section 32. Section 32 now is, I will read the relevant sub-clause. The subject matter is Certificate by the Collector.

Certificate by the Collector means when they actually under value and less stamp duty has been paid, the party will go to the Collector only to save himself from any penal prosecution or any fraud. He says, ‘Sir, I have actually paid less stamp tax and I am paying the remaining and please make my document valid and see that I escape from all these penalties.”

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Not, so. Sorry to interrupt the hon. Minister. Not for that purpose. Whenever stamp duty and penalty is not there and when a document is produced into the Court, in such event it will not be received unless that Stamp duty is paid. If it is produced in Court, payment will be higher whereas for the R. D. O’s and others it is not so. Not because of fraud and other things.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Section 32 reads like this.

When an instrument is brought to the Collector under Section 31- in his opinion one of the descriptions chargeable with duty- that is the subject. Now that Collector determines the quantity of the stamp or the duty determined by the Collector under Section 31 of which the same has already been paid in respect of the instrument and the Collector shall certify.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Because that power is given to the Collector, he alone is competent to fix the Stamp duty.

Sri V. B. Raju: Whatever it is, it is taken to the Collector. When it is taken to the Collector, what is it that the Collector shall not endorse?

So, Section (c) will come. Any instrument chargeable with the duty, if you read the proviso, anything in the Section, the Collector endorses. In that any instrument chargeable with duty not exceeding ten paise, the present provision that ten we are making 20. It is not a charging clause.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Ten paise Revenue stamp is for receipts and for that purpose no penalty can be levied as such.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I am not going into that subject. When a document is taken to the Collector and if for that document ten paise stamp has been already affixed, now, not more that means not exceeding. Any instrument chargeable with duty not exceeding 10 Paise, is brought, then the Collector will deposit. He will actually impound it, whatever it is. So, he will not endorse these certificates,
Sri A. Madhava Rao :—There is no impounding for the 10 Paise Sir. Please excuse me.

Sri V. B. Raju :—I am reading the clause, Sir. He is referring here as to why 10 paise is actually being changed to 20 paise. I submit, Sir, that is not actually a charging clause but only we are raising the permissible limit for the Collector to endorse or not to endorse. That is all the factor, here. Because, we have already agreed for such an instrument. For such an instrument to be chargeable, duty is 20 paisa—that we have already agreed.

In this particular sub-clause we are not raising duty but we are raising the permissible limit.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—Raising the limit from 10 to 20 therefore, means 20 paise Stamp should be affixed. He has got to accept the position. It is very funny.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—What the hon' Minister means is that on that limit he will charge 50 Paise.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—That is true. Whereas from 10 paise today it is 20 Paise.

Sri V. B. Raju :—It is the permissible limit we are raising and no complications or enhancement of duty. Beyond that there is no meaning about it.

Sri P. Subbiah :—Is that a negative clause?

Sri V. B. Raju :—Yes, yes. It is a negative clause.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is: "In sub-clause (3) of clause 3 for the words "twenty paise," substitute the words "thirteen paise" and for the words "forty paise" substitute the words "twenty paise."

The amendment was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya :—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (4) (i) of clause 3 for the words "two rupees, thirty paise" substitute the words "One rupee, twenty-five paise."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

"In sub-clause (4) (i) of clause 3 for the words "two rupees, thirty paise" substitute the words "seventy five paise."

The amendment was negatived.

Sri S. Jagannatham :—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (4) (i) of clause 3 for the words "two rupees, thirty paise" substitute the words "seven fifty paise."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

(Pause)
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (4) (i) of clause 3 for the words “two rupees, thirty paise” substitute the words “seventy five paise.”

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (4) (i) of clause 3 for the words “two rupees, thirty paise” substitute the words “one rupee, twenty paise.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (4) (i) of clause 3 for the words “two rupees, thirty paise” substitute the words “one rupee, twenty paise.”

The amendment was negatived.

Sri S. Jagannatham:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (4) (i) (a) for the words “four rupees, fifty paise” substitute the words “two rupees, twenty-five paise.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (4) (ii) (a) for the words “four rupees, fifty paise,” substitute the words “two rupees, twenty five paise.”

