ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday the 5th July, 1968.
The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock
(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ACTS PERTAINING TO LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAMME

2465—

4670 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham (Udayagiri) — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any Acts Pertaining to land reclamation programme are in force in Andhra and Telangana, and

(b) whether the Government take steps to integrate the same?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P Thimma Reddy) — (a)

The following Acts are in force

(1) The Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Trenching) Act, 1949 in Andhra Area,

(2) The Hyderabad Land Improvement Act, 1953 in Telangana area

(b) Yes, Sir. Draft legislation for this purpose is already under consideration of the Government

3905—

J. No 123
124  5th July, 1968  Oral Answers to Questions

3.  దానంది —Land reclamation అంటే నీటి వేరు చేసేందుకు పరిచయం చేసేదిది. అందికి సంబంధించిన జాంటిస్థానికి వేల చేసినది. 1949 సంకలన ప్రకారం, జాంటి పరిమిత ప్రాంభిక ప్రతిష్ఠాన చేతులు 1933 సంకలన పరిమిత ప్రాంభిక ప్రతిష్ఠాన చేతులు.

4.  క్రమంలో (కొద్ది దానంది) — కొద్ది, contour bunding జాబంది.

5.  క్రమంలో (తూర్పు) — తూర్పు, Land Mortgage Banks రెక్కా వేరు చేసేందుకు పరిచయం చేసేది. ఆస్త్రేలియన్ బాంకులకు వేల చేసినది.

6.  క్రమంలో (దక్షిణ) — దక్షిణ, లండ్ డెవలెపం అంటే ప్రతియోగిస్తుంది. ఎంపికలు నిపుణులను లండ్ డెవలెపం ప్రతియోగిస్తుంది.

7.  క్రమంలో (రాష్ట్ర) — రాష్ట్ర, Coordination పరిచయం చేసేది. మొదటి ప్రాంభిక ప్రతిష్ఠాన విగ్రహం అందుబాటు ఉంది.

8.  క్రమంలో (పశ్చిమ) — పశ్చిమ, Coordination పరిచయం చేసేది. మొదటి ప్రాంభిక ప్రతిష్ఠాన విగ్రహం అందుబాటు ఉంది.

9.  క్రమంలో (ఉత్తర) — ఉత్తర, Coordination పరిచయం చేసేది. మొదటి ప్రాంభిక ప్రతిష్ఠాన విగ్రహం అందుబాటు ఉంది.

10. క్రమంలో (పశ్చిమ) — పశ్చిమ, Coordination పరిచయం చేసేది. మొదటి ప్రాంభిక ప్రతిష్ఠాన విగ్రహం అందుబాటు ఉంది.
The House of the People 5th Jul., 1968. 521

Dr. C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada) — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is granting subsidy to certain minor special schemes to increase production of important crops and to induce cultivators to apply for these crops, and

(b) if so, what are these schemes, how much subsidy is granted in 1965-66 and 1966-67 and to whom granted?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide L. A. Q. No 24 6 (*5056)]

Subsidies are provided to the cultivators who have taken up cultivation of these crops under the following schemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Subsidy given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Package scheme for sea island cotton in Tungabhadra Project area</td>
<td>96,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Scheme for subvention trial plots for growing P 216 F cotton in Srikakulam and Nellore Districts.</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Scheme for Mass Plant Protection campaign for cotton crop.</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Package scheme for P 16 F cotton in rice fallows in Krishna, Guntur West Godavari East Godavari.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Oral Answers to Questions

Name of the scheme

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<tr>
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<td>1965-66</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vari, Sriakulam, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore Districts</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute Development scheme in Sriakulam district</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for foliar spray or Urea on Jute and Mesta crop in Sriakulam and Visakhapatnam district.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial Spraying of P 216 F cotton crop in Krishna District</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for maximising potential plots for cotton crop</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for the development of Exportable variety of F C V Tobacco in light and soils of Nellore and Kurnool districts</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Oil Development Scheme (Including package scheme)</td>
<td>1,33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Including package scheme)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Scheme for maximising production of groundnut in Andhra Pradesh.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Scheme for P 216 F cotton in rice follow in Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari districts</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Scheme for groundnut in Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari districts</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) Scheme for maximising production of groundnut in Andhra Pradesh.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

126 5th July, 1968.
Oral Answers to Questions
5th July, 1968

1. (General) — Smt. B. M. Shrivastava, Minister of Agriculture: Maximising production of groundnut to 1.15 crore. The target to be reached by the end of the current year is 10 lakh tons. Should the State extend its assistance for the treatment of groundnut crops, the maximum possible area should be covered?

2. (General) — Shri R. R. Patil, Member: In the case of the selection of areas for treatment, should the area selection be done by technical people or politicians?

3. (General) — Shri A. B. Shah, Member: The area covered should be 11 to 15 lakh acres. What is the area covered at present?

4. (General) — Shri A. B. Shah, Member: The area covered should be expanded. Should the area be expanded further?

5. (General) — Shri A. B. Shah, Member: Should the area be expanded further?

6. (General) — Shri A. B. Shah, Member: Should the area be expanded further?
Oral Answers to Questions.

1. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 1. Oral Answers to Questions.

Q 2. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 3. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 4. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 5. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 6. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 7. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 8. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 9. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.

Q 10. 3. 128 5  h  luly,  1-68.
Oral Answers to Questions.

5th Jul., 1998. 129

G M F. Concessions

2467—
* 5944 Q — Sri S. Vemayya — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the G M F concessions are extended for the current Fasli 1978, in the State now, and
(b) if not, why?

Sri P Thimma Reddy:—(a) Not yet, Sir
(b) The proposals are under consideration

HISTORY OF TELUGU LANGUAGE

2168—
* 5786 Q — Sri A. Madhava Rao — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a committee of Experts to bring out a History of Telugu Language and Literature,
(b) if so, when, and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Education (Sri T V Raghavulu) —(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi has undertaken to bring out a History of Telugu Language. Other Private Agencies have already published History of Telugu Literature

(a) T S S. Rao
(b) A. Madhava Rao
(c) C M. Narasimha Rao

The Minister for Education (Sri T V Raghavulu) —(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
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EDUCATIONAL CODE

2469—
* 4'17 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham —Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) whether a Special Officer has been appointed to formulate a comprehensive educational code,
(b) if so, when, and
(c) whether the said code has been formulated?
Sri T V Raghavulu —(a) Yes Sir
(b) From 17-5-1964 to 30-4-1967
(c) A draft Education Bill has been prepared by the Special Officer

ELECTIONS TO CO OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS

2470—
* 5695 Q.—Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmuganu) .—Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that elections to the Co-operative Central Banks in our State have been postponed,
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) when are the elections likely to be held again?
Sri K Vijaya Bhashara Reddy —(a) Yes Sir, some of them
(b) As rule 22 (1) (a) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies rules empowering the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to appoint Election Officer in respect of Co-operative Central Banks and other institutions specified in r-le 22 (1) (a) (iii) has been held
as invalid by the High Court while allowing W P. No. 3038/67, the election programmes wherever they were initiated in respect of the Co-operative Central Banks have been suspended.

(c) The State Government are considering suitable amendments to Rule 22(1) and action to conduct elections will be taken soon after the amendments are finalised.

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CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS

2471—

(a) the No. of Co-operative Central Banks in the State,
(b) the No. and names of the Banks which are functioning properly in all respects; and
(c) whether all of them have elected presidents and the number of those functioning under special officers?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy —(a) 25 (Twentyfive)
(b) 11 (Eleven) They are the following —

CLASSIFICATION IN AUDIT. 1966-67

(1) Sree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Amalapuram A Class
(2) Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Ramachandrapuram do-
(3) Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Rajahmundry do-
(4) Krishna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Machilipatnam do-
(5) Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vijayanagaram do-
(6) District Co-operative Central Bank, Anantapur B Class
(7) Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Chittoor do-
(8) Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool do-
(9) Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Tenali do-
(10) Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Eluru. do-
(11) Karimnagar District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Karimnagar do-

(c) 14 Banks are having elected Boards of managements and Presidents. The remaining eleven banks are under the management of either persons appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under Section 32 (a) or 34 of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi.—Which are those Banks, which are under the Special Officer?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy.—Only in Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Chittoor.

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy.—Sir, previous answer is subject to correction one or two may be under the Special Officer or Board of Managements.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi.—What about credit limits enhance?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy.—Reserve Bank may enhance credit limits.
134 5th July, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions.


1. Overdues悠闲， définitions accumulation overdue deposits accumulate in the Central Bank. Overdues悠闲final position complete in all the districts and the banks.

