## ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT

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**Vol. 1 No. 5**

**24th March, 1967**

(Friday)

3rd Chaitra, 1889 S.E.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWER.

Collections made under the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act.

S. No. 1-A

S.No.0, 54-B. Sarvesh P. Subbaiah, Yerragondi R. Umamaheswara Reddy, Nagesh Ramana (Pantyam), S. Jagannadham (Varnapeta), Nihalani Ramula (Telkari) and A. Bhagwanthu Rao (Kachnampalli) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the additional Land Revenue, collected by Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act is going to be returned in cash or adjusted against the future dues of land revenue; and

(b) What is the direction of the Supreme Court, in this regard?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri V. B. Raju) —

(a) The additional land revenue collected under the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act will not be returned in cash, but will be adjusted against the future dues of land revenue.

(b) The directions of the Supreme Court to the State Government is to set off the excess amounts collected towards tax payable for the subsequent year or years.

Call attention motion to reject 179, Adjourn
Short Notice Questions and Answers

1. What are the main issues faced by workers in the textile industry?

2. How can the government improve workers' living standards?

3. What are the challenges faced by farmers in the current market?

4. What steps can be taken to ensure sustainable agriculture?

5. What are the benefits of having a healthy lifestyle?

6. How can individuals contribute to environmental conservation?

7. What are the potential impacts of climate change on agriculture?

8. What measures can be taken to address water scarcity?

9. How can the government promote education for underprivileged children?

10. What are the benefits of investing in education?

11. What are the challenges faced by small-scale industries?

12. What steps can be taken to improve the competitiveness of small-scale industries?

13. How can the government support entrepreneurship?

14. What are the benefits of entrepreneurship?

15. What are the steps that can be taken to reduce unemployment?

16. What are the potential benefits of reducing unemployment?

17. What are the challenges faced by skilled workers?

18. What steps can be taken to address the skill shortage?

19. What are the potential benefits of training and development programs?

20. What are the challenges faced by the elderly?

21. What steps can be taken to ensure the well-being of the elderly?

22. What are the potential benefits of community engagement initiatives?

23. What are the challenges faced by urban poor?

24. What steps can be taken to address the challenges of urban poor?

25. What are the potential benefits of urban development projects?

26. What are the challenges faced by rural areas?

27. What steps can be taken to address the challenges of rural areas?

28. What are the potential benefits of rural development projects?

29. What are the challenges faced by rural entrepreneurs?

30. What steps can be taken to support rural entrepreneurs?
Short notice Question and Answers. 21st March, 1967.

Dear Sir,

I am writing in reply to your query regarding the calculation of interest.

Q. How do we calculate the interest on an overdue amount?

A. The interest is calculated as follows:

1. Find the total amount due,
2. Subtract the principal amount,
3. Multiply the result by the interest rate.

Example:

Principal: $1000
Interest Rate: 5%

1. Total amount due = $1000
2. Subtract principal = $1000 - $1000 = $0
3. Interest = $0

Alternatively, you can use the formula:

Interest = Principal x Rate x Time

Example:

Principal: $1000
Interest Rate: 5%
Time: 1 year

Interest = $1000 x 0.05 x 1 = $50

Having regard to the circumstances of the case, we think the proper course is to direct the applicant to set off the excess amounts collected towards the overdue amount as payable for the subsequent year or years.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Appellant's undertaking that in the event of the dismissal of connected appeals being, the amounts collected under the head of additional charge relating under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts shall be returned or set off according to further orders of this Court...
not towards tax payable for the subsequent year or years: 76. [(R)]
additional taxes levied have been found to be inadequate, on the
undertaking the latter drawback it has been decided to introduce,
shortly, 9 separate accounts covering the whole of such taxes,
and refund. Instructions will be issued accordingly. Members may
require copies of all papers. It is worthwhile placing it in the
library, such of those who are interested can go through.

Mr. Speaker — Mr. Speaker read out a letter and said:

A number of Members have requested copies of the letter. I am
able to inform the House that such copies have been placed on
the Table. Copies may be obtained by Members.

Mr. Speaker — The following letter was read out:

Mr. Speaker — I request you to please permit the supply of
copies to all Members. It is worthwhile so placed in the library.

Mr. Speaker — Not necessary. If there are four copies are
placed in the library, those of those who are interested can go through.

Mr. Speaker — Sir, the Government is always prepared
to supply copies to all Members.
Appellant's understanding that in the event of the dismissal of Connected appeals herein, the amounts collected under the head of additional charge realised under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts shall be returned or set off according to further orders of this Court. . . .

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Appellant's understanding that in the event of the dismissal of Connected appeals herein, the amounts collected under the head of additional charge realised under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts shall be returned or set off according to further orders of this Court. . . .
Mr. Speaker — He need not supply copies to all Members. He can place it on the Table of the House. He can place some copies in the library. Such of those who are interested can go through.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — I request you to please permit the supply of copies to all members. It is worthwhile to place it in the library.

Mr. Speaker — Not necessary. If there are four copies are placed in the library, each of those who are interested can go through.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Sir, the Government is since all prepared to supply copies to all Members.
Mr. Speaker— I do not want them to waste time in preparing 200 copies.

Sri S. V. R. :— Mr. Speaker, the law as it stands now, provides for the maintenance of records, etc. The legal opinion is that the action is not in accordance with the law. A legal opinion is that the action is not in accordance with the law. One should not act upon it unless it is confirmed by a legal opinion.

Sri V. V. R. :— I question it, Sir.

