THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Eleventh day of the Second Session of
The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 6th December, 1968
The House met at Half-Past-Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STATE LEVEL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT

211—

*479 (7237) Q.—Sarvasri G. Venkata Reddy (Parchur) and A. Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a consultative Committee at the State level for ensuring co-ordination of the relief activities in the areas affected by drought;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee; and

(c) what are the terms of reference to the Committee?

The Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies (Sri V.B. Raju):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Chairman: Member, Board of Revenue in Charge of Famine.

Convener: Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue in Charge of Famine

Members:

1. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

2. Special Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department.

3. Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

4. Additional Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

5. Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation and General.
6th December, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions.

(6) Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation.
(7) Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
(8) Chief Conservator of Forestry.
(9) Director of Agriculture.
(10) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
(11) Chief Engineer, Panchayat Raj.
(12) A representative of the Finance Department of Government.

(c) Co-ordination of relief activities.

1. The Hon'ble Member :—Sir, I would like to know what is the nature of cooperation of officers of various departments in the co-ordination of relief activities?

2. M. R. Iyengar :—Sir, Sir, I am glad to inform you that we have the following officers at the State level; District Officers Committee at the State level; District...
Development Board is accountable and responsible, i.e., Collector and Zilla Parishad Chairman and they review evaluation at Zilla Parishad.

O. al Answers to Questions. 6th December, 1968

1. The answer to the question: The Development Board is accountable and responsible, i.e., Collector and Zilla Parishad Chairman, and they review evaluation at Zilla Parishad.

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Oral Answers to Questions.

6th December, 1968.

Q. M. B.C. —

Q. M. B.C. (M. B.C.) —

Q. M. B.C. —

Q. M. B.C. —

But it is really a Coordination committee at the top administration level.

Q. M. B.C. —

Q. M. B.C. —

Q. M. B.C. —

Q. M. B.C. —
MEMORANDUM FROM V. Os’ ASSOCIATION

212—

* 531 (7574) Q.—Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Vizayawada East) : Will the hon. Minister, for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Officers Association submitted a Memorandum to the Government on 8-8-1967; and

(b) and if so, what is the action taken on the same?

Sri V. B. Raju: (a) Yes.

(b) The Collectors were requested to issue instructions to all the subordinates to the effect that the village Officers should be paid their salaries without delay and that apology letters should be insisted on only in cases where disciplinary cases pending against Village Officers and servants were proposed to be dropped.
6th December, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. V. N. Reddy:—The Honourable Members will remember that my last Question was asked in this House on 5th June, 1968. The Question was:

"That the village officers in Telangana area were not paid their salaries and allowances for the period during which they went on pen-down strike on the ground that they have not cleared off all the arrears of work relating to additional assessment Act during the last 5 years and the certain Tahsildars insisted upon apology letters from all the village officers and servants in connection with pendown strike."

Mr. V. B. Raju:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Government need not approve the village plans and Digloft Registers. Printed village plans for 62 villages were sent to the Tahsildar, Darsi. The remaining plans will be sent to the Tahsildar as and when they are ready in the Central Survey Office, Hyderabad. Manuscript Digloft registers for all the 108 villages in Darsi taluk have been prepared and are under print.
(c) Does not arise.

Ms. R. Mahinanda:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The Survey and Settlement Party constituted for Nellore District have finalised the survey and settlement operations for Darsi taluk in Nellore district;
(c) if not, why and when they will be finalised and supplied to the taluk offices?

Mr. V. B. Raju:—(a) Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th December, 1963.

The Director of Settlement has stated that action is being taken to supply printed village maps, in respect of the remaining 46 villages and they will be supplied to the Tahsildar as and when they are ready in the Central Survey Office.

Sri V. B. Raju:—This is about Darsi Taluk. Separate question, Sir.

Sri R. Venkat Reddy:—This question is not in order, Sir. I am speaking about Darsi Taluk. Am I right, Sir?

The Minister for Law (Sri T. V. Raghavulu):—(a) and (b) No Sir. Government are only considering grant of remission to the long term prisoners on the occasion of Gandhi Centenary.

AMNESTY TO PRISONERS IN CONNECTION WITH GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

214—

* 196 (7696) Q.—Sri K. V. Vema Reddy (Kadiri):—Will the hon. Minister for Law be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government are considering to declare general amnesty to the prisoners in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will show clemency particularly in the case of long term convicts who have undergone imprisonment for more than one third of the term?

The Minister for Law (Sri T. V. Raghavulu):—(a) and (b) No Sir. Government are only considering grant of remission to the long term prisoners on the occasion of Gandhi Centenary.
**Oral Answers to Questions.**

**6th December, 1968.**

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy said just now—that it is under the consideration of Government.

**SUB-COURT AT TIRUPATHI**

215—

*81 (6566) Q.— Sri A. Eswara Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Sub-Court at Tirupathi in Chittoor District; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) No, Sir;

(b) The High Court has not recommended the establishment of the Sub-Court at Tirupathi.

**1-10-63** vnr**1-4-69** g **1-10-68** g **1-10-69** g **141—2**
Mr. Speaker:—It is under active consideration of the Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Can the Chair prompt the Minister? That is the answer given by the Minister to a similar question. That
question was already put and the same answer was given by the
Minister. That will be exposing the Minister, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—As you know, the policy of the
Government was to establish a Munsiff Magistrate court in each taluk.
Subsequently, I remember the High Court has said that in some
taluks there is practically no work and in some taluks there is
very heavy work necessitating possibly establishment of more than one court. In any case, the matter is under consideration. The basic idea is that we must make the judiciary available
to the local people within easier reach.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It will take time to collect
statistics from each court.

SUPPLY OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

216—
*280 (63.8) Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmiganur):—
Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has extended the
benefit of supplying artificial limbs to the disabled non-Gazetted
Officers;

(b) if so, the Number of N. G. Os. who have utilised the
benefit during year 1967-68; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali
Ansari) :— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri P. Subbiah :— May I tell the hon. Minister that there are
organisations for the supply of artificial limbs—one situated in Poona
and the other in Kerala. They are supplying artificial limbs whenever
indents are sent to them for supply. Has our Government sent
any indent to Poona and Kerala. As far as I know, in Kerala they
are sending artificial limbs voluntarily whenever indents are sent. Has
the Government communicated either with Poona or Kerala.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— So far they have supplied
one artificial limb to one Venkaiah, peon of Agriculture Department.
That was the only indent placed and that was supplied.

Sri P. Subbiah :— Kerala is supplying voluntarily. Have we
contacted them because there are several N. G. Os. who require these
artificial limbs?

Mr. Speaker :—Let the hon. Minister try to contact the Kerala
people.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :— Certainly, we will do.
6th December, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions.

DONATIONS TO RANGARAYA MEDICAL COLLEGE

217—

* 918 (7639) Q.—Sri C. V, K. Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any Religious and Charitable Endowments in East Godavari District having donated any contribution to Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada; and

(b) if so what is the amount so far donated and by whom donated?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) i. Trustees of Pydah Venkanna and Ramakrishnayya’s Choultry at Draksharama Kakinada. Rs. 50,000

ii. Trustees of Sri Veeravenkata Swamy Devasthanam Annavaram. Rs. 15,000

iii. Malladi Satyalingam Nicker Charities Kakinada. Rs. 10,000

Sri C. V K. Rao :—On what conditions they have donated moneys to the Rangaraya Medical College? Is it in order to get some seats for their nominees or membership on the Committee?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :—Only trustees of Pydah Venkanna Ramakrishnayya could have donated Rs. 50,000 with the understanding that they will nominate one candidate to be admitted in the college. For the other two there is no such condition.

MOHWA FLOWER AND GULMOHWA

218—

* 424 (6889) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the mohwa flower and gulmohwa were secured for the Government Distilleries in 1966-67 and 1967-68, is it by private licenced companies or through the Government agencies;

(b) whether these private licenced companies supplied this on rate contract basis or by quotations;

(c) the areas from which these private companies secured this flower; and

(d) whether it is not advisable and profitable to get these flower products, departmentally?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao) :—(a) In the year 1966-67 Gulmohwa was secured through private companies in Hyderabad and Mahboobnagar Dt., For the year 1967-68 it was secured through private agencies in Nizamabad, Medak, Mahboobnagar, Hyderabad and Adilabad Dt.,
In the year 1966-67 alone Gulmohwa was secured through departmental agency in Nizambad, Medak, Karimnagar and Adilabad Dt.,

(b) Tenders were called for the supply of Gulmohwa every year. The tenders of the private companies on the basis of lowest rate and highest guaranteed quantity were accepted

(c) The private companies are permitted to secure the flower from the entire area of their respective district except the forest areas where the forest tribals are residing as per condition 35 of General Conditions.

(d) Departmental collection is not encouraging as the quantities collected in various districts is low. Therefore the collection is made through private agencies.

Private contractors secure fees. May I know whether the Forest Department or any other department is collecting fees from these people. They are collecting from the waste lands and other lands owned by the Government or private parties. Licence fees are fixed according to area. Area × rate = fees.

Licence fees. Licence fees × rate = fees.

PATTA UNDER SECTION 11 ESTATES ABOLITION ACT IN VIZAG TALUK

(a) the names of persons who received patta under section 11 pro. of the Estates Abolition Act for ex. estate banjars from the Board of Revenue in the villages of Visakhapatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district during year from 1960 to 1963; and

(b) what is the extent of banjar land given to each of the grantees?

Sri V. B. Raju:-(a) and (b) A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the taluk and Village</th>
<th>R. S No.</th>
<th>Extent (Acs. &amp; Cts.)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. and date of order of the Bd. of Revenue</th>
<th>Name of she assignee</th>
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<td>1. Allipuram</td>
<td>T. S. No. 1/1&lt;br&gt;Block No. 1&lt;br&gt;-do-&lt;br&gt;Block No. 1&lt;br&gt;Part of R. S. No. 1&lt;br&gt;T. S. No. 1&lt;br&gt;Part of Block No. 1&lt;br&gt;Block No. 1&lt;br&gt;T. S. No. 1</td>
<td>18-25&lt;br&gt;24-18&lt;br&gt;6-31&lt;br&gt;8-60&lt;br&gt;(roughly)&lt;br&gt;7-70&lt;br&gt;(roughly)</td>
<td>Dry.&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--</td>
<td>B. P. Rt. No. 443560&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do</td>
<td>Smt. Tripasuri Venkubayamma&lt;br&gt;Sri Bondapuri Perraaju&lt;br&gt;Sri Akkella Ramamurthy&lt;br&gt;Sri Ingulika S:varamadass&lt;br&gt;Sri B. Somanna</td>
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<td>2. Dondaparthy village, (Allipuram State)</td>
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<td>Dry.&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--</td>
<td>B. P. Rt. No. 421/61&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do</td>
<td>Smt. Ch. Sitaramam W/o Ramakrishna Rao</td>
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<td>3. Kancharapalem</td>
<td>T. S. No. 1&lt;br&gt;Block No. 1</td>
<td>17-64</td>
<td>Dry.&lt;br&gt;-do--&lt;br&gt;-do--</td>
<td>B. P. Rt. No. 2504/61&lt;br&gt;do&lt;br&gt;do</td>
<td>Smt. T. Venkubayamma&lt;br&gt;Smt. B. Appalanarasamma&lt;br&gt;Sri P. Suryanarayana &amp;</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Resapuvani-Palem</td>
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<td>Extent not noted.</td>
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<td>Mulagada</td>
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B. P. Rt. No. 208/62 dt. 12-1-62
Smt. Manthana Ramansayyamma c/o P. V. Krishnam Raju

B. P. Rt. No. 1715/61 dt. 1-6-61
Sri Saraswātula Balayya Sastry
subsequently amended in B. P. Rt. No.
2301/62 dt. 3-8-62

B. P. Rt. No. 4011163 dt. 18-12-68
Sri M. Balarama Swamy,
Sri Kodanda Ramayya,
Sri M. Balarama Swamy

B. P. Rt. No. 4137163 dt. 30-12-63
Sri B. Subba Rao c/o Sri B. Perraju, M.B.B.S., Dabagar-
den's Main Road, Visakha-
patnam Dist.
Oral Answers to Question:

Sri V. B. Raju — For that particular case if the hon. Member wants I will get the information separately...