2. The names of the banks which are functioning properly:

3. Classification basis 

4. Multi-purpose society raise share capital by deposit funds through deposits.
SALE OF TEMPLE LANDS

2472 -

* 5348 (Z) Q -Sri K Munuswamy.—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware that one Sri J Venkata Reddy a trustee of a local temple at Oden, Gudur taluk, Nellore District is trying to sell away 2,500 acres of temple land to some others,

(b) will the Government take immediate step to protect the land, and

(c) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to assign the same land to the local landless harijans and others and collect lease for temple managements?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri R Ramalinga Raju).—

(a) Sri Jakkamreddi Jayaramireddy, S/o Sri Subbaramireddy, the trustee of the temple, is in possession of Ac 1736 17 cents covered by mam patta and he was about to sell Ac. 400 00 of land. The said lands were not endowed to the temple but the temple is only entitled to receive annual payment of 3 putties of superfine rice and Rs 240/- p a from the said lands towards Nitya Nivedya Deepardhana and Archaka’s pay etc. as per the Madras High Court’s Judgment.

(b) Does not arise as the property was not endowed to the temple.

(c) Does not arise.

136

భాషలో తెలుగు ఎంపులు కలిగి ఉన్న విధానాధ్యక్షుని క్రమంగా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాలకు సమాధానాలు లభించిన ఫలితాలు ఉన్నాయి. land less poor కువ్వు విభాగానియే ప్రశ్నాతం ఎందుకంటే అందించారు. సమాధానాలు అంచనా ప్రగటించారు.

45. సంభుపుర: పాండారెడ్డి తాంతు కేంద్రం. మార్చి 40 జిల్లా కొండం. ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు రూ.చౌకటి 3 జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు 240 కేంద్రంలో సంగ్రహం చేశారు. కేంద్రంలో సంగ్రహం చేశారు. కేంద్రంలో సంగ్రహం చేశారు. ఏ ప్రభుత్వ కేంద్రంలో సంగ్రహం చేశారు. 

46. మున్దుపుర: సింగారాల్ ప్రభుత్వ హైకౌన్ట్ స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. హైకౌన్ట్ ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. 

47. మున్దుపుర: సింగారాల్ ప్రభుత్వ హైకౌన్ట్ స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. హైకౌన్ట్ ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. 

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50. మున్దుపుర: సింగారాల్ ప్రభుత్వ హైకౌన్ట్ స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. హైకౌన్ట్ ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. 

51. మున్దుపుర: సింగారాల్ ప్రభుత్వ హైకౌన్ట్ స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. హైకౌన్ట్ ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. 

52. మున్దుపుర: సింగారాల్ ప్రభుత్వ హైకౌన్ట్ స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వ అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. హైకౌన్ట్ ప్రభుత్వ నిపుణులు. 

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Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

5th July, 1968. —Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the munafa of 1/3rd derived so far after the judgment of the Supreme Court from the lands of the Endowment created in Madharam Karepalli and Usirikayalapalli villages by Sri Parasa Anantharamayya of Illendu taluk.

(b) the manner in which the said amount was spent.

(c) whether the daily puja is being performed in the temples regularly.

(d) whether the choultry of the temple is inhabitable condition?

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju —(a) Only one hundred rupees has been collected by the Chairman, Trust Board from the ryots of Bhuudhanam village. Efforts are being made to collect the balance of lease amounts from the ryots.

(b) The amount has been deposited in the State Bank of Hyderabad.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

5th July, 1968.  

The Hon. Minister for Endowments,  
hereditary trustee of the Endowment created m thirds,  
will be pleased to state:  
(a) the amount of the munafa of 1/3rd derived so far after the judgement of the Supreme Court from the lands of the Endowment created in Madharam Karepalli and Usurkayalapalli villages by Sriparsa Anantharamayya of Illendu taluk  
(b) the manner in which the said amount was spent,  
(c) whether the daily puja is being performed in the temples regularly, and  
(d) whether the choultry of the temple is inhabitable condition?  

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(b) The amount has been deposited in the State Bank of Hyderabad.  
(c) No, Sir.  
(d) No, Sir.  

SRI PARSA ANANTHARAMAYYA ENDOWMENT  

2473—  

* 3350-(A) Q.—Sri G. Satyanarayana Rao (Yellandu) :—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:  
(a) the amount of the munafa of 1/3rd derived so far after the judgement of the Supreme Court from the lands of the Endowment created in Madharam Karepalli and Usurkayalapalli villages by Sriparsa Anantharamayya of Illendu taluk  
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(c) whether the daily puja is being performed in the temples regularly, and  
(d) whether the choultry of the temple is inhabitable condition?  

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju.—(a) Only one hundred rupees has been collected by the Chairman, Trust Board from the ryots of Bhudhanam village. Efforts are being made to collect the balance of lease amounts from the ryots.  
(b) The amount has been deposited in the State Bank of Hyderabad.  
(c) No, Sir.  
(d) No, Sir.
5th July, 1968.

**Oral Answers to Questions**

(a) **Trust Board**

(b) **Grape Export Corporation**

2474—

* 5918 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to establish a Grape Export Corporation,

(b) if so, the outlay of the Corporation:

(c) the approximate annual export likely to be made, and

(d) the countries to which the grapes are likely to be exported?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy.—(a) There are at present no proposals. (b), (c), (d),—Does not arise.

Sri P. Satyanarayana Raju:—What is the total extent of grape cultivation in our State, Sir.

S. Thimmalu Reddy.—The total extent of grape cultivation is 2500 acres.

(b) 5. Tulabandula Nageshwara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the area under cultivation of different varieties of grapes grown within a radius of 40 miles from Hyderabad in 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68, and

(b) whether any market survey is made for the export of grapes inside the country and also to other countries?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy.—(a) The total area under grapes round about twin cities within a radius of 40 miles is as follows:
2474—

* 5918 Q—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to establish a Grape Export Corporation;
(b) if so, the outlay of the Corporation;
(c) the approximate annual export likely to be made; and
(d) the countries to which the grapes are likely to be exported?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—(a) There are at present no proposals, (b), (c), (d);—Does not arise.

Sri P. Satyanarayana Raju:—What is the total extent of grape cultivation in our State, Sir.

(a) The total area under grapes round about twin cities within a radius of 40 miles is as follows:

2475—

* 5527 Q.—Sri Tulabandula Nageshvara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) what was the area under cultivation of different varieties of grapes grown within a radius of 40 miles from Hyderabad in 1956-57, 1966-67, and 1967-68, and
(b) whether any market survey is made for the export of grapes inside the country and also to other countries?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—(a) The total area under grapes round about twin cities within a radius of 40 miles is as follows:
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955-66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No, Sir.

A good sparkling wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. More wineries establish would enhance foreign exchange promote.

Q. 5. More foreign exchange promote to Department could develop.


Q. 7. Wine factories licence instal specialists. Wine factories licence could develop export.

Q. 8. Wine factories licence could develop export.
### Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No, Sir.

1. Would more wineries establish be beneficial to foreign exchange promote? A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. A mere 2,000 acres are employed for its cultivation. Foreign exchange promote is now decided to be enhanced. If more wineries establish is beneficial to foreign exchange promote? Anabshahi export

2. More wineries establish are foreign exchange promote. Can a good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape? A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. Also foreign exchange promote.

3. A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. A more wineries establish promote foreign exchange. Can a good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape? A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape.

4. More wineries establish are foreign exchange promote. A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. A more wineries establish promote foreign exchange. Anabshahi export

5. More wineries establish are foreign exchange promote. A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. A more wineries establish promote foreign exchange. Anabshahi export.

6. More wineries establish are foreign exchange promote. A good sparking wine could be made out of Anabshahi grape. A more wineries establish promote foreign exchange. Anabshahi export.

Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 5.43. Madhava Rao : Will the Hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state (a) whether the Government proposes to reorganise the agricultural department in view of its handing over the education, research wings to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and extension work also being taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in certain districts like Chittoor, Guntur, etc., in order to ward off duplication of extension work since there will be wastage of technical personnel by two organisations; and (b) whether the Government will consider of providing District Agricultural Officer for each revenue division for effective supervision of Agricultural Schemes under operation?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy — (a) There is at present no proposal under consideration of Government to transfer any Extension work to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and no proposal to reorganise the Agriculture Department in that context. (b) It is expected that the reorganisation already done at the district level in pursuance of the M. T. Raju Committee will ensure effective supervision of the Agricultural Schemes.
5th July, 1968.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: — That is a separate question.

