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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 1st April, 1967.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

COMPLETION OF NAGARJUNASAGAR DAM.

S.NO. 1-E:-

S.N.Q. No. 54-C: Q:- Shri P. Subbiah (Yerragondipalem):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether N. S. Dam is completed; and

(b) if not, whether the Government assure the ayacutdars with water for irrigation from coming June?

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

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The ayacutdars under Nagarjunasagar Project are assured of supply of water for irrigation to the extent of 6.5 lakh acres from the second fortnight of July, '67.

(J. No. 279 22$)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Waters were experimentally released into the canals in the first week of August, 1966. However, due to the failure of monsoon, the flows in the Krishna river were not continuous and adequate for irrigation. Consequently, water could be supplied for about 15,000 acres. 12,101 acres under right canal and 2,600 acres under left canal under N.S. Project during 1966.
Oral Answers to Questions

1st April, 1967.

Q. Mr. V. R. R. (V. R. R.):—Second part of the question, I think, is similar, expected water level by second fortnight of July 1967 when water can flow into the canal, plus 500. Suggest cropping pattern at the moment. For instance, land localised as irrigated wet and dry, short duration paddy which can be harvested in October. Short duration paddy is limited to black soil rice. Nurseries can be raised in village tanks and wells. Nurseries are being arranged by Agricultural Department in about 300 acres. This short term paddy can be harvested in October. Short duration paddy is followed by groundnut, hybrid maize, hybrid that can be planted in November and harvested in March.

Chillies also can be grown in black soil, under right canal lands localised as irrigated dry, can be followed by groundnut, Bengal gram etc.

Q. Mr. V. R. R. (V. R. R.):—(a) Do you consider soil, 'Chand' as suitable for agriculture development? May I know by what time it is expected to be completed and the amount of money expected to be spent during the current year?

Q. Mr. V. R. R. (V. R. R.):—Current year 1967-68 8.5 crores and Plan Budget 3 crores. Rear 3.5 crores. Why is this? 100,000. Why is this? 300,000. Why is this?
Oral Answers to Questions.
1st April, 1967.

During the course of the debate, the Hon’ble Members have raised several issues regarding the irrigation of experimental canals and the role of the reservoir. The Hon’ble Members have expressed concern about the failure of the Ayacut sluices to close, despite the government’s efforts. They have also highlighted the importance of maintaining the reservoir at a certain level to ensure the flow of water into the canals.

The Hon’ble Minister for Irrigation in reply stated that the construction of the dam is progressing briskly according to the programme and it is proposed to build the dam to the required height by the end of June 67 so that water required for irrigation is stored in the reservoir.

Under the accelerated programme of construction launched upon in 64-65, and the additional funds made available by the Govt. Of India, the dam was built to the requisite height to push water into the canals.
The greatest challenge to Andhra Pradesh in the Fourth Plan is the development of ayacut.
Oral Answers to Questions. 1st April, 1967.

S. No. I – F:— Coffer Dam of the Srisailam Project.

S. N. Q. No. 54 – D: — Sri P. Subbaiah:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Coffer Dam of the Srisailam Project is completed;
(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(c) What will be the probable time for the completion of the said dam?

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

(b) and (c): The works are programmed to be completed by middle of May 1967.
1st April, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. J. R. G. N. (Sri Lanka):— Sir, may I ask whether the State Government has any information regarding the recent action of the Tamil Nadu Government in regard to the unilateral closure of the recently opened trade route on the border between the two States?

Mr. M. K. N. (Sri Lanka):— Yes, the Tamil Nadu Government has informed us that they have taken this step in response to the protests of the Tamil people living in the neighboring areas. They have expressed concern over the safety and security of their people in the wake of recent incidents.

Mr. M. M. P. (Sri Lanka):— No State Government can directly deal with any Government of other Countries. But they are routed through the Government of India.

Mr. M. B. S. (Sri Lanka):— Is there any update on the situation?

Mr. M. B. S. (Sri Lanka):— The situation remains unchanged. The Tamil Nadu Government continues to maintain their stance on the issue. However, further actions will depend on the developments in the region.

Mr. M. B. S. (Sri Lanka):— Sir, may I ask whether the Tamil Nadu Government has any plans to reopen the trade route?

Mr. M. B. S. (Sri Lanka):— The Tamil Nadu Government has not made any official statement regarding the reopening of the trade route. The issue remains under discussion.
Oral Answers to Questions. 1st April, 1967.

S. N. Q No. 54 – F : Q — Shri P. Subbaiah : — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) Whether an accident occurred on 24-1-1967 at Nagarjunasagar Project;
(b) was there an earlier accident also at the Project;
(c) the number of persons died in the accident; and
(d) whether any compensation was paid to the victims?
Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy : — (a) Yes Sir, there was an accident at Nagarjunasagar Dam on 24-1-1967 near the Diversion Tunnel.
(b) Yes, Sir. There was an earlier accident on 16-1-1967 when an incomplete scaffolding collapsed, resulting in the death of 10 and injuries to 53 labourers.

(c) The number of persons who died in the accident on 24-1-1967 was six.

(d) Out of the six persons who died, three belong to the regular establishment and two to the workcharged Establishment of the Project while one is an employee of M/s. Escorts Limited, who supplied the Tunnel Gates. Compensation according to Rules is being paid in respect of all the deceased.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy:— 24-1-67 అది రాష్ట్రాంగం తమ్ముడు, అసలం సమయంలో యాండించిన మరణము. ఎన్నికి 11 కంటే బయోమం మరణము. అది ఎవరు అనేకం ఫోనం ఎందుకు అది ఎందుకు మరణము?

Compensation according to rules is being paid in respect of all the deceased.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy:— అది రాష్ట్రాంగం తమ్ముడు యాండించిన మరణము. ఎన్నికి 8 కంటే బయోమం బయోమం ఎందుకు మరణము. ఎన్నికి 11 కంటే బయోమం బయోమం. అది ఎందుకు మరణము?

Printed Telugu on coins. According to rules, they will be paid and I hope some of them must have been paid. I cannot say definitely if not they will be paid.

PRINTING OF TELUGU ON COINS.

S. No. I - H:

S. N. Q. No. 55-K : Q.—Shri Ch. Rajeswra Rao (Sircilla):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govt. have represented to the Government of India to restore the position of printing of Telugu on all the coins along with the Hindi & English as was done during the British days; and

(b) whether the Government will see that the Telugu is printed after Hindi on all the currency notes as it is the second biggest language of India next to Hindi?

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy:— (a) No.

(b) No. Not for the present.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—The State Government has not so far represented to the Government of India to inscribe the value of the coins in Telugu. As regards the second part of the question, it is pointed out that at present the value of the currency notes is printed in 14 languages on the reverse of the notes in addition to English in the alphabetical order as indicated in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution of India except for Hindi which is printed in a more prominent manner.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—I don’t think so.
S. No. 1-1

S. N. Q: No. 57-P: —Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in G. O. Ms. No. 216 Dated: 16-8-1965 it has been stated that the extension of benefit of Two Man Committee recommendation is under examination of the Government in respect of Class IV Employees working in Secretariat and Heads of Departments

(b) if so, whether orders have been issued in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and when orders will be issued?

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

(b) and (c) 1. After examining the issue in greater detail it was found that all the class IV employees of the Telangana side were not in the pay scale of Rs. 21—26, and there were class IV employees in the scale of Rs. 18—21 also; and if the above benefit is extended to Andhra class IV employees in the scale of Rs. 18—25 there would be a similar demand from the Telangana employees. Thus there would be no finality in the matter.

2. As the entire question of rationalisation of pay scales is being considered by the Pay Commission the matter was dropped.
Oral Answers to Questions. 1st April, 1967  235

Peons are not covered by the G.O. Two man committee was appointed for the period 1968-69. It is specifically written. Why was this not implemented?

G.O. issued at all?

Sri T. Nagireddy:—Not only a re-look, I expect that this G.O. will be implemented by the Chief Minister so that at least class IV employees will be benefitted out of the G.O. that they themselves have issued.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—While I can't commit, I will consider.

The matter referred to in para 2 above is still under the consideration of the Government and orders thereon will be issued in due course.
Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister has done the right thing.—Several hon. members rose—

Mr. Speaker:—Members may better wait for their chance. It will call them one after another. If all get up at the same time, it will not be possible for any Minister to answer.

Mr. G. O. is enforced?

What is the financial commitment in G. O. is enforced?

While it is not possible to commit off-hand on the floor of the Legislature without knowing further details, I can only say I will consider. When the Government says they “will consider”, it means, they will consider from all angles of view and take an appropriate decision.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—All points of view will be considered.
Oral Answers to Questions:

Mr. Speaker: Will he please withdraw the insinuation?

(PAUSE)

Is he withdrawing the insinuation?

"Mr. Speaker: I am sorry."
1. Sri Raja Rameswara Rao and persons belonging to him have been indulging in goonda acts against their political opponents, especially against those belonging to the Communist party. For instance on 25th March, 1967, certain persons belonging to Raja Rameswara Rao attacked on a group of persons of our party with cycle chains. Unless this rampant goondaism is controlled in time, the situation may go out of control.

2. In Chebedu village, Kalahasti taluk, Chittoor District, Beemaiah Veeraswamy's house was set on fire, P. Gurappa's crops were grazed, social boycott in progress, etc. under the leadership of local landlords. Life and property in danger if immediate steps are not taken. (Telegram received on 28-3-1967)

3. An attack on Bhagvandoss, prominent communist of Warangal District at night (1 AM) by goondas on 25-3-67. Three persons injured. Situation serious.

This is a matter of urgent public importance. These acts of political goondaism are creating a serious situation leading to serious political tensions."

Now, the first one, according to him, took place on the 25th night. Regarding the second one, no date is given. It is not known on what date it occurred. About the third one, it is said it happened at 1 AM on the 25th.

Now, the first one is a stray incident. The third one is also a stray incident; The first took place in—

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—All the three incidents took place in different districts.