The hon. Member wants to know whether that lady residing at a place 150 miles away was given the land and the reasons as to why an extent of 75 acres was given. The Minister says "Please put a separate question I will answer." But as it is, he has not got it.

Sri V. B. Raju — For that case I do not have information. If the hon. Member wants I will get it.

Sri V. B. Raju — If the hon. Member actually gives details and sends me a communication that these are all fictitious and if he
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th December, 1968.

makes the charge the Revenue department will certainly go into the matter.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—I will certainly go into the matter. The Member says he came many times to me. He did not come actually at the appointed time and the file went back.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Every time I was asked to come.

Sri V. B. Raju:—No, No, only once he met me.

Sri B. Ratna Sabhapathi:—Private discussions should not be referred to here.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The hon. Member was saying about what happened previously. That is why I had to say that

Mr. Speaker:—As it is, he is not in a position to give reasons in each particular case. If you want him to give reasons and details in regard to particular instances, he may be able to give reasons within a few days. I don't think it is possible in this session and he may be able to get information in the next session.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is the hon. Minister for Revenue aware of the implications of this and that the person involved is no other than the man who occupies the post of Chief Secretary of the State and the hon. Minister knows and he is trying to shield a thing. That is the trouble.

Mr. Speaker:—It is unfair, Mr. Rao to say that he knows these things and that he is trying to conceal all these things from the House. Even if the Minister knows certain information he will not halphazard give that information before verifying it to be true. As it is, he may know certain things, but still he may like to verify.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It happened in 1962. I am in 1968. How do you expect me to know these things?
Bri V. B. Raju — Sir, let us be clear about it. About general things we can answer immediately in the question-hour within ten minutes or fifteen minutes. For the particular case if there is a separate question we get the information. If a simple communication is sent by hon. Members in a particular case like this we will certainly see that as expeditiously as possible we get it and place it before him or before the House.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is even supposing I allow Half-an-hour discussion, to day is sixth he has to get the information with regard to a number of things. I do not think it will be possible for him to get the information.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I have to get it from the Collector.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—He can get it from the Board.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of evading.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I will try my best to get that as early as possible. If for any reason I cannot get them before 9th or before the Session closes, I will place it before the House in the next session.

Mr. Speaker:—Then I will do one thing.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, if it is available in the Board, I will certainly get it to-day alone.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—They are available.

Sri V. B. Raju:—All right.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—They are all Board’s proceedings. Not District Collector’s orders.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister is saying that he is trying to get the information. What he is saying is that “I will try to get the information by 9th. If for any reason I am not able to get the information...”

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—Whatever information he is able to get by 9th let him furnish.

Mr. Speaker:—If it is incomplete information what purpose does it serve?
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th December, 1968.

Sri Ch. Rajaswara Rao: Regarding some instance at least he may get the information.

Mr. Speaker: In that case, let him please collect instances where he wants information and send those things to him.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: If he makes a sincere effort, he will get the information all right. If he can't get information which he can place before the hon. Speaker and then take action, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We shall see about it on the 9th morning. Let the hon. Revenue Minister say whether he will be...

Sri V. B. Raju: What exactly the information the hon. Member wants? Let him kindly be specific.

Sri V. B. Raju: Let us not take the names of the officers here. Sir, why should we take the names of the officers here?

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Sri Govinda Rao.

PATTAS UNDER SECTION 11 OF ESTATES ABOLITION ACT

*418 (6851) Q-Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao and P. Sanyasi Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who received pattas issued by the Board of Revenue under section 11 (Pro) of the Estates Abolition Act, for Ex. Chemudu Estate banjars situated in the Villages of Kapparada, Kandharipalem, Dondaparthy, Marripalem, Allipuram, Madhavadhara and Ramamurthy peta villages of Visakhapatnam taluk & district during the period between 1938 and 1939; and

(b) what are extents of banjar land granted to each of the grantees?

Sri V. B. Raju: (a) No persons received pattas alleged.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri V. B. Raju: He has asked for Chemudu Estate banjars situated in the villages of Kapparada, Kandharipalem, Dondaparthy,
Marripalem, Allipuram, Madhavadhara and Ramamurthypeta—whether in these 7 villages between 1958 and 1963 whether any pattas have been given. The answer is no pattas were given.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The first question was between 1960 and 1965

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Collector of Vishakapatnam has stated that the Tahsildar, Vishakhapatnam has reported that no person received pattas from the Board of Revenue under Section 11 roviso of the Estates Abolition Act, 1958 in respect of banjar lands situated in these villages which I have read between 1958 and 1963.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.—Then how is it possible?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There is a paper placed on the Table. Sir, According to the paper he is giving the information now. Another question also relates to that and now he says there is nothing in that.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, why is another question put there?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is that the way now he is going to answer? So to say he can tell us a lie. He can deny it. Why does he do it?

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, the discrepancy may be there.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—I will tell why it is asked. According to the paper he is giving the information now. Another question also relates to that and now he says there is nothing in that.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Raju, please tell the House whether during these years or some other years whether pattas were granted. It is
immaterial whether during these years or some other years they were granted. The question is whether pattas were granted in these villages and the extent:

Sri V. B. Raju: Sir, the confusion can be resolved like this. The two questions can be taken as one question. Probably at the Collectorate there might have been oversight. They might have seen these villages and answered separately. These two questions can be taken as one question and the statement that is placed on the Table can be taken as the answer because the villages are repeated here and there. But the Collectorate has stated that no pattas have been given. Anyhow, I will get it verified as to why in the statement the villages have been shown and why they have said in this question in the villages mentioned the pattas were not given. Therefore, I think it will satisfy the House, if these two questions are taken as one and the answer is taken for them:

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—What are the specific reasons for which the banjars have been allotted to this lady?

Sri V. B. Raju:—So to say, he wants the contents of the Board's orders.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Kindly get the relevant Board's orders.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is a big file. Let there be no misunderstanding on this matter. What exactly I have got to bring here is only Board's orders in respect of this case Am I clear?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of all the proceedings of the Board being discussed in this House. That question does not arise. Whatever information he wants the Revenue Minister will see that information is got and placed on the Table of the House. On that if he wants to put supplementary he can put.

(1) 8. 3. 8. తి. అంత్యం ప్రశ్నలు: ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి స్థానపాతం కాదు, సంస్కృతి సామాజిక అనుకూలిక సమాధానానికి, మరియు 3 సార్లిక సంస్కృతి కాలంలో ఈ రాష్ట్రం మరల విద్య శిక్షణ పదార్థాన్ని 1963 నాడను పిలుస్తుంది.

(2) ఈ అంకాంక ధారణలు: ఎంటర్పర్స్ హై ప్రశ్నలు మాటా మారి ప్రశ్నలు ప్రాంతంలో అవసరానికి ఉంటే? రెండవ పోలిస్ ని మాటల లభయం ద్వారా అలంపులు, ఎంటర్పర్స్ ని మాటల లభయంలో ఉంటే తపాటించాలి కోసం. ఇది ఉపయోగం కాదు విద్య పాఠశాలలో ఉంటే ఉంటే కలిగి ఉంటుంది. 1963 నాడనూ కాని ప్రత్యేక పద్ధతి లభయం లేదా ఈ రాష్ట్రం మరల విద్య పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు ప్రాంతంలో ఉంటే?

(3) ఈ అంకాంక ధారణలు: ఎంటర్పర్స్ హై ప్రశ్నలు మాటా మారి ప్రశ్నలు ప్రాంతంలో అవసరానికి ఉంటే? రెండవ పోలిస్ ని మాటల లభయం ద్వారా అలంపులు, ఎంటర్పర్స్ ని మాటల లభయంలో ఉంటే తపాటించాలి కోసం. ఇది ఉపయోగం కాదు విద్య పాఠశాలలో ఉంటే ఉంటే కలిగి ఉంటుంది. 1963 నాడనూ కాని ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు ప్రాంతంలో ఉంటే ఉంటే కలిగి ఉంటుంది.
Mr. Speaker:— Now he has to withdraw what all he has stated without the permission of the Speaker. What is all this? I don’t like members getting up indiscriminately all at one time and saying what they want. You ask for my permission and I am prepared to
allow one after the other. There is no point in speaking as you please without the permission of the Speaker. We shall go to the next thing Mr Govinda Rao, I have asked the Minister to get the full information by 9th.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, I am only submitting—

Mr. Speaker:—Very good. No more discussion about this.

—

Then why all this waste of time?

CASES UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE ESTATES ABOLITION ACT

221—

* 408 (6'61) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:—

(a) how many cases under section 56 of the Madras Estates Abolition Act are pending with the Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam from 1963;

(b) have they been taken up even for trial; if so, how many; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to dispose of these urgently?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) 87 cases under section 56 (1) (c) of the Estates Abolition Act 1948 are pending enquiry by 31-8-68 with the Asst. Settlement Officer Visakhapatnam.

(b) and (c) All the 8 cases are under trial and instructions have been issued by the Director of Settlements to the Asst. Settlement Officer to expedite their disposal.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th December, 1968.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Settlement Officer has only given for Srikakulam, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam. Probably the hon. member must have meant for Nellore. Statistics are available only for those districts.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) No Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

TRANSFER OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN EX-HYDERABAD STATE

222—

* 114 (6936) Q.—Sri Badrivelshul Pitti (Maharajgunj):—Will the hon. Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons convicted in the areas previously forming part of ex-Hyderabad State, but were subsequently transferred to neighbouring States after the States Re-organisation on linguistic basis are still undergoing imprisonment in the Hyderabad Central Jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said prisoners have not been released even after the expiry of their period of sentence; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) No Sir.
(c) Does not arise.
26th December, 1988

Mr. Speaker:—Answers to all other questions will be laid on the Table of the House, excepting Question No. 261.