Sri V. V. R. :— Let me complete. The "legal opinion" as it is, is the same as the Act. The Act provides for the maintenance of records, etc. The legal opinion is that the action is not in accordance with the law. One should not act upon it unless it is confirmed by a legal opinion.

S. V. R. :— Mr. Speaker, the Act provides for the maintenance of records, etc. The legal opinion is that the action is not in accordance with the law. One should not act upon it unless it is confirmed by a legal opinion.

S. V. R. :— This question (Village Account) is also raised. The Act provides for the maintenance of records, etc. The legal opinion is that the action is not in accordance with the law. One should not act upon it unless it is confirmed by a legal opinion.

S. V. R. :— Information is given by the Government that the action is not in accordance with the law. One should not act upon it unless it is confirmed by a legal opinion.

S. V. R. :— Additional assessment. The Act provides for the maintenance of records, etc. The legal opinion is that the action is not in accordance with the law. One should not act upon it unless it is confirmed by a legal opinion.
Short-teller Questions and Answers. 26th March, 1947. 185

The amount of any assessment under the Assessment Act is void.

Q. 1. What is the presumption before the Court?

It is the presumption that the person paying the tax is the person who is entitled to it.

Q. 2. What is the Court's view on the presumption?

The Court's view is that the presumption is not sufficient to prove the person paying the tax is the person entitled to it.

Q. 3. What is the typographical question?

The typographical question is whether the amount assessed under the Assessment Act is void.

Sir J. Syamarasam (Mr. Rordam): According to the Supreme Court direction, what is the correct amount assessed and what is the tax payable for the subsequent year or years. Additional Assessment Act 1947 is the correct assessment and the amount assessed under the Act is void.

Q. 4. What is the tax payable under the Act?

The tax payable under the Act is the amount assessed under the Assessment Act.
26th March, 1967. Short-term Question and Answer

A. It is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Q. 10. *B* : What is the High Court?
A. It is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 11. *C* : What is the Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 12. *D* : What is the nature of House of Commons?
A. The House of Commons is the lower house of the British Parliament. It is made up of elected members who represent the constituencies of the United Kingdom. The House of Commons has the power to make laws, and has a significant role in the governance of the country.

Q. 13. *E* : What is the purpose of High Court?
A. The High Court is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 14. *F* : What is the role of Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 15. *G* : What is the nature of House of Lords?
A. The House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is made up of appointed peers and has a significant role in the legislative process, including the ability to delay or reject legislation.

Q. 16. *H* : What is the High Court?
A. It is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 17. *I* : What is the Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 18. *J* : What is the role of Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 19. *K* : What is the nature of House of Commons?
A. The House of Commons is the lower house of the British Parliament. It is made up of elected members who represent the constituencies of the United Kingdom. The House of Commons has the power to make laws, and has a significant role in the governance of the country.

Q. 20. *L* : What is the High Court?
A. It is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 21. *M* : What is the Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 22. *N* : What is the role of Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 23. *O* : What is the nature of House of Lords?
A. The House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is made up of appointed peers and has a significant role in the legislative process, including the ability to delay or reject legislation.

Q. 24. *P* : What is the High Court?
A. It is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 25. *Q* : What is the Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 26. *R* : What is the role of Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 27. *S* : What is the nature of House of Commons?
A. The House of Commons is the lower house of the British Parliament. It is made up of elected members who represent the constituencies of the United Kingdom. The House of Commons has the power to make laws, and has a significant role in the governance of the country.

Q. 28. *T* : What is the High Court?
A. It is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 29. *U* : What is the Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 30. *V* : What is the role of Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 31. *W* : What is the nature of House of Lords?
A. The House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is made up of appointed peers and has a significant role in the legislative process, including the ability to delay or reject legislation.

Q. 32. *X* : What is the High Court?
A. It is the superior court of law in England and Wales, and is part of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for hearing and deciding important cases, including those involving the constitution, human rights, and other significant legal matters.

Q. 33. *Y* : What is the Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.

Q. 34. *Z* : What is the role of Supreme Court?
A. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the highest court of law in the UK, with the final say in constitutional matters and human rights. It is made up of judges and has the power to hear appeals from lower courts.
Mr. Speaker.—Government may act arbitrarily in such cases. They have their own legal experts. They get their own Legal Department, Advocate-General, Government Pleader etc. They will consult all three people and come to an opinion. Mr. Rajo himself might be a lawyer. He may not be up to the mark so far as legal knowledge is concerned. They have got the legal experts whom they consult.

Mr. V. R. Rajo.—Correct, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—He has informed the House that they have consulted the Legal Department and the Advocate-General in the matter. They obtained opinion of the Advocate-General in this matter. If he wants, I will...
read for the Advocate-General to enlighten the House on that point. Of course he and I are laymen.

Mr. Speaker:—The Advocate-General is there to comply with the request of the Ministry. It is unfair to make allegations against the Ministry. They would ask the Legal Department and the Advocate-General in the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—It does not form a day on my part.

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—The advice given by the Law Department or Advocate-General to the Government is not a subject matter for discussion here.

Mr. Speaker:—What I propose today is that the discussion on Governor's address is going on. Budget was presented yesterday. Again members will have opportunity of expressing their views during the discussion on the Budget. Let us see the number of members who raised this issue during the course of Governor's address yesterday and who might as well raise it today. Let us hear the reply of the Government. If I am not satisfied with the reply of the Government, I will allow discussion under rule 70 i.e., two hours' discussion. We can ask for the Advocate-General to take his opinion if necessary.

Mr. Speaker:—That question was put by Sri Subbiah.

Sri G. Landesan:—What was the answer?