U G. C. SCALES TO MUSIC COLLEGE STAFF

2477—

Sri K Govi da Rao (Anakapalli).— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state,

(a) whether the U G. C. Scales are applicable to the staff working in Music Colleges in our State, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu :— (a) No, Sir,

(b) The Music Colleges do not come under the purview of the University Grants Commission scales.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: — That is a separate question.
2478—

* 5578 Q.— Sri E. Vadapalli (Tallarevu) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salaries are not being paid to the elementary school teachers working in Bobbili Samithi, Srikakulam district, and

(b) if so, from how long and for what reasons?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu — (a) & (b) It is reported that the salaries of the teachers have been paid. However, arrears of leave salary, increments, DA and other contingent charges could not be paid for want of funds. Efforts are now being made to see that all the arrears are also paid.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu — I require notice, Sir.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu — I require notice, Sir.
TRIPLE BENEFIT SCHEME

2479—
* 5360 Q — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Triple Benefit Scheme applied to teachers was extended to the non-teaching staff of the aided schools, and
(b) if so, from which date, and
(c) if not, when it will be implemented?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise
(c) The matter is under consideration

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— Provident Fund-cum-Pension and gratuity scheme

CREDIT FACILITIES THROUGH BANKS

2480—
* 5240 Q. — Sri S. Vemayya — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are proposals with the Government now to give credit facilities to the ryots directly through the Banks in the State;
(b) if so, the manner in which the credit facilities will be given to the ryots, and
(c) the stage at which the issue of credit pass books to the ryots is pending now?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy:— (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member is intending to know about any proposals for giving credit through Commercial banks. If so, there are no such proposals under consideration of Government.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) The question of introduction of the farmers’ credit pass Book system on a pilot basis is under the active consideration of the Government.
5th July, 1966.

Oral Answer to Question.

We are also very anxious to reduce the delay.

Sri D Venkatesam — The Minister was pleased to say last time, that at least 6 taluks will be taken. What is the progress?

Sri K Vijayabaskara Reddy — It is a question of time, Sir. The Government is very anxious to start it as early as possible.

Sri K Vijayabaskara Reddy — The Minister was pleased to say last time, that at least 6 taluks will be taken. What is the progress?

Sri D Venkatesam — The Minister was pleased to say last time, that at least 6 taluks will be taken. What is the progress?

AMADALAVALASA SUGAR FACTORY

2481—

2539-(K) Q—Sri Mudalibabu Paramkusam (Vunukur) — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that on the plea that some of the members of the Co-operative Sugar Factory, Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam District has not supplied sugarcane at the rate of 10 tons per share to the Sugar Factory, a penalty of Rs 50 per ton is being imposed and collected from the members;

(b) the number of member against whom suits have been filed before the Deputy Registrar of Srikakulam, the extent of land in which sugarcane crops were attached and the value of the same, and

(c) whether the Government will cancel the penalties imposed on the members at present in the interest of the future development of the said sugar factory?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. of members—36 Extent of land Ac 67.78 costing Rs. 66,300

(c) The matter at present is subjudice.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

Sri K. Vijayabhasakara Reddy—I have to verify what the member has said.

(2) Sri Komati Venkataramaiah—That the common good fund committee of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department sanctioned funds for the renovation of temples in the State; if so, the names of temples to which funds were sanctioned together with the amounts sanctioned in 1966-67, and the principles adopted in sanctioning the funds?

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Name of temple and village       Amount.
                                      Rs.
1. Sri Mogileswaraswamy temple, Mogila, Chittoor district. 25,000
2. Sri Sangameswaraswamy temple, Veerapanayapalli, Cuddapah district. 10,000
3. Sri Bhurmalingeswaram temple, Narasaraopet. 25,000
4. Sri Sitharamaswamy temple, Godlapuru, East Godavari district. 5,000
5. Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Mogaluru, West Godavari district. 5,000

Renovation of Temples
6. Sri Swamy Vivekananda Centenary School, Malakpet, Hyderabad. 5,000
7. Sri Lakshminarasimhswamy temple, Palakondapalli village, Kurnool district. 5,000
8. Sri Pandurangaswamy temple, Koilkunta, Kurnool district. 10,000
9. Sri Mahalakshmi temple, Mantina, Karimnagar district. 5,000

Total $5,000

(c) In sanctioning the funds, the following principles are observed —
1. the absence of any temple in the areas
2. sanctity attached to the institution from historical and pilgrimage points of view;
3. architectural and sculptural importance of the temple,
4. proof as to the condition to the temple and the availability of achakas for renewal of pujas,
5. the assets and liabilities and annual income of the temple and whether the grant is absolutely necessary,
6. whether any efforts have been made to collect funds locally and with what result.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

8. उपजनकोषीय सांस्कृतिक संस्थांची अनुदान, केंद्रस्तीमी, राजस्थान 10,000
9. वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्थांची अनुदान, बिहार, राजस्थान 5,000

अनुदान 95,000

प्रश्न 5. कार्याबलांकांची अनुदान दिली ज्या १० जी तरुणांसाठी वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्था अनुदान देणे किंवा न सेवा म्हणून संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची अनुमती किंवा संस्थेने संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची संस्थेतून संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची अनुमती?<

प्रश्न 6. अनुदानांकांची अनुमती देण्यासाठी कमी रिपूर्ण बांद्रे भाड्या किंवा वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्थाची अनुदान दिली ज्या १० जी तरुणांसाठी वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्थांची अनुदान देणे किंवा न सेवा म्हणून संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची अनुमती किंवा संस्थेने संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची संस्थेतून संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची अनुमती?<

प्रश्न 7. वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्थांच्या अनुदानांची अनुमती देण्यासाठी कमी रिपूर्ण बांद्रे भाड्या किंवा वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्थांचे अनुदान दिली ज्या १० जी तरुणांसाठी वापराची सांस्कृतिक संस्थांची अनुदान देणे किंवा न सेवा म्हणून संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची अनुमती किंवा संस्थेने संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची संस्थेतून संस्थेच्या अनुदानाची अनुमती?
5th July, 1968.  

Oral Answers to Question:-

1. Will separate funds divert from common good fund, renovation of temples and reclamation of temple lands to common good fund grants.

2. Reclamation of lands by 2000 loan to Temple Endowment Board and grant.

3. Reclamation of lands by Temple grant.


HUME PIPES

2483—

* 5518 Q—Sri Y Venkata Rao (Vemur):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) how many hume pipes were purchased for the State Seed Farm, at Adigopalla, Guntur district during 1966-67 and at what cost ;
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July 1948

(b) what are the expenses incurred for transporting them to the seed farms from the place of purchase;

(c) the name of the firm from whom the said hume pipes were purchased, and

(d) whether any audit objection was raised and to what effect?

Sri P Thimma Reddy —(a) 300 hume pipes at a cost of Rs. 17,540.

(b) Rs. 14,400

(c) Indian Hume Pipe Co., Musheerabad, Hyderabad.

(d) Yes. An objection was raised as to why the hume pipes were purchased from Indian Hume pipes Co., Hyderabad instead of from the National Cement pipes Private Limited, Macherla. The purchase has since been ratified by Government.

Efficacy of Insecticides

2484—5360-(D) Q —Sri B. Niranjan Rao (Malleswaram) —Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that insecticides “Nuvan 100 E.C.” and “Democran 100” supplied by Government during fasli 1367 at half rate have not given any results which was sprayed recently for the groundnut crop as well as khair crop in F. 1367 Bandar Taluk,

(b) whether it was produced by “Ciba” company, and

(c) the total cost of stock of the above insecticides purchased by the Government from Ciba Company for the said purpose?

Sri P Thimma Reddy:—(a) Prodentia caterpillars, which are nocturnal in habit might have escaped the contract of the chemical. An area of about 159 acres was sprayed on khair paddy against paddy stemborer during 1367 F but no complaints were received against the efficacy of the chemical.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 10,552-35

The Minister might have been asked to supply D A O or any other laboratories report. Shall he have any test report for the same?

Sri B. Niranjan Rao:—There is no special laboratory for conducting pest tests. The department keeps in touch with any laboratory which is available.
5th July, 1968.

Oral Answers to Quest. n.s.

Sri S. Easwar Reddy —Is there any laboratory in the school ineffective in obtaining results? The supply of reagents is also inadequate. Supply should be increased. As private concerns are ineffective, the Minister should take up effective supply. Tests are not being done. If so, the problem should be solved by the Minister.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu —(a) Yes, Sir. From 1-6-1967 Government aid has been withdrawn from the year 1957-68.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) Certain amounts paid to the school for building purpose have not been utilised and action is being taken to recover the utilised grant under the provisions of the Land Revenue Recovery Act.