SALE OF ALCOHOL IN THE NAME OF DENATURED SPIRIT

261—

* 354 (6292) Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Co-operative Department has been drawn by the Excise Department and the Vigilance Commission to the fact that one of the employees of the Anakapalli Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd. Thummapala, Visakhapatnam district is involved in the illicit sale of alcohol in the name of denatured spirit, made from the above concern;

(b) if so, what is the action recommended by the Vigilance Commission and the Excise Department (Revenue) to be taken against the employees;

(c) when was this action recommended;

(d) whether any action has been taken in this respect; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—(a) Yes Sir, by the Government.

(b) It is not desirable to reveal the recommendations of the Vigilance Commission as they are confidential.

(c) Recommendations of Vigilance Commission were received in November 1987.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

* 355 (6293) Q.—Vigilance Commission:—Vigilance Commission may I have an explanation from the Government as to what measures are to be taken against the employee of the Anakapalli Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd. Thummapala, Visakhapatnam district involved in the illicit sale of alcohol in the name of denatured spirit made from the above concern?

* 356 (6294) Q.—Co-operative Department:—The employees of the Co-operative Department are also reliable agents in case of illegal sale of alcohol. Action may be taken by the Co-operative Department in the matter as well.

* 357 (6295) Q.—Mr. Kusuma Reddy:—Can I be informed of the measures taken by the Vigilance Commission against the employee of the Anakapalli Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd. Thummapala, Visakhapatnam district involved in the illicit sale of alcohol in the name of denatured spirit made from the above concern?

The answer is that the Vigilance Commission recommended action against the employee.
Mr. Speaker:—Same thing.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Yes, Sir. I say with authority that one of the agents of the factory has been found implicated in this case and it has come to light. Now action is being taken and he is being shielded.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—Nothing has been shielded. He is working for the factory and it is for the factory to take action against him.

Mr. Speaker:—The Member wants to know what kind of action is being taken by the Government.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—Government cannot dictate; the factory management is the proper authority to take any action, whatever is possible.

Mr. Speaker:—They want to know what kind of action the Government has taken. Where is this secrecy about it?

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—Secrecy.

Mr. Speaker:—No action is being taken against him.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—Yes.
6th December, 1968.

Mr. Speaker:—Is any action being taken against him?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Is it proper to say that? It is the money of the people. It is not the property of anybody else.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—We have intimated to the Co-operative Department also.

As far as the department is concerned, we have already taken action.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—Details are not with me. I have already answered the question previously many times.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—The question is quite different.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT GUNTUR

223—

*885 (7453) Q. Sri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a full-fledged Maternity Hospital separately in Guntur during the IV Plan period in view of the fact that already a post-graduate centre started functioning there; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

A :—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is already a full-fledged and well-equipped maternity ward with 100 beds in Government General Hospital, Guntur.

SURVEY FOR FISH IN THE COASTLINE

224—

*927 (7673) Q.—Sri B. Niranjana Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire coastline in the State has been surveyed to find the potentiality of fish in the area; and

(b) whether the Government is taking steps to get the survey conducted from Machilipatnam to Visakhapatnam during 1969-70?

A :—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) During 1969-70, the Survey will be restricted to the Seas of Visakhapatnam and Kakinada, where fishing harbours have been established.

ILICIT DISTILLATION OF LIQUOR

225—

*534 (7611) Sri P. Gunnayya :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the taluk-wise number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor detected by the officials in Srikakulam District during the years 1967 and 1968 (upto 31st August) for the purpose of enforcement of Prohibition;

(b) the taluk-wise amount of fine imposed; and

(c) the taluk-wise number of persons awarded imprisonment?

A :—

(a) (b) and (c) :—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
### STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

**Vide L. A. Q. No. 7611 (Starred)** [No.225]

Statement showing the taluk-wise number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor detected in Srikakulam District during 1967 and 1968, the amount of fine imposed and the number of persons awarded imprisonment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluk</th>
<th>No. of illicit distillation cases detected during</th>
<th>Amount of fine imposed during</th>
<th>No. of persons awarded imprisonment during</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(upto 31-8-68)</td>
<td>(upto 31-8-68)</td>
<td>(upto 31-8-68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Srikakulam</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Narasannapeta</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cheepurapalli</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ichapuram</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sompeta</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tekkili</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pathapatnam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>205.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bobbili</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Salur</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Palakonda</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Parvathipuram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>555.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RYOTWARI PATTAS**

*(410 (6778) Q.—Sarvasri A. Easwara Reddi, N. Ramulu and K. Butchaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state :)*

(a) whether instructions were sent to the District Collectors with regard to the issue of Ryotwari pattas for service Inam land which were alienated by the Inamdars by the Act conversion of inams into Ryotwari Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**A:**

(a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh (T.A.) Abolition of Inams Act 1967 and the Rules framed thereunder contain adequate statutory instructions in the matter. The question of issuing any executive instructions does not therefore arise.
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND TO POLITICAL SUFFERER

227—

*416 (6845) Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that Sri Govada Nireekshna Rao of Masulipatnam, a political sufferer was allotted land of 5 acres in Kalla Village of West Godavari District by patta No. 1096 of R. S. No. 923/1 dated 12-1-1957; and

(b) if so, whether the said land was put in his possession to this day. If not why?

A:—

(a) It is a fact that Sri Govada Nireekshna Rao was assigned an extent of acres 3-00 in R.S.No. 923/1 of Kalla village, Bheemavaram taluk in 1955.

(b) It is reported that the land was under the possession of the political sufferer from the date of grant and that he sold away the land to somebody in the month of August 1968.

ABOLITION OF KURUPAM AND MERANGI ESTATES

288—

*1017 (6583-P) Q.—Sri S. Prataparudra Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that though the Kurupam and Merangi estates have been abolished, no equitable and proper method has been adopted with regard to the levy of assessments on the ryots of the said villages and fixation of assessment has been done in a discriminatory way;

(b) whether this discriminatory imposition of assessment has been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue six months ago during his visit to Bhadragiri by the representatives of the ryots of Gumma Lakshmapuram in the presence of local M. L. A., and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon to ensure justice to the ryots?

A:—

(a) The assessments in the villages of these estates were fixed during the present settlement in accordance with the rates obtaining in parvathipuram taluk. Thus the fixation of assessment was done on par with the rates prevailing in the adjacent ryotwari villages of that taluk. There is therefore no discrimination in the fixation of assessment in the above estates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SUB ORDINATE JUDGE AT ADONI

229—

*17; (7478) Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Law be pleased to state:
6th December, 1968.

Written Answers to Questions.

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to make the Sub-ordinate Judge Court at Adoni permanent; and
(b) if so, when is it likely to be made permanent?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.
(b) As and when the proposal is received from the High Court.

TAKING OVER OF POLICE LINES AT GUNTUR FOR EXPANDING OF MEDICAL COLLEGE

239—

* 914 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

At what stage is the taking over of the Police lines and expanding of the Guntur Medical College, Guntur with Government stands?

A:—

The matter is under the examination of the Government in consultation with Director of Medical and Health Services.

MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN DIVI SEEMA

281—

* 877 (7.87) Q.—Sri K. Someswara Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any master plan for the development of fisheries in Divi Seema;
(b) the details of the said plan; and
(c) when the said plan will be implemented?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The master plan envisages operation of mechanised boats supply of fishery requisites, provision of preservation and transport facilities etc. The plan is estimated to cost Rs. 15 30 lakhs, spread over a period of 3 years to be implemented through the Andhra Fisherman Central Co-operative Society, Vijayawada with the financial assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

There is no possibility to implement the scheme, as there are no fishing harbour facilities. Recently the Agriculture Refinance Corporation did not agree to a similar proposal pertaining to Collair lake for the same reason. Therefore, the scheme will be taken up for consideration after the fishing harbour at Masulipatam is established. A portion of the plan, pertaining to distribution of sailing boats and synthetic fibre etc., which is a normal activity of the Department is now under consideration of the Government.
Eviction of Harijans from S. No. 728 of Kistipadu Village

414 (6783) Q.—Sri P. Subbaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:
(a) whether harijans are being evicted from Survey No. 723 in Kistipadu village, Gooty taluk, Anantapur district; and
(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

A:—
(a) No Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Exclusion of Land from Reserve Forest

970 (5.54-E) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the erst-while Hyderabad Government had been pleased to exclude an extent of 800 acres at Vattivellapally village and 1,500 acres of land at Lingala village of Achampeta taluk in Mahabubnagar district from the reserved forest land and demarcate and declare the same as Communal lands for Scheduled and Ex-criminal tribes respectively for their rehabilitation and cultivation purposes;
(b) if so, whether this land has been assigned to the Scheduled and Ex-criminal tribes families on patta so far; and
(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

A:—
(a) It is a fact that the erstwhile Hyderabad Government excluded an extent of 800 acres of land at Vattivellapally village from the Reserve Forest of Amrabad, but in Lingala village no land was excluded from the Reserve Forest.
(b) Out of 800 acres of land at Vattivellapally village, an extent of 185 acres was assigned to 27 persons by the Tahsildar, Achampet. Apart from this, an area of 200 acres was assigned in the name of Sri Umamaheswara Swamy Temple situated at Rangapur village.
(c) The remaining extent in Vattivellapally could not be assigned, as future assignments of compact blocks of 50 acres and above in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar district was prohibited till rehabilitation Policy of SriSailam Project was decided. Recently the ban on assignment has been lifted so far as Achampet taluk and also some other taluks of Mahabubnagar district is concerned. The Collectors were requested to assign Government lands in these taluks to eligible persons according to the rules.

Sub-Division of Government Lands

411 (6779) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

141—5
6th December 1943.

Written Answers to Questions.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-division or "Phodi" of the Government lands assigned to the Harijans and other landless poor during the year 1963 and onwards in Nagarkurnool, Achampeta and Kalwakurthy taluks in Mahabubnagar district is not effected so far.

(b) if so, what are the reasons and who are responsible for this under delay;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sub-division or "Phodi" of the Government lands assigned to the persons other than the Harijans and other landless poor even during the years 1967 and 1968 is effected; and

(d) if the answer to clause (a) is in affirmative what is the action to be taken by the Government?

A:—

(a) & (b) No Sir. In 94% of the cases of assignments made during the period from 1960 to 1966, the Phodi work was completed. Against the assignments made from 1967 onwards up to July 1968, 17% of the assigned lands was sub-divided.

(c) No Sir. Sub-division of lands assigned to the persons is being attended to irrespective of the caste or community of the assignees.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a).

SPECIAL SQUAD UNDER THE CONTROL OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT

A:—

(a) Yes Sir. The duties of the special squad are to gather information regarding the incidence of crime, detection of crime and prosecution of offences under the Abkari Act, Prohibition Act and other Allied Acts and Rules for the time being in force.