Mr. Speaker:—The answer was, if there are any such instances they will consider and refund the amount.

Sri G. Landesan:—There is no question of reconsideration. It is the bounden duty of the Government to refund the amount.

Mr. Speaker:—He is unnecessarily getting excited. They are there to refund the amount. Only thing is they want such instances to be brought to their notice so that they can refund the amount.
Short-notice Questions and Answers. 24th March, 1967. 199

Q: What is the procedure for refunding a fee paid under the scale of fees?

A: The procedure for refunding a fee paid under the scale of fees is as follows:

1. The fee paid is to be returned to the payer within 30 days from the date of payment.
2. If the fee is paid through a bank, the bank is to issue a receipt to the payer.
3. If the fee is paid in cash, a receipt is to be issued to the payer.
4. The receipt should contain the name of the payer, the amount paid, and the date of payment.

Q: What is the procedure for refunding a fee paid under the scale of fees if the fee is paid through a bank?

A: The procedure for refunding a fee paid through a bank is as follows:

1. The bank is to issue a receipt to the payer.
2. The receipt should contain the name of the payer, the amount paid, and the date of payment.
3. The receipt should be presented to the authority to which the fee was paid.
4. The authority is to return the fee to the payer within 30 days from the date of receipt.

Q: What is the procedure for refunding a fee paid under the scale of fees if the fee is paid in cash?

A: The procedure for refunding a fee paid in cash is as follows:

1. A receipt is to be issued to the payer.
2. The receipt should contain the name of the payer, the amount paid, and the date of payment.
3. The receipt should be presented to the authority to which the fee was paid.
4. The authority is to return the fee to the payer within 30 days from the date of receipt.

Q: What is the procedure for refunding a fee paid under the scale of fees if the fee is paid through a bank?

A: The procedure for refunding a fee paid through a bank is the same as for fees paid in cash.

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Sri T. Nagi Reddy—The point is, will the Government give the receipt to tell the person who has paid the express amount.

Mr. Speaker—A very constructive suggestion.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—Is it possible?

Mr. Speaker—Supreme Court has directed that the High Court has to follow the Supreme Court's direction.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—Is it possible to make a simple question?  Supreme Court  had also directed  on the same lines.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—Is it possible to make a simple question? Supreme Court also directed on the same lines.
Mr. Speaker: Please put a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker (Dr. V. Jagadeeswaran):—It is stated in the schedule that the High Court has ordered that certain property be sold by the Collector. This property is taxed and the tax is not paid. The High Court has ordered the Collector to sell the property and to pay the tax. If the High Court order is not to be obeyed, what is the remedy?

Mr. Speaker: Any person aggrieved by an order of the High Court may apply to the Court of Session or the High Court for a writ of mandamus or other appropriate relief.

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Mr. Speaker:—Honorble members want to know if there is any Act under which the Government is empowered to collect land revenue. That is the first thing. Other Acts were passed later on. The point was raised by Mr. Venkataraghavan when the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Bill was before the House and this was also taken to the High Court on two occasions—the Madras High Court as well as the Andhra Pradesh High Court—and then the High Courts gave a decision. If I remember correctly, in one decision, they said, there is no Act for the Land Revenue recovery; strictly speaking, there is no Act under which the Government is collecting Land Revenue, but they said, the Government have got a right to collect Land Revenue.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not remember exactly what all have transpired at that time. This was discussed when the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Bill was before this House for consideration. Any way, that matter was agitated at the High Court and a decision was given by the High Court. The question which the House Member is asking is, is there any Act under which the Government is entitled to collect Land Revenue. That is one thing. The second thing is—we are only trying to make confusion worse confounded—now the Additional Assessment Act has been struck down by the Supreme Court. Ultimately, that is the final decision of the Supreme Court. Now, the point arises, whether under the Commercial Crops Act and the Land Revenue Surcharges Act, the Government are entitled to collect. Under the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Act, they were repealed. Now that this Act has been held to be invalid by the Supreme Court, the question is—whether the Government have got a right to collect under the Land Revenue Surcharges Act, the Commercial Crops Act, etc. That is a point for the Government to get clarified.

Now from 1962, i.e., after the Additional Assessment Act was passed by this House, Land Revenue under that Act had been collected during these five years and naturally the Government must ascertain how much (amount had been collected from each tenant. Now, (the) Government is of the opinion that these Acts, namely, the Commercial Crops Act, etc. (are) not applicable. They are not applicable. If there is any Act under which the Government is entitled to collect Land Revenue, Mr. Speaker, now you are to consider the amendment with which I have been asked to act.
Sir:—It is true that the assessment of land for the purposes of the Rents and Interest Act and the Land Revenue Surcharges Act, come into force again. Then again, the Government have to get the accounts prepared by the Village Officers regarding the amount which each ryot has got to pay finally and then if it is a question of refunding they have got to do it or if it is a question of adjustment they have to adjust against the amount payable by the ryots in future or if they can still collect from the ryot, they can do so. I think that is the position. Is it not so?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Not only that Sir. The additional tax has not been deducted from the ryot.

Mr. Speaker:—Certainly. When the Act itself is held to be invalid, the assesses in excess collected on that necessarily have got to be refunded. Why did he get that doubt at all?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It is true that the assessment of land for the purposes of the Rents and Interest Act and the Land Revenue Surcharges Act, come into force again. Then again, the Government have to get the accounts prepared by the Village Officers regarding the amount which each ryot has got to pay finally and then if it is a question of refunding they have got to do it or if it is a question of adjustment they have to adjust against the amount payable by the ryots in future or if they can still collect from the ryot, they can do so. I think that is the position. Is it not so?