Mr. Speaker:—The first one took place in Mahbubnagar district and the third one in Warangal District.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It looks as though each of them has no connection with the other, but all the same, these are all inter-related matters having one specific purpose behind it and unless we take them into consideration as things happening on the same process, we will not be able to understand the seriousness of the situation. I have been speaking in this House about the subject quite a number of times and as a matter of fact I have got details of another incident also.
Adjournment Motion:

Mr. Speaker:—So far as admissibility of the notice is concerned, he must raise a specific matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence. The question is whether it is a specific matter of urgent public importance.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It is of urgent public importance. As a matter of fact there are many more about which I did not raise because they were of a little earlier period. These are happening in such a manner that the whole political life in a few districts is getting vitiated to a dangerous extent. As a matter of fact, Sir, there are murders which have taken place.

I have brought to the notice of the House and the Chief Minister quite a number of times that firearms have been used by persons in village, and these have been happening so easily and so frequently that unless we are able to put an end to these things, the serious rift that will take place will not be in the interests of the State. Secondly, the local landlords have taken the law and order problem into their own hands. These are incidents of recent origin, in which people from villages have taken the law into their own hands.

There have been so many incidents that are taking place every day.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—These are incidents alleged to have happened in certain districts. One has nothing to do with the other. My first submission is that these things will happen throughout the State on a number of occasions for various reasons, and if every small matter is to be raised as an adjournment motion, it will become difficult. As you have rightly observed, the matter sought to be moved by way of an adjournment motion should be a matter of recent occurrence, and it must be a definite matter of public importance. One cannot have fifteen things clubbed together and have an adjournment motion. The best course for my friend Mr. Nagi Reddy would be to request you to admit a Call-Attention motion at best. That is the maximum that could be done. Even that, Sir, something happen; some people may clash either for political reasons or for local factional reasons or for some other reasons; but all that cannot come up here. My submission is that an adjournment motion must be such that it must inspire in you a belief that the matter sought to be raised is really of such a nature that the House should take notice of it.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—That is true. I agree with the Chief Minister entirely. But I must submit that a serious matter might look as though it is a small matter at that particular time or moment. There have been so many incidents recently. These are incidents of recent origin, in which people from villages have taken the law into their own hands. This happened after the Governor's Division. These incidents have been occurring since then, and people from villages have taken the law into their own hands.
As a matter of fact, here is the incident relating to Chabedu village where a house and crops were set on fire. These are serious atrocities under the leadership of local landlords.

... This is not a small thing. We must be clear that if it is not possible even for the Government to control them, at a later stage how will it be possible?

Each by itself it is a small incident; but all put together, they are such a serious matter that it may lead to any situation. In the existing circumstances and the psychological situation we are living in, the police interference in these incidents quite naturally be on the side of the landlords. That is a natural course, unless Government gives specific instructions to do otherwise.

Mr. Speaker:— Has he anything more to say?

Mr. Speaker:—The point is this: the correctness of the statement is not disputed. It is just possible that all these incidents might have taken place. These are all incidents which took place in different places at different times by different persons. Is that not so?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— True, I agree, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— But in matters, for a motion to be admitted under Rule 63 of our Assembly Rules. I can understand if a gang of persons go about doing acts of lawlessness in an organized manner and attacking members of a particular political party. Of course, they can then say that these things are going on, and are going on continuously and some people are at it. But in the present cases they cannot say that. In Mahaboobnagar District, Raja Rameswara Rao’s people have resorted to violence. It is quite a different thing altogether; in Chittoor District, we do not know who committed these alleged acts.
Adjournment Motion: 1st April, 1967.

re: Alleged Statement of Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister regarding Food situation in Kerala.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— It is very clear, Sir. If you want I can read the names. Specifically I did not give out the names.

Mr. Speaker:— But, I am only concerned at this stage with admissibility of these motions.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— It is not as if an experienced parliamentarian like Nagi Reddy does not know all this, Sir. His purpose is served.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— My purpose will be served if the Chief Minister takes this matter seriously and tries to see that such things are set right, so that dangerous things do not occur.

Mr. Speaker:— I request the Chief Minister to have an enquiry made into these things and see that such incidents do not take place.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— When they do take place, I want, him, Sir, to take a serious note of it.

Mr. Speaker:— I request the Chief Minister to take a serious notice of it.

I am disallowing the motion since it does no comply with the requirements of Rule 63 of our Rules.

re: Alleged Statement of Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister regarding Food situation in Kerala.

Mr. Speaker:— There is another adjournment motion given notice of this morning by Sri T. Nagi Reddy, Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah. I will read out the motion.

The statement of Chief Minister, Sri Brahmananda Reddy released to U. N. I. and published in HINDU, INDIAN EXPRESS, DECCAN CHRONICLE and other dailies dated 31-3-1967 in which he has stated that 'It is time that Kerala stops its black-mail tactics.'

This uncalled for statement of the Congress Chief Minister against his counter-part in the other State provokes tension and bad blood between States and has other serious political implications of dangerous proportions.
242 1st April, 197.

Adjournment Motion:

Alleged Statement of Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy, Chief Minister regarding Food situation in Kerala.

That means that he was prepared to go to discuss it with the Central Government because the food situation was so serious in his state that he had to do so. In fact, he himself had said at a press conference that he had even contemplated going to the Central Government if the situation was so serious. As he himself said, "The situation has become so serious that I have to discuss it with the Central Government." Andhra Pradesh has double the population of Kerala. It is said that the production in Andhra Pradesh is about 40 to 42 lakhs tonnes of rice, whereas the population in Kerala is just half that of Andhra Pradesh.

The point is, I have not said it as 'black-mail'. The only point is, as you know, Sir, nobody in Kerala can ever say that Andhra Pradesh has not come to its assistance in a big way not only this year but even in the previous years, even at the cost of some adverse criticism from inside the State. Even so, we thought it necessary, irrespective of the complexion of the Government there, we look at the people and if we feel that there is necessity, certainly we have gone to their assistance and we will go to their assistance. Even tomorrow, Kerala will have to take assistance from Andhra Pradesh; there is no other go. What I said was like this:

Andhra Pradesh has double the population of Kerala: Now, it is said the production in Andhra Pradesh is about 40 to 42 lakhs tonnes of rice. The population in Kerala is just half that of Andhra...
Pradesh. They are producing already 1.2 million, i.e., 12 lakhs tonnes of rice ever year, and they want either from Andhra Pradesh or through the Centre or in any other way, another 3 lakhs tonnes of rice. If it is so, for half the population, if Kerala should require 2 million tons of rice, i.e., 20 lakhs tonnes of rice, what should Andhra Pradesh have? Exactly double. That is 40 lakhs of tonnes. Andhra Pradesh will require 4 million tons. If it is so where is the surplus in Andhra Pradesh?

Further, you must also remember that when there is no proper procurement, whether it is this Government or that Government, it does not matter to me and I am not casting any reflection on Kerala or anybody because it is a Communist Government, the position becomes all the more difficult. What I have said has been stated by me at the Food Conference even while there was Governor's regime or other Congress Government.

The point is this: If no procurement is done as is done either in Andhra or in Madras or in some other place, what happens? The farmer gets a much better price there than the farmer in Andhra Pradesh. Further, he can get his fancy price when there is no procurement and surplus producers of Kerala will sell their rice at any price. The consumer may get food, assured supply of it. The second thing is, in the Andhra Pradesh State...

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Are we to hear the economy in Kerala being discussed here?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, I am trying to clear the misleading information which he has given.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I have not given any misleading information. If it is misleading, I will withdraw.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I want to clarify.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Are we going to discuss the problems of the Governmental activity of Kerala in regard to procurement and distribution, here?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: I am not saying that Kerala's problems should be discussed here. My God! We do not have enough time to discuss our own problems. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, We have no area except Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Visakhapatnam where we have introduced rationing. No other citizen in this State is assured—note the word, assured—of any quantity of rice and of price, whereas in Kerala, according to me, the farmer gets his price; the surplus producer gets his price; and the consumer whoever it is has a certain amount of ration—whether it in 6 ozs. or 5 ozs., assured and at a certain rate, which the surplus States are not having. Therefore, I have been saying that this is leading to some distortion. I am not saying that they are black-mailing people or this or that.
1st April, 1967.

Adjournment Motion:

Re: Alleged Statement of Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister regarding Food situation in Kerala.

The other point is, Kerala is producing some other things which earn foreign exchange. So also every other State. Every other State is producing something or other which is earning foreign exchange. Is not Andhra Pradesh earning foreign exchange in the shape of tobacco? It is not a question of foreign exchange. What is the point in earning foreign exchange and importing food from outside? The Indian Express has reported... Mr. Speaker:- According to the Dictionary the word 'Blackmail' has several meanings.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:- I am reading from the "Indian Express."

"Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister said here today 'It is time Kerala stopped its blackmail tactics' although the nation should aid it to overcome its difficulties."

Mr. Speaker:- It is not a question of misreporting. Even supposing for a moment that he used the word 'blackmail' the question is whether he has used it properly.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:- I am not concerned with the actual meaning of the word.

Mr. Speaker:- 'Blackmail' can mean 'by coersion'.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:- For example, a bad press might blackmail certain persons about the secrets they know of. 'Blackmail' has umpteen meanings. So, let us not go into the merits. For one thing, the Chief Minister has said that he has not used the word and I am satisfied with it. Secondly, we have to remember at this stage that the Chief Minister has given a statement as to how procurement is taking place.
Adjournment Motion: 1-1 April, 1967.

re: Alleged Statement of Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister regarding Food situation in Kerala.

We have to be very tactful especially when we are having a large number of non-Congress Governments today. Now that the Chief Minister has made a statement, I am quite satisfied.

Mr. Speaker: — So, he is not pressing.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: — I am not pressing.

Mr. Speaker: — The motion is disallowed.