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (4) (ii) (a) for the words “four rupees, fifty paise” substitute the words “three rupees twenty paise”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (4) (ii) (a) for the words “four rupees, fifty paise” substitute the words “three rupees, twenty paise.”

The amendment was negatived.

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

“In sub-clause (4) (ii) (a) and (b) of clause 3 for the words “four rupees, fifty paise.” substitute the words “three rupees, fifty paise.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)
The Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Inc. Case of Haryana) Bill 1937.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clauses (4) (ii) (b) and (d) of clause 3 for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, fifty paise."

The amendment was negatived.

Sri S. Jagannadham:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "two rupees, twenty five paise."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "two rupees, twenty five paise."

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, ten paise."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, ten paise."

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, ten paise."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, ten paise."

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, ten paise."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (4) (ii) (b) for the words "four rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "three rupees, ten paise."

The amendment was negatived.

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

"In sub-clauses (4) (ii) (a), (b), (4) (iv) (a), (b) of clause 3 for the words "twenty-two rupees, fifty paise" substitute the words "sixteen rupees."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause)
Government Bill :  

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is :

"In sub-clauses (4) (iii) (a), (b), (4) (iv) (a), (b) of clause 3 for the words 'twenty-two rupees, fifty paise' substitute the words 'sixteen rupees.'

The amendment was negatived.

Sri S. Jagannadham :—Sir, I beg to move:

'In sub-clauses (4) (iii) (a), (b), (iv) (a) and (b) for the words 'twenty-two rupees, fifty paise' substitute the words 'eleven rupees, twenty-five paise.'

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

'In sub-clause (4) (iii) (a), (b), (iv) (a) and (b) for the words 'twenty-two rupees, fifty paise' substitute the words 'eleven rupees, twenty-five paise.'

The amendment was negatived.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju :—Sir, I beg to move:

'In sub-clause (4) (iv) (a) for the words 'twenty-two rupees, fifty paise' substitute the words 'fifteen rupees, fifty paise.'

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

"In sub-clause (4) (iv) (a) for the words 'twenty-two rupees, fifty paise' substitute the words 'fifteen rupees, fifty paise.'

The amendment was negatived.

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

"Delete clause 3"

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

"Delete clause 3"

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

That clause 3 do stand as part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.
The Aadhra Pradesh Staup (Laje.e se of Duties) BiH, 1967

CLAUSE 4

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
"Delete clause 4"

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.
(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"Delete clause 4"

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That Clause 5 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That Clause 1, enacting formula and long title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, enacting formula and long title were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, I request the Minister for Revenue to move the Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967 for the third reading.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Increase of Duties) Bill, 1967 be read a third time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.
Payments to local boards on the net proceeds levied by them on the transfer of property are reimbursed to them. A surcharge of Stamp duty in respect of certain transactions relating to immovable properties is collected by the Government and then repaid to the local bodies. This additional Stamp duty is collected black market.
20th June, 1967.

Government Bills:

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. Member has already made his observations and the hon. Minister has also given his clarifications.

(A) S. S. L. C. Text Book 3

(B) Press contract 3

(C) Registration of Assurances

(D) Registration fees 3

(E) Audit Report 3

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. Member has already made his observations and the hon. Minister has also given his clarifications.
The Andhra Pradesh Stamp (Duties) Bill, 1967.

20th June, 1967.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On a point of order Sir. May I ask a question about the amendment moved by B. D. Os. On agricultural lands encumbrance certificates are exempt from tax. Under the amendment, Schedule C Castes and Tribes will be eligible for 50 per cent enhancement of stamp duty on encumbrance certificates. I would like to know if Indian agriculture lands exempted from tax are eligible for the same enhancement. B. D. Os. has already moved amendments to remove encumbrance certificate from the tax bracket. My amendment is in line with this. If the amendment is accepted, encumbrance certificate will also be exempt from tax. Sri C. V. K. Rao is objecting, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let us not go into that thing. It is a point of order. The amendments move third reading Bill pass the meeting third reading.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Have anybody objected to this?