S G U. R. HIGH SCHOOL

2485—
* 5032 Q —Sri A. Easwar Reddy —Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of S G U. R. High School in Perecherla near Guntur have been working without salary,
(b) whether the school is closed and if so, from what date; and
(c) whether the correspondent of the School is facing misappropriation charges in regard to a Government Grant for a new school building?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu —(a) Yes, Sir. From 1-6-1967 Government aid has been withdrawn from the year 1957-68.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) Certain amounts paid to the school for building purpose have not been utilised and action is being taken to recover the unutilised grant under the provisions of the Land Revenue Recovery Act.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE AT CHITOOR

2486—
* 5766 Q —Sri V. Muniswamappa (Vepanjeri) —Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Polytechnic College in Chittoor,
(b) if so, when it will be established, and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu —(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise
(c) There is already one Polytechnic situated at Tirupathi in Chittoor district and as per the policy decision of Government there should be one Polytechnic in each district and unless there is justifiable need for a second Polytechnic and unless the Government of India approves the same, a second Polytechnic cannot be started in the same district.
2487—

5685 Q—Sir P O Satyanarayana Raju — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the No. of Taxi Co-operative Societies existing in our State at present,
(b) the places where they are situated,
(c) the total loans granted to each of the Societies so far, and
(d) the No. of Cars existing with each of the Co-operative Societies?

Sri K Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy — (a) 3, Sir.
(b) Vijayawada, Kakinada and Hyderabad
(c) Vijayawada Taxi Drivers Co-op Society,

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Working Capital Loan</td>
<td>Rs. 1,50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share Capital Contribution</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan for contribution of Garage</td>
<td>Rs. 25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 1,95,000</strong></td>
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Kakinada Taxi Drivers Co-op Society.

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Working Capital Loan</td>
<td>Rs. 1,50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share Capital Contribution</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Hyderabad Taxi Drivers Co-op Society.

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<td>Loan for contribution of Garage</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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(d) Vijayawada Taxi Drivers Co-op. Society 13
Kakinada Taxi Drivers Co-op Society 10
Hyderabad Taxi Drivers Co-op. Society 17
REGISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT GIDDARAJUPURAM

2488—

*3544 Q.—Sri V. Munsamappa:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) whether the Agriculture Co-operative Society for 100 acres belonging to the harijans of Giddarajupuram in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district, has been registered,
(b) if not, the reasons for the delay, and
(c) when it will be registered?

Sri K. Vijayabhisakara Reddy:—(a) No proposal has been received for registration of such a Society.
(b) and (c),—Does not arise.

TEMPLES IN MEDAPI VILLAGE

2489—

*4176 Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state
(a) whether there are any well known temples and places in Medapi village of Markapuram taluk, Kurnool district pertaining to the history of Palnad heroes,
(b) if so whether there is any proposal with the Government to preserve them and to renovate them, and
(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish a Peetham (seat of learning) in the said village to inspire the youth with the example of the gallantry of Balachandra?

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju:—(a) There is one Sri Chennakesava Swamy Temple in Medapi village, Markapur taluk. It is a well known temple pertaining to the period of Palnad heroes. The deity is stated to have been installed by Sri Brahma Naidu.
(b) and (c),—No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th July, 1968.

(3) రెండు సమానం సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యా అధ్యయనలో సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి. మేము ఇవి సమానం చాలా సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి.

(5) రెండు సమానం సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యా అధ్యయనలో సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి. మేము ఇవి సమానం చాలా సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి.

(7) రెండు సమానం సంఖ్యలు సంఖ్యా అధ్యయనలో సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి. మేము ఇవి సమానం చాలా సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి.

(9) రెండు సమానం సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యా అధ్యయనలో సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి. మేము ఇవి సమానం చాలా సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి.

(11) రెండు సమానం సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యా అధ్యయనలో సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి. మేము ఇవి సమానం చాలా సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి.

(13) రెండు సమానం సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యా అధ్యయనలో సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి. మేము ఇవి సమానం చాలా సంఖ్యలను సంఖ్యాత్మక యోగదానం చేసినప్పటి ప్రశ్నతో వివరించండి.
Mr Speaker — Sri S Jagannatham has by a notice dated 27-8-1968 under Rule 173 of the Assembly Rules has sought to impeach Sri V K Rao, I C S, 1st Member, Board of Revenue for breach of privilege on the ground that on the 26th March when he and another Sri Surya Rao, an advocate of the High Court went to see Sri V K Rao, 1st Member, Board of Revenue, who is also the Commissioner of Sales Tax, he did not show them required courtesy and consideration which should be shown towards a Member of the Legislature and besides this, he did not allow him to explain the facts when he intervened during the course of arguments by the Advocate—which according to him constitutes breach of privilege as this virtually amounts to prevention of the Member in the discharge of his duties under the Constitution. He has also mentioned in the notice the guiding principles approved by the All-India Whips Conference, 1967 in Simla to be followed by the officials of the Government in their dealings with Members of the Legislature—one of which is to extend courtesy and consideration to Members of the Legislature, give a patient hearing and help them in the discharge of their duties under the Constitution. According to Sri Jagannatham, the 1st Member, Board of Revenue, has not cared to follow these principles.

Sri V K Rao against whom the breach of privilege notice is given has on the other hand in the course of his letter sent to the Government denied the allegations of discourtesy made against him and stated that except asking Sri Jagannatham whether he had come on other matter or with regard to the same matter on which the Advocate had come, he did not speak to him anything else and that no manner of discourtesy whatever was intended or shown to the M L A.

It is therefore seen that the version of the Member of the Assembly differs completely from the version of the 1st Member of Board of Revenue regarding the nature of the treatment meted out to the M L A by Sri V K Rao. At this stage, it is neither possible on the material available before me to decide as to which version is correct, nor is it necessary to probe further into the matter unless it is considered there is a prima facie case necessitating reference to the Privileges Committee for enquiry and report. It how remains to be seen whether going by the version of Sri Jagannatham, it deserves to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.
It is seen from the notice that the Member has not stated as to how and in what manner he was ill-treated by Sri V K Rao, Ist Member, Board of Revenue, in the absence of which it is difficult to decide whether it is a fit case worth consideration by the Committee of Privileges. As I have held in similar other cases in the past and according to several other Rulings, etc., even in extreme cases where very damaging and defamatory reflections were made outside the House on the conduct of certain Members without reference to the House in general or the business of the Legislature, do not constitute contempt of the House or breach of privilege. For the above reasons I do not consider it necessary to refer this case to the Committee of Privileges. It is therefore disallowed.

PRIVILEGE MOTION AGAINST THE CHIEF MINISTER FOR FURNISHING INCORRECT INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker,—Srimati J Eswari Bai has given notice of a breach of privilege motion against the Chief Minister Sri K Brahmananda Reddi. This is how the notice reads —

"I hereby give notice of my intention to ask for leave to move a motion of breach of privilege against the Chief Minister under Rule 174 of the Assembly Rules, for the purpose of seeking clarification and regret from the said Chief Minister. The reason for the motion is for making a wrong statement during his reply to the general budget about the suicide by poison by one Mrs. Nurjahan Begum of Chilakalaguda."
Rulings of the Chair.
Privilege motion against the Chief Minister for furnishing incorrect information to the House (withdrawn)

Motion — Chief Minister has committed a breach of privilege of this House by making a wrong statement that Mrs Nurjahan Begum of Chilakalguda died of burns and not by taking poison, in spite of my self, a Member of this House, having made a categorical statement based on facts that the death was due to taking acid poison and that police had failed to get post-mortem.

Mr Speaker — You are going beside the point.

Mr Speaker — This is what the notice reads, “During his reply to the general debate about suicide by poison by one Mrs Nurjahan Begum of Chilakalguda”. Please see from the proceedings whether he has made those remarks.

Mr Speaker — I am glad you are there supporting the lady member. Even before knowing from the tape-recorder, how did the lady member get the information for giving this notice? If she had asked for the tape-recorder, we would have certainly furnished it.
Rulings of the Chair
Privilege motion against the
Chief Minister for furnishing
incorrect information to the
House (withdrawn).

Sri C V K Rao - What she said is true or not can be verified from the tape-recorder. That is how I am supporting her indirectly, at a risk, Sir.

Mr Speaker - Even assuming for a moment that the Chief Minister has made this statement which we do not see from the records, how does she say that the patient died of poisoning?

Smt J Eswari Bai - I read this from Gandhi Medical Hospital diary. “Mrs Nurjahan Begum, w/o Hamid, aged 38, alleged to have taken acid poison at about 2:45 a.m. and admitted to Female Medical Ward of this Hospital on 2-2-68 at 3 P.M. under Dr. J Jaswantha Rao, expired at 4:15 a.m. on 2-2-68 the same day.”

Mr Speaker - Does it show that she died of poisoning?

Smt J Eswari Bai - The hospital authorities have given this.

Mr Speaker - As you know it has got to be sent to the Chemical Examiner, he has to give his opinion whether the death was due to poisoning and if so, what kind of poisoning. Even from what she is reading, it is not clear.
Mr Speaker —Let us see if the Chief Minister admits what he has stated.