Mr. Speaker:—That automatically follows.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Additional tax has not been deducted from the ryot.

Mr. Speaker:—There is one practical difficulty, Mr. Nagi Reddy. During those four years, because those Acts were not in force, I don't think the village Officers would have prepared the accounts.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Not only that Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I mean, the particular assessment under which commercial crops were raised, they would not have. But anyhow,
they might be having some accounts. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops Act 1957.

Mr. Speaker:— I have sent a letter that half-an-hour discussion may be allowed on this question for the reasons set out therein.

Mr. Speaker:— It will allow two hours, and not half an hour.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— That will facilitate the discussion.
ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Speaker:—There are two adjournment motions given notice of by members. The first is given notice of by Sri. Badrulhish Pithi, Sri Sultan Safiuddin Owaisi, Khaja Nazamuddin and Sri Ahmed Hussein. The motion reads as follows:

"Communal riots took place in Nizamabad on 22-2-1967 in which it is reported that 11 persons were killed, several houses and huts were set on fire. Loss of property and tension still prevails there. There is a feeling among the public that the life and property are insecure and Government failed in its duty."

Now, at this stage, I am only concerned with regard to the admisibility of the motion. Please do not get into the merits. As you know, the concerned Rule says: it must be a matter of recent occurrence; it must be a matter of urgent public importance, etc. etc. The motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence: the motion shall not raise a question of privilege, etc. The question is whether your motion is in conformity with the conditions laid down under Rule 65. One of you can speak. Incidentally, I may state that the incident took place on 22nd February while today is 26th March. At that time, Assembly was not yet constituted and general election was going on. So, for the first time, the House met on 19th for taking oath and later on 21st. But still the question is whether incident which had happened some time before this House was constituted should be taken into consideration as a matter of urgent public importance and as a matter of recent occurrence. That is the point.

Mr. Speaker:—I am in a very helpless position. I can not follow him. If he knows English, he may speak in that language.

Mr. Speaker:—In that case, I won't be able to follow him. I must seek the help of somebody, either get translated and then later on give my opinion.

272—3

Adjournment Motion:
Mr. Speaker:—Do not enter into the merits. We are concerned with the admissibility of the motion. The question is, whether it is one of recent occurrence.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not aware of those facts. His notice does not disclose all those things. Why did he not mention it in the notice?

Sri K. Ramananda Reddy:—I protest very strongly against this language by Mr. Owaisi. What has President of India got to do with that? I am very sorry, Sir, that this hon. Member has been making all sorts of allegations; I have observed in the past and I have got my reports also. I would request him to restrain his tongue.

Mr. Speaker:—If he makes the speech in English or Telugu, I would do something. Unfortunately, I am not able to follow what he says.

Sri S. R. Anantnag:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I protest against the statements made by Mr. Owaisi.
Adjournment Motion:

56th March, 1967.

Mr. Nagi Reddy and others that... suggoa, oao.

Mr. Speak... am sorry, I am not allowing it. Please excuse me.

Sri. K. Balaamangala Reddy— I want that to be expunged, Sir.

Mr. Speaker—I will consider about it. What have you got to say regarding the admissibility.

Sri K. Balaamangala Reddy—As you have rightly remarked, Sir, this is not a matter for an adjournment motion and secondly that I may submit that discussion on Governor's Address is going on and they can raise the matter and I can reply. I entirely agree with Mr. Nagi Reddy and others that... suggoa, oao.

Mr. Speak... 150 goa admit...
Mr. Speaker — In view of the statement made by the Chief Minister, the adjournment motion is disallowed.

Mr. Speaker — As I go to the other adjournment motion to which Sir A. Madhava Rao has given notice, it reads like this:

"During and after general elections, there have been instances in the city where a section of the society consisting mainly of Hindu, particularly families of Jan Sangh workers were being harassed and victimized by grenade terrorism of another section of the people. There were several cases reported to the police. On the night of 20th March, 1967, one Harrier Prasad of the Madras Army Engineering who has been the relative of Jan Sangh workers was attacked and brutally murdered which resulted in instantaneous death while he was passing through Allahabad Kanda in the old city. Specially, a section of the people living in the old city are under constant threat of danger to their property and life, particularly families of Jan Sangh workers. It has become more dangerous to move about after 6:30 P.M. every day. There is absolutely no protection for them etc."

Now, regarding admissibility, what have you got to say? Your notice is as vague as it ought to be except for reference to one incident, i.e., on 20th-3-1967.

Sir A. Madhava Rao — I mentioned it as one of the illustrative cases. I have referred to the changed atmosphere as such. Now the point is, on 20th, a murder took place. If it is a solitary murder, I would not have mentioned it as such. But, the general trend could be seen as was indicated to me by several business people as well as Arya Samaj leaders and several Advocates. When I went to pay homage to the departed soul, they expressed to me—
Adjournment Motion:

Mr. Speaker: - As I said, I am at this stage only concerned with the admissibility. Hereafter if it is a question of Members entering into the merits, I will straightaway disallow it in my Chambers.

Sri. Madhava Rao: - It is of recent occurrence.

Mr. Speaker: - If it is a question of going into merits even in the preliminary stage, I won't even call it in the House. It is only after I admit the motion, the question of speaking on merits arises. Now, I am concerned with the admissibility of the notice which he has given. Under Rule 55, now the question is, whether it is a matter of recent occurrence and whether it is a matter of urgent public importance, etc., if his notice complies with the conditions laid down under Rule 55, then I will consider. Please enlighten me on this point.