C. V. K. Rao:—I am objecting, Sir.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He has not given any amendments.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have given amendments.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I think the wording will be interpreted in a different way. ‘If any amendment be made when a bill is submitted clause by clause ‘ No amendments have been made. The clauses have been passed without any amendments.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Only at the second reading time, amendments will be placed. Second reading was over and amendments were placed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—‘If any amendment is made’. made means carried.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is not the position, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Made means carried. No amendment is carried. Therefore, there is no suspension or action required.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is not the meaning Sir, in second reading, amendments should be placed and they may be carried or they may be rejected, actually rejection only takes place due to the majority. The object is that the Minister may rush to the whole thing.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Hon. Member may go through the clause “if any amendment be made.” I think it is English language. It is not Chinese or Russian language. Everybody can understand it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He has gone as far as China.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have understood the Hon. Member. I have also heard the Minister. It is very clear that the amendment made means carried. Therefore it is in order and therefore let us go ahead.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—As far as language is concerned, legal expert would help us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No. No. if I give permission, every time for every bill it will come.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Rules Amendments third reading on the same day.
Government Bill:  

26th June, 1967.

Discuss 3rd reading verbal amendments cool and calm atmosphere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members should not read newspapers here.

Advocates, affidavits, inadmissible Compound powers.

Stamps black marketing.

G. O. Issue nativity certificate.
Government Bill:

Stamp Duty 100/1 200/1 300/1 500/1 1000/1

G. O. 000^08 Practical difficulties arose G. O. van. G. O.

G. O. 000^08 Black market instrument payment to Local Bodies of net proceeds of duty levied by them on transfer of property a surcharge on stamp duty in respect of certain transactions Stamp Duty 100/1 Surcharge 100/1 200/1 300/1 500/1 1000/1. Gram Panchayats Act 73 (1) the duty on transfers of property shall be levied by the Government in the form of a surcharge on the duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. wording Copy I am very grateful to him. The surcharge is not collected on the stamp duty. It is only collected on the consideration.

Local Bodies collect what is that particular clause.

"(a) The duty on transfer of properties shall be levied by the Government (1) in the form of surcharge on the duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 as in force for the time being in the State and the description specified below in so far as it relates to whole or part of immovable property as the case may be, situated under or in the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat."
(b) such rate may be fixed by the Government not exceeding 5%, on the means specified below against such instrument. Description of the instrument “the sale of immoveable property.”. The amount on which the duty shall be levied. That is specifically given in the instrument there. The amount or value of the consideration for the sale as such for the instrument there. Therefore, it does not refer to the Stamp duty at all.

Sri V. B. Raju: No.

In Clause (a) it is said so. In clause (b) it is actual. Clause (d) is more detailed. Which has to prevail?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: Both can prevail.

Sri V. B. Raju: Clause (d) is more detailed and it is actually a directive clause and says that how we should collect and what we should collect. Clause (a) is generalisation, clause (b) is actually going into more detail. I can assure the hon. Members that this enhancement will not affect the surcharge and I will take all due care and see how best the actual wording can be changed in that particular section "Due to exemption of stamp duty and registration fee," both the wordings have been there. Because the stamp duty and registration fee, both when they have been put there this mis-understanding is bound to arise there. They should not have used the words stamp duty. It is only with regard to the registration fee. I have verified from the administration that encumbrance certificates are not subjected to stamp duty but only to registration fee. I can assure the rate.

Corruption, non-availability of stamp papers. Exemptions, due to exemption of stamp duty and registration fee, both the wordings have been there. Because the stamp duty and registration fee, both when they have been put there this mis-understanding is bound to arise there. They should not have used the words stamp duty. It is only with regard to the registration fee. I have verified from the administration that encumbrance certificates are not subjected to stamp duty but only to registration fee. Anyhow I will get it examined further.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—For his information, I may tell that there are no stamp papers even in the city.
Government of Andhra Pradesh

27th June, 1967.


Fortunately they are all numbered serially.  10-10-10 is the account of 10-10-10.  10-10-10 is the account of 10-10-10.  10-10-10 is the account of 10-10-10.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:—

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be read a third time."

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967.

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V. Satyanarayana):—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition Amendment Bill, 1967 be read a first time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

( fila) Mr. Deputy Speaker, while discussing the provisions of section 15 (B), 16 (A), 18 C, 18 D, 18 E, 203 and 204 of the Andhra Pradesh Prohibition Act, 1967, I would like to draw your attention to some of the important amendments made in the Act. The amendments are as follows:

1. Section 15 (B): The section provides for the payment of tree tax. The tax is levied on trees on land owned by the Government or any person authorized by the Government. The tax rate is fixed by the Government.