Mr Speaker —It is a very tactful way of reply.

Mr Speaker —Since the Member has expressed that she is not willing to press the notice, the matter is dropped. No further action is necessary by the House.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker.—I may tell you, The Chief Minister has come yesterday. I will just see him and I will consult some of you. There is a Business Advisory Committee meeting at 11 a.m. I expect all the Leaders of the Opposition Parties to attend the meeting. There, of course, I will consult the Chief Minister and all of you and then decide the date.

Mr Speaker.—If I remember correct, the Government have issued a G O, not once but on two occasions, to all the Government officers as to how they should treat the members of the Legislature. I will have it placed on the Table of the House tomorrow—about one or two copies—and you can go through those things. I am only going on technical grounds.

Mr Speaker:—I do not remember.
5th July, 1968.

As a member I have no time. It is not your business. Kindly go out and move the motion. I will not waste your time.

Mr Speaker.—It is a very good suggestion he is making.

Shri C. V. K. Rao.—I would like to invite your attention to one thing. Recently, the Government of India has circulated a model draft regarding the relationship between the officers and the Legislators and Parliament members. Well that is a very comprehensive one. I have brought that matter to the notice of the Chief Minister on the Floor of the House and I think that must have been put into effect. In the discharge of his duties, the member only acts as a representative of the people and there is no other private interest in him and if he were to be belittled he will not bother himself as a member.

Mr Speaker.—You are referring to some kind of G.O. issued by the Central Government.

Shri C. V. K. Rao.—Yes, Sir.

Mr Speaker.—Regarding the code of conduct to be followed by the officials in the matter of treatment of members of Parliament, please supply a copy of that to me.

Shri C. V. K. Rao.—That is published in the press. I will do it.

Mr Speaker.—At least if you give me the reference, we will try to get it from the Central Legislature.

Shri C. V. K. Rao.—It would be better. I will supply you one in the meantime.
Bus'ness of the House

Mr Speaker.—We can ask our Government to take upon those lines.

Sr. C V K Rao.—We are taking the risk of running away from discharging our duty. Some of your interpretations are on the border line of putting the legislator into a sort of shyness and risky position. So you have to protect us. That is what I want to impress you on that aspect. I shall furnish you that copy.

Mr Speaker.—In fact, one writer has said that nobody knows where the law of privilege begins and where it ends. Where it begins nobody knows because the matter is not codified. We are only going according to the conventions and rulings of various other Legislatures in democratic countries. I am only going as per those rulings. That is all. It is not codified.

Mr Speaker.—In all those cases were referred to the Privileges Committee there was a reference to the Assembly in general and the concerned people offered apology and were let off. None of them were brought before the House and reprimanded. They were all cases where there was reference to the Assembly in general. Those cases were referred to the privileges committee.

Mr Speaker.—I do not think. They are all cases where they tendered apology and the apology was accepted.

Sri Vavlala Gopala Krishniah.—When he is discharging his duties—...

Mr. Speaker — On facts, please try to be correct That was a case, not because the Assembly member was ill-treated but because there was reference to the Assembly in general. It is already printed in the proceedings also.

Mr. Speaker — No useful purpose will be served by this—

Sri P Subbiah:—Certainly we have a privilege to voice forth in the Assembly when the officer outside casts reflection on a member while discharging duties as a member of the Assembly.

Mr Speaker.— I know the rights and privileges of the members. You have got a right to give notice.

Sri P Subbiah — Not only right of giving notice.

Mr Speaker — Beyond that if it is a question for deciding whether it amount to breach of privilege or whether there is a prima facie case it is for the Speaker, and if the Speaker thinks that it is a fit case for being considered by the House, it is the privilege of the House.

Sri P Subbiah:—The discretion and decision lies with the Speaker.

Mr Speaker — No privilege is given under the Constitution or under the Rules to the member to say that it amounts to breach of privilege.

Sri P Subbiah — As I said, this is a point of discretion and the decision lies in the hands of the Speaker. There is no dispute about it. But the point is when a member while discharging his duties as a member approaches the officer and if the officer slighted him saying ‘Are you a legislator? Is this the way how to represent?‘ does it not cast reflection on us? Even though only a single legislator may be involved, the cumulative effect involves the Legislature as a whole. Therefore, Sir, your decision today is a very dangerous decision.

Mr. Speaker:—I would only request you not to make any observations about my ruling. I would only request you to resume your seat. It won’t be fair on your part to make any remarks about my ruling.

(Sri P Subbiah:—rose.)

Mr. Speaker:—That is enough. I thank you very much for your compliment.
You are all legislators. You can pass any law which you want curtailing their powers even a law as to how they should treat the legislators. If that law is violated, then naturally they invite trouble. It is for the legislators to sit together and decide as to what should be done. You have got full powers as legislators to decide about it. Now, as the rule is in various Legislatures in the country as well as in the world, I am following. I am not arbitrarily giving a ruling. Well, I have got my experience also. There are a number of cases where I too received similar treatment, but it does not mean, simply because personally I have been ill-treated I can come forward to say this officer has misbehaved and so he must be punished. We have to follow certain rules and there are some rulings in various countries. Please show me one instance where if a member has been ill-treated outside the Legislature, not connected with the business of the House, it amount to breach of privilege. I am prepared to consider.

Mr Speaker — That was a case where if I remember correct, I never expressed any opinion also.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi — It was referred to the Privileges Committee. A prima facie case was admitted by you.

Mr Speaker — I do not remember the facts of the case what the member said in his notice.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi — I can tell you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker — Please bring it before me and tell me.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi — It was a matter about which this House was seized of. It was referred to the Privileges Committee.

* * *

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi — You asked for an instance and I quoted one which happened under absolutely similar circumstances. You have made out a prima facie case and referred it to the Privileges Committee and the whole Committee gave consideration and gave a report. That is what I wanted to bring to your notice. I have not said anything which displeases you or irks you. Certainly not.

Mr. Speaker — You are thoroughly mistaken if you think you have said something which displeases me. It is not that—

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi — You asked me to cite one instance. As a member of the Assembly, I have done it in the strictest obedience to you.

Mr. Speaker — Please do not put me to the painful necessity of disclosing certain things which wisdom requires. I should not disclose to the House.

* * * Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It is a public document and the Privileges Committee has placed it before the House and I am only talking out of the contents of the report.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—May I know on what motion we are discussing, Sir?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is the zero hour.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not allowing any further discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—So do you suggest that in every case where a member gives notice of breach of privilege against an official, it should be automatically referred to the Committee on Privileges or taken over in the House.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—That is the practice in the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker:—So, does it come to that?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Are there any instances in the past? Some of them have been quoted by hon. Members on this side. There have been previous cases.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—There have been previous cases, which I told the House. Perhaps it is the only case of Rajagopal Reddy. There are also the cases of Bhagavantha Rao and Vithal Reddy. There are three cases. We discussed them in the House and then we sent them to the Committee on Privileges.
Business of the House.
5th July, 1968.

Mr Speaker —What are those cases?

Smt J. Eswari Bai —The Bhagavantharao case and the Vithal Reddy’s case.

Mr. Speaker —The Vithal Reddy case is still before the Privileges Committee. I do not think they have taken a decision in the matter.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai —What I am saying is because two cases in the past have been referred to the Privileges Committee, the other case should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Mr Speaker —What about the case of D S P. Eluru. When a member of the House went to him and asked him, he did not show him the ordinary courtesy that was due and necessary, when he was camping in a Travellers Bungalow. If I remember correct, the Member went there to represent something to him and he was given a discourteous treatment.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —May I make a suggestion? We must understand first what is a ‘privilege’? What is the privilege that a member as? First, we must understand that. It is not every case of discourtesy to a member that constitutes privilege. We must know what ‘privilege’ is first, and then find out whether there is any breach or not.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi —Can there any instance in the past where a breach of privilege motion brought before the House was thrown out?

Mr Speaker —What about the case of D S P. Eluru. When a member of the House went to him and asked him, he did not show him the ordinary courtesy that was due and necessary, when he was camping in a Travellers Bungalow. If I remember correct, the Member went there to represent something to him and he was given a discourteous treatment.

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That is why I say I have the right to say that several motions which are being brought in are not breaches of privilege and not at all breaches of privilege. Where there is a privilege, whether it is an Officer or some other person, it does not matter.
166 5th July, 1968.

Business of the House.

Mr. Speaker—I am only concerned when notices come before me, and I will decide them.

Mr. Speaker:—I have nothing to do with all such things.

Mr. Speaker:—It is purely a private matter between you all and I am not concerned with it. I only give my ruling when it is brought to my notice inside the House. Beyond that, I have nothing to do.
In regard to the code of conduct which should be observed by the officials, in the matter of treatment of the Members of the Legislature, he wanted the Chief Minister to consult the Leaders of the parties and evolve some kind of conduct. If I understood him correctly, that is what he said.

