THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL REPORT

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

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 1st August, 1972

The House met at Half-Past-Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SPECIAL PAY FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

481.

Q. Sri M. Omkar:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the extension officers (Government Servants) working in the Agency areas are drawing special pay from 1-8-1969 as per G.O. Ms. No. 754 Revenue, dated 7-8-1969 where as the employees of the Panchayat Raj Dept. are drawing the special pay only from 6-9-1971 as per G.O. Ms. No. 10 dated 6-9-1971 of Panchayat Raj Department; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will consider to remove the above mentioned discrimination in view of the fact that the conditions in which the extension officers and the employees of Panchayat Raj are working are the same?

PANCHAYATI RAJ (ESTT. IV) DEPARTMENT

The Minister for Panchayathi Raj (Sri T. Hayagriva chari):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to give the benefit of special pay with retrospective effect from 7-8-69 to the Panchayati Raj employees also, in view of the difficult financial position of the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and the Government.

J. No. 13
Erection of Shed in the Burial Ground in Alavalapadu Panchayat

482

*1019-A. Q.—Sri D. Rajagopal Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Kalluru Kotaiah has erected a shed for oxen in the burial ground in Alavalapadu Panchayat, Darsi Taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sri Kalluru Kotaiah has not removed the shed, in spite of the objections raised and notice served by the Panchayat; and

(c) the reasons for the failure to take any action?

Sri T. Haragirivachari:—(a) Yes. Sir
(c) The Collector, Ongole has reported that the Tahsildar Darshi had already booked the encroachment and that instructions are being issued to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur to take action for the removal of encroachments.

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1st August, 1972.

(c) The Collector, Ongole has reported that the Tahsildar Darshi had already booked the encroachment and that instructions are being issued to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur to take action for the removal of encroachments.
RELEASE OF GRANTS TO PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF P S. OFFICES

483—

114—Q—Sri G. Kondapa Naidu (Kavali).—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
whether the Government will consider to release grants for the construction of Panchayat Samithi Office Buildings to Panchayat Samithis which have already refunded the building grants to the Government?

Sri T. Hayagrivachari:— No, Sir.

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Sri T. Hayagrivachari:— No, Sir.
SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN CERTAIN VILLAGES OF VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY

484—

* 53 Q.—Sri P Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam) :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Visakhapatnam Municipality to meet the scarcity of drinking water in Malakapuram, Prakashnagar, Sriharipuram, and Gultalapalem villages of the said Municipality;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Visakhapatnam had visited the said villages and suggested to the said Municipality ways and means to solve the problem; and

(c) if so, what action the said Municipal Council has taken on the Collector’s suggestion?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M. Manik Rao):—(a) The Municipality in addition to deepening of the existing wells in the areas has sanctioned investigation of supply scheme to these villages. The detailed investigation of the scheme will be taken up by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) in near future.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The wells in Srinathipuram and Gullapalem were deepened and provided with water supply facilities, and the water in the well in Malkapuram hauled out disinfected and cleaned.
Sri M Manik Rao:— The scheme is still under process, Sir.

DEPLETION OF UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES IN CHITTOOR

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground water resources in Chittoor District are depleted; and

(b) if so, what are the alternative steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

Sri M Manik Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ground Water Department is being strengthened to undertake detailed field investigations. The investigations will need a minimum period of about 2 years but at the end of the first year the Department would be in a position to arrive at certain conclusions and plan development work. Alternative proposals can be considered only after the studies are completed.

It is stated that detailed investigation is going on. May I know for what scheme, for what purpose the investigation is going on.

This department is taking full survey after this.

What are the other developmental activities you propose to take up for the development of the district,
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—This Geological Survey of India used to conduct survey about the potentiality of the ground water in various regions. After the constitution of this Directorate of Ground Water Department (in the State Department) where they have a separate agency for undertaking this work whether they have conducted any survey to ascertain the quantum of Sub-soil water in other districts.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Previously Geological Survey of India was doing that job. This department was started in 1971 (hardly six months back). Because we require those highly technical people for this type of work we have brought candidates from other States also and recently we have finalised that. This department will take up preliminary survey, then only they can have detailed investigation. Now at present they are doing at Kurnool, Coddapah, Anantapur of Andhra region and Nalgonda and Pochampad area of Telangana Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.

1st August, 1972.