2. Section 203: This section pertains to the collection of tax on trees. It empowers the Collector to demand such tax from the owner of the tree. The tax is paid quarterly.

3. Section 204: This section provides for the imposition of penalty for non-payment of tree tax. The penalty is fixed by the Government and is payable in addition to the tree tax.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I believe that these amendments will help in the effective collection of tree tax and will ensure that the trees in our country are protected.

Thank you.
20th June, 1967.

Government Bill:

...


This amendment bill is to amend the Prohibition Act to provide for deterrent punishment in cases of black market sales, forgery of stamps, forging of stamps, and other offenses. The amendment also provides for the seizure of objects used in the commission of offenses under the Prohibition Act.

The bill seeks to ensure that offenders are punished adequately to deter them from committing such offenses. The amendment is expected to have a significant impact on the black market and stamp forgery activities in the state.

The Government Bill:


Prohibition Act has been used to address the issue of defence and deterrence. Deterrent punishment is an important aspect of the act. The provisions of the act ensure that offenders are punished in a manner that deters others from committing similar crimes.

In the case of retail shopkeepers, wholesale agents, and retail agents, the prohibition department has been given powers to maintain records and documents. This is to ensure that the enforcement of the act is effective.

In the case of compoundable offences, judicial promotion is a significant aspect of the act. The act provides for the promotion of judicial officials based on their performance and contributions to the enforcement of the prohibitory laws.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967, aims to strengthen the provisions of the Prohibition Act by providing for deterrent punishment and judicial promotion to ensure the effective enforcement of the prohibitory laws in the Andhra Pradesh region.
Government Bill:


(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

(3) మనము ప్రాంతంలో చాలా లేదా కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం,

(2) అధయాయం 26 ప్రదానంతరించడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం,

(1) అధయయన 18 ప్రదానంతరించడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం,

(0) అధయయన 12 ప్రదానంతరించడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం,

(0) అధయయన 10 ప్రదానంతరించడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం,

(0) అధయయన 8 ప్రదానంచడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం.

(0) అధయయన 6 ప్రదానంచడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం.

(0) అధయయన 4 ప్రదానంచడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం.

(0) అధయయన 2 ప్రదానంచడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం.

(0) అధయయన 1 ప్రదానంచడం కోర్పోరేషన్ల ప్రకారం.
270 23th June, 1967. Government Bill:


...
Speaker:—May I suggest one thing to the House. This is anyhow going to be referred to the Select Committee, and then we will have full-dress debate after the report is received from the Select Committee. At this stage, without much discussion, it is better we refer it to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—It is only a prelude to what is going to happen next time. Just try to be very brief. Anyhow, it is going to be referred to the Select Committee. After the report is received, we will have one or two days discussion. It is better.

Mr. Speaker:—May I withdraw? Would it arise?

Mr. Speaker:—I should consider this one again in the Select Committee. Just try to be brief. Only stress the points.
Government Bill:

Janata Party demand scrap bill, overdraft; Financial crisis; 10 % cut of overdraft.

Central subject: principles.

Duty on toddy; personal opinion.

Directive principles.

Government Bill:

20th June, 1967.

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Government Bill


...
Mr. Speaker:—They can appoint agents.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be read a first time".

(The motion was adopted)

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao: I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, be referred to a Select Committee.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—There is an amendment given notice of by Sri C. V. K. Rao that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Is Mr. Rao moving it?

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following fifteen members.

1. Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao, Minister for Excise and Prohibition.
2. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Health and Medical.
7. Sri P. Mahendra Nath.
10. Sri G. Latchanna.
15. Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Under Rule 109 (1) of our Assembly Rules I appoint Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao, Minister for Excise and Prohibition, as Chairman of the Select Committee.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1967, be read a first time".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—They can get themselves registered if the rules permit.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao : As for registration, an authority, an agency, has been fixed here. There were two agencies, one in Telangana, and another in Andhra. Now, there will be one agency; there will be one Registrar, and he will be entrusted with the work of registering the practitioners. There is an examination, which is a stage of registration. I have representations made. I am getting them examined, Sir.