(b) & (c) A statement is placed on the table of the House.
STATEMENT TO BE PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
VIDE CLAUSES (b) & (c) OF L.A.Q. No. 6890 (STARRED) [*235]

Clause (b): Cases detected by the Special Squad:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illicit distillation cases</th>
<th>Illicit Tapping cases</th>
<th>Misc. cases</th>
<th>Illicit possession of Chloral Hydrate</th>
<th>Illicit possession of OPIUM</th>
<th>Illicit possession of Ganga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of cases</td>
<td>No. of trees booked</td>
<td>No. of cases</td>
<td>No. of Quantity</td>
<td>No. of cases</td>
<td>No. of Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966—67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 Kgs.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15 500</td>
<td>80 Kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sendhi) 018  (Toddy) 2  (Coconut)

In addition to these cases, the Special Squad detected 252 Illicit Distillation cases and 64 Miscellaneous cases during the year and handed them over to the local officers for necessary action.
In addition to these cases, the Special Squad detected 172 Illicit Distillation cases, 12 Illicit tapping cases, 97 Miscellaneous cases and one illicit possession of Opium case, during the year and handed them over to the local officers for necessary action.

**Clause (c) Expenditure incurred over the Special Squad:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1966-67</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pay and Allowances</td>
<td>Rs. 39,431.67</td>
<td>Rs. 50,626.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Travelling Allowance</td>
<td>Rs. 2,135.22</td>
<td>Rs. 7,654.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Contingencies (Petrol &amp; Jeeps)</td>
<td>Rs. 3,488.91</td>
<td>Rs. 7,400.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 45,355.80</td>
<td>Rs. 71,680.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Resignation of Sri B. K. Naik Principal Osmania Medical College.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—On a point of Information, Sir. Resignation accept. There were very serious charges against him and the enquiry is being conducted. How did the Government accept his resignation without the enquiry being completed and the whole thing is cleared? Enquiry report. How could the resignation be accepted?

Mr. Speaker:—This is a news-item. My information is that he has sent his resignation and it has been accepted by the Government.

Sri K. Brahmaanda Reddy:—It has been accepted by the Government.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It has been accepted by the Government. Let the Chief Minister make it clear whether the enquiry was completed and the enquiry report cleared off all the charges that were originally levelled against him and whether this is the only officer on whom there was an enquiry and whether there are others also. Newsmen neither from Delhi nor from Hyd or from anywhere else has tried to exercise any pressure on anybody. On the floor of the House, let us not throw some scandals. The point is, resignation has been accepted, A.C.B. enquiry is going on. But the advice of Law Department is that if it is found to be that he is liable for prosecution, his resignation does not prevent prosecution.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—This appears to be an isolated case, the only case where this procedure has been adopted by the Government. In so many cases where they are before the Government, suspension has been effected because the enquiry is not complete. And this is the only actual person involved in this case. In Guntur, the Principal and others were also involved. And this was the information that was published in the newspapers. Therefore, we would like to know whether this is the only officer who has resigned and whose resignation has been accepted. Under peculiar circumstances this case has been tried in this manner. Are there precedents where resignations have been accepted when enquiry is pending?
6th December 1968.

Point of Information:
re: Resignation of Sri B. K. Naik,
Principal Osmania Medical College.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I know one other doctor ... retired or something has happened. But, there is nothing much to assume. . . . .

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Let alone his observations he is perfectly right. . . .

Mr. Speaker:—Please try to raise the issue in some form or other.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister has already replied.

What is the evidence, what is the matter on record, and all that is a matter for consideration, not a question of chinnam or pedda.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—When an enquiry is pending, this officer has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Government. Are there any precedents where resignations have been accepted when enquiry is pending?

Mr. Speaker:—Many of the Members seem to be under the impression that a certain kind of irregularity has been committed, that is, accepting the resignation of a particular officer when an enquiry is pending against him. I do not know under what rule the Government cannot accept the resignation, whatever that may be. If you think, if you are convinced that Government have committed an irregularity, you can certainly raise it in the shape of a short notice question or some other form.

Mr. Speaker:—He is raising this question now, because this thing appeared day before yesterday in the papers. Whatever it may be, nothing prevents him raising it in some form or other under the rules.
Mr. Speaker:—What can I do? I cannot admit unless the Minister agrees.

Mr. Speaker:—There are already 150 call attention notices pending.

Mr. Speaker:—About 150 call attention notices have been received and I have admitted some.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Too much.

Mr. Speaker:—The notices relate to individual grievances also: if an employee or somebody is removed from service, it becomes a call attention notice; they have got remedies open to them in some other form. We can take up only matters of public importance and which are urgent. Call attention notices are no way different from adjournment motions excepting that the adjournment motion should refer to a matter of recent occurrence.

Mr. Speaker:—If this Assembly has not been in session what would have happened? You can certainly raise it, but not everything.

Mr. Speaker:—So far as short notice questions are concerned, if the Minister agrees to answer the question straightaway, the hon. Members may ask the date when he is going to reply. I have no discretion in the matter of short notice questions.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—We have asked short notice questions and intimation of call attention notices. We have asked for precedent.
6th December, 1968.

Mr Speaker:工业化

re: Resignation of Sr. B. K. Naik. Principal, O. Mania Medical College.

Mr Speaker:—Very good.

(At this stage Mr. N. Raghava Reddy and others rose in their seats)

Mr. Speaker:—If members get up and say something...

Mr. Speaker:—I am not allowing anybody. I am extremely sorry. Unless you give notice, I am not prepared to take cognisance.

Smt. Eshwari Bai rose—

Mr. Speaker:—You can raise it tomorrow. I will give an opportunity. You can bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—There will be discussion on supplementary demands throughout tomorrow. Any important issues which members want to raise, they can bring them to the notice of the Government and I will ask the Chief Minister to reply.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker:—I am not allowing anybody. I am extremely sorry. Unless you give notice, I am not prepared to take cognisance.
MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR

re: Motion on Address by the Governor

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that I have received the following letter from the Governor of Andhra Pradesh:

"I write to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your D. O. letter of the 29th November 1968 with which you have been good enough to send me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for my address to the joint session of both the Houses of the Legislature on the 23rd November 1968. I am grateful to the House for the resolution."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Search of the House of Sri Raghava Reddy M.L.A.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, with regard to the notice of adjournment motion given by Sri Raghava Reddy, Sri Narasimha Reddy etc., the other day we were concerned whether a police officer had powers under the law to search a house with warrant or not. Can any lawyer enlighten me on that?

"Before making a search under this Chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do."

"Whenever an officer in charge of a police station, or a police officer making an investigation has reasonable grounds for believing that anything necessary for the purposes of investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate may be found in any place within the limits of the police station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached, and that such a thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained without undue delay, such officer may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief and specifying in such writing, so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made, search, or cause search to be made, for such a thing in any place within the limits of such station."

Under this Section search for a person can be made.
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re: Search of the House of
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Where a police officer searches a house for a person that is said to have committed an offence, the search is for a person, and not for anything. Hence this section has application to such a search, for a person and not for a thing. Hence this section has application to such a search.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us hear Mr. Sivaiah, an experienced lawyer on the criminal side.

Sri G. Sivaiah (Puttur):—In this case, taking the facts as stated by the Chief Minister, the house was searched during night time, for a person, not for any thing else. There cannot be a search of a house without a warrant except under Sec. 165 of the Cr. P. C. Sec. 165 of the Cr. P. C. clearly says it can be searched: "Whenever an officer in charge of a police station, or police officer, making an investigation has reasonable grounds for believing (Let us take it that he has reasonable grounds Sir) that any thing necessary for the purposes of investigation (He believes that somebody is harbouring there; let us take it for granted) i.e., to any offence which he is authorised to investigate may be found in any place within the limits of the police station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached, and that such a thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained...Here, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Sivaiah, that a Police Officer has got powers to search a house under exceptional circumstances without a warrant; that is agreed. (Sri Sivaiah: Agreed) The only thing is it lays down certain conditions. One thing is, if he wants to search a house without warrant then, of course he must reduce it in writing i.e., the reasons. The second thing is, a copy of the record made by him shall be sent to the Magistrate. Whether the officer had got powers is one thing; whether he compiled with the provisions of the law while making the search is another thing; in this case the property of the search made by the police officer is another thing. That the officer had powers is not the question. Now the question is whether he compiled with the conditions laid down in the section, i.e., the reasons being reduced o writing; secondly, whether he had sent a copy of the record when going to the Magistrate; thirdly, my information is, under the Police Standing Orders, after sunset and before sunrise, a house cannot be searched. Some kind of directions or guidelines seem to be there. Some principles have been laid down. I do not know; I have not gone through it. Anyhow, now you agree that the police officer had powers.
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Sri G. Sivaiah:—I am coming to the issue to be argued. Taking all those things, my point is this: Sir, a learned Judge (AIR 1928 Allahabad: page 185) has clearly stated that the section includes search for some document or some tangible object.

Mr. Speaker:—A search without warrant under this section, i.e., under section 198, made without a search warrant is illegal, but a police officer investigating into a charge of theft or any other cognizable offence is entitled under Section 65 to search without a warrant and such search will not be illegal.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—Sir, this is the decision of the High Court...

Mr. Speaker:—The question is whether it is properly done.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—That is what I am saying. In AIR 1928, it was held by the High Court of Allahabad that the section includes a search for some document or for some tangible object such as may be summoned to be produced by the court under Section 94. Here, it is very clearly laid down by the High Court Judge in AIR 1928, Allahabad (page 185) that the section includes a search for some document or for some tangible object such as may be summoned to be produced by the court under section 94. What is section 94? In Section 94, it is clearly stated that it can summon any person in whose possession or power such document or a document is believed to be. So, under Section 94, the court can issue a warrant to produce certain documents. If the police officer cannot find time, he can make a search of the house under Section 165; it is clearly held. In addition to this, I would like to quote...

Mr. Speaker:—165 (d) only deals with cases which are under investigation...

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I am citing the decision of the Patna High Court in this case. In Patna High Court (AIR 1942) it is said a police officer wanted to search a house in connection with a case under Sections 232 and 342 namely kidnapping a girl. They wanted to make arrest. The police officer invaded the house and wanted to search the house. The inmates of the house prevented the officer from entering into the house and also assaulted. Therefore, those two persons who prevented the police officer were convicted under Sections 332 and 342 I. P. C. In this case, the High Court was of the opinion that the Section empowers the investigating police officer to make a search for, the purpose of his investigation and there is no room for pretending that in the present case the inspector intended to search the premises for anything. In this case, the principle is that the Sub-Inspector knew very well that he wanted to arrest one person who kidnapped a girl by name Arun. Therefore, he knew the purpose; he cannot pretend that he did not search the house for anything. Here the principle is when you know you want to arrest a particular person you can't take this under Sec. 165 and search the house, because search is only for anything that would be found there. Even this decision prevents a police officer from using his powers under Section 165 to search a house in the circumstances that have been cited Order Not 541 of the Andhra Pradesh Police Manual clearly refers to the proceedings for searches. In 541(6), it is stated that the law does not require a search under the code of criminal procedure to be made only during day light, but normally day light should be awaited. If
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information is received after dusk necessitating immediate search of a house and if it is apprehended that delay till day break might result in evidence being concealed or destroyed, the house should be sealed and guarded and if that is not possible search should be conducted during the night itself. So, in the Police Manual Order 511 (6), it is clearly stated that you cannot search a house during night time but if you feel that it is necessary you can seal the house and guard it. If you feel you cannot do such things; then you can make a search. So, in the Police Standing Order, it is clearly stated that you can’t search that is one thing. Therefore, I submit that a search under Section 165 is certainly illegal and he cannot take law into his hands on account of the Police Standing Orders and the decision that I have cited.