Dr. T. V. S. Chelapathi Rao: — A question of fundamental importance arises on this. Does not Mr. Nagireddy’s motion seek to raise a matter which will lead to the doubtfulness of the sovereignty of this House or the Leader of the House? Is it the intention of Shri T. Nagireddy that the Chief Minister is not free to express any opinion about the Chief Ministers of other States like that of Kerala to which party Mr. Nagi Reddy belongs. Tomorrow, if in a State the Ministry is headed by a Chief Minister who belongs to the Swatantra Party is not another Chief Minister free to say something about him? This is a matter of importance. I do submit that adjournment motions are raised about matters of urgent public importance. Does the statement of Chief Minister constitute a matter of urgent public importance? Is it proper for a senior parliamentarian like Mr. Nagireddy to raise an adjournment motion about this?

Mr. Speaker: — The Chief Minister himself has not taken any exception to the remarks of Shri Nagireddy. Its purpose is as clear as it ought to be.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — Apart from the technicalities of the adjournment motion, it is not a question of offending the sentiments of any particular individual or of any group. I am not in the habit of doing it and I have never done it. I said I did not use the word. The gist of it came correctly. I have not complained about it, but the heading is a little misleading. It is never my intention or that of anybody to offend any Chief Minister irrespective of which denomination he belongs to. Certainly Kerala people are as near to Andhra as any other people.

Mr. Speaker: — Yes. No more discussion about it.
1st April, 1957.

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

**re:** Insufficient supply of water for irrigation from the Tungabhadra low-level canal.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**re:** — Fire Accident in Manialavari Palem, Kavali Taluk.

Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmiganur):— Thousands of acres of groundnut crop worth several lakhs of rupees are withering away due to insufficient supply of water in the Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal area, the reason being that the present supply of water towards the share of Andhra Pradesh is about 615 cusecs as against the legitimate share of 730 cusecs. The latest calculations made by the technical authorities reveal that about 793 cusecs of water after allowing for seepage, evaporation etc. is the share of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, Andhra Pradesh has to get a share of about 175 cusecs more than the present supply of water. If this legitimate supply of water is not obtained by our State, the woeful plight of our ryots will be never-ending and will result in serious consequences. I therefore request the hon. Minister for Irrigation to take expeditious steps to
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Insufficient supply of water for irrigation from the Tungabhadra low-level canal.

contact the Tungabhadra Board or any other appropriate authority to realise the full share of water and save the ryots from serious catastrophies.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir the designed discharge in the Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal at the Board limit, i.e. at mile 155 500 is 730 cusecs which is exclusively the requirement of the low level ayacut in Andhra Pradesh area. This supply is effected due to inadequate carrying capacity in some portions of the canal and breaches in the canal banks and the occurrence of pipings in the board area. The Canal requires extensive repairs and improvements. For carrying out improvements and repairs to it the Tungabhadra Board got an estimate prepared for Rs. 163 lakhs. Out of this estimate an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was allotted for carrying out immediate repairs to the canal in very bad reaches. This Government have also requested the Tungabhadra Board to take up the repair works and complete them with the least delay. Apart from this, comprehensive proposal for proper regulation of water have also been formulated and suggested to the Tungabhadra Board for implementation.

The realisation at the Border is about 650 cusecs which is found adequate for the localised wet in Kharif season and irrigated dry to the extent of 50,000 acres as against 1.11 lakhs of acres localised in Andhra Pradesh area. It is reported that much difficulty is not experienced for irrigating dry crops so far. On account of the breaches in the board area interruptions in supplies were felt now and then in Andhra Pradesh area. Immediate action is being taken to restore these breaches and arrange for the requisite supplies. At present the canal in Andhra Pradesh area requires special repairs by way of raising, strengthening and lining in all reaches. The estimates costing about Rs. 15 lakhs have been approved and necessary provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1967-68. These works will be taken up to the extent possible during the ensuing closure in summer. Thus, all effective measures have been taken both by the Tungabhadra Board and the State Government for providing the designed discharge at the border and also to enable the canal to carry full discharge in Andhra Pradesh area.

Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—I am sorry to point out one thing. The fact is that there are several complaints forthcoming from the ryots in the area of the water being quite insufficient and the report that the Chief Minister has got is not quite correct. I am sorry to say that.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—What is it?

Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—It is not correct to say that the people are satisfied with the present supply of water and that 620 cusecs are sufficient for the rabi crop. That is not correct. There are several complaints,
1st April, 1907

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

re: Delay in payment of compensation for the lands which were taken for the construction of Chalivagu project in Parkel taluk, Warangal district.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I do not know whether I gave a wrong impression. The realisation on the border is round about 620 cusecs which is found adequate for the localised wet in Khurif season and irrigated dry to the extent of 50,000 acres as against 1.11 lakhs of acres. That sentence must be read as a whole.

re:—DELAY IN PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR THE LANDS WHICH WERE TAKEN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHALIVAGU PROJECT IN PARKAL TALUK, WARANGAL DISTRICT.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Delay in payment of compensation for the lands which were taken for the construction of Chalivagu project in Parakal taluk, Warangal district:

Mr. Speaker:— Statement is not necessary. Please see that compensation is paid to them.

Mr. Speaker:— The hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation may please see that compensation is paid to them soon.

Mr. Speaker:— Please see that compensation is paid to them soon.

Mr. Speaker:— Please see that compensation is paid to them soon.

Mr. Speaker:— Please see that compensation is paid to them soon.

Mr. Speaker:— Please see that compensation is paid to them soon.
1st April, 1967.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Case 1: Construction of a small anicut at Nagalamadak by the Government of Mysore.

Nagalamadak: The Government is constructing a small anicut by the Department of Irrigation. There are already two staff officers working there.

Staff: What is the compensation for these staff officers?

Answer: There is no compensation offered to these staff officers. Naturally, we have to point out the lapses on the part of the Government and see that these things are rectified, and compensation is given to the officers.

Case 2: Construction of a small anicut at Nagalamadak by the Government of Mysore.

Nagalamadak: The Government is constructing a small anicut by the Department of Irrigation. There is already an officer working there.

Staff: What is the compensation for this officer?

Answer: There is no compensation offered to this officer. Naturally, we have to point out the lapses on the part of the Government and see that these things are rectified, and compensation is given to the officer.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Construction of a small reservoir at Nag lamahaka by the Government of Mysore:

That is the one of biggest tanks in Anantapur.
252 1st April, 1367.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Construction of a small anicut at Nagalamaikaka by the Government of Mysore.

Mr. Speaker:— It looks as though it is a very serious problem. Let the hon. Minister please consider it.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—This Government are already aware of the proposal of the Mysore Government to construct a dam across Penna river near Nagalamaikaka in Padagada taluk in Mysore State to excavate two canals on either side for irrigation of a total area of about 3,500 acres. As early as 1963 they lodged a protest with the Government of Mysore stating that the construction of a dam at Nagalamaikaka is in violation of clause 2 of the 1892 agreement between the Madras and Mysore Governments which states that Mysore Government should not take up any work without the prior consent of Madras (now Andhra Pradesh Government). They also requested the Mysore Government not to proceed with this work until full particulars are made available to this Government and their consent obtained. On a representation received from the villagers of Rodlam village, Anantapur District the Government of India were requested to intervene and see that Mysore abstain from drawing unauthorised abstractions from the Penna river and its tributaries at least in future, to obtain and furnish the details of the Nagalamaikaka dam scheme from Mysore Government and urge Mysore not to proceed with the execution of this work until full particulars of the work were made available and examined by this Government and consent obtained for its execution. The Government of India have since addressed the Government of Mysore enquiring whether the scheme in question has been finalised and if so to furnish the requisite information to them. The matter is thus being actively pursued with the Government of India to prevent Government of Mysore proceeding with the work.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I would like to give a suggestion. Our government itself can take.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Constructions of a small anicut at Nagalamadaka by the Government of Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: — Whiich is the nearest constituency to Nagalamadaka?

Sri Narayana Reddy (Penukonda):—It is 5 miles from my constituency.
Mr. Speaker.—Please write a letter giving details of this work. Please send a letter to the concerned Minister for Irrigation so that he might take immediate action in the matter.

Mr. Speaker.—What they have done so far, he has read out. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India. With regard to other things they have not given notice nor is he in a position to make a statement.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker.—If the hon. Member who is interested is not present and if somebody else is interested in that matter, I can ask the Minister to give the statement, but if nobody else is interested, why should I compel him to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker.—Usually as soon as it is admitted, we fix the date and inform the hon. Member. We inform the hon. Member in advance that such and such a matter is coming up before the House.

Mr. Speaker.—Whatever it may be, if nobody is interested why should we ask the Minister to make a statement. He promised to furnish yesterday itself. If he does not give it by tomorrow, then we won't get at all, because the session would be over.

Mr. Speaker.—I will bring it to his notice.
Mr. Speaker:—Somebody else is interested in having that information, but if nobody is interested why should the Minister be asked to read. Nobody has said: “I am interested”. Neither the member who has given notice is present nor any other member wanted the information to be given to the House.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not able to understand. That is the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—There is one branch in the Law Department in the Secretariat and there is a Law Secretary.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I am told there is a G. O. to the effect that he is not the Head of the Department. But he is shown as the Head of the Department. That is why I am putting the question.

Mr. Speaker:—Where is the G. O.?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I am told, Sir, and I want to know whether it is correct or not.

Mr. Speaker:—When one raises a question he should know it; besides the Law Secretariat in the Law Department of the Secretariat, I do not think there is any other department outside,
Sri A. Madhava Rao:- That is why the Editor cannot become the Head of the Department.

Mr. Speaker:- Do not take everything so scrupulously. It has been stated that he is the Editor, Indian Law Reports (Andhra Pradesh Series).

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- Sir, can we get clarification from the Minister of Law on this point? There won't be Heads and where there are Heads, some may not be known.

Mr. Speaker:- There are some departments where there will not be heads.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- There may not be Heads but where there are Heads the same may not be known. It is all the same.

Mr. Speaker:- There are certain departments in the Secretariat which have no Heads.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:- May I request you to get these doubts clarified from the Minister for Law?