Registered Medical Practitioners Act of 1930, Section 30, subsection 2. (Registration).

Sri P. V. Narasimharao:—I have already submitted that I am getting it examined. I cannot say whether we will be able to accept it straightaway.

Mr. Speaker:—We are referring it to the Regional Committee. The member will be there as member of the Committee, and whatever suggestions, if any, they may have, will be conveyed.

Sri P. V. Narasimharao:—"Modern medicine, "according to terminology in vogue at present, means, Allopathy. Indian medicine means, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and other systems. A practitioner of modern medicine is conducting registration of medical practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and other systems.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1967, be read a first time".

The motion was adopted.
Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1967, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly'.

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1967, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly.'

The motion was adopted.

MOTION UNDER RULE 96 OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

Mr. Speaker:— We shall now take up the motion given notice of by Sarvasri Pragada Kotiah, K. Ramachandra Reddy, Maley Venkatnarayanaya, A. Bhaskar Rao, T. Nageswara Rao and Smt. J. Eshwari Bai under Rule 96 of the Assembly Rules. The motion reads like this:

"This House expresses its sense of shock and its deep resentment at the inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats Sri K. Raghunath, Sri Vijay and the savage siege of the Indian Embassy in Peking by the Chinese Red Guards. This House strongly condemns the ruthless harassment to which the personnel of the Indian Diplomatic Mission in Peking and their families are subjected and expresses its grave concern for their safety. This House denounces the action of Chinese ruffians and Red Guards which are tantamount to flagrant violation of International Law and practice and even of civilized code of conduct".

There are two amendments given notice of by Sri K. Prabhakara Rao and Sri B. Ratnasahapathi. The amendment of Sri Prabhakara Rao is as follows:

"This House denounces the attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of China for perpetrating outrage on the Indian Diplomatic Mission in Peking which is tantamount to flagrant violation of International Law and Practice and even of civilized code of conduct".

This amendment is to substitute the last sentence of the main resolution.

The second amendment by Sri Ratnasahapathi is like this:

"This House also deplores the continuing attitude of the Government of India in not reacting in a manner befitting our national honour to the oft-repeated insults and humiliation flung at us by the
June, 1967.

Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

Chinese and calls upon the Government of India to immediately sever all connections with Peking”.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I rise to move a point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—Let the motion be moved.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—My point of order is this. So far when we discussed here certain motions relating to international issues on very important grounds, generally they were moved by the Government, and those motions were moved by the Government after consulting the leaders of opposition parties, and such motions had a kind of common ground for discussion. We are now entering upon a new method of trying to entertain any motion on international questions by any member of the House whenever we think that conditions are ripe for moving a resolution on international questions. I do not think it is proper. The previous tradition was entirely different from what we are trying to adopt now. This method would only increase the difficulties in the future. Anybody can think that a particular motion which is of importance should be moved here and can give notice for all kinds of motions. Of course one can understand the eagerness and the urge to discuss an important issue which is now very much in the discussion of our country and very much provoked us to a great length. All the same that is one reason for which I think that this motion if taken up as it is now would be in the future creating a bad tradition not in the interests of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—This motion has been admitted under Rule 96. Any matter of urgent public importance in which any member is interested, either it may be on behalf of the Government or any other member can certainly be moved. But what kind of matter comes under this rule is a different matter altogether. Now the question is it must be a matter of urgent public importance effecting the interest of the general public - it may be the State or the entire nation as a whole. It is not laid down that such motions must be moved only by the Government.
Motion under Rule 96 of the A-dhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:
re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

20th June, 19...

283

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

Mr. Speaker:—But it gets some kind of sanctity if it is moved by the Government and not so if it is moved by a private member. The point of order must be whether this question can be moved or cannot be moved under this rule. It has been admitted under rule 96. Is the hon. Member, Mr. Nagi Reddy objecting to the moving of the motion under rule 96.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I wanted to preface my point of order to impress upon the House and upon you that on issues of such great importance we should not go in a haphazard way and each member or group of members should not try to move a motion without proper consultation with all the sections of the House so that it can be properly discussed and properly decided. Previously the Government whenever it brought such motions on the floor of the House on various occasions to reflect the opinion of the country they had taken great precautions to see that all parties are consulted prior to the moving of such motions.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Is it a point of order or a point of propriety?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Propriety also comes in when we are discussing great international questions. I am talking of propriety in the sense that previously we have adopted certain methods different from the one we are now trying to adopt. I am trying to bring it to the notice of the House before coming to the point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—Shall I take it that the hon. Member is objecting to any kind of motion being moved in this House by private members or Government whoever it may be.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—No. It is a serious question. Supposing I bring in some other motion some day — I must behave in a responsible manner.