Sri. Madhava Rao: - It complies with the two ingredients. It happened on 26th March and is of recent occurrence. Further, when I gave the adjournment motion, the whole atmosphere was tense. Therefore, it is a matter of public importance because the entire atmosphere is charged with bad odour. On 21st when I gave this notice, it could be seen that the entire atmosphere was charged with fire and lynchings, and there is no possibility of any person being able to move about after 6.30 P.M. in the old city. Therefore, when the situation is like that in the old city and when people are not able to move about, it is a matter of public importance.

Mr. Speaker: - Now, the Chief Minister.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy: - Sir, this motion is as vague as it can be. It can never form subject of an adjournment motion, because an adjournment motion must raise a definite matter of public importance. Secondly, as I have already submitted, Sir, let us not misrepresent the general interest also while steps are being taken to see how best we can have a much better atmosphere in the city.

Mr. Speaker: - The point is this. Several murders take place in the city. Simply because the murder takes place, it cannot become subject of an adjournment motion in this House.

Sri. Madhava Rao: - I agree.

Mr. Speaker: - It must be a matter of urgent public importance. Simply because a murder takes place, it does not become a matter for consideration under Rule 53, i.e., to become subject matter of an Adjournment Motion. So, here is your citing an instance where a person was murdered on 26-3-1967. Simply because one person was murdered on that day, it does not become a matter of urgent public importance.
Sri A. Madhava Rao: I can see that if it is a question of safety even. But what I listened to say is that I am not—

Mr. Speaker: His contention probably is that it has got something to do with communal tension.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: Not that. I am not bothered, in the old city, people are afraid of breach of peace and they are not able to move about that is the state of affairs. If I may be permitted to recall, one of the lorry drivers when he was passing through the day he had to reverse piling of stones and had to ask the drivers to proceed quickly. As a matter of fact, in the old city, I am told, there is very much tension. If it is a question of more murder and invasion, there is no need to bring this motion. We do not want to bring this motion. We are much concerned about the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Any way, I do not consider it to be a matter of urgent public importance to warrant consideration under Rule 63. I am disallowing it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF M/s. PRAGA TOOLS FOR 1965-66


AMENDMENT TO THE ANDHRA EREATION WORKS (LEVY OF COMPELLARY WATER cess) RULES, 1956

Sri V. B. Rajy: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under section 12(1) of the Andhra Pradesh (Aher Area) Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water Cess) Act, 1955, a copy of the amendments issued in exercise of powers under section 12 of the aforesaid Act, published at page 54 of Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 29th September, 1966.

RULES MADE UNDER SECTION 69 (1) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS & ZILLA PARISHAD ACT 1959

Sri T. Ramachary: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, a copy of each of the following notifications with which certain rules made under sub-section (1) of section 69 of the Act have been published in the Gazette.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.</th>
<th>Reference to the G. O. and date with which notifications have been published in the Gazette</th>
<th>Reference to the Gazette and date</th>
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GOVERNMENT BILL


10. G.O. Ms. No. 893 Panchayati Raj
(Sen. III) Dept., dated the 17th
October, 1966.

11. G.O. Ms. No. 892 Panchayati Raj
(Sen. III) Dept., dated the 17th
October, 1966.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH SUGARCANE (REGULATION OF SUPPLY AND PURCHASE) AMENDMENT BILL, 1967

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy): Sir,

I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Bill, 1967."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Venugopala Reddy: On a point of order, Sir. Leave grant should have been sought for the motion of introducing this Bill. I am seeking leave to introduce the Bill on the Floor of the House. Leave should have been sought.

Mr. Speaker: Only after leave is granted, the Bills will be published. I will ask them to get the Bills published in all the three languages. Only after leave is granted, that question arises.

Now, he is seeking leave of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Bill, 1967."

(The motion was adopted.)
Mr. Speaker: Now, we will resume the discussion on the Governor’s Address.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

Sri K. Bhaskarananda Reddy: I think there was some call attention motion regarding House Surgeons.

Mr. Speaker: Not today. It is not there on the Agenda. Is it to be called today?

Sri C. V. Rao: Yesterday, you said you will be giving an opportunity...

Mr. Speaker: I have asked my office to find out the date which is convenient to the House. If the Minister gives the date, of course, the member will be informed.

Sri K. Bhaskarananda Reddy: If it is to be called today, I will reply today.

Mr. Speaker: I won’t do it. I will call it after tomorrow.

Sri C. V. Rao: The strike is going on. The strike of House Surgeons and Doctors is a matter which affects the patients.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the office to find out the date which is convenient to the Minister and then inform the member.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR**

Sri S. Chalapathi Reddy (Mysore): Address, regarding... doctors and... matters which affect the patients.

Mr. Speaker: I won’t allow him to do that. The matter is posted for 28th.
104 Bath Month, 1967. Motion on Address by the Governor.

...
Sri V. Palavelli in the Chair.