Sri C. Y. K. Rao:—It is upto the Minister to support the police. Is it not? Is it up to a member on this side to support?

Sri A. Madhava Rao (rose.....)

Mr. Speaker:—He does not want you to say that the police officer has powers.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The police officer already did the damage. What is the point in Mr. Madhava Rao trying to defend him?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I am not defending him, but I am simply saying the legal position. As officer in charge of a police station can without the order of a Magistrate investigate any cognizable case. Investigation includes search also.

Mr. Speaker:—What does it say?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—It includes search and such search is permissible. They have given six categories of this. (1955 Supreme Court, page 196). Any officer in charge of a police station can without the order of a Magistrate investigate any cognizable case. Investigation includes search also.
Mr. Speaker:—Even when I practised, I never quoted these
decision; I may tell you. To quote these decisions and to give a
ruling based on these things is difficult. We are only concerned with
things as per law. The law says whether the search is legal or illegal.

Mr. Speaker:—That is alright. That is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker:—No, No.
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Mr. Speaker:—I am not allowing any one to speak.

(Sri N. Raghava Reddy rose in his seat.)

Mr. Speaker:—The other day, he had his full say. What has the Chief Minister to say?

(Sri N. Raghava Reddy again rose in his seat.)

Mr. Speaker:—We are now concerned with regard to the admissibility of this motion. If he is going into the merits, there is no point.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is a technical matter. It affects the liberty of every one of us.
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Mr. Speaker:—I am not allowing a discussion now so far as this adjournment motion is concerned. This House is concerned only with regard to the admissibility of the motion at this stage. Now simply because a number of members have signed the notice, I am not prepared to give an opportunity to every one of them to have his say in the matter. The member affected is Sri Raghava Reddy. The other day, I gave him an opportunity. He spoke for nearly 11 to 15 minutes. Today again he wants to speak. I do not know whether he is justified in asking for another opportunity. There must be a limit.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—A member who does not catch the eye of the Speaker... has he got the right to catch the ear of the Speaker, Sir.

(Laughter)

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It affects the dignity of the member. Let him speak.

Mr. Speaker:—My Dear Mr. Rao, the other day I gave an opportunity and he spoke for 15 minutes.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The issue has cropped up now.

Mr. Speaker:—The issue cropped up even the other day. It was adjourned to this day to find out...

(Sri N. Raghava Reddy again rose in his seat)

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I will give an opportunity to you to raise the point of order. But let me know, what exactly you want me to do. Do you expect me to give an opportunity to every member to be heard.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Give a chance to Mr. Raghava Reddy.

Mr. Speaker:—Very good. I am prepared to give him an opportunity. Other members may please sit down.
Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Rajeshwara Rao said, it is a question of the privilege of the member that is involved. I will consider all these things and see what should be done. I will get the whole thing examined.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Why harp on technicalities?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: I will come to technicalities; I will come to the gist of the matter. The second thing is; the only two points that arise for consideration are, even if we assume that this House has jurisdiction, whether the search was illegal that is the first point, and the second one would be whether there is any privilege involved. Now let us know who this Lakshma Reddy is. This Lakshma Reddy is a proclaimed offender.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is he in this House?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—He is not in the Assembly. He is a proclaimed offender.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Why then bring his name now?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—What is that question: Is he here?
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Mr. Speaker:— Let us observe some decorum. When Mr. Raghava Reddy was speaking, no member from this side interrupted him. Should we not follow the same?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Discipline of this side must be emulated by Members on the other side.

(Sri B. Narasimha Reddy rose in his seat)

Mr. Speaker:—Let the Chief Minister complete. If he wants any clarification, he can ask later on.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—My point is, there is no relevancy. That man was not caught. If that man was caught, there is point in the Chief Minister telling about that man. They searched the house of a M.L.A. They can as well bring all criminals into picture. He was not found in the House.

Mr. Speaker:—Please sit down. I do not allow to speak.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You need not allow us. There are other places were we can speak.

Mr. Speaker:—Unless he takes my permission, he cannot speak.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There are other places.......

Mr. Speaker:—If he wants to go out, I have no objection. I have absolutely no objection. He may go very gracefully.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Everytime you threaten me like this.

Mr. Speaker:—Unless he takes my permission, it will not go into record.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I want that everything must go into record..

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I do not see any reason how he suddenly works up into an emotion. He seems to be a pleasant man now and then.
Mr. Speaker:—Let us hear what the Chief Minister says?

Sri K. Brhamana da Reddy:—You have raised a point. Should I not say what the matter is? My point is that the Sub-Inspector of Police if he has a reasonable ground to believe that a person involved in a cognizable offence is hiding at a certain place has a right to search the house without a search warrant. That is the first point—in a cognizable offence, irrespective of the fact whether the man involved is a communist or some other. The 'communist' or 'some other' is not a material point. I am only saying about the nature of the man to show that it is not a case where it is intended to insult Mr. Raghava Reddy or somebody else.

Mr. Speaker:—The legal proposition is not denied by the other side that the police Officer has got a right to search a house under S. 165 without warrant in a cognizable case:

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Under Section 47, I am referring to.

Mr. Speaker:—We have to consider whether the police officer has sufficient bona fides when he conducted the search at night. The contention of the other side is that it is only to dishonour or slight the member.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Their contention as Sri Rajeshwar Rao is trying to put it, to offend the feelings of Mr. Raghava Reddy. My submission is, it is not so. Here is a known man; he was involved in two cases of brutal murder; and therefore when the Sub-inspector had instructions from the Investigating Officer, i.e., the Circle Inspector of Police, who was investigating into these crimes, that such and such a thing should be done, naturally it is his duty to go and make a search of the house. It is not a question of trying to offend the feelings of X, Y or Z. If it is merely to offend the feelings of a communist member, there are other communists in Nalgonda District. There are hon. Members also. But it is not that. He had information from the Investigating Officer that such a person is hiding in such a place; naturally it was his duty to make a search. When he made the search, there was no protest from anybody. Now they may raise it. They made the search; they asked those people; those witnesses as I read earlier-in the presence of the witnesses the search was conducted; nothing untoward had happened.
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There are not even allegations that the S.I. acted in excess of his authority or done something to insult other members who were present in the House. Nothing of the kind had happened.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—He is a proclaimed offender. He was wanted in a murder case which happened in Kotapahad village. He was wanted in another case of murder that took place in a village in Huzurnagar Taluk. This man has been evading arrest. On credible information and upon instructions received from the Investigating Officer, the Circle Inspector of Police, this Sub-Inspector had reasonable apprehension that he is hiding himself in the house of so and so.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—We are not prepared to discuss the report. What report he had, what reasons he had—we are not going to discuss.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—According to our information, it is not true. He is a known Communist-Marxist. According to our information, he is a known Communist-Marxist.
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Mr. Speaker :—You are making matters worse. You are simply exposing yourself. Better you keep quiet. He is exposing himself and exposing everybody, his own party. Let us hear the Chief Minister.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—The accused in the above murder case is a communist revolutionary. Until the C. P. I. Marxist broke up into two very recently, both Kaki Lakshma Reddy and
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Sri N. Raghava Reddy belong to the same party. That is the man. I will draw your kind attention to Sections 47 to 51, Cr. P. C., which in turn says something.

Mr. K. Venkataramaiah: The man with whom we are dealing is Sri R. R. Reddy. It is the House. It is the person. It is the person concerned. It is the person involved. It is the person to whom the law applies. It is the person who has been searched. It is the person who has been arrested.

I take the stand under the law that a Sub-Inspector of Police is entitled to arrest or even search without warrant, when he has reasonable information, when it is said that the person involved is concerned in a cognizable offence. The point is...

Mr. C. V. R. Rao: There are means of asserting ourselves. It is a right of the affected member. It is an insult to the House and an insult to the member. Therefore, you naturally have got to protect us. What is this he says, although it is a concession?

Sri C. V. K. Rao: There are means of asserting ourselves.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— He can assert provided an opportunity is given.

Mr. Speaker :— This kind of thing, I do not allow—Members getting up and speaking as they please.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— as they like.

Mr. Speaker :— All of you know whatever you speak without my permission will not go into record.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— Does not matter, Sir. Every time you threaten us that it will not go into record. What does it matter? It is not for record; it is for an effective presentation of the point.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— This case is such that not a Police Officer, but even a private person Mr. Rajeswara Rao may get a warrant and arrest. The Police Officer is having authority... A Circle Inspector has the authority; even a Head Constable has the authority.

Therefore, Sir, it is obvious that a search was made under the instructions of the Investigating Officer, the Sub-Inspector of Police. Unfortunately, he was not found there. Probably he was somewhere else; probably the information which the Police had might not be quite correct, but the question is the bona fides cannot be doubted. There are no reasons to believe or think for a moment that the Police would have acted in this case because Mr. Raghava Reddy happens to be a Communist. It is not that.

And I would take an extreme proposition which is not necessary. Supposing a man feels aggrieved, it is his business to seek a remedy, whatever is available to him. It is not for this House to say that.

The only question is whether there is any privilege involved. It has been held by the Lok Sabha, where something has been done in the Legislators' Hostel in U. P., that there was no question of privilege. I need not go into the finding. The Office will give it to you. Therefore, in this case there is neither the question of privilege nor is the search illegal.

I shall go a step further. It has been said that the search is mala fide. There is no ground to believe or even suspect that bona fides are involved in this.
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Mr. Speaker: — I will give my ruling tomorrow.

Sri G. Sivaiah: — The hon. Chief Minister has quoted a wrong section. This Section 47 only comes in when a person is arrested and escapes. Such a person can be re-arrested and taken.

Mr. Speaker: — There is Sec. 165 also. Only it lays down the conditions under which a Police can search.
Adjournment Motion?
Mr. Speaker.—That is enough. I understand his observation.
Sri P. Subbaiah.—Is this a matter of recent occurrence? It is a matter of recent occurrence.
Mr. Speaker.—You must always realise the difficulties of the Chair. Can I hold an enquiry into this? How can I come to a decision whether what you are saying or what the Government are saying is true? I can only go into the legal aspects and about admissibility.
Mr. Speaker.—What they say is that the person who gave them information gave wrong information.
Mr. Speaker.—That is allright.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: — Labour unrest in Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

...
6th December, 1968. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Labour unrest in Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.