Mr. Speaker:—I want to know what exactly is in his mind? Is he opposing this resolution?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I will come to that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Please answer my point first.

Mr. T. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, If you rule out my point of order I have nothing to say. I shall say whether I oppose the resolution or not when I speak on it. I shall speak on the resolution. There is no doubt about it. Whether I am going to oppose or I am going to support the motion or what my attitude is going to be will be decided or will be told when I speak on the resolution. My second point which I want to bring to your notice is...

Mr. Speaker:—The question of giving a ruling arises on a point of order. If there is a point I can consider the question and give my ruling. When there is no point at all there will be no necessity to give a ruling.
3G 20th June, 1967

Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Rule: re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Kindly hear me, Sir. I have just prefaced my argument and if you do not want to hear me then it is a different thing.

Mr. Speaker:—What is the point of order? That is what I want to know.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Exactly......

Mr. Speaker:—This motion has been admitted under rule 96. What is the objection?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Generally in this House......

Mr. Speaker:—Is the hon. Member questioning the very propriety of the motion being moved?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I am now coming to the point of order as to why this motion should not be moved. The rule very clearly says:

"It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements." When we are trying to express our opinion on a particular subject of international importance and bring in a resolution in which we are using extremely strong words, I think we are making......

Mr. Speaker:—I would appeal to hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddy to please resume his seat. It is better he does not make any comments on that. In his interest I am telling him. Let him not say much about that.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Why?

Mr. Speaker:—Do not get excited. I am only saying in his own interest not to make much about it. I am sure he is aware of the righteous indignation of the people of this country, the way our diplomats were treated.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I am aware also of the statements that are being made by our Minister for Foreign Affairs in the two Houses of the Parliament.

Mr. Speaker:—If he says that the language used in drafting the resolution is rather defamatory or derogatory he is at liberty to suggest amendments to the resolution.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—That is why any resolution of this nature, which might have been brought in here should never come in such a form necessitating others to move amendments. It would have been good if it had been previously discussed by all so that it had had the amendments and we could have passed it without any murmur from any side. But that did not take place. Responsible people should try to bring in a resolution here after ascertaining the opinions of the different sections of the House. That could have been done to give myself discussion on the resolution. That is why I said in my......
note that previously certain acceptable motions were adopted. Well and good. That was done in a proper and responsible manner after contacting all parties of opposition and all groups and come to an agreed resolution which was placed before the House and discussed and properly passed. That reflected the opinion of the House. That was a responsible way of discussing certain very important international issues. But here we have brought in a motion in a manner which is not good to this House.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Rule 96 says that the Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a motion and may disallow a motion or a part thereof. Now having already allowed the motion there is no question of any further objection regarding admissibility or otherwise.

Mr. Speaker:—If I have understood the point raised by Mr. Nagi Reddy, he says it would have been better if the movers of the resolution had consulted the opposition for an agreed resolution.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—That may be for propriety purposes. As the matters stand today this is applicable.

Mr. Speaker:—I have admitted it already. There is no point of order in objecting to it.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The motion might have been admitted. All the same when a motion is moved certain aspect of the motion can be brought to the notice of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—The resolution is perfectly in order. There is absolutely no point of order and I am ruling out Sri Nagi Reddy's point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—The House has got a right to move any amendment and accept any amendment. It is left to the House.

Mr. Speaker:—Very good, let us see.

Sri V. B. Raju:—We do not need the permission of the Leader of the Opposition or any party for our rights to be used here. It
is for you to accept it or not. Where is the question of going into the propriety of it?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— The hon. Minister for Revenue has misunderstood me. He has all rights. I did not say that he has no right. He has maximum rights, much bigger rights than every body has.
Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian diplomats in Peking.
Motion under Rule 36 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian diplomats in Peking.
Motion under R le 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian diplomats in Peking.
290 20th June, 1967.  Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:
re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian diplomats in Peking.