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Motion on Address by the Governor. 14th May, 1917. 507

Co-operative Stores S&-R ^^  ^^^^  ^rgsrn
54th Year, 1987.
资本市场的发展和影响

资本市场在过去几年中经历了显著的增长。这主要归功于全球经济的扩张和投资者对多元化投资需求的增加。市场上的交易量和资本流动量都达到了前所未有的水平。这不仅限于股票市场，还包括债券市场、衍生品市场以及新兴的数字货币市场。这些市场的发展为投资者提供了更多的机会，同时也对全球经济产生了深远的影响。

一方面，资本市场的发展推动了经济增长。通过资金的自由流动，市场为新企业和创新项目提供了融资渠道。这促进了投资和创新，进而推动了经济的发展。另一方面，资本市场的波动也带来了风险。当市场表现出过度投机或泡沫时，可能会导致资产价格剧烈波动，从而影响到宏观经济的稳定。

未来，资本市场将继续在经济发展中扮演重要角色。随着技术的进步和监管的改革，市场结构将不断优化，以更好地服务实体经济和投资者。同时，资本市场的国际化进程也将加速，使得全球投资者能够更加便捷地参与全球市场。

总而言之，资本市场的发展是全球经济体系的重要组成部分。它不仅为投资者提供了投资机会，也对经济的增长和稳定产生着重要影响。在不断变化的市场环境中，投资者需要不断学习和适应，以实现长期的财务目标。

来源：资本市场报告，2018年。
M. J. P. on Address by the Governor, 24th March, 1917.

...
24th March, 1967.  Motion on Address by the Governor.

...
Motion on Address by the Governor. 30th March, 1947. 211

...
312 24th March. 1967. Motion on Address by the Governor.

The Governor, G.K. Vasan, addressed the Assembly on 24th March 1967. He reviewed the economic and social progress of the state during his tenure. The Governor discussed the achievements in the fields of education, health, infrastructure, and industry. He highlighted the importance of human development and urged the Assembly to continue its efforts for the welfare of the people.

The Assembly debated the Motion with vigor, and several Members made valuable contributions. The Speaker congratulated the Governor on his able leadership and thanked the Members for their rich inputs.

The Motion was adopted unanimously, and the Governor congratulated the Members for their thoughtful speeches. The session ended with a vote of thanks to the Governor for his address.
Moral on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967.

In the beginning of the report, the Governor stresses the importance of maintaining the dignity and respect of the judiciary. He reminds the assembled audience of the high standards expected of judges and legal practitioners. The Governor highlights the role of the judiciary in upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice for all.

In the administrative report, the Governor provides an overview of the current state of the judiciary, including its structure, funding, and recent developments. He underscores the challenges faced by the judiciary, such as increasing caseloads and the need for greater resources.

The Governor concludes by reiterating the commitment of the judiciary to serving the public and maintaining the integrity of the legal system. He encourages all members of the judiciary to continue working towards these goals and to uphold the highest standards of professionalism and integrity.
216  24th March, 1957.  Motion on Address by the Governor.

In the course of the Governor's speech, reference was made to the
current economic situation and the need for sustained development.
Economic stability was emphasized as a prerequisite for growth.

The Governor highlighted the importance of education and health
services in addressing the challenges faced by the region.

Regarding specific measures, the Governor proposed increased
investments in education and healthcare facilities to improve access.

The Governor concluded by expressing confidence in the
continuing support of all stakeholders for the development agenda.

As for the fiscal year, the Governor stated that efforts would be
made to balance the budget while ensuring social welfare programs
were not compromised.

The Governor thanked the people for their support and
encouraged continued cooperation for the betterment of the
community.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967.

Financial position improve situation due to wide uses of financial resources in the country. Improved infrastructure and services to the people. Increased employment in various sectors. Economic growth and stability.
218  24th March, 1967. Motion on Address by the Governor.

The projected development of the project, with the approval of the Governor, was
submitted by the Governor. The Governor, after careful consideration, expressed
his satisfaction with the proposals and agreed to proceed with the project. He also
indicated that steps would be taken to ensure the successful implementation of the
project. The Governor also emphasized the importance of the project for the
development of the country.

In conclusion, the Governor expressed his confidence in the ability of the
authorities to carry out the project successfully. He also assured the Assembly
that all necessary arrangements would be made to ensure the smooth running of the
project.

[Signature]
Governor

[Stamp]
Office of the Governor

[Date]
24th March, 1967
Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967.

Consumer Co-operative Societies

Industrial estates

Unemployment

Foreign exchange

Modem on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967. 219

Consumer Co-operative Societies

Industrial estates

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Modem on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967. 219
Mr Speaker in the Chair,

The Hon. Member for the northern part of the State moves to this House that, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1854, the right to vote for and against the amendment of any bill or resolution is to be extended to all members of the House, including the Speaker and the other members who have not voted on the previous occasion.

The Hon. Member further states that, in his opinion, the right to vote on amendments is a fundamental right of members of the House, and that it is necessary to ensure that all members have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process of the House. He therefore requests that the House consider this matter and take appropriate action.

Moved by The Hon. Member for the northern part of the State, seconded by The Hon. Member for the southern part of the State.
24th March, 1947. Motion on Address by the Governor.

I beg to move as follows in the Address: 'This House approves the Address of His Excellency, the Governor, to the Legislative Assembly, and desires that it be laid before the Federal Parliament.'

The Address of His Excellency, the Governor, has been presented in accordance with the constitutional provision. In presenting the Address, I do so with full appreciation of the efforts made by the Government to provide a stable and progressive framework for the development of the State. The Address reflects the spirit of cooperation between the State and the Federal Government in the interest of the welfare of the people.

The Address also highlights the need for greater emphasis on education, health, and rural development. It is my hope that these priorities will be given due consideration in the ongoing legislative process.

I trust that the Address will be received with the same enthusiasm and commitment shown by the people of this State towards the welfare of the Nation.
24th March, I967

So

Super marked, Co-operative Societies Market departmental Stores

Fashionable Consumer goods
224  April 20, 1987. Motion on Address by the Governor

Co-operative Societies Consumer Co-operative Societies. Consumer Co-operative Societies are based on the principle of mutual aid. The ceremonies included the inauguration of a new building for the Co-operative Societies. The building includes a bank, a post office, and other facilities for the members. The building will provide improved services to the members. The Governor expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the Co-operative Societies in promoting mutual aid and financial stability among their members.