Mr. Speaker:- They get all kinds of doubts and want every doubt to be cleared. It is as clear as it ought to be. We may call him the Head of the Department or whatever it may be. But he is the Editor, Law Reports (Andhra Pradesh Series). Simply because he has seen him in the list of Heads of Departments he seems to have got confused. There are some posts where even though he gets only Rs. 150 or so the name is very big. There are some posts which carry very high salaries, but the name would not be consistent with the status of the person. Anyway, I will find out whether any G. O. has been issued making him the Head of the Department or something like that. But, I do not know, how far it is true. He is saying that some petition has been filed in the High Court or something like that.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:- I am told so.

Mr. Speaker:- Do not go on hearsay reports. Hearsay report is not an evidence.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:- I know, Sir. But I am putting this question because I want to know whether it is correct or not.

Mr. Speaker:- Yes, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.......

(Pause)

Sri S. Sidda Reddy will present it on behalf of Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri S. Sidda Reddy:— Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960, a copy of the Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1543, General Administration (Services-D) Department dated 26-12-1966 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1961.

Mr. Speaker:— Paper laid on the Table. Next, Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu, Minister for Municipal Administration.

Rules issued under Sub-section (2) of Section 327 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965.

The Minister for Municipal Administration, (Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu):— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies of the following Rules issued under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, as required under sub-section (2) of section 327 of the said Act.

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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## Business of the House

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### Rules


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Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table of the House. (Pause) Now, we shall take up discussion.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, on a point of clarification from the Minister for Local Administration, I would like to know that now, the rules for the election of Chairman have been placed on the Table of the House. There are no Municipal Councils but there are Special Officers existing for a pretty long time. Does the Minister contemplate getting the elections conducted?

Mr. Speaker:—Now the point is the Municipal Councils are not in existence. We do not know when the Government are going to conduct the elections. Where is the necessity for rules at all, he says. Am I right?

Sri N. Chechurama Naidu:—Rules have to be there, whether we conduct elections or not. When we think of conducting the elections we must have rules.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Mr. Speaker:— Administrative Reforms Committee Report circulated in the House. They want to hear the views of every Member before the Government takes a final decision on the matter.

Mr. Speaker:— The Committee itself was constituted outside the House by the Government. Even if it was constituted outside that does not matter. The Government wanted a report from the Administrative Reforms Committee and they gave some time for examining the entire position. Now they have submitted the report.
Mr. Speaker:— These reports were not circulated with my concern or placed on the Table with my permission. They have been circulated to the Members only outside the House. This is purely not in consonance with the rules of the House.

Mr. Speaker:— The position is like this. The discussion or consideration of this report does not come under any of the rules of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and there is no question of taking a decision. It is entirely going to be a sort of discussion in which members can offer their views. That is all. Strictly speaking as Sri Nagi Reddy said it might be better if the concerned Minister offers his views and presents it to the House.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— There are major points for discussion in this report and therefore, when these points are discussed we would like to know the views of Government. There must be some method of presentation by the Government to see that it comes in some channel. If they do not do it we will raise it up.

Mr. Speaker:— The discussion will go on for to-morrow.

Sri Venkata Reddy (Panyam):— Sir, is it for the approval of the House or for consideration of the House. As hon. member Vavilala said it is a white paper, it has to be read out by the concerned Minister and it has to be discussed by the various Members. So, is it for the approval of the House or only for discussion of the House. I want you to clarify. The copies of the Administrative Reforms Committee have been circulated to all the Members.

Mr. Speaker:— The Government would like to know the views of the Members on this report. After knowing the views of the Members they will take a final decision in the matter. This Report is not coming for consideration before the House. This is not in pursuance of any rule of the A.P. Assembly Rules nor is it going to come up for voting in the House. They want to know the views of Members in this House, that is all.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, 1st April, 1907, 261

Sri Venkata Reddy:— If it is so, we need not waste the time of the House by knowing the views of the various Members and you have already elicited the opinion of the legislators and Heads of Departments so far as administration is concerned. I feel that it is not necessary to discuss.

Mr. Speaker:— From his view—point it is not necessary. But there may be others who would like to express their views.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— We entirely support it.

Mr. Speaker:— This is not the 1st time the suggestion is made on the floor of the House, but the request is made, rules of paper on the table, ruler and paper on the table, but it is not made. So the supply is not made. But I request the Members to agree to this. So the supply is made. Therefore, please, supply it.
262  1st April, 1967. Discussion on the Report of the Adminis-
trative Reforms Committee, 1964-65

... 2^2 1st  April, 1567. Discussion on the Report of the Adminis-
tative Reforms Committee, 1964-65

Practical difficulties arose in the implementation of the Administrative Reforms Committee's recommendations. The government is not so serious about it. If it were so, they could have explained in brief what they are going to do and court our suggestions, failing which they are taking it as a waste white paper. If this is so, I will concur with the opinion of my colleague that we are wasting much of our time and money.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee

1st April, 1937

Sri G. Sivaiah (Puttur):— Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is a report prepared within 16 months time with 81 sittings in 71 days. It has got an elaborate matter. This has been supplied to us only about 3 or 4 days back. Even though we have gone through the entire matter, we have still to go through it again thoroughly to give any substantial thought about the matter. For this, the 2 days time given may not be sufficient. Therefore, this matter may be taken up in the next Session so that we can do justice to the matter.

[ Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair ]

Assistant Secretary level 3. Assistant Secretary level 3.

Spade work, details of implementing suggestions, Assistant Secretary files initiate a recommendation to the heads of the departments. policy making assistant secretary, Secretary Directorates, heads of departments. duplicate of work, accumulated files, delegation of powers to heads of departments. larger delegation of powers to larger delegation, heads of departments. powers delegate to the administrative committee, Revenue Board. I. A. S. I agree with the Collectors, I. A. S. I.. Administrative Reforms Committee.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee. 1st April, 1967. 265

Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries
rules of law maintain
influences administrative
Administrative Reforms Committee

V. L. Ws abolish
abolish centralised
abolish V. L. Ws
abolish V. O. S.
abolish Administrative Reforms Committee

Confidential files
Confidential service conditions

Confidential sheets
Confidential sheets
Confidential sheets
279—6

...
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1167.

Solvency Certificate should be satisfied immediately. Loans, stadium tickets, and property books should be regularized. Solvency Certificates should be regularized. Immediate orders extension officer, agriculture, and extension officer, co-operation are required. V. L. We should consider the reports. Orders should be regularized. This would be useful for the Extension Officer, Agriculture, and Extension Officer, co-operation. Orders should be sent to G. O. V. for teachers.

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967. 269

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1. The powers delegate to perform 2, 3 [paragraph removed] programmes involve absolute necessity of handling tours on the floor of the House——10% cut in workshop expenses.

2. The programme involves absolute necessity of handling tours on the floor of the House——10% cut in workshop expenses.

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50. The programme involves absolute necessity of handling tours on the floor of the House——10% cut in workshop expenses.

The Administrative Reforms Committee has taken evidence from the legislators, Heads of departments and so many elders who are experienced administrators. The Committee has codified all their suggestions. I congratulate the Members for taking keen interest in formulating their recommendations. But we have to take into consideration the major bottlenecks in the administration. Those bottlenecks of administration in the present set-up are how to reduce the inordinate delay in the disposal of files and how to minimize corruption. In fact, these are the two bottlenecks in the presentday administrative system in the country which any Committee on administrative reforms must first consider. If it is possible, I would request the Government to wait for some time more till the Administrative Reforms Commission set up by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai gives their report, because they have in their terms of reference the question of State administrative reforms also. My request is, if it is possible or desirable, that we might wait for 3 or 4, or 5 or 6 months more till their report is published. But, if it is felt that we have to do this immediately, I would like to make a few suggestions, as to how to reduce inordinate delays in the disposal of files and how to minimize corruption.

Now, let us first take up the question of inordinate delay in the disposal of files in the present set-up of administration. As was rightly pointed out by the Administrative Reforms Committee, there are a number of files at the village level, taluk level, district level, directorate level, secretariat level and at some intermediate levels; and this is mainly responsible for causing delay in administration. There is no benefit or need in moving the files from top to bottom or from one tier to another when there is no change in policy. Excepting for sending files for signature, there is no necessity to send files to the Heads of departments, Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents, U. D. Cs and L. D. Cs, and we have to avoid this if we want to eliminate administrative delays.

I want to propose four types of tiers for the whole administration of the State. At the bottom, there must be village level administration. I entirely agree that the village level administration is vital. I also agree with their recommendation of the Committee that collection of house-tax should be entrusted to the village officers by making their service more attractive; for this I want to put forward one suggestion; at present the Presidents of Panchayat Boards have to collect it and if they do not collect it they have to pay surcharge; the Presidents have to approach the voters for collecting the tax and they also may not take interest in collecting the tax; instead, as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Committee, instead of giving this work to
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee. 1st April, 1967. 271

the Panchayat Board Presidents, the collection of house tax might be given to the revenue officers.

As regards the Taluk level administration, the Administrative Reforms Committee has suggested that the Block should be for the taluk. The principle is good. In giving effect to the recommendation we must keep in mind that the cost of administration should not be heavy. We have about 337 blocks and when these are converted into taluk units for purposes of administration, we have got to delegate certain powers to each block, although, as you are already aware, we are spending half the revenue on employees, about 2 to 3 lakhs. We know that there are not good communication facilities, irrigation facilities, medical facilities, etc. and we are completely ignoring that aspect. No doubt, we have to look after the interests of the Government employees. But the cost of administration should be minimum as far as possible. We have to give more consideration to the welfare of the people. Therefore, I would suggest that the taluk units should be organized for 60 to 100 villages, and we may call them Block or Taluk offices. But we have to give certain specific powers to those units. In the case of scholarships of the Social Welfare Department, the students need not have to go to Hyderabad. The same procedure should be applied in the case of house sites also.

We are giving loans for students—for medical students and for all types of students. They need not come to Hyderabad; their cases need not be approved by the concerned Secretary or the Minister. When the Government formulates a certain principle, those who come in that category, must be given the scholarships and their cases should be disposed of at the taluk level or the district level.