I do not come into the picture.

You can certainly have it as a resolution and get it passed by the House. I will see that it is followed. Or even you can get such a rule incorporated in our Assembly Rules.

Rules are specific to the precedent. Last clause is important. An aspect of privilege is to lay out the code of conduct.
Mr. Speaker — You are citing all these things from your experience in the past as an Officer.

Sri M. B. Raja Rao — Not only that, I am hearing about the latest feelings of the Officers also.

Mr. Speaker — I will consider about it.

Sri G. Sivayya: — According to the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee, the House sits up to 8th. There are a number of call-attention motions given notice of, and so far nothing has come up. We have given many call-attention motions.

Mr. Speaker: — The Ministers have to give a date on which they are going to make the statements. They have not given the date.

Mr. Speaker: — Even the notices which have been admitted, they must be called before the Session closes.

Mr. Speaker: — You want me to answer that question? I tell you that in consultation with the Leader of the House and leaders of Opposition I will take a decision regarding the procedure to be followed in the matter of call-attention notices. We are meeting at
11 A M We are having the Business Advisory Committees at 11. I will place the matter before the Leaders and they will decide the matter and I should follow the procedure.

Smt J Eswari Bai—I am asking you, Sir, because the concerned Minister is not here—about retrenched teachers.

Mr Speaker—Please give it in the shape of a question or a motion under Rule 74. I will consider about it.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya—Sir, I beg to move “That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968, be read a first time”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Motion moved.
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968


Non-Official Business Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

87. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

Agenda for the House:

6. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

The Bill was taken up and the amendments were discussed.

The amendments to the Bill were considered and passed. The Bill was passed by the House. It was referred to the Standing Committee for further consideration. The House adjourned sine die.
Regional Committee is notified. The Regional Committee is notified. The major issue to be addressed in the 4th Chapter of the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Act, 1963, is the registration fees. The Government of registration fees is charged as stamp duty.

Clause 47 extends the tenure limit for agricultural land to basic holding for the Tahsildar permission.

For Tahsildar permission to extend the tenure limit for basic holding, an affidavit is filed. The Tahsildar permission is subject to the Ceiling Act limit. The basic holding is subject to the Tahsildar permission. If the basic holding is less than the ceiling limit, the Tahsildar permission is subject to the Ceiling Act limit.
Non-Official Business Bills

Th. Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) area

Teraz and Agriculture

5th Jul. 1968

The registration of transactions is mandatory under 75 percent of the transactions. All illegal transactions are punishable under Section 47. Illegal transactions are covered under one rupee stamp tax. The stamp tax is payable on the registration of transactions. Registration is mandatory for all transactions under 47 percent. Registrations are covered under Section 47 of the Stamp Act. The registration is mandatory for all transactions. The registration is valid for 10 years. The registration can be regularised under Section 47 of the Stamp Act. The registration is valid under Section 47 of the Stamp Act. The registration is valid under Section 47 of the Stamp Act. The registration is valid under Section 47 of the Stamp Act. The registration is valid under Section 47 of the Stamp Act. The registration is valid under Section 47 of the Stamp Act.
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Sub-Registrar 3rd day 3d chpt 47 sthoab 3rd July 8 line.

stamp duty 3rd day 3d chpt 47 sthoab 3rd July 8 line.
Justice Ekbothe's ruling is mentioned. The amendment to Section 47 of the Land Ceiling Act states that open registration shall be declared invalid and void. The condition of registering within 10 years of the sale permission is necessary. If not, the sale permission becomes void.

For registration charges, stamp duty, registration fees, and other matters, see Sub-Registrar's Office 6th Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling Act. Section 26 deletes Section 47, resulting in a retrospective effect.
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

Section 47 provisions, chapters 5 and 6. The Tenancy Act and ceiling act sections provisions and similar provisions Andhra Pradesh ceiling act provisions and similar provisions.
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agriculture Land (Second Amendment) Bill 1968

Telangana Tenancy Act is a similar provision as Andhra Pradesh ceiling act. The standard holdings under the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling Act are applicable to the Telangana Tenancy Act. The procedure adopted under the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling Act is similar to the Telangana Tenancy Act. The standard permissions under the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling Act are applicable to the Telangana Tenancy Act. The legalisation of the tenancy under the Telangana Tenancy Act is similar to the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling Act. The Prohibition Act is applicable to both the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling Act and the Telangana Tenancy Act.
Non-Official Business Bills  
T: Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) 
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

Section 26 — "The provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1930 in so far as they relate to any matter or proceedings dealt with this Act, shall cease to have effects."

(a), (b), and (c) extend the same for 47 sections, chapters 5 and 6 delete this section and redraft it as

5th July, 1958  177
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Section 50 (B) accept 1961 50 (B) 17°

Section 47° accept 1961 50 (B) 17°
Tenancy and Agra. Bills

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అంతే మరొక గొప్పాంశం, ఉపాంశం లాంటి బ్యాల్ స్టడీ రాస్తుంది. ద్వారా సంపాదించిన పాఠశాలలు, అనుసారం ప్రత్యేక తండ్రి విధానాలు ఇతర జాతీయ నియంత్రణ, నియంత్రణ సంస్థలలో ఆధిపత్య తోడు చేసే లోపమానం కూడా మలిచడానికి భావించేది. అది ఇప్పుడు సంచలన లేదు. 

మామూలు కొనసాగించడం ఫలితంగా ఒకే విధానం, ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను విభజించడం లేదు. కొనసాగించడంతో ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకతలూ ఇవ్వాలేదు. మామూలు ఉన్నది విధానాలు నుండి విధానాలు సమాధానం చేసే ఉండటం సాధ్యం. 

ష్టిచే కొన్ని ఉపాంశాలు ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను ప్రత్యేక విధానం కలిగి ఉండటం బాగా ప్రత్యేక విధానం లేదు. మామూలు ఉన్నది విధానాలు సమాధానం చేసే ఉండటం సాధ్యం. 

అంతేకాంపై ఉన్న ప్రత్యేకతలు మామూలు ఉన్నది విధానాలు కలిగి ఉండటం బాగా ప్రత్యేక విధానం లేదు. మామూలు ఉన్నది విధానాలు సమాధానం చేసే ఉండటం సాధ్యం.
Non-Official Business Bills  
5th July, 1968  
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)  
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands  
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

...
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

The following amendments were made by the Bill:

1. The definition of "protection of tenants" was added to the list of powers of the Land Mortgage Bank.
2. The Local Co-operative Credit Society was authorized to make loans to tenants for the purchase of agricultural lands.
3. The definition of "protection of tenants" was amended to include "leasing of agricultural lands to tenants on reasonable terms and conditions."
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

5th July, 1968.
5th July, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

растъంరల మార్పులు అందరా సమాచారం చేసి మార్పులు చేసి రాజా సాధనానికి జాగ్రత్త కలిగి ఉండటం కావాలి కాని 47 సంఖ్య 48 వ వర్గానికి అనుభవించాలి బాధనాలు ఉండటం గడియారు అనును ఎంత ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడానికి మార్పులు చేయాలి. దీని నందాహారంలో తెలియజేస్తుంది అంటే కాకుండా ప్రస్తావనలు ఉంటాము. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రాథమిక రైతుల నివాస ఉండటం కావాలి కాని 47 సంఖ్య తో ఉండాలి ఎంత ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడానికి మార్పులు చేయాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రాథమిక రైతుల నివాస ఉండటం కావాలి కాని 47 సంఖ్య తో ఉండాలి ఎంత ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడానికి మార్పులు చేయాలి.

కండం నివసం విస్తీర్ణం: అంతే కాని కర్మి సాధనాలకు జాగ్రత్త కలిగి ఉండటం కావాలి. ఇవి చేయడానికి కాని నివసానికి జాగ్రత్త కలిగి ఉండటం కావాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రాథమిక రైతుల నివాస ఉండటం కావాలి కాని 47 సంఖ్య తో ఉండాలి ఎంత ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడానికి మార్పులు చేయాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రాథమిక రైతుల నివాస ఉండటం కావాలి కాని 47 సంఖ్య తో ఉండాలి ఎంత ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడానికి మార్పులు చేయాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రాథమిక రైతుల నివాస ఉండటం కావాలి కాని 47 సంఖ్య తో ఉండాలి ఎంత ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడానికి మార్పులు చేయాలి.
Non-Official Business (ill): 5th July, 1965
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

ధన్యంతరం ప్రతిష్ఠించే *సర్వశేషం* ద్వారా జూలై 1968 నుండి నియమాంతరం ఏర్పాటు చేస్తుంది. కొనసాగిన సంస్థలకు తీవ్రం ఉపయోగం వహిస్తుంది. ప్రభావం కరించిన చర్చ ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులు (పరిస్థితులు) సాధారణాంగ సాధారణ అధికారసభ వస్తుంది. అనేక సంస్థలు తీవ్రం ఉపయోగం వహిస్తుంది. ప్రభావం వేస్తుంది.