8. Motion on Address by the Governor

The Governor presented a motion on the Address by the Governor. The motion included a review of the achievements of the Government during the past year. The Governor highlighted the economic progress made during the year, including increased production, improved infrastructure, and greater social welfare. The Governor also emphasized the importance of education and health care in the development of the country. The motion concluded with an appeal to the people to continue their support for the Government and its programs.

9. Report of the Minister of Agriculture

The Minister of Agriculture presented a report on the progress of the agricultural sector. The report highlighted the success of the Government's initiatives to increase agricultural productivity. The report included data on the increase in crop yields, the expansion of irrigated areas, and the introduction of new agricultural technologies. The Minister also discussed the challenges facing the agricultural sector and the steps being taken to address them. The report concluded with a call for continued support for the agricultural sector to ensure food security and economic growth.

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Motion on Address by the Governor, 24th March, 1967.

Municipality drainage schemes. Motion on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967.

Municipality drainage schemes.

Socialistic Pattern of
Abolish property order. Municipal drainage schemes.

Municipality drainage schemes.

Abolish property order. Municipal drainage schemes.

Municipality drainage schemes.

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23rd March, 1947.  - Maiden an Address by the Governor.

We are gathering here in overflow numbers to witness the historic event of the entire island of Ceylon joining the Commonwealth of Nations. This is a thing that we have been looking forward to, as a nation, for a long time. The Governor is going to address us.

[Further content not visible due to redaction]

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Motion on Address by the Governor. 26th March, 1967. 199

This is a committed expenditure and this must be paid before 31st March. It is a matter of the utmost importance that the Central Government should be informed of the necessity for this expenditure as soon as possible. The Governor has been informed of the necessity for this expenditure and has taken all necessary steps to ensure that it is paid on time. The Governor has also been informed of the necessity for this expenditure and has taken all necessary steps to ensure that it is paid on time.
20th March, 1967

Motion on Address by the Governor

In answer to the motion by the Hon. Member, Mr. President,
the Governor, Sir, in reply to the motion by the Hon. Member,
Mr. President, I want to say a few words about the plan of
operations of the Provincial Government. The budget for
1967-68 will be presented to the State Assembly on
the 5th of April, 1967, and it is expected that the
Assembly will consider and pass the Budget during the
early part of May, 1967.

Sir, the plan of operations of the Provincial Government
for the year 1967-68 will be based on the following
principles:

1. The plan will be based on the principle of self-reliance.
2. The plan will be based on the principle of development.
3. The plan will be based on the principle of social welfare.

Sir, the plan of operations of the Provincial Government
for the year 1967-68 will be presented to the State Assembly
on the 5th of April, 1967, and it is expected that the
Assembly will consider and pass the Budget during the
early part of May, 1967.
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292 24th March, 1967. Motion on Address by the Governor

Co-operative Super Markets: "The Co-operative Super Markets have a great potential for growth. The Co-operative movement has demonstrated its ability to provide better services to the people. The Co-operative Super Markets have shown that cooperation can be a powerful tool for social progress."

Further, it was stated that the Co-operative movement should be encouraged to expand its activities in all spheres of life. The Government should provide financial assistance to the Co-operative institutions to enable them to carry out their responsibilities.

The House was adjourned until 3.00 p.m. on the 25th March, 1967.
Motion on Address by the Governor.  24th March, 1967.  255

...
21st March, 1967.  Message on Address by the Governor

Mr. Speaker,

I welcome the distinguished gathering here today, and I trust that the address of the Governor will be one of inspiration and hope for the future.

As the Governor of this great state, I have been privileged to witness the progress and development that has taken place during my term of office. I am confident that with the continued efforts of all of us, we will be able to achieve even greater things in the coming years.

I would like to congratulate the Governor on his recent achievements, particularly in the areas of education and healthcare. His dedication to these issues is a testament to his commitment to his constituents.

I believe that the future of our state is in the hands of each and every one of us. We must work together to ensure that our children have the opportunity to receive a quality education, and that our healthcare system is accessible to all.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Governor for his service to our state, and I look forward to working with him in the future.

Sri P. Ramaswamy
Mott's on Art Tens by the Governor. 9th March, 1947. 235

... on a question by the Governor. 24th March, 1947. 233

Sri Venkata Gopalakrishnath rose to speak.

Sri Venkata Gopalakrishnath...
236  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.


238  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

239  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

240  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.


244  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

245  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

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250  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

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323  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

324  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.

325  24th March, 1967.  Address by the Governor.
Motio on Address by the Governor. 21st March, 1967. 239

Statement 50 in the speech of the Governor in the Assembly was a significant point. The Governor emphasized the importance of education and infrastructure development. He highlighted the need for increased investment in education and the importance of infrastructure in promoting economic growth. The Governor also mentioned the need for greater transparency and accountability in the government's operations.

An important issue discussed was the need for better representation of women in the legislature. The Governor called for the adoption of measures to ensure equal representation of women in the legislature, including the appointment of more women to key positions. The Governor also stressed the importance of addressing the gender gap in education and employment opportunities.

The Governor also touched upon the issue of environmental sustainability. He called for increased efforts to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. The Governor emphasized the need for stronger regulations and enforcement to combat environmental degradation.

Finally, the Governor expressed his commitment to continuing the work of the government in addressing the challenges facing the country. He called for increased cooperation and collaboration among all stakeholders to achieve shared goals and work towards a brighter future for all.