Now, we are finding duality of administration at the taluka level. Now, Tahsildar is there and RDO is also there. There are so many Extension Officers like Social Education Organisers, Industrial Extension Officers, Agricultural Extension Officers, etc. There are a number of people connected with development schemes. Although we have recruited them for a set purpose, if you go and see the work which is allotted to them, we will find that we are not getting worthwhile service from them in spite of the fact that we are spending lakhs of rupees on them. So, the creation of these posts should be avoided.

The Administrative Reforms Committee has in this connection recommended that "as there is no machinery for the information and public relations work at the taluk level and below, for the above purpose, we recommend that the services of Panchayat Raj institutions, the extension officers, the Social Education Organisers, etc., should be utilised to the full extent for this purpose." We cannot avoid them and we cannot terminate their services. So, that is a good suggestion which we can easily implement.

So far as the district level administration is concerned, the main point stressed in the Administrative Reforms Committee report is that we should not mix tax collection work with developmental activities and that the tax collection work should be under the control of the District Collector. The suggestion is, the Collector should be in charge of tax collection—whatever the taxes we are imposing, Sales Tax, Motor Vehicles Tax or Land Revenue—and that all these things
should come under one department having sufficient control and that the political people should not have control over that. I am sorry to say with due respect to all the political people that it is a damn shame. We are not able to collect crores of rupees from the ryots or merchants. There are so many things like this. The reason for this is, political people are inducing the concerned officer not to collect or delay collection. So, collection work should be separated from executive work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He should avoid using the word ‘shame’

Sri G. Venkat Reddy:—I am sorry, Sir. So, this particular aspect must be carefully studied regarding collection work which is the mainspring of our resources.

The Committee has recommended that the administrative wing and the executive wing should be separated in the Secretariat. That is a good suggestion, but whether it is practicable and whether you run it efficiently so far as the Secretariat level is concerned, we have to think over. The Committee has recommended that the administrative wing might consist of four cells while the executive wing would comprise of the concerned Heads of Departments. But the point is how will co-ordination between the administrative and the executive wings be brought about? There are a number of LDCs, UDCs and Superintendents in the Secretariat and are we going to infringe their position by bringing about this kind of reforms and making the whole picture more complicated by way of having more wings? That is a problem which I am posing. Will it be congenial or not? A pamphlet has been issued yesterday by the NGOs Association which contains the remarks of Mr. M.P. Pai, Retired Chief Secretary, and some of his suggestions. I request that the employees’ grievances on the question of gradation, degradation, upgrading and things of that kind—may be carefully studied and if there is no legal impediment or no injustice done to anybody and if the whole scheme is practicable, we may go ahead and implement the good recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Thank you very much.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967. 273

Retrenchment is no solution for economic problems or efficiency of administration. Retrenchment solves economic problems solve does not, efficiency cannot.

Fifteen years ago 1st April, 1887, the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Section Officers report, Section of Officers Superintendents —
experiment be carried on.

Executive Courts —
revenue collections and Development Board & staff &
training efficient officers & Secretary & Board of Revenue &
level of efficient officers & training senior most officers &
training I.A.S. officers & administration run
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1977. 275

The Tottenham system is proposed to be extended to Sub-Collectors and training of seasoned and experienced officers is proposed to be given. Reports of the Administrative Reforms Committee have been received, which recommend the appointment of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, and Collector Estates. Officers trained in the Tottenham system are to be appointed to positions in the Administration and thorough collection, organisation of administration, and thorough collection, organisation of administration, and thorough collection, organisation of administration, and thorough collection, organisation of administration.

One fine morning, a village officer, about 50 years old, presented himself at the Secretariat. He had been a Sub-Collector, Board of Revenue, and Collector Estates, but had been transferred to the Secretariat. He was a seasoned and experienced officer, and his reports were highly regarded. The Tottenham system is proposed to be extended to Sub-Collectors, and training of seasoned and experienced officers is proposed to be given. Reports of the Administrative Reforms Committee have been received, which recommend the appointment of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, and Collector Estates. Officers trained in the Tottenham system are to be appointed to positions in the Administration and thorough collection, organisation of administration, and thorough collection, organisation of administration, and thorough collection, organisation of administration.
D's us ion on the Report of the A minis-
trative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1927.

277

We have also seen that the system is not altogether immune from defects. It is old, it is asymmetrical and in the field of organisation, extremely shocking. It works for a democratic society, the confusions of service classification, grading and distinction etc., are not necessarily democratic in character. The relationship between the employees of the various grades, though characterised by British informality, still typify a hierarchy, which would remind one of the public administration of the imperial age. Nevertheless, the element of trade unionism which in the guise of Whitleyism has come to stay in the system seems to it that no grievance goes unredressed!
The 'administration' is separable from politics in a district operation of Government; that administration is quite as important as politics and deserves equal study; that 'administration is administration', that is, has important generic qualities wherever and whenever practised, and whether private or public; that administration can be made a 'science' or at least lends itself to study and improvement by established methods of scientific inquiry; and that the objective of a administrative study is 'economy and efficiency' of operation.

The report of the Committee, as discussed in the last meeting, has been found to be useful in many respects. The Committee has made a number of recommendations which are expected to bring about significant changes in the administration of the country.

The recommendations of the Committee include measures to improve the efficiency of the civil service, rationalization of the financial system, and streamlining of the legal framework. These measures are expected to have a positive impact on the overall functioning of the government.

The Committee has recommended the establishment of a national council for administration, which will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the recommendations. The council will comprise members from various sectors of the society, including representatives of the civil service, the judiciary, the business community, and the public.

The recommendations of the Committee are expected to be widely welcomed by the public and the government alike. The implementation of these recommendations will require a significant investment of resources, but the long-term benefits are expected to outweigh the initial costs.

The government has already begun to take steps towards implementing the recommendations of the Committee. A task force has been set up to oversee the implementation process, and a series of seminars and workshops have been organized to raise awareness of the importance of the recommendations.

The Committee has emphasized the need for strong leadership and effective implementation strategies to ensure the success of the recommendations. The government is committed to ensuring that the recommendations are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

In conclusion, the recommendations of the Committee are expected to bring about significant changes in the administration of the country. The government is committed to implementing these recommendations, and the public is likely to welcome the changes that are expected to result.

[The text continues with more details on the recommendations and their implementation process.]
We are retarding both way and we will not go farward.

The problems of under-developed countries, that may be related to public administration are primary problems of transition—transition from semi-feudal and traditional to more responsible and rational forms of administration, from agricultural and extractive economy to economy of industry, trade and development. Administration Reforms 1957-1967, a first thing to be done, is to retrenchment in human, social problem areas. A problem to cut and to reduce is to reduce reforms and rationalise them. A retrenchment programme is to be achieved through first thing to be done. Second, administrative defect to be removed, third, a cut in retrenchment and fourth, Appropriation to be achieved.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Administrative reforms were aimed at restructuring, streamlining, and modernizing governance systems across various levels, including intermediate and executive levels. Basic levels of administration, such as registration, staff management, and records, were to be restructured to enhance efficiency and accountability. Federal and provincial levels, as well as social welfare and social structures, were to be strengthened, with a focus on democratizing work processes and creating a hierarchy.

Federal government was to allocate funds to social welfare and social structures, while old feudal class systems were to be eliminated, with new administrative systems implemented. Funds were to be allocated to areas for constructive works and staff development. Executive officers, such as Extension Officers, were to be created, with democratizing work processes and staff development a priority. Link staff was to be involved in staff development, with administrative systems being emphasized. Hierarchy creation was to be facilitated, and democratizing work processes were to be emphasized.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

1st April, 1977, 283

The political life is closely related to politics and economic development. Isolated life is not seen in politics. The political power is centralized in the hands of a small ruling class. Economic development is planned in a deliberate way. Social structure is closely interlinked with political structure. Political power appears to be decentralized, but centralization goes on. Ordinary people are affected by industrial extension officers. The employment effect is seen after a while. The ruling class is economically powerful, and the ordinary people are economically weak.
they may be called Assistant Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967.

of Zilla Parishads.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I was just analysing his speech he is going from village to Zilla level.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:— Will the hon. Member explain who should be the members of Zilla Parishad, how it should run and what are the constituencies of the Zilla Parishads?

"In the American Governmental pattern there is no system of prior financial approval to proposals. The Congress and the State Legislatures pass laws and vote funds. The relevant Appropriation Acts are very specific. Once sums are voted, money is spent acor-

ding to these detailed appropriations by the head of the Department or Bureau concerned. He has no external financial and accounting matters. He might, if he so chooses, delegate this watch-dog function to a subordinate of his, but that is entirely his own concern. He is not required to do so. Wherever I explained the Indian (which is the U. K. system) to American officials in various Departments and Bureaus in U. S. A. they held up their hands in horror.”
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

1st April, 1967

It was agreed that the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, financial advisors strongly argue that technical personnel are needed. They believe that judicious use of technical personnel can save costs. The Committee suggests that post-mortem audits should be conducted after ambitious programmes are initiated. There is a need to ensure pre-audit and post-audit mechanisms. Officials argue that ambitious programmes cannot be balanced from all technical development schemes. There should be a mechanism to declare holidays for committees. A functioning scheme should be adopted. Officials strongly argue that consultative committees should be formed.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

288 1st April, 1967.

Let us scrutinise the cabinet's final decision in this regard. A food crisis-unemployment, if not handled properly, can lead to serious problems.

The rationale of the clearance certificate is that if you are going to tell, unless you take it as a condition precedent that all people are going to be employed without any curtailment of emoluments, privileges etc.

Rationale of clearance certificate: if you are going to tell, unless you take it as a condition precedent that all people are going to be employed without any curtailment of emoluments, privileges etc.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, 1st April, 1967. 289
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

1st April 1967.

291


50, 60, 70, 80.

Revised Estimates engaged on Pre-Budget Scrutiny.


Revised Estimates engaged on Pre-Budget Scrutiny.


Revised Estimates engaged on Pre-Budget Scrutiny.


Revised Estimates engaged on Pre-Budget Scrutiny.


Revised Estimates engaged on Pre-Budget Scrutiny.