Mr. Speaker:—There is one amendment. They are willing to accept the amendment moved by Sri Prabhakar Rao. “This House strongly condemns, etc.” should be deleted.

“This House denounces the attitude of the Government of the Peoples Republic of China for perpetrating outrage on the Indian Diplomats in Peking which tantamounts to violation of International Law and Practice and even of civilised code of conduct.”

The House may accept this amendment.
Mr. Speaker:— We are not discussing the foreign policy of the Central Government. Please go to the next point.
20th June, 1967.

Motion under Rule 36 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly rules:

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.
MOTION under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules: 20th June, 1967.

Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Pakistan.

In the context of the treatment of Indian Diplomats in Pakistan, there have been instances of inhuman treatment, which is a violation of their basic human rights. The situation has been ongoing since 1962, and it has been observed that the Pakistan government has failed to address these issues.

The motion highlights the importance of upholding international law and the dignity of all nations, which is a cornerstone of international relations. The motion supports the call for immediate action to rectify the situation and ensure the protection of the rights of Indian Diplomats.

The motion further stresses the need for the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly to take a firm stand against inhuman treatment and to support the resolution of these issues through diplomatic and legal means.

The Assembly is urged to use its influence to ensure that the dignity and rights of all nations are respected and upheld, regardless of political or economic factors.

The motion concludes by emphasizing the commitment of the Assembly to act in the best interests of the people and to uphold the principles of justice and human rights.
20th June, 1967.

Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:
re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.
Motion under Rule 90 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules;
Se: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomat in Peking.

...
Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra
Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:
re: Human treatment meted out to the
Indian Diplomats in Peking.
Motion under Rule 98 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I am very grateful to you for admitting my motion for discussing the solemn issue before the Nation, that is the prestige and honour of our officials in the Indian Embassy in Peking.

Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

Nay, the prestige and dignity of the entire nation is at stake at the hands of the Chinese hooligans. Even now our Embassy is besieged by thousands of Red Guards and the lives of our nationals in the Indian Embassy at Peking are in grave danger. Even food is not being allowed to reach our nationals in the Embassy. They are almost starving and if this siege continues they all will lose their lives.

Compare the human treatment which we have given to the Chinese Embassy officials injured in New Delhi on 16th June 1967. Out of the seven injured four of them have been discharged and three on road to recovery. They are put in a special ward with special doctors to give them special treatment for the speedy recovery, whereas the Chinese, the followers of the Great Buddha are behaving in the most
inhuman and devilish pattern. It is high time that India asserts herself to maintain international dignity and honour. Chinese are not used to the Buddhist or Gandhian way of life. Therefore, if you want to teach a lesson to the Chinese, we have to give up our weakened and backboneless policy of appeasement which resulted in the partition of our country and undermining the national union and integrity of the country.

I am very sorry to express my dissatisfaction at the statement made by our External Affairs Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla in the Parliament that we should not take any precipitate action against the Chinese in a mood of anger. Which nation with a small sense of prestige will tolerate the behaviour of the Chinese to our nationals in China? The treatment meted out to Raghunath and Vijai are unparalleled and blood curling international diplomacy. His revelations at his Press Conference addressed in Delhi on Sunday should make every Indian to rise in protest against the unbecoming and indecent behaviour of the Chinese. His treatment at Peking air-port, Shanghai, Hang Chu and Canton are not symbolic of a civilized Nation but are reminiscent of uncivilized and uncultured race. The Chinese are descending to sub-human level as in the past. When the Chinese were in the Dark Ages we sent our Budha to redeem them. Of all nations, India alone can redeem the Chinese from their impending doom. At that time in the past, Chinese required Budha for their salvation and now the Chinese require the fist to redeem. They will not be suppressed by shouting of mere pious slogans of peace and brotherhood.