In conclusion, the Governor's address highlighted the need for a strong and responsive government, committed to the well-being of the people. The Governor called for greater investment in education, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability, and emphasized the importance of equal representation and cooperation in addressing the challenges facing the country.
240 26th March, 1967. Motion on Address by the Governor.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to request your assistance in resolving a matter of utmost importance to the residents of our local area. As you are aware, there has been a recent increase in criminal activities in our vicinity, which has caused great concern among the local populace. Several incidents of theft and vandalism have been reported, and the community feels the need for immediate action.

I would like to propose the establishment of a community watch program, which involves the active participation of local residents, under the guidance of the police. This initiative would aim to deter potential criminals and promote a sense of security among the residents. Additionally, I suggest organizing regular meetings with the local police station to discuss strategies and share information.

Furthermore, I propose the installation of additional security cameras in the area to enhance surveillance. This measure would complement the community watch program and provide a more comprehensive approach to crime prevention.

I believe these initiatives would not only improve the safety and well-being of our community but also foster a strong sense of unity and cooperation among its members. I kindly request your support in implementing these measures and look forward to your positive response.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
242 31st March 1947.  Motion on Address by the Governor.

ஜூலையோடு, இந்த காலத்தில் இவ்விடத்தில் வாழ்பவர்களுக்கு ராமானியம் செய்யல்கள் செய்யவுடன் இந்தக் காலத்தில் மூன்று வகைகளில் ஒன்று முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது. அது காலத்தில், ஒவ்வொரு வகையிலும் விளக்கம் தருவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் முடியும் காலத்தில் முதலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழ்பவர்களுக்கு ராமானியம் செய்யல்கள் செய்யவுடன் இந்தக் காலத்தில் மூன்று வகைகளில் ஒன்று முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது. அது காலத்தில், ஒவ்வொரு வகையிலும் விளக்கம் தருவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் முடியும் காலத்தில் முதலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

தொடர் கொண்ட வாழ்க்கை வார வாழ்க்கையில் செய்யல்கள் முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழ்பவர்களுக்கு ராமானியம் செய்யல்கள் செய்யவுடன் இந்தக் காலத்தில் மூன்று வகைகளில் ஒன்று முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது. அது காலத்தில், ஒவ்வொரு வகையிலும் விளக்கம் தருவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் முடியும் காலத்தில் முதலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கை வார வாழ்க்கையில் செய்யல்கள் முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கை வார வாழ்க்கையில் செய்யல்கள் முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கை வார வாழ்க்கையில் செய்யல்கள் முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டது.
Sri K. Prabhakar Rao (Bapatla): — I think it is unjust. He ought not to have made such observation. The matter is need of investigation and any statement made by him. Member casting aspersions on a party or anybody may lead to prejudice the mind of the Judiciary or the concerned officers.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister: — The Government has taken note of the observations made by the Member. As such, it is not in the position to make any observations on the matter. The observations made by the Member are purely personal and with no regard to the matter. The Government has taken note of the observations made by the Member. As such, it is not in the position to make any observations on the matter. The observations made by the Member are purely personal and with no regard to the matter.
26th March, 1957,  Modin on Address by the Governor.

...Institute of Public Administration. The expenditure of the Food Minister and the Finance Minister seems to be the largest. The Finance Minister has a production target of 1 lakh tonnes. The Institute of Public Administration has increased expenditure targets for development. The expenditure target for development has been increased from 10% to 15%. Expenditure on education, however, remains unchanged at 18%. The Finance Minister has set a target of 50,000 hectares for irrigation. However, the increase in expenditure on irrigation is only 5%.

...Middle class education is essential. The Institute of Public Administration has reduced expenditure on education for the middle class. The Finance Minister has set a target of 25,000 hectares for irrigation. However, the increase in expenditure on irrigation is only 5%.

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24th March, 1967

Motion on Address by the Governor.

1. 10 p.m. The Governor referred to the Address delivered by the Prime Minister at the opening of the Second Parliament. He mentioned the importance of overcoming the economic problems facing the country. The Prime Minister had highlighted the need for planning and development. The Governor expressed confidence in the government's ability to address these challenges.

Rationale: The Governor emphasized the importance of the Prime Minister's speech in setting the agenda for the new Parliament. He also mentioned the need for unity among all members to ensure the success of the government's initiatives.

The Governor further stated that the government would focus on education, health, and infrastructure. He believed that these sectors were crucial for the country's growth and development.

In conclusion, the Governor encouraged all Members to work together for the betterment of the country. He ended by congratulating the Prime Minister on his Address and looking forward to a productive session.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1967.

The Governor has submitted the following(Address):

1. The situation in the State is serious, and requires immediate attention.
2. The Governor has recommended the following measures:
   a. Implementation of the Second Schedule to the Constitution.
   b. Establishment of a Special Tribunal to handle cases of violation of human rights.
   c. Provision of adequate funds for the implementation of the above measures.

The Governor has requested that the House take note of the seriousness of the situation and support the measures recommended.

Resolved:

1. That the House note the situation in the State and the measures recommended.
2. That the House support the Governor's recommendations.
3. That the House request the Government to take immediate action to implement the measures recommended.

Moved by [Name], Seconded by [Name].
150  March, 1907.  Address by the Governor.

[The text is not legible and cannot be transcribed accurately.]
Motion on Address by the Governor. 24th March, 1897.

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252  26th March, 1947.  Motion on Address by the Governor.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock, on Sunday, the 26th March, 1947.