Revised Estimates engaged on Pre-Budget Scrutiny.

292 1st April, 1967, Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

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Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

1st April, 1967. 293

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

The discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, regarding the status of Officers, collectors, Secretariat, Directors, Districts, Taluka, Village level, was held on 1st April, 1967. The report highlighted the need for administrative reforms, including the restructuring of the administrative hierarchy to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The discussion included a detailed analysis of the current administrative structure and the proposed changes recommended by the Administrative Reforms Committee. The participants debated the implications of these changes on the functioning of the various levels of administration, including the Secretariat, Directorate, District, Taluka, and Village level.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

1st April, 197.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

Village officers are required to adopt a new approach. Village officers have been mandated to implement administrative reforms. The report emphasizes the need for training and education to enhance the qualifications of village officers. Several directive co-ordinators have been established to support the implementation of reforms. V. L. W. is the Block Extension Officer in charge of promoting Co-operative Societies Inspectors. Several directives have been issued to facilitate the reforms. Co-operative Societies have been encouraged to develop their own systems. Village Officers System and Co-ordination have been mandated to ensure the success of the reforms.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967. 29/

...
1st April, 1967.

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

ఆస్తి కలడం ఖాళీవంతం అభివృద్ధి కారణంగా ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయాలి.

అంగేశ, మంత్రివర్గం ప్రక్రియలు కంటే ప్రథమ పరిశీలనను ప్రారంభించాలి. ప్రత్యేకించి మరిన్ని బాధ్యతను ఎంచుక సుఖం చేయండి. మరింత మార్గంలో ప్రత్యేకించిన పరిచయం ఉంటాయి. మే వనరు కంటే సంఖ్య 0.0 రాక సంఖ్యాతాలు. మరింత ఎందుకంటే ఉంది. మార్గాన్ను సాధారణంగా రెండు తీర్థానికి పచ్చబడాలి.

మార్గాన్ని మినిమం ప్రతికం: మరింత చర్చించడం తాగుతుంది. అంగేశం Administrative Reforms Committee వాటి పాటు పసుపు చేయండి. ఎందుకంటే Administrative Reforms Committee Report పాటు ప్రారంభించండి. అందుకే మరింత ఎందుకంటే చర్చించడం తాగుతుంది. ఎందుకంటే మార్గాన్ని పచ్చబడాలి. ఎందుకంటే మార్గాన్ని పచ్చాలి.

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Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1966. 299

The agriculture minister had put an end to the minor irrigation schemes. The irrigation minister had sanctioned minor irrigation schemes. The irrigation minister had sanctioned minor irrigation schemes. The irrigation minister had sanctioned minor irrigation schemes.

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Chairman: I would like to mention a few points relating to the district levels, heads. At the district level, the heads of the administrative organs are to be appointed who are competent to deal with the surplus staffs and surplus properties. The heads of the administrative organs are also to be heads of the district councils. The heads of the district level organs are to be competent to deal with the surplus staffs and surplus properties. The heads of the district level organs are also to be heads of the district councils.

Justice, Social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression and belief, and worship, equality of status and opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring dignity of the individual and unity of the nation.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967. 301

The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may be. A social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life. The state shall in particular direct this policy towards securing that the citizens, men & women, equally have the right of adequate means of livelihood, etc, etc.

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The discussion begins with the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, which is aimed at streamlining and increasing the efficiency of various departments. The report suggests abolishing some departments and merging others to reduce redundancy. The Engineering Department is one of the departments mentioned for possible abolition. Additional training in Health Sanitation, Minor Irrigation, Major Irrigation, Roads, Highways, and Buildings is also recommended.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967.

The following branches are included:
- Police Department
- Medical Department
- Traffic
- Ex-Branch
- C. I. D.
- Political

The following branches are included:
- Education
- Library
- Corpoations
- Registration fees
- House tax
- Land cess

10 per cent

20 per cent

In the meeting of the Administrative Reforms Committee on 30th April, 1967, discussions were held on various aspects of the report.

The chairman, M. L. As., addressed the members and highlighted the need for reform in the banking system. He stated that the current system of lending and registration was outdated and required modernization. The current rates of interest on loans were also discussed, with a recommendation for a uniform rate of 6 per cent.

The committee also discussed the issue of electricity motors and oil engines, with a proposal for a 2 per cent tax on electricity motors and a 3 per cent tax on oil engines. The chairman emphasized the need for fair taxation to support the government's revenue needs.

In conclusion, the committee welcomed the suggestions and recommended their implementation in the near future.

M. L. As. thanked the committee members for their contributions and urged them to continue their efforts towards the development of the country.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1967. 305

Chairman:— Constitution has recognized the need for solving various problems of district councils and M.L.As. and to solve these problems a 20 percent cut has been made by the Chief Minister. chairмен:— Constitution has recognized the need for solving various problems of district councils and M.L.As. and to solve these problems a 20 percent cut has been made by the Chief Minister.
1st April, 1967. Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee

The discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee was held on 1st April, 1967. The report was presented by the Committee, which was constituted to examine the various administrative reforms needed in the country. The report was received with mixed reactions, with some members expressing reservations and others welcoming the recommendations.

The Committee's report highlighted the need for major changes in the administrative structure to improve efficiency and responsiveness. It suggested the creation of a new administrative body, the Administrative Council, to oversee and guide the administrative reforms. The report also recommended the introduction of performance-based incentives for civil servants and the establishment of a mechanism for regular review of the administrative system.

The discussion was lively, with several members advocating for specific measures to address the identified issues. The report was expected to be submitted to the government for implementation, although the timeline for action was yet to be determined.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

1st April, 1937.

307
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

The House then adjourned to meet again at Four of the clock.

The House reassembled at Four of the clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

SHORT DISCUSSION ON A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE UNDER RULE 70

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.
Act, High Court & Supreme Court  v. 1960 Act.


Sections of High Court v. 1960 Act.

sections of High Court v. 1960 Act.

Sections of High Court v. 1960 Act.

Sections of High Court v. 1960 Act.

Sections of High Court v. 1960 Act.

Correlation of land revenue 1960 Act.


objections 1960 Act.
310 1st, April, 1907.

Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Andhra, 8th February 1903. The Secretary to the Government of the State of Madras in Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Sirs,

A motion has been received for a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70: namely, a discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act of 1894.

The Act provides for the assessment of additional land revenue in cases of commercial tax on commercial produce. The surcharge, where applicable, is a fixed percentage of the commercial tax. Sections 8, 4, and 5 of the Act deal with the assessment and the surcharge.

A discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act is expected to address the practical implications of the Act, including the assessment of commercial tax and the surcharge.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

The Secretary to the Government of the State of Madras in Council.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:
re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

1st April, 1967.

1. The present matter arises out of a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70. It pertains to the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

2. The House is requested to deliberate on the aforementioned Act to ensure fair assessment of land revenue.

3. It is essential to discuss the provisions of the Act to eliminate any discrepancies in the assessment process.

4. The Members are advised to contribute their insights and suggestions to improve the Act's efficacy.

5. The meeting is convened to deliberate on the Act's implications for farmers and the government's efforts to ensure equitable assessment.

6. Discussions are encouraged to address the challenges faced by farmers and the measures required to safeguard their interests.

7. The proposed amendments to the Act aim to provide a just and transparent framework for land revenue assessment.

8. Members are requested to present their views on the necessity of these amendments to ensure the Act's alignment with contemporary agricultural practices.

9. The outcome of this discussion will guide the legislative process to refine the Act further.

10. It is imperative to conclude this discussion with a consensus on the modifications required to enhance the Act's utility and efficiency.

11. The House is encouraged to deliberate on the Act's impact on the economy and the steps required to mitigate any adverse effects.

12. A vote of no confidence will be considered if the House deems the Act's provisions inadequate for its intended purpose.

13. The Members are exhorted to participate actively to ensure a comprehensive discussion that leads to a well-considered conclusion.

14. The floor is open for any Member to present their views on the Act's implications and the proposed amendments.

15. The House's decision will be guided by the consensus reached on the discussion's outcome.

16. It is declared that this discussion's conclusion will be communicated to the relevant authorities for implementation.

17. The Members are requested to ensure that this discussion is inclusive and reflective of the diverse perspectives regarding the Act.

18. The House looks forward to a productive and enlightening discussion that contributes to the Act's improvement and effectiveness.

19. The Members are encouraged to engage with the topic with an open mind and a commitment to the principle of justice in land revenue assessment.

20. This discussion marks the beginning of a series of deliberations that will shape the future of the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.
Snr. Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Act.

312 1st April, 1917.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:
re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

1st April, 1967. 313

"Continuance in force of existing laws and their adaptation"—
"Notwithstanding the repeal by this Constitution of the enactments referred to in article 395 but subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, all the laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended..."

"For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order make such adaptations..."
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Apart from the mass of Board Standing Orders, which have to be studied in detail, there was no General Revenue Act in existence, nor was the ryotwan system ever established by legislative enactment. In the result, for the reasons stated above we hold that the operation of Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act is unconstitutional as offending Article 14 and also Article 19(1) of the Constitution. The writ petitions are allowed with costs. 

In the result, for the reasons stated above we hold that the operation of Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act is unconstitutional as offending Article 14 and also Article 19(1) of the Constitution. The writ petitions are allowed with costs. 

that pending the hearing and final disposal of the notice of motion in respect of Civil Miscellaneous Petition, on the condition that the Petitioners/Appellant shall issue separate receipts for the additional payment which shall be charged under the provisions of the impugned Act, i.e. the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Additional Assessment (Amendment) and Cess Revision Act 1962 (Act XXII of 1962) as amended by the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Additional Assessment and Cess Revision (Amendment) Act of 1962, and on the petitioners undertaking that in the event of the dismissal of the intended appeal herein, the amounts collected under the head of the additional charge realised under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts shall be returned or set off according to the further orders of this Court .... the operation of the judgment and orders.

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Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70.