Labour unrest in Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.
calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Re: Deteriorating Industrial relations in Singareni Coal Fields.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—I wish to call the attention of the hon. Minister for Labour regarding the deteriorating industrial relation in the Singareni Collieries. Sir, I need not go into details. They are given in the memoranda which the hon. Minister must have also received. I would like to bring only one or two facts to his notice. I would quote from the Memoranda: "The Management perhaps are now raising fresh demands and talking of more surplus labour even in sanitation and other departments" "Transferring of workers in violation of rule 15 of the Standing orders to the detriment of their pay and service conditions is very provocative to the workers. They want surface workers to go as fillers. They are issuing whimsical orders and inviting trouble. They have closed down most of the wards in the hospitals at Kothagudem. Out of 230 beds, only 10 are occupied by patients. In the entire deployment of workers, they are issuing whimsical orders and inviting trouble."

The Minister for Labour (Sri K.V. Narayana Reddy):—Sir, with your gracious permission, I would like to make a statement which would certainly cover all the points raised by the hon. member.

"The Singareni Collieries Company Limited, implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry with effect from 15-8-1967. All the Unions in Singareni coal-fields raised further demands in regard to improvement in categorisation and wage structure of almost all the categories of workers and stated a strike in furtherance of their demands during October, 1967. As a result of the strike, the Government of India referred the general issue categorisation and structure of workers to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad and the adjudication proceedings are now pending before the Tribunal.

Owing to inter-Union rivalry, the various Unions have been raising various demands in regard to increase in wages for different categories of workers although the main issue is pending before the Industrial Tribunal. The Company is currently going through a period of financial crises. Owing to inadequate demand, pit-head
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Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re Deteriorating industrial relations in Singareni Coal Fields.

stocks have been piling up and the present stocks are of the order of 10.31 lakh tonnes. The management has also been faced with the problem of surplus staff. These issues were discussed with the Unions in great detail and as a result of these discussions, a Voluntary Retirement Scheme was introduced, as a result of which nearly 2,000 workers retired from service. The management is still faced with the problem of surplus workers and the special measures taken by the management to redeploy the surplus workers on underground jobs, on the basis of the agreement with the Union, have not been successful. The Unions are opposing transfer of surplus surface workers to underground protective jobs and some of the Unions have taken these issues to the High Court.

In view of its serious financial difficulties, the Company could not grant a further increase in Dearness Allowance for the workers from 1st April, 1968, on the basis of the recommendations of the Wage Board. The majority of the companies in the Coal Industry have not implemented the Wage Board's recommendations to increase the wages and even the existing rate of dearness allowance that is being paid by the Singareni Collieries is not paid at most of the other collieries who are competing with Singareni Coal in several markets. The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union has been building up an agitation on the question of non-payment of additional Variable Dearness Allowance from 1st April, 1968, in spite of the fact that the problem has been explained to the leaders of the Unions on several occasions during discussion.

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union (AITUC) put forth certain demands in regard to improvement of the grade for Mining Sirdars. As the general demand for improvement of grades is pending before the Industrial Tribunal and as any consideration shown in the case of Mining Sirdars would have repercussions in regard to various other claims that are now pending before the Tribunal, the management declined to introduce any changes which go beyond the frame work of the recommendations of the Wage Board. Not satisfied with the outcome of the discussions, the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union proposes to stage a strike of the Mining Sirdars some time during this month. As a result of the conciliation proceedings held on the issues, the Regional Labour Commissioner had submitted his report to the Government of India and the decision of the Government of India is awaited.

As a result of the tension that is being built up by this Union, specially at Kothagudem, there have been two sporadic strikes at Kothagudem, one by fillers of No. 5 Incline for six days and another strike by the fillers of No. 7 Incline for seven days. This Union also proposed to stage a strike of Sanitary Mazdoors and Scavengers at Kothagudem claiming work for 7 days in a week without a day of rest.

Two of the INTUC Unions at Kothagudem, Viz., Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and Singareni Collieries Mazdoor Sangh merged and formed the Andhra Pradesh Singareni Collieries
Calling attention to a matter of urgent importance:

re: Non-auctioning of tanks by the Assistant Director in the Warangal town for fishing.

Mazdoor Sangh. Immediately after the formation of the new Union, the leaders of this Union have been conducting series of meetings at pits and departments.

The deterioration in the general atmosphere is mostly at Kothagudem where the inter-Union rivalry is at its highest. This has not, however, had any measurable impact on the general atmosphere at other Divisions viz., Bellampalli, Mandamari, Ramakrishnapur and Ramagundam.

Since the major issues relating to wage structure are now before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, the Union should await the decision of the Tribunal without making continued demands in respect of different categories of workers and co-operate with the management in tackling unprecedented difficulties which the Company is currently facing.

re: Non-auctioning of Tanks by the Assistant Director in the Warangal Town for Fishing.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao — There are 33 tanks in and around Warangal Town, out of which 20 tanks were disposed of as follows:

1. Fishermen Co-operative Society, Warangal .. 17
2. Public auction .. .. 3

Out of the remaining 13 tanks, 11 tanks have not been disposed of due to lack of water and drought conditions prevailing in the area and as no bidder is participating in auction, even though wide publicity has been given. The Department has kept two tanks for departmental experiments, viz., Bundh type breeding experiments and for stocking fast growing carp yearlings.
As the Department has leased 17 tanks to the Fishermen Co-operative Society, Warangal, the Fishermen in and around Warangal Town can be benefited from those tanks.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I think they should correct if such a wrong information is given. Though not intentional, they should correct the mistake.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— How does it arise now I don't allow. We will take up the Bill now—

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1968.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— For clause 3, there is an amendment given notice of by hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. That was discussed the other day and the hon. Minister wanted to get it examined.

6th December, 1968.

The proprietor of any entertainment who admits any person without payment to any place of entertainment in contravention of the provisions of section 6 or fails to pay the tax due from him within the time prescribed shall be liable to the following punishments:

1. The maximum punishment is 10,000 commercial tax.

2. The commercial tax officer may verify the actual tax paid by the entertainers, and if an entertainment tax officer is not paid the officer may verify the actual tax paid by the entertainers.


The Bill proposes amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act, 1968. The amendments are aimed at improving the collection of entertainment tax from cinema halls and other entertainment venues. The Bill introduces checks and measures to prevent evasion of taxes. The amendments include provisions for the collection of entertainment tax by the police officers, commercial tax officers, and other officials. The Bill also seeks to increase the penalties for non-payment or late payment of taxes.
Government Bill:

8th December, 1965

Entertainment Tax:

Entertainment Tax on admission to entertainments such as drama, circus, etc., at circus or other areas outside normal entertainments tax areas. Pedestrian traffic areas outside such areas, areas maintained by the local authority for public recreation, areas maintained by the local authority for the exclusive enjoyment of the public. Advance tax is levied on the first and third clause. A similar clause applies to police and Tahsildars. M.L.A.s, and residents of the vicinity within the area of the circus or other areas. The third clause applies to admission to circuses and other similar entertainment events such as gatekeepers, booking clerks, ticketless and admission fees are levied on people who enter the area. People who enter the area without paying admission fees are fined for such acts. The fine is imposed on the person who does not pay the admission fee.
6th December, 1968.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax (amendment) Bill 1968.

Manager or his representatives are very careful. They are very careful. Manager or his representatives are very careful.

Manager or his representatives are very careful. They are very careful.

the andhra pradesh entertainments tax (amendment) bill, 1968.

6. (1) the amendment bill is against the principles of natural justice, apart from other things. the dames committee which framed the entertainment hall ticket scheme, while preparing the scheme, did not consider the matter of the entertainment hall ticket moneys, the leakage check, and arrest of malpractices. it is a symbol of tampering. the circles have been made. the malpractices arrest provisions have provision been made for revenue evasion. 2 per cent. 3 per cent. 2 per cent. 3 per cent. 2 per cent. 2 per cent. leakage check provisions have been made. the ticket provision has been made. the entertainment hall ticket moneys, the leakage check, and arrest provisions have provision been made for revenue evasion. the circles have been made. the malpractices arrest provisions have provision been made for revenue evasion. the circles have been made. the malpractices arrest provisions have provision been made for revenue evasion. the circles have been made. the malpractices arrest provisions have provision been made for revenue evasion. the circles have been made.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Please resume your seat.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We would like to be heard. This is not the way how we should be treated. Last time also I questioned the propriety of this thing. Now when I wanted to speak, you deny me that chance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am not allowing him to speak.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Very well, I walk out in righteous indignation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That is not the proper way to seek permission.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Which is the proper way?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He cannot insist.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am not insisting. Is this the way how I should be treated. Very well, let that go.

(Sri C. V. K. Rao then left the Assembly Chambers)

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—The hon. Member cannot pass remarks against the Chair.*** I object to it.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Whatever it is that word should be struck off.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If it is there it will be removed.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The clause reads like this: “No Person shall enter. (1) Entering, (2) Obtaining permission, (3) or remaining, No person shall enter. “obtaining permission” No person shall enter” and no person shall remain…”

What is said actually in (2) is that any person who enters must get a pass from the proprietor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Their contention is—suppose I go there and say “The proprietor asked me to go and sit there.”

Sri V. B. Raju:—Let him explain. What is obligatory according to this clause is on the part of the person who enters the hall is that he must have some authority in his hands. It will develop a civic sense in him.

*** Expunged as ordered by the chair.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You and I and other dignitaries go.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Whether he is a Minister or a commoner, it makes no difference, just like all bus passengers must purchase tickets.

Bus passengers ticket conductor dismiss.

No passenger is punished.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is found in the U. P. Act also. There is provision in the U. P. Act where under persons entering an entertainment without payment of tax are dealt with.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The expression “getting admission” must be properly understood. It means admission sustained by some authority in writing or a pass in hand.

Now suppose somebody goes and sits there and he is caught. He says “I got the permission from the proprietor to sit here.” The proprietor denies it.

Whatever you say, my point is “obtain permission” means owner ticket free pass.

D. B. Chow:—In the case of U. P. Act owner ticket free pass.

Free passes:—Free pass owner ticket.

Sri V. B. Raju:—There is no difference in this matter between Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya’s and Government’s. View-point. The point is we should check the malpractice of actually taking money without tickets. There is already a penalty for the proprietor for all the malpractices. Here we want to place the responsibility on the person who actually goes to the entertainment that he should have something in his hand.
6th December, 1968.

Government Bill:


Mr. L. A. Minister Commoner :- On a point of clarification Sir. Does the Entertainment Tax Officers have malpractice, Commercial Tax Officers have malpractice, Commercial Tax Officers have malpractice?

Mr. B. Narasimhulu :- That is a different matter.

Sri Pragada Kotaih :- How can it be a different matter. You will be giving a member of free passes allowing them to take money. Are you going to have the proprietor?

Sri V. B. Raju :- That is a different matter.

Sri Pragada Kotaih :- How can it be a different matter. You will be giving a member of free passes allowing them to take money. Are you going to have the proprietor?

Mr. B. Narasimhulu :- That is a different matter. Sri V. B. Raju :- That is a different matter. You please read. "Enter, obtain permission", the passenger must hold the ticket. If he does not hold the ticket, (conductor liability) the passenger himself is liable. Railway do not do it, for instance, it is the passenger without a ticket that is punishable.