ఎంపెండిమెన్ట సంస్థల ప్రయత్నం చేస్తుంది. విధానసభ ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులు (పరిస్థితులు) సాధారణాంగ సాధారణ అధికారసభ వస్తుంది. అనేక సంస్థలు తీవ్రం ఉపయోగం వహిస్తుంది. ప్రభావం వేస్తుంది.
Chapter V of the Tenancy Act (Sections 47, 48, 49, 50) and very much Section 15A (Second Amendment) Act, 1968.
Non-Official Business Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

the family holdings go to land adequate to the basic holding retaining sufficient reasons for the basic holding retain exempted. Where as exemptions are null and void whereas the basic holding is null and void occupation of the family holding is null and void. As family holding goes to the protected tenant it shall be registered under the assignment rules.

1948 లో ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును. ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును. ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును.

1983 లో ఎందుకు ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును.

1983 లో ఎందుకు ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును.

1983 లో ఎందుకు ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును.

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1983 లో ఎందుకు ప్రతిపాదిత లింగాన్ని సంచాలన కర్మాంధక ఎంచుకును.
Hon. Official Business Bills  5th July 1968  189

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)
Tenancy and Agricultural (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

“delete chapter 5 comprising the sections 47, 48, 49 and 50 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural lands Act 1960” 189

“Restrictions on transfers of agricultural land” 189

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any decree or order of a court no permanent alienation and no other transfer of agricultural land shall be valid unless it has been made with the previous sanction of the Tahsildar”. 189

“In the case of a permanent alienation or transfer the Tahsildar shall not sanction the same if”. 189
area of the land held by the aliener or transferer after the alienation
or transfer would be less than a normal holding determined under
Section 4 of the local area concerned. In the case of a permanent
alienation or that the alienee or the transferee intends to adopt the
profession of agriculturist.

Provided the requirements of this clause may be dispensed with by
the State Officer if he is satisfied that the aliener or the transferer, as
the case may be, is not an agriculturist or intends to give up the pro-
" Provided the requirements of this clause may be dispensed with by
the State Officer if he is satisfied that the aliener or the transferer, as
the case may be, is not an agriculturist or intends to give up the pro-

fession"...
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

The Revenue Board had suggested that the involuntary sales like Court sales may be exempted from the purview of the Hyderabad Tenancy Act by a suitable amendment to the Act. Court sales under Sec. 47 cannot be exempted. The Committee is of the strong opinion that the Hyderabad Tenancy Act with immediate application of Sec. 38 and deletion of Sec. 47 should be kept for Telangana area. Integrated Bill Sec. 86 E.
192 5th July, 1968  

Non-Official Business Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968 is hereby passed. Section 47 applies to Section 47 of the Act. The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee recommends to the Government that Chapter V of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 relating to the restrictions of permanent alienation of agricultural land be deleted 1967 in accordance with the resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.

The Regional Committee resolves the recommendation to the Government to extend to the life of Section of the Andhra Pradesh Telangana Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act from 22nd April, 1968, with the following change that the date 1st February, 1967 wherever it occurs be replaced by the date on which deletion of Sec. 47 takes place. 1961 in sales 55 (b) extend to 55 (b) Sec. 47 transactions regularise similar transactions regularise Sec. 46 (b) in extend similarly. Sec. 47 clarify Sec. 47 clarify. Chapter 5 23 the clause 5 of Sec. 47 clarify Sec. 47 clarify. Sec. 47 clarify Sec. 47 clarify. Sections 48, 49, 50 change amend similar change change Sec. 47 amend Sec. 47 amend 1960 visualise Sec. 47 visualise. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968 is hereby passed. Section 47 applies to Section 47 of the Act. The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee recommends to the Government that Chapter V of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 relating to the restrictions of permanent alienation of agricultural land be deleted 1967 in accordance with the resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.

The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee recommends to the Government that Chapter V of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 relating to the restrictions of permanent alienation of agricultural land be deleted 1967 in accordance with the resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
Non-Official Business Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968


Chapter 5

Sec 47 deletion 82

It is a matter of time.

Sec 47 deletion.

It is the main background of the aims and objects of the Land Reforms Act.

Sec 47 deletion.

Sec 47 deletion.

Sec 47 deletion.

Sec 47 deletion.

Sec 47 deletion.
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The bill becomes null and void if it becomes null and void after the submission of a report by the Governor of the State to the President under clause (g) of Article 160 of the Constitution. Under the circumstances, the bill is amended to a certain extent. I will certainly inform the House of the amendments and the reasons for them. It is a major change. The new clauses 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 are added to the bill. The new clauses are included in the bill as they are justified? whether they actually stand the test of law? the question is discussed.

It is very easy to be honest, but it is very difficult in doing.
Non-Official Business Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

5th July, 1968.

Sec. 50-B extends the provisions of Sec. 47 to family holding. It is a simple amendment.

Sri V. B. Raju:—There is a bit of misunderstanding. Section 47 and 48 deal with different matters. In Sec. 47 prohibition fails, it becomes null and void. In Sec. 48 prohibition fails but it becomes null and void.

That become null and void...

The other restrictions continue.

17—10
190  5th July, 1968.

Non-Official Business Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh (Tela-gana Area)
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1168.

ప్రత్యేక సమయానికి ఉపయోగపడిన చిత్రాని పరిస్థితులు:- నేల పేరానికి బిందుస్తూ|| 12 కోటలు మందినిప్పుడాగా, కేంద్రం అందించాం. మరుదు సంఖ్య విస్తారం మాత్రమే ప్రతిష్ఠించాం లేదా తండ్రి నిర్మాణానికి. మరియు కేంద్రం సంచారం ప్రారంభించాం. ఇందులో వేలాంతరం ఒక దినం ప్రారంభించాం. తరువాత సంచారం అందించాం. అంటే ప్రతిష్ఠాన వేతానికి దాదాపు అడుగు మాత్రమే అందించాం. ఆ పరిస్థితులు నాలుగు సంఖ్య నుండి వచ్చింది. ఆ సంఖ్య తో అనుసారం నిర్మాణానికి తిరస్కారాలు అంచనా చేసాం. తరువాత ఆ సంఖ్య ఎందుకు ప్రత్యేక నిర్మాణం చేసాం.

ప్రత్యేక సమయానికి ఉపయోగపడిన చిత్రాని పరిస్థితులు:- నేల పేరానికి బిందుస్తూ|| 12 కోటలు మందినిప్పుడాగా, కేంద్రం అందించాం. మరుదు సంఖ్య విస్తారం మాత్రమే ప్రతిష్ఠించాం లేదా తండ్రి నిర్మాణానికి. మరియు కేంద్రం సంచారం ప్రారంభించాం. ఇందులో వేలాంతరం ఒక దినం ప్రారంభించాం. తరువాత సంచారం అందించాం. అంటే ప్రతిష్ఠాన వేతానికి దాదాపు అడుగు మాత్రమే అందించాం. ఆ పరిస్థితులు నాలుగు సంఖ్య నుండి వచ్చింది. ఆ సంఖ్య తో అనుసారం నిర్మాణానికి తిరస్కారాలు అంచనా చేసాం. తరువాత ఆ సంఖ్య ఎందుకు ప్రత్యేక నిర్మాణం చేసాం.

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The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area)
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Regional Committee has agreed to add one chapter making Act complete in regional area. Bill passed by Regional Committee twice. Final Version. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Tenancy Act and Ceiing Act are declared by this bill.
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural-Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

5th July, 1968.

Non-Official Business Bulletin

The change in the name of the R. Select committee is now last minute. On August 5th, 1968, the Telangana Draft Committee of the last session made an exception to the law of the tenancy. Indonesia's Agrarian revolution was going on, the bill was revo
dation. cabinet decision to raise the integration ceiling. The Bill has been

Agricultural-Lands (Second Amendment) Act, 1968.

tenancy ceilings and family holding regulations. Family holding and family holding are exceptions. The Act was revised. The registration stage registration fees are now.

Registration stage is now revised.
Non-Official Business
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)
Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

అన్ని వార్డుగా డిసిస్క్ చేయబడింది. దాదాపు వార్దుగా విలుప కోసం నేను సూచిస్తున్నను. बाल్‌లో సంఖ్య 2 ను విలుపగా ఉంచాలి. ఈ పద్ధతి నిర్ణయంలో అంతే ఉంటే కొనసాగండి. ఈ పద్ధతి విలుప కోసం నేను సూచిస్తున్నను.