Discussion on the additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

G. O. Mis. 2061, Revenue dated 24–12–65

While guaranteeing the interim ex parte stay, we have ordered that the Government should issue separate receipts for the additional payments which will be charged under the impugned Act and that in the case of the appeal being dismissed the amounts so collected under the head of the additional charges should be returned or set off according to the further orders of the Supreme Court.

The following Acts are hereby repealed:


The High Court though elaborately considered the question whether the Revenue Assessment was by authority of law within the meaning of Article 265 of the Constitution did not express a final opinion thereon.
316 1st April, 1967.  

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Having regard to the circumstances of this case, we think the proper course is to direct the Appellant to set off excess amounts collected towards tax payable for the first five years in subsequent years. Such set off amounts are as follows:

- Additional tax: Rs. 1-75
- Surcharge: Rs. 1-30
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-80
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-75
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-80
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-75

Accounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Having regard to the circumstances of this case, we think the proper course is to direct the Appellant to set off excess amounts collected towards tax payable for the first five years in subsequent years. Such set off amounts are as follows:

- Additional tax: Rs. 1-75
- Surcharge: Rs. 1-30
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- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35

Accounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Having regard to the circumstances of this case, we think the proper course is to direct the Appellant to set off excess amounts collected towards tax payable for the first five years in subsequent years. Such set off amounts are as follows:

- Additional tax: Rs. 1-75
- Surcharge: Rs. 1-30
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35
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- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35

Accounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Having regard to the circumstances of this case, we think the proper course is to direct the Appellant to set off excess amounts collected towards tax payable for the first five years in subsequent years. Such set off amounts are as follows:

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- Surcharge: Rs. 1-30
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
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Accounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Having regard to the circumstances of this case, we think the proper course is to direct the Appellant to set off excess amounts collected towards tax payable for the first five years in subsequent years. Such set off amounts are as follows:

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- Surcharge: Rs. 1-30
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- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-60
- Additional tax: Rs. 1-35

Accounts have been adjusted accordingly.
Sri A. Madhava Rao:—The simple question before us is, what is the effect of the Supreme Court decision and how it should be interpreted with reference to the existing Acts. While considering the aspects of the Supreme Court decision, there are two factors which should be taken note of. The first and foremost is that the levy of the tax which was being done previously is now struck down by the Supreme Court. The earlier Act, i.e., the Principal Act, also is said to have been not in force because of the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court in regard to the Amendment Act. That is to say, as the matter stands today, virtually there is no authority to levy the tax as such. The Government, therefore, cannot collect any amount by way of tax unless some regulation or ordinance is made or rule-making power is taken.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Any additional revenue or tax?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Any tax. For that my reason is this. Now, while passing the Amendment Act as also the Principal Act set out in the Supreme Court decision, the earlier Acts have been repealed. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya while making his speech had stated that there was no provision or rule under which the tax can be recovered by the Government. Under the adaptation Act there cannot be any enactment as such. Now we need not consider about this at this stage because it is out of place so far as the scope of the decision and scope of the Assembly is concerned. So far as this Assembly is concerned, one fact is clear, that is to say, that there is no enactment where by the Government is entitled to recover tax from the ryot. Then comes the difficulty, when there is no rule whereby the Government is entitled to recover, then what is the modus operandi that the Government has to follow and what would be the rights of the Government vis-a-vis the ryots. These principal and amending Acts came into force in 1962. Now we are in 1967. When the impugned Act and the sections provided therein have now been struck down by the Supreme Court it may be deemed that it has retrospective effect of going back to 1962; from 1962 onwards to 1967 there is no valid collection of tax or revenue from the ryot. That is to say, in other words, the tax that has been collected must be returned back to the party concerned and if that is the case another question that may crop up would be—when the Government is entitled to get back the original revenue before the principal Act and the amending Act was enacted, can the Government collect it or whether the Government is not entitled to collect it. That is one of the question which may be posed before the Assembly and it may also be considered. Now, whatever forum or whatever power was vested with the Government before the principal Act and Amending Act have been repealed, there is no provision or power whereby Government can once again collect it. That is to say, the Government is not entitled to collect according to original provisions or original power which the Government thinks it has got before the enactment that is, the principal enactment or the Amending Act. That is to say whatever power the Government were thinking that they had got before 1962, that power cannot be exercised; by reason of that power the Government is not entitled to collect the tax. Having
exhausted that power, now the Government is not entitled to regain that power so as to enable the Government to get back the tax. That is one important circumstance which should be taken note of. That is one aspect. The second aspect is, the Supreme Court having knocked down the principal enactment as also the amended enactment, from 1962 till 1967 there is no power whereby the Government is entitled to get the tax or the revenue from the ryots. That is to say, for these 5 years also the amount that has been collected should be given back to the ryots. That is the second thing. Now, whether the Government is competent once again to say that by issuing ordinance they are entitled to extend their long hand and put the clock back to retain the amount that is collected. That is one of the important circumstances which this Assembly has to consider. Now, ordinance is a thing which cannot be promulgated in such a way as to make nugatory the Supreme Court decision as such. That is, from 1962 to 1967 there was an enactment with the Government by reason of which they have been exercising powers and collecting revenue. Therefore at the time when they were collecting the revenue there was an enactment according to them on the basis of which they had been collecting. That basis is now knocked down by Supreme Court. Therefore, when it has been knocked down the question of once again recovering that amount on some principle or other or by reason of an ordinance does not arise and that power cannot be exercised by the Government because the principal basis of collecting revenue is now shaken by the Supreme Court. Therefore no ordinance can be passed by the Government to retain the amount which they have to give back to the ryot. The other important circumstance is — what is the effect or what would be the position of the Supreme Court decision in regard to these amounts that have been collected. Now, the other side is relying upon one stray sentence in the Supreme Court decision, that is by way of obiter - that the amount should be adjusted for future revenue. Where is the question of future revenue? For future revenue, the principles have now been laid down by the Supreme Court. They have stated once again you have to take into consideration the term, the fertility of the soil, once again fix the revenue according to that mode and thereafter alone you have to tax. So much so unless all this process as laid down in the Supreme Court decision is gone into, the question of levying tax will not at all come up for consideration. Until such time the Government is not entitled to retain that amount, much less are we entitled to say simply because in the Supreme Court decision it is stated that it should be appropriated for future revenue, that the Government has got a right under the old enactment to recover that revenue. That also is not possible. Therefore the point for consideration would be like this. A simple obiter on the part of Supreme Court decision will not ipso facto take away the right of claiming the amount from the Government. As a matter of fact, I may go even to the extent of saying that the Supreme Court is not competent to say or give a direction saying that the amount should be collected, should be appropriated for future rents. Once an enactment is knocked down the principle of restitution will come into play. In these circumstances, the amount is bound to be given to the parties with interest. Law in the Supreme
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 78.

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Court is to that effect and the restitution principle has been applied, the money should go back to the ryot with interest. This proposition cannot be under any circumstances disputed as such because it has been recognised wherever the money has been illegally and wrongly collected, it should go back to the person from whom it has been collected. That is the third aspect. The most important circumstance which the Hon'ble Minister must consider will be this. The Supreme Court has given one aspect of the case before us, that is to say, whatever be the reason given by the Supreme Court, there is no power for the Revenue Department to extend its long arm to claim any revenue. When the Government is not entitled to claim the revenue, then what is the form under which or garb under which the Hon'ble Revenue Minister now wants to claim the revenue or to ask to pay the revenue. That is one point which divs deep into the matter, when there is a power with the Government then the Government can exercise it; when there is no power for the Government there is no question of exercising power. For exercising the power now the Hon'ble Minister must be in a position to show or place before the House 'Under these powers that have been vested with the Government I am exercising powers to claim revenue.' That is not before the House, and if that has been placed before the House, certainly there would have been possibility of assessing what is right.

The last thing which I wish to say is - whatever future course of action the Government may take, we are least concerned, we may consider at the time and consider the the pros and cons before the Assembly. But no ordinance can be passed to retrace the steps. The other aspect of it would be under any circumstances, even by way of an ordinance or otherwise, the Government has no right to collect for intermediary period from 1962 - 67 or until such time the Revenue Department is going to pass an enactment or to resort subtle legal modes whereby they are entitled to get back the revenue. Whatever it may be, the amount is liable to be returned with interest and it may be done. Let the Government not once again pass an ordinance or do any such thing so as to make nugatory the Supreme Court decision as such. This is a very important circumstance because the Court is entitled to knock down one particular legislation, and the Government may at any time come and say because of the legislation we are entitled to circumvent it; that power is there absolutely with the Government. That power under any circumstances cannot be exercised in such a way as to knock down the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court.

Mr: Deputy Speaker:—Those that had given notice have now expressed their opinion; there is only one hour more left. I have 18 names with me who would like to participate in the discussion. The Minister would require some time to reply. How much time does the Minister require?

Sri V. B. Raju:—15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—After his reply, clarifications on the extent of his reply may be sought.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 7 re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Sri V. B. Raju:—After my reply, I don’t think they will have any doubts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Why not we request you to express your opinion and then call the members for discussion if they have any doubts. Sri Madhavarao and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya have raised certain issues and if the members feel that the Minister has to give his review on that and then again if the members want some clarifications, the discussions will help both. The procedure is that everybody expresses his views and then the Minister replies, but where is the time again for that?

We entirely agree with you Sir, clarifications must be given. Then I restrict certain participants, otherwise you must be prepared to sit till 7 p.m.

Sri V. B. Raju:—If it is a debate, it is one thing. If it is an understanding, a clarification, it is another thing. If it is only to remove certain misunderstandings and doubts, then actually in a short time I can answer those points. I cannot plead as a lawyer, I can only clearly state the facts or the opinions that the Government has been in possession of and if it is satisfactory to members, it will be all right; even then they can speak; there is nothing wrong about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—On a short notice question what we generally do is—those who have given notice will get an opportunity—even ordinarily. The Minister applies. If upon that any clarification is required by any member, that is also allowed. But now there are 17 to 18 persons who would like to express their views. Then party members have to be given opportunity.