The incidents in Peking are symptomatic of the evil designs of the Chinese launching their second attack on India. India should now rise in all its vigour and expose China on diplomatic and Military front. The first step should be to attack the Chinese on diplomatic front, i.e., to sever the diplomatic relations with the Chinese forthwith. In the past, they fought an undeclared war and even then we had not severed our connections with them. They never observed the Mac Mohan Line after the cease-fire. Since October 1962 they have been attacking us on the radio round the clock, yet we have not severed our relations with them. Even during the recent Indo-Pak war they openly helped the Pakisthanis yet we have not severed our connections with them. We should know to-day, they have become a Nuclear Power. We know that due to the grace and help of Russia, the Chinese are what they are to-day, yet they have dishonoured the Russians. Russians were very shrewd people that they have withdrawn almost all the nationals except a few Embassy staff before shameful insults were heaped upon them, whereas we have been tolerating insults after insults from 1962 with impunity. What for we have been tolerating these insults and shame, no one is able to understand.

It is high time that we retaliate and break off diplomatic relations with them. We must make arrangements to withdraw all our nationals immediately from China through the efforts of friendly countries. Otherwise, there is every possibility of we losing our
Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules.

re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.

nationals. Lastly, I plead that let this entire House irrespective of their Party affiliations unanimously pass a very strongly-worded protest resolution against the behaviour of the Chinese Government with our officials. Let there be no discordant note from any section of this House regarding the resolution before the House.
20th June, 1967.

Motion under Rule 86 of the 'Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly' Rules:

Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.
Sir, I move:

Substitute the following for the last sentence of the resolution:

"This House denounces the attitude of the Government of the People’s Republic of China for perpetrating outrage on the Indian diplomatic Mission in Peking which is tantamount to a flagrant violation of International Law and practice and even of civilized code of conduct."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.
Motion under Rule 90 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.
20th June, 1967

Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules:

Mr. Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking:

Rao: Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice the inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking. The diplomats were forced to wear electronic devices, which caused them a great deal of discomfort. The devices were attached to their bodies, causing them to feel dizzy and nauseous. The treatment was not only a violation of their rights, but also a infringement of international law.

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Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deep concern over the treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking. The diplomats were forced to wear electronic devices, which caused them a great deal of discomfort. The devices were attached to their bodies, causing them to feel dizzy and nauseous. The treatment was not only a violation of their rights, but also a infringement of international law.

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Raoove M. —
304  50th June, 1987.  Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules.

re: Human treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking.
Motion under Rule 98 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules.

Re: Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peki.

On the front of Himalayas sends the treacherous treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats in Peking. Passports were taken away and handed over to the Chinese authorities. This is a criminal act and we demand the immediate release of all our diplomats.
306 20th June, 1907  Motion under Rule 96 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rule.

Inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian diplomats in Peking.

Mr. V. Ranga Rao:— And where is the Assembly?

Mr. S. Venkata Ram:— In the Assembly. 

Mr. V. Ranga Rao:— The Assembly.

Mr. S. Venkata Ram:— The Assembly.
Mr. Speaker: — Anyway, that is not his present attitude.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Even now, I can say it. But my present attitude is not to provoke people and bring them out and create difficulties and troubles.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I am objecting, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Are you supporting the resolution, or not?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— This resolution has not been consulted by anybody. I prefer to be neutral.
Mr. Speaker:—He has made his position very clear. Why go about asking him? Sri Ratnasahapathy’s amendment reads like this: “This House also deplores the continuing attitude of the Government of India in not reacting in a manner befitting our national honour to the oft-repeated insults and humiliation flung at us by the Chinese and calls upon the Government of India to immediately sever all connections with Peking.”
Mr. Speaker:—With the leave of the House the amendment has been withdrawn.

Now I will put to vote the amendment given notice of by Sri Prabhakara Rao:

The question is:
Substitute the following for the last sentence of the Resolution.

"This House denounces the attitude of the Government of the People’s Republic of China for perpetrating outrage on the Indian Diplomatic Mission in Peking which is tantamount to a flagrant violation of International Law and Practice and even of civilised code of conduct."

I hope there is no dissenting voice about this. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—Now I will put the resolution as amended.

The question is: "This House expresses its sense of shock and its deep resentment at the inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Diplomats Sri K. Raghunath, Sri Vijay and the savage siege of the Indian Embassy in Peking by the Chinese Red Guards. This House denounces the attitude of the Government of the People’s Republic of China for perpetrating outrage on the Indian Diplomatic Mission in Peking which is tantamount to a flagrant violation of International Law and Practice and even of civilised code of conduct."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House is adjourned to 8.30 a.m. day after tomorrow morning.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 22nd June, 1967.