Sri Pragada Kotaih :- That is a different matter. Sri V. B. Raju :- That is a different matter. No cinema proprietor will do it; he will lose.
Government Bill:

6th December, 1968.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Supposing every one in the cinema has obtained permission?

Sri G. Sivaji:—Under the Act, whether the proprietor issues a free pass or whatever it is, he will have to pay the entertainment tax. That is compulsory under the Act. Probably, the hon. Chief Minister has no experience of going and obtaining a ticket. The
Chief Minister is making a plea for breaking the law instead of obeying the law. It is better to delete that clause.

In his own interest he will not allow any free pass. Now, there will be fear that there is punishment to the person if he does not own a ticket. That is the most important thing. The basic thing is to provide for punishment if I am without a ticket in a cinema hall and certainly I am liable to punishment.

Sri G. Siviah:—Government railways and R. T. C., are State projects, and not private Institutions.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Whether it is private or Government, you are losing tax and the municipality is losing tax.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—That is a different matter.

Mr. V. B. Raju:—“14-A No person shall enter or obtain admission to, or remain in, an entertainment, the admission to which is for payment which is subject to an entertainments tax, without having in his possession any ticket or other document denoting that the payment for admission has been made or any pass or other document entitling him to be admitted without such payment.” This is the proof that he should obtain the permission of the proprietor or anybody to get into the hall. It is only to develop certain civic sense and to arrest the mal-practice to which reference has been made, that certain proprietors are taking money and without issuing tickets. As to how many free passes are being given and what should be done, the Government will look to later on. But, first of all this mal-practice must be checked. As the Chief Minister put it, if the proprietor allows without taking money, let him do it. But, when once he takes he must issue the ticket and pocket it. Let us also educate the people; if a person pays money he must take the ticket. Nobody should enter the hall without taking a ticket.
Sri K. Ramanatham (Mudinepalli) :—The Government want presumption that the person has purchased the ticket. They are natural presumptions. Without purchasing a ticket or obtaining a free pass, nobody can enter the hall. It is equally a presumption.

Mr. Speaker :—Supposing a person is found in the hall without any kind of pass or ticket, and even supposing that he has not taken the permission of the proprietor also, by clandestine methods or stealthily enters the house, how are you going to deal with that man?

Sri K. Ramanatham :—There are admission gates.

Mr. Speaker :—If we put the liability on the owner, it will be the lookout of the owner to instruct the watchmen properly.

Mr. Speaker :—In such cases where a person enters the hall stealthily, it will not be fair to pass on the blame on the proprietor. Both are liable.

Proprietor must hold a ticket. Otherwise, it means he is indirectly helping the Proprietor. As Mr. Raju said, a man who enters the hall must hold a ticket. Otherwise, he is also punishable. Otherwise he must hold any document or legal authorization. Legal authorization includes experience short routes destination ticket.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy (Anantapur):—Why should be? Why not the proprietor? Even according to the Chief Minister’s argument, why not the proprietor or his nominee or the person who has allowed the person inside?

Mr. Speaker:—This is actually in the case of people who have entered the hall stealthily.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The difference is between those who have entered with a ticket and those who have entered with a ticket and those who have entered otherwise.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—He may enter stealthily or properly. The proprietor and the people may collude.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Then, let the Government go against the proprietor.

(Many members on the Opposition Benches rose in their seats)

Mr. Speaker:—The person who colludes also is responsible.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—What has that to do with this? What has that to do with this? What has that to do with this? What has that to do with this? What has that to do with this? What has that to do with this?

How are you going to punish the proprietor? Where is the specific provision in the act?
Mr. Speaker:— It is a valid point. The Government should consider it.

Sri V. B. Raju:— In that case, it is the discretion of the administration and there must be a limit on the issue of the number of passes or tax has to be levied on free passes also. The administration should consider it. It is a gap which might lead to some misuse and it will be looked into.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:— It must come simultaneously in this Bill itself. The Government cannot come before the House with another amendment.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Let me read Section 14 of the Principal Act.—

"14. The proprietor of any entertainment who—

(a) admits any person for payment to any place of entertainment in contravention of the provisions of section 6, or

(b) fails to pay the tax due from him within the time prescribed, or

(c) fraudently evades the payment of any tax due under this Act, or

(d) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable in respect of each such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and shall in addition, be liable to pay any tax which should have been paid."

Supposing a proprietor takes money and then gives a pass or permits people to enter the entertainment, then it is fraud and he is punishable already under Section 14 (c) of the Act. If you have a doubt, I have no objection even to amend or put another provision making proprietor also liable; we are not trying to save the proprietor; there is an impression that we are punishing a man who has entered the hall and not punish the proprietor who is playing fraud; it is not our intention; according to section 14 of the principal Act, the department says, such cases are covered where the proprietor fraudulently allows people.

Mr. Speaker:— You must put a limit on the free passes.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:— It is because there is a specific provision under which the proprietor will automatically issue free passes. Therefore, unless the Government limits the scope of giving free passes, there is scope for this malpractice.

Mr. Speaker:— Let the Government consider about that aspect. It is worth considering.

The man who has nothing to do with the mischief is being punished.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Inspecting officers are entitled to visit at any time.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: Just now, the Minister for Land Revenue Mr. V. B. Raju said that there is mal-practice in cinema theatres. Is it only in cinema theatres or is it also in the normal departments? I want clarification from him.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—We are passing cinema legislation, not other matters.

What is the difficulty for the Government to introduce a new provision now itself?

Mr. Speaker:—They have got to consider and fix the number of free passes and then bring forward an amendment in proper form.

Mr. Speaker:—Only Government officials will not be eligible for free passes; and all of us, Ministers, M. L. As. and others like us will be eligible!

Government officials are not entitled to free passes at all?

What is the difficulty for the Government to introduce a new provision now itself?
Mr. Speaker:—It is an important suggestion. I am asking the Government to take note of it.

Now, I am putting the amendment to vote.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, one point on which I also want some clarification is the point raised by the Members—apart from the man who goes without a ticket, what should happen to the proprietor? Supposing a proprietor gives free passes, takes money and pockets it, he must also be punishable. That is more important. Therefore, I am advised to say that we have got a rule which says like this:

"The proprietor shall not admit or cause or permit to be admitted to the entertainment any person without a ticket unless such a person is the holder of a pass entitled to be admitted without payment and clearly marked 'FREE'; he shall also not permit any person to be in place of entertainment without a ticket or pass marked 'FREE'."

The penal provision is:—"Any person who commits a breach of any one of the following rules..." It is a rule which I read, and is included in it.

Mr. Speaker:—He can play fraud, because no limit is fixed for the number of passes.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Why should there be a limit? Supposing we fix a limit 10 or 15, he can take money and allow them to enter the entertainment.

Mr. Speaker:—If everybody colludes, it is a different matter. In that case, you have to prohibit the issue of free passes also.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—If it is really 'free passes' he can issue free passes.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:—If he issues free passes, how can we know who is genuine or who is not. According to the rule, anybody with a free pass or permission marked 'FREE' can go and have entertainment. How are you going to check the proprietor?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I have already told you, Sir, that sub-section (c) of Section 1 covers fraud and evasion. Now that hon. Members are expressing doubts, we have sub-section (b), viz. "if the proprietor fails to pay the tax due from him within the time prescribed."

Whenver a proprietor collects money and gives free pass or gives him free admission into the House, he shall be liable.

Sri K. Butchirayudu:—How is it possible?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is a different matter.
Dr. T. V. S. Chaiapathi Rao:—If the number of free passes is restricted, the practices will be limited; and if it is unrestricted the mal-practices also will be unlimited.

Mr. Speaker:—Proprietor is also expected to be vigilant. It is only in extreme cases where there is regular cheating of Government, then only the Government will take action and not every day.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not allowing any more Members to speak.

(At this stage, hon. Members Sri M V. Raghava Rao and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya were seen on their legs)

Mr. Speaker:—Later on they might bring an amendment.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I have got an amendment:

"Where a proprietor or any of his employees collect payment for admission but does not issue a ticket or issues free pass to any person, shall be liable for punishment under sec. 14."

Mr. Speaker:—The difficulty will be trying to find out as to whether he has really collected the amount and issued the free pass. That is the difficulty.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It will be dealt with ‘as in other offences’. Let them issue free passes, we have no objection.

An hon. Member:—On every pass the proprietor shall pay entertainment tax.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—That is also a good suggestion. It is only for punishment. Let him give free passes and all the free passes are subject to entertainment tax. . . With your kind permission I would say one thing. All our intentions are clear. We are agreed on the intentions. Therefore why not take up the Bill on MONDAY?

Mr. Speaker:—Yes. This will be taken up on Monday. Please have it so provided that it will be in consonance with the views expressed by the Members.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) (Amendment Bill, 1967) as reported by the Regional Committee) be read a Second time."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—QR. 57.1. Regulation 1958

The amount of compensation payable in respect of vesting in the Government of the management of an educational institution under Section 3 shall be an amount equal to the average net annual profits of the educational institution. Is it a commercial transaction? Would the management continue if the compensation is given?

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Government Bill

Mr. Speaker:—In that case the other Act must also be amended.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes, the main Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Section 14 of educational institutions handover staff to the Government. The Government shall have power to terminate the services of any such person after giving him three months' calendar notice. Every case will be considered.

Mr. Speaker:—In that case the other Act must also be amended.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes, the main Act.

Mr. Speaker:—There will be no compensation in respect of that; that is very clear. Compensation can be paid only to a person or persons who are eligible or entitled for it. If the money has been collected from public there is no question of paying any compensation for it.

Mr. Speaker:—In that case the other Act must also be amended.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes, the main Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Section 14 of educational institutions handover staff to the Government. The Government shall have power to terminate the services of any such person after giving him three months' calendar notice. Every case will be considered.

This is only an enabling provision.
82  6th December, 1968.


Mr. Speaker:—The present Act itself is imperfect, and it has been observed that although there is a provision for requisitioning and acquisition of educational institutions, it is not properly put into practice. So, the entire gamut of provisions is going to be streamlined and incorporated in the new Education Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—The present Act itself is imperfect, and there is no meaning in making it applicable to Telangana area.

Mr. Speaker:—The present Act itself is imperfect, and it has been observed that although there is a provision for requisitioning and acquisition of educational institutions, it is not properly put into practice. So, the entire gamut of provisions is going to be streamlined and incorporated in the new Education Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—The present Act itself is imperfect, and there is no meaning in making it applicable to Telangana area.

This is only going to be made applicable to Telangana area.
I did not really wish to bring it before the Assembly because I was trying to expedite introduction of the Education Bill itself, but hon. member Smt. Eswari Bai and other members know that meanwhile certain very difficult problems regarding certain institutions in the Telangana region have arisen and unless I have powers under this Act I shall not be able to tackle those problems which have to wait indefinitely and institutions will suffer.