Sri P. Subbaraya:—Kindly extend an hour because we are anxious to hear the Minister. We concur with the views expressed by you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Within two hours. I have to restrict the participants and leave some time for clarifications. That is the only thing I can do.

Sri G. C. Venkanna:—It is only two hours’ discussion I believe that is allowed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If the House wants to sit, it can do so. If the House agrees I will extend. Otherwise rule provides only two hours.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The hon. Members would like to avoid repetition if they permit me to quote certain things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is left to them. I will go according to their wish.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:
re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,
1st April, 1967.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

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Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

It is not showing enough respect to the Courts and their decisions. That is my submission.
1st April, 1967. Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Loans - Small Savings
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:
re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

1st April, 1967.

1. Settlement of Godavary area under Ex-Jamindari time of 1967, which has been classified as settlement area low level, and the re-settlement classification of area classification 2 to 3. Maximum rate of 3630 has been adjusted to 20, 80, and 30. The reclassification is necessary for accounts to be clear. The adjustment of future liability along with re-settlement settlement classification is required. The Supreme Court has been asked to adjust future liability.
1st April, 1967.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

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Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Resettlement of the people under the rule.

The Supreme Court decision on the matter.
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Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.
Short notice on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

1. Whether the State has the right to collect the basic land revenue under the Additional Assessment Act 1962 sections 3, 4 and 9?

2. Whether the repealed Act can be revived after administrative lapse? Supreme Court & Revenue Board additional assessment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Ordinance enacted with retrospective effect?

(1) Mr. Deputy Speaker:—an hypothetical question.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussions on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

The owner of the land is State; the land belongs to the State; the peasant is given the right to till; he is the pattadar with an obligation to pay rent. 

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 71:
Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

"In the first place, sovereign, ancient or modern, did not here set up more than a right to a share of produce raised by a ryot in lands cultivated them, however much that share varied at different times; Manu and other Hindu writers have wrested private property on occupation, as under by what may be termed Hindu Common Law the right on the land is acquired by the first person who makes the beneficial use of soil; hence, the well-known division in these parts of interests in the land is under two main heads, viz. melevaram interest and kudivaram interest; hence also, the view that the holder of the kudivaram right far from being a tenant of the holder of melevaram is co-owner with him."
1st April, 1967.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let him complete it. He has still got 3 or 4 issues.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I never questioned what the hon. Members said whether it was relevant or irrelevant.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He is disturbing the chain of thinking.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I am taking more time unnecessarily. I feel I am relevant to the subject. I do not think I was irrelevant to the subject. I am only talking about the land and not about industry.
"Not only the scheme of classification as pointed out by us earlier has no reasonable relation to the objects to be achieved, viz. fixation and rationalization of rights, but the arbitrary power of assessment conferred under the Act enables appropriate officers to make unreasonable discrimination between different persons and land." It is an omission. It is purely technical. It is an omission. There must be something as a lapse in the legislation. There was some thing as a lapse in the legislation. There was some thing as a lapse in the legislation. There was some thing as a lapse in the legislation. There was some thing as a lapse in the legislation. There was some thing as a lapse in the legislation. There was some thing as a lapse in the legislation.
**Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:**

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

On the 1st April, 1967, the following discussion was held:

1. The 1962 Act provides for additional assessment of land revenue, and the 1962 Act was passed in 1962. The 1962 Act was passed because the existing land revenue system was not sufficient to meet the needs of the State.

2. The 1962 Act is similar to the 1962 Act in the Hyderbad Land Revenue Act, which is saved by the 1962 Act.

3. The 1962 Act applies to land to which the ryot becomes entitled to ryotwari patta under the Madras Estates Abolition Act of 1948.

4. There are provisions under section 48 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act which is saved by the 1962 Act.


6. In the case of land to which the landholder or the ryot becomes entitled to ryotwari patta under the Madras Estates Abolition Act of 1948, it cannot be said that there is no statute law in this area authorizing the levy of land revenue assessment within the meaning of Article 265 on the date of passing of the impugned Act.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70: re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

Where Article 265 of the Constitution provides that no tax shall be leviable or collected except by authority of law, whether that article is contravened, it has got to be seen yet. Till it is by competent authority declared that collection of land revenue on such lands is void, is unlawful or unconstitutional, the right of the State to collect taxes as it has been continuing continues.

(i) the A. P. Land Revenue (additional Wet Assessment) Act, 1956;
(ii) the A. P. Commercial Crops Act, 1957;
(iii) the A. P. Land Revenue Act, 1957;
(iv) the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1954;
(v) the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1955.

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1st April, 1967. Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70. 
re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

The last sentence, last but one para. “The 1962 Act, therefore, clearly offends Article 14 of the constitution.”

What does it mean? Is the 1962 Additional Assessment Act dead or not dead? You cannot have equivocal voice; you cannot blow hot and cold at the same time; the basic thing is, the act is dead. It is an opinion, and I have almost actually placed it before you. The act is dead.

Sri P. Subbaya :—It is obiter.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The main question is, whether the court’s declaration that sections 3 and 4 of Act XXII of 1962 as amended by Act XXIII of 1962, are valid or invalid, or void, render or does not, the entire Act unconstitutional. In other words, are the two sections of the Act so clearly severable from other provisions of the Act that the rest of the Act survives the invalidity or voidness of the said two sections, and would the legislature have enacted the rest of the act as a useful, cogent and complete piece of legislation itself, if the legislature knew or foresaw that sections 3 and 4 would be constitutionally invalid or void and therefore be discarded.

We have obtained the competent legal opinion. It is not my opinion alone. It is not the opinion of the executive or the Government alone. It is the competent legal opinion.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70.

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70.

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

The reasoning of the Supreme Court however is clearly in line with the view that the act fails as a whole. It must be said that it was the act as a whole which the Supreme Court held invalid or void; when the Supreme Court pointed out that there was no provision in the act for the creation of an authority to make an assessment or for the creation of an authority to redress grievances arising out of the assessment—that is what I call discrimination, it was the act as a whole which was aimed at and struck down by the Supreme Court; when the Supreme Court pointed out that the imposition of assessment under the act was left to the arbitrary discr...
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70.

Re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

tion of officers not named in the act, the whole act falls to the ground as a result of the decisions of the High Court and Supreme Court.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Is it the opinion or is it some portion of the judgment?

M. M. Nasim:—In the opinion of the Court.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—In the opinion of the Court.

M. M. Nasim:—Yes, it is a portion of the judgment.
Short Discussion on matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:
re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya rose in his seat.)

Sri V. B. Raju: —I have been disturbed many a time;

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: —He is testing our patience.

When written statements are made in the House

Mr. Deputy Speaker: —He has got the right to give in writing and I will call for written information.
342 1st April 1967. Sho t Discussion on matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:

re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— If any wrong information is given to him, he can ask. Please give it in writing.

Sri V. B. Raju :— He is repeating the same thing. 

Having regard to the circumstances of the case, we think the proper course is to direct the appellant to set off the excess amount collected towards the tax payable for the subsequent year or years, 

and I have advanced the arguments based upon judgments of High Court, based upon legal opinion and based upon the opinion of the Executive Government.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—On the 14th they are going to discuss these things with the Chief Minister and the Opposition leaders; both the views have been given in the House.

Discussion అంతర్జాతీయ అతిపెంపెంప ప్రాంతాలలో నియంత్రణ సమర్థమైన ముగ్గురు. Legal opinion అర్థం. What is that legal opinion?

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is a confidential information which cannot be placed on the Table

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—As per rule 244 of the Assembly Rules, "If a Minister quotes in the Assembly, a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the Assembly, he shall lay the relevant papers on the Table."

Sri V. B. Raju:—There is also the proviso: “Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the
Minister to be of such nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest”

Sri K. Govinda Rao :—When it is read out, how is it confidential?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Let all clarifications be asked at a time and the Minister will reply.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70:
re Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

1. It is proposed that the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1967, be amended to provide for a dispute resolution mechanism. The proposed amendment would allow for a more just and equitable adjustment of land revenue assessments, thereby addressing the concerns raised by stakeholders.

2. The proposed amendment would include provisions for a review panel to be constituted for each revenue area, comprising representatives from the local government, farmers' organizations, and the revenue department. The panel would be responsible for resolving disputes in a timely and transparent manner.

3. The amendment would also include provisions for the establishment of a high-level committee, to be appointed by the government, to oversee the implementation of the new dispute resolution mechanism. The committee would be responsible for ensuring that the system is fair and effective, and for providing guidance to the review panels.

4. The proposed amendment would take effect from the date of its enactment, and would apply to all assessments made under the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1967.

5. The amendment would be subject to approval by the state legislature, and would require a majority vote in both houses of the legislature for its passage.

6. The government would provide a detailed explanation of the proposed amendments during the legislative debate, and would welcome input from stakeholders before finalizing the legislative package.

7. The amendment would be designed to address the concerns of farmers and the revenue department, and would promote a fair and efficient system for resolving disputes under the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1967.
Shor: Discussion on a matter of public importance under Rule 70: 

Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act,

When the Supreme Court judgment did not make any observation regarding collection of land revenue as such, it did not make any reference to the observation regarding Andhra Pradesh in this regard. On the other hand, we have the judgment of the Madras High Court in Gopalan vs. State of Madras, A. I. R. 529 in which it was held “the levy of assessment and collection of land revenue are not rendered illegal by reason of Art. 265, as such levy, assessment and collection were valid prior to the Constitution and are continued by the force of Art. 362. The assessment is by virtue of the prerogative right of the Government which under the law obtaining in this country always possessed and the levy of assessment on land has been made by the sanction of the Legislature and statutorily affirmed by the appropriate Acts.”

Additional assessment orders, etc., adjustment thereof etc., etc., etc.
Short Discussion on matter of urgent public importance under Rule 70: re: Discussion on the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Sunday, the 2nd April 1967.
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Papers laid on the Table:

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4. Rules relating to the Powers and Functions of the District Panchayat Officer issued under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1964

5. Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Ltd., for the year ending 31st March, 1965


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(not concluded.)

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1. Inclusion of new Ministers in the Cabinet.

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