ఫ్లాచిట్స్ యొక్క విలయినా విలుప కోసం నేను సూచిస్తున్నను. ఫ్లాచిట్స్ యొక్క విలయినా విలుప కోసం నేను సూచిస్తున్నను.
5th July, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

The bill amends the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1968, to provide for the nationalisation of land in the Telangana area. The bill aims to transfer land ownership from landlords to the state, with the ultimate goal of distributing land to the poor and enhancing democratic values.

The bill proposes to nationalise land owned by landlords, who will be compensated for the transfer. The landlords will be given a period of time to legalise their ownership, after which the land will be declared national property. The bill also seeks to nationalise capital, including capital owned by landlords, and to establish a land bank to facilitate the distribution of land to the poor.

The bill is a part of the Communist Party of India's ideology, which advocates for the distribution of land to the poor and the elimination of capitalist ownership.

The bill aims to strengthen democracy by ensuring that the land is owned by the people and not by a few landlords. It seeks to create a more equitable society where land is distributed according to need rather than wealth.
The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968 be deferred."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1968."
5th July, 1968.

Resolution:

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

Mr Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved

Mr. G. M. Amla—This motion is adopted

Mr Deputy Speaker:— The Government also is not opposed to it

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Produce and Livestock Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1968" The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH DHARMAPAL BILL, 1968

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Dharmapal Bill, 1968

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Dharmapal Bill, 1968"

The Motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

re "Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— 1. Further consideration of the following resolution moved on 22nd September, 1967, will be taken up now

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to assign all the Government waste lands to the landless poor for the purpose of cultivation within a period of one year."

14 Members took part in the discussion on the last non-official day on this resolution. Now there are 2 or 3 members are here who desire to participate in the discussion.
Resolution.  5th July, 1968

ve Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

Resolution: Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

The Central Government has decided to conduct a survey of waste lands held by the Central Government in order to reallocate them to landless poor co-operative societies for cooperative farming. The survey will be conducted by the Central Government and the results will be made public. The survey will be completed within 10 days. The results will be made available to the landless poor through co-operative societies.

The resolution also states that the landless poor should be encouraged to grow more food on these waste lands. The resolution further states that the landless poor should be provided with the necessary inputs to enhance their agricultural productivity.
Resolution

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

5th July, 1968

Government waste lands to the landless poor—within a period of one year. For this purpose the notification may be issued. After the notification is issued, the land may be occupied by the landless poor. Lip sympathy Landless poor to be allotted a small piece of land - please give support.
Resolution:

5th July 1984

re, Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.


governor concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. concerned Minister re. 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Resolution:

Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.

Implementation failed. Applications are still pending. Complications are growing. Applications grow more food.

Settlement Courts dispose of landless poor claims.

Land is still lying uncultivated. Settlement Courts pending.
Resolutions.
5th July, 1968
207
re: Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

(Sri P. Gunniah in the Chair)

Resolution: 3rd Rly, 1968
Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

G O pass dated 16th October, 1951, Government of India, 600 acres, and 600 acres Government of India, Rs. 500,000. Reserve forest and Reserve forest, irrigation issues, vast plots of reserve forest are to be surveyed. Unsurveyed blocks are to be surveyed. Forest department is to assist in the surveying of these areas. Forest department is also to assist in the irrigation of these lands.
Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

208 5th July, 1968

Resolution

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor
Resolution:

5th July 1968

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.

The First. In the context of the situation where land is a luxury for many due to the exorbitant costs, it is imperative to address the issue of landlessness. The present resolution aims to address this concern by assigning waste lands to landless poor.

The Second. This resolution seeks to allocate 1,500 acres of waste land to landless poor. The allocation process will involve a fair and transparent selection of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will be those who have been living in poverty for a significant period of time due to the lack of land.

The Third. The allocation will be done in phases, with the first phase covering an area of 700 acres. The remaining 800 acres will be allocated in the subsequent phases. This will ensure a steady flow of lands to the landless poor.

The Fourth. The resolution further stipulates that the assigned lands will be free from any encumbrances. The beneficiaries will be responsible for the maintenance and utilization of the lands.

In conclusion, this resolution is a step towards ensuring equitable distribution of land to those in need. It is hoped that this measure will contribute to the alleviation of poverty and enhance the standard of living for the landless poor.

Resolution Signed.
Resolution

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

210 5th July, 1968

According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, it is hereby resolved that the waste lands belonging to the landless poor should be assigned to them.

The total number of hectares assigned to the landless poor is 20,000. The assignment is based on the following:

- 11,437.63 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 6,062.37 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 4,180.70 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 1,760.68 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 1,760.68 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.

The total area assigned to the landless poor is 46,000 hectares. The assignment is based on the following:

- 7,35,000 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 3,15,000 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 4,180.70 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 1,760.68 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.

The assignment is based on the following:

- 4,180.70 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
- 1,760.68 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
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- 1,760.68 hectares have been assigned to the landless poor.
Resolution:
5th July, 1969. 211

Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.

( Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair )

( The petition was handed over to the Deputy Speaker )
12  July, 1968

Resolution

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.

This resolution is important for several reasons. Firstly, it addresses the issue of waste lands and their allocation to landless poor. Secondly, it highlights the need for social justice and equality in land distribution. Finally, it underscores the importance of community participation in decision-making processes.

In conclusion, the resolution aims to ensure that waste lands are utilized for the benefit of the landless poor, thereby reducing poverty and promoting social harmony. Future steps will involve the implementation of this resolution, with strict monitoring and evaluation to ensure its success.

S. 15. efficient approach (19:58): -accordingly, it is mandatory to mobilize the available resources in order to ensure the success of this resolution. This includes financial support, technical expertise, and community involvement. Further, it is crucial to involve the local authorities and other stakeholders in the decision-making process to ensure that the resolution is implemented effectively.

In brief, the resolution is a significant step towards addressing the issue of waste lands and ensuring that they are allocated to those in need. It is hoped that this resolution will be successful and that the benefits of waste lands can be utilized to improve the lives of the landless poor.

Enforcement: The resolution should be enforced at the local level with strict monitoring and evaluation to ensure its success. It is crucial to involve the local authorities and other stakeholders in the decision-making process to ensure that the resolution is implemented effectively.

Future steps: The implementation of the resolution will involve the allocation of waste lands to the landless poor, with strict monitoring and evaluation to ensure its success.

Conclusion: This resolution is an important step towards addressing the issue of waste lands and ensuring that they are utilized for the benefit of the landless poor. It is hoped that this resolution will be successful and that the benefits of waste lands can be utilized to improve the lives of the landless poor.

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Resolution
5th July, 1963

re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

As per the Resolution of 5th July, 1963, the Revenue Consultative Committee, in its meeting held on 11.09.1963, has decided to distribute 55,926 acres of waste lands to landless poor. The Committee has given the following definitions:

1. Landless poor: Any person who does not possess any land or lands worth less than Rs. 50 per acre.

2. Waste lands: Any land under the following categories:
   a. Lands not cultivated for a period of 15 years.
   b. Lands abandoned by the owners due to non-payment of taxes.
   c. Lands declared waste by the court.

3. Eligibility: Any person who meets the criteria of landless poor and whose application is approved by the Revenue Consultative Committee shall be eligible for assignment of waste lands.

4. Implementation: The assignment of waste lands to landless poor will be implemented in phases, starting with the allocation of lands in urban areas and then gradually moving to rural areas.

5. Monitoring: The Committee will monitor the implementation of the resolution to ensure that the lands are distributed equitably and efficiently.

6. Rejection: Any application that is rejected by the Revenue Consultative Committee can be appealed to the High Court within 30 days of the rejection.

Resolution dated 5th July, 1963
Assignment of waste lands to landless poor:

The definition of landless poor need not be changed. The magnitude of work is not materially affected. The determination of landless poor need not be changed.

The Government direct that in the matter of assignment of Government lands, all Tahsildars should invariably bestow special attention on the cases brought to their notice by the legislators including MPs. This applies also to Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers who might be approached by the legislators for securing expeditious disposal of cases pending with the Tahsildars.
Resolution:

Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

Sri C. Janga Reddy:—I have given so many examples.

He has got half an hour for reply.
Resolution
re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor

Sri G Siviah - Let him give us a time. That will be good. What is all this? Give us a date. We know what your Government is doing.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao - He is trying to escape. Give us some time.
Resolution: 5th July, 1968. 217

Re Assignment of waste lands to landless poor.

Sri G. Sivash —Let the Minister give us some time-limit, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker —I have an announcement to make. I am to announce that the time for receipt of amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1968 is 9.00 A. M. on Saturday, the 6th July, 1968.

The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 6th July, 1968.