Now, So far as defects are concerned. I would like to point out that this Act was never invoked in the Andhra area. The rules were not framed. There was inordinate delay in framing the rules. In not a single case was this Act ever invoked in the Andhra area. The taking over of institutions in Andhra area was done on the basis of certain agreements and on the basis of those agreements taking over was done, but some people went to the court and the court specifically said; "When you have an Act why do you not invoke it? Why do you do this in an extra-legal way" That is why we did not agree. So, it is not correct to say we came across certain defects while implementing the Act. The fact is that it was never implemented. Now we want to implement it because in connection with certain institutions in Telangana it has to be implemented and implementation has to be done immediately. That is the difficulty.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We will go into the question of whether there should be any compensation at all.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1968, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSES 2 & 3

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

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

"Delete the brackets and words "Andhra Area" and for '1967' substitute '1968'"

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved;

Pause 1

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Delete the brackets and words "Andhra Area" and for '1967' substitute '1968'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

"Clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

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

"For 'Eighteenth' substitute 'Nineteenth'"

Mr. Speaker. Amendment moved

(Pause)
The question is: “For ‘Eighteenth’ substitute ‘Nineteenth’.”
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is: “Enacting Formula, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.”
The motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill.

LONG TITLE

The question is: “That the Long Title do stand part of the Bill.”
The motion was adopted.

Long Title was added to the Bill.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— The question is: “That the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions Requisition and Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1958, be read a third time.”

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH SHOPS & ESTABLISHMENT AMENDMENT BILL, 1968.

Mr. Speaker:—The Governor of Andhra Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to Article 200 of the Constitution of India has returned the Andhra Pradesh Shops and
Establishment Amendment Bill, 1968, to both the Houses of the State Legislature, with the request that each of the Houses will consider sub-clause (1) of Clause 8 of that Bill and (2) to consider the following amendments, namely:

In sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Principal Act as proposed to be substituted by sub-clause (1) of clause 8, for the words "Monday" in both the places where it occurs substitute the words "Sunday".

The Governor's message was read in the House on 25th November, 1968.

Now, the matter is open for discussion. Whichever members wish to partake in the discussion may do so.
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill: 1963, (Consideration of the amendment, recommended by the Governor)

Sri P. V. Narsimha Rao;—The proviso will be substituted and retained.
The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1968. (Consideration of the amendment, recommended by the Governor

On Sunday the shops shall close at 10 a.m. on Saturday the shops shall close at 12 noon. The Banks shall remain open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. According to a representation made by one merchant on 26th November, the Governor called a meeting of merchants on 29th November. The Chief Minister then conveyed the unanimous recommendation of the Chief Minister that the Bank be closed on Sunday. Monday and Saturday would be closed.

Mr. Speaker:—I will now put the amendment to the vote of the House:

"In sub-section (2) of section 9 of the principal Act, as proposed to be substituted by sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Andhra Pradesh shops and Establishment Amendment Bill, 1968, for the word ‘Monday’ in both the places where it occurs substitute the word ‘Sunday’.

The motion was adopted."
6th December, 1968.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (TELANGANA AREA AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL 1968.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Bill, 1968, be read a first time."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. B. S. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

Telangana Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 6th Chapter V 4 Section 47, which refers to the question that any sale of land must be with the permission of the Tahsildar and also sections 48, 49, 50 and 50B. Section 48, 49, 50 and 50B, consequential amendment, are simple amendment and I will not oppose.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Bill, 1968, be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move: 141—12
6th December, 1968.

Discussion on the Fourth Plan

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Bill 1968, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly."

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Bill 1968, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly."

The motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE FOURTH PLAN

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the draft outline of the IV Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Since the time is short, I wonder whether it will not be better if hon. members express their opinion first and I give my reply towards the end.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion carried.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Since the time is shot, I wonder whether it will not be better if hon. members express their opinion first and I give my reply towards the end.
Discussion on the Fourth Plan.  6th December, 1968.

... drought affected areas and backward areas... to be... surpluses... irrigated... surpluses... Power and Irrigation... draft... 60 percent Irrigation and power... There are... Spill over Projects... stage 3, stage 4. Lower Sieru Hydro Electric Scheme... Spill over schemes... another 500 add... advance action... irrigation 109 crores which cannot be escaped... spread... advance betterment levy... Infrastructure... Industrial Development... that means it is only about 7 percent.

...
6th December, 1968.

Discussion on the Fourth Jan.

Visakhapatnam is growing and it will grow. We have no doubt about that. It may be for industrial or human consumption, and we are investigating divisions and they are investigating.

We have no doubts about that. We do not want to unnecessarily raise hopes in people which cannot be fulfilled in the next 4 or 5 years. Let us not link up supply of drinking water and industrial purposes for Vizag with the scheme on the Godavari. Let us not mix up both. This is not part of the plan. We want to take it up as early as possible and we are also discussing with some others whether they would help in this direction.

The most important thing is how to fully develop the area of 2 million acres in these 5 years which is a very challenging task for any Government.
Discussion on the Fourth Plan.  
6th December, 1968.

Discussion on the Fourth Plan.
Discussion on the Fourth Plan

6th December, 1968.

We must have some more resources to estimate the size of our economy. We cannot be satisfied with 1500 crores to raise the target. Additional Excise duty on cloth, tobacco and sugar. The 1968 outlay targets are too low. Additional sales tax on tobacco. Sales tax on sugar.

Central Government, State Governments, must use their resources to estimate the size of our economy. We cannot be satisfied with 1500 crores to raise the target. Additional Excise duty on cloth, tobacco and sugar. The 1968 outlay targets are too low. Additional sales tax on tobacco. Sales tax on sugar.

We must have some more resources to estimate the size of our economy. We cannot be satisfied with 1500 crores to raise the target. Additional Excise duty on cloth, tobacco and sugar. The 1968 outlay targets are too low. Additional sales tax on tobacco. Sales tax on sugar.
Discussion on the Fourth Plan. 6th December, 1963.

I am not talking about the Motor Spirits. All put together it comes to about Rs. 15 crores; that is a different matter. It is a very large proportion of the total tax. In addition to that, the sale of these commodities brings in about Rs. 45 crores—i.e. a different matter, but a proportion of income tax. About 20 to 25 crores are required additional income. A resource which does not eat into your resource but helps the State additionally Transfer of power is an important item. I do not think unilateral action by the State Government is possible, but all the same I can tell you one thing. All the States are speaking with one voice requesting the Central Government no give back the tax on the sale of these commodities. we have referred to the Fifth Finance Commission. Finance Commission refer to Finance Commission, Finance Commission has nothing to do with this Let the Central Government decide on these subjects in which the States have absolute control, the Central Government need not build up separate empires.
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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Ministers do not cast heavy burden on any Government. They are very helpful. The point is, vast empires, parallel organisations are not necessary, in our opinion. But I say I am one of those who want that the Central Government should be strong. I yield to none in that matter. I want the Central Government to be strong, but I say that the strength comes from the units federated. Unless the units act strongly and well, you can't cater for the needs of the people.

An hon. Member:—Very good, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I am glad you all agree, Sir.

(Pause)

It need not be direct taxation. The resources or the surplus that people may have can be mobilised in different ways. It need not always be direct taxation. Something can be done by direct taxation, something by drawing capital into agriculture or industries. Apart from direct taxation there are other methods which can be indulged in for raising resources.

An hon Member:—Indirect taxation.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is neither direct nor indirect. It is for the mobilisation of the resources of the State. We also hold the view that if the money is meant to be utilised for quick-yielding programmes, then deficit financing can be undertaken. After all Rs. 200 to 300 crores of deficit financing, if it is meant—here I lay great stress—if it is meant to be spent on quick-yielding returns on agriculture, irrigation, power, which will yield results quickly there is no harm.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Say 2 years, 1 year. There are many such schemes in the country—I am not talking of our State
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only—on which 1,000 to 1,300 crores of rupees can easily be spent in a couple of years. All right, let us sit and consider what are those schemes. That is a matter for discussion. We can certainly find such schemes. There is no difficulty, but one thing I can say......

...For your normal revenue budget you will have to indulge in deficit financing. Even supposing there is an element of risk involved, we feel that the risk should be undertaken and see that the developmental activity so far as agriculture, power and irrigation are concerned, must go on unhampered, and that alone will cure the situation and nothing else.

That we have already expressed on the floor of the National Development Council. For instance, supposing the resources in sight for the entire country are for a plan of about Rs. 1300 crores. But Rs. 1300 crores—plan can never satisfy the nation. Impossible. If the most fundamental, most basic and most important schemes are taken up, Rs. 1300 crores is not enough. Therefore, necessarily the plan must be of a bigger size. If the plan is to be of a bigger size, where has the money to be got from? Certainly, by the various methods I have suggested. Some friends have also suggested some other methods. They should also be considered. If there is any deficit, it should be covered by deficit financing. Even earmarking I do not mind for schemes which will give quick returns.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—Have you adopted any method?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—This money in Banks, either scheduled or otherwise, must come for utilisation for our public activity.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—If I am not interrupting, 'Sri Ch.

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Don't rely completely on that only; don't think that scrapping of prohibition is the panacea for all financial ills.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—We agree with the Chief Minister that it is not the only solution for all the financial ills. Will the Chief Minister agree that it is one of the solutions for the present conditions in the country?

I once gave expression to my idea that if necessary, certainly private moneylending should be stopped. No money privately lent can be recovered. Certainly, Sir, one of the suggestions I would make is how to draw the surplus wealth for investment. I am not talking of small public.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is felt that apart from other sections in society which are normally known, there is a certain percentage of farmers—10 to 15% of farmers in this country who have some surplus wealth. Because of the huge investment made on the agricultural sector till now and of the increased returns or the yields that are being got, there is a feeling that at least 10 to 15% of the farmers in the country can afford to invest in some other things and we must help them to do so.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—What the agriculturists have is not un-accounted money. That is very wrong to say so. It is money which he has a right to have. Our only point is how to draw that money outside for investment. That is our point. It is not in any sense unaccounted money.

I do not deny. Certainly. But large amount of money is just changing hands.

It is our duty also to encourage him.
I can say Sir in the last 2 months more than 1.5 to 2.00 units are coming forward. I can say in the next 4 or 5 years each district will have a thousand units. It is good. Though it does not come actually into your pocket or my pocket, for public purposes, certainly it is an investment and it should be encouraged by all possible means.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Certainly that is also a matter. I do agree.

Sri V. Palavelli:—What are the modes of industries that we are suggesting?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There are 101.

Sri V. Palavelli:—A few names.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I am not an industrialist.

Mr. Speaker:—After hearing the Chief Minister you can raise your doubts.

We have to offer our suggestions.

Mr. Speaker:—You will have to offer your suggestions and views during the course of discussion on 4th plan.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—The time allowed for discussion is not sufficient.

Mr. Speaker:—We allowed 2 days. Unfortunately we are unable to devote much time. The Business Advisory Committee will meet and decide.
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Mr. Speaker:—There is no objection, Sir. For the present I close.

Mr. Speaker:—We will take up discussion on the 9th morning after question hour and other business. We have no time now. We are having a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee now.

Mr. Speaker:—The House is adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the clock on Saturday 7th December, 1968.