Q. 10. (a) Whether the Municipal Council of Peddapuram intimated the Government on 30-4-1972 of its decision to reconstitute the wards;
(b) if so, extent of population fixed to each ward;
(c) whether some of the municipal councillors have brought to the notice of the Government about their objections; and
(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—(a) The Municipal Council, Peddapuram in its resolution No. 32 dated 20-4-1972 accepted the proposals sent to it by the Government in connection with the redivision of wards
(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) No, Sir. Two Councillors however gave a dissent not which was received late by the Chairman who had forwarded it to the Collector.
(d) As no dissent note was received from any Councillor by the Collector and the dissent note furnished by the Two Councillors to the Chairman of Peddapuram Municipality was received by the Chairman beyond the stipulated time of 48 hours, no action has been considered necessary by the Collector.

13—2
Statement showing the population of wards in Peddapuram Municipality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No. of ward</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>1,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 14,062 | 14,517 | 1,797 | 315 | 28,579
Converting Short Term Loans into Medium Term Loans by Co-operative Central Banks

On 1st August, 1972.

1230 Q. Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bodhan):—Will the Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the discussions held on 20-8-1971 between the Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Central Minister in New Delhi with regard to conversion of Short term Loans given by the Co-operative Central Banks in the State into Medium term Loans under Agricultural credit stabilisation fund;

(b) what are the instructions, if any, issued by the Central Government to the State Government in this regard subsequent to the said discussions;

(c) the number of Co-operative Central Banks which had undertaken conversion of Short term Loans into Medium term Loans in drought affected areas of various districts and the amount of Loans converted district wise so far; and

(d) the assistance asked for or received from the Reserve Bank of India in the matter?

The Minister for Co-operation Sri B. Subba Rao):—(a), (b), (c) and (d) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement placed on the Table of the House

Vide clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) of L.A.Q. No. 1200

(a) during the discussion held on 20-8-1971 between the Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Central Food Minister, it was suggested that Short Term Loans to the cultivators may be converted wherever necessary into Medium Term Loans for which stabilisation funds are available with various agencies.

(b) Government of India have communicated an extract of the discussions relating to this item and requested the State Government to take steps for conversion of Short Term into Medium Term Loans, wherever annavari of 6 annas is declared by the Revenue authorities in the affected area or a certificate is given by the Collector that crop out-turn in the affected area is less than 50% of the normal. It was also suggested that if the funds available with the Central Co-operative Banks or State Co-operative Banks are inadequate, the Banks may be advised to submit application to Reserve Bank of India for an accommodation from the National Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund maintained by it.
The District Co-operative Officers have been requested to take immediate steps to see that the Co-operative Central Banks in drought affected areas send up applications for conversion of Short Term Loans into Medium Term Loans in respect of arrears where 'annavarti' is declared by the Revenue authorities

(c) The following Co-operative Central Banks have undertaken conversion of Short Term into Medium Term loans during 1971-72:

1. Hyderabad District Co-operative Central Bank

AMOUNT OF LOANS CONVERTED SO FAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Loans Converted</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad Jilla Kendra Sahakara Bank Ltd., Adilabad</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal Dist. Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Warangal</td>
<td>18.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other Co-operative Central Banks are taking steps for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.

(d) The following are the particulars of assistance asked for and sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Co-op. Central Bank</th>
<th>Assistance asked for (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Limits sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar Co-operative Central Bank</td>
<td>88.40</td>
<td>83.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak District Co-operative Central Bank, Sangareddy</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>10.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhongir Co-operative Central Bank</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>14.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad District Co-operative Central Bank</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>30.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajahmundry Co-operative Central Bank</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>18.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sri M. Narayan Reddy: Sir, a statement is placed and figures given against various Districts. Thirty lakhs have been shown against Nizamabad. These thirty lakhs were granted by Reserve Bank of India. I want to draw the attention to the fact that the Government of India issued instructions to the State Government for the conversion of Short Term Loans into Medium Term Loans in all the drought affected areas. It was as far back as 1962. So, this is a special facility, and not a normal one, allowed by Reserve Bank of India. The answer that is given is about the amount granted by the Reserve Bank of India, which is a normal feature, say the 30 lakhs for Nizamabad, for instance.

Now more than 3 crores are given as loan towards short term loan to ryots every year. Out of this 3½ crores were required for conversion. What the Government of India said was, "If the Reserve Bank of India is not in a position to lend so much amount towards medium term loan, then would advance funds to the Reserve Bank of India."

Mr. Speaker: What is the information you want from the Minister. You are not putting the supplementary.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy: I am referring to the background, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All the background is given. You want to know about the 3 crores; you put a straight question.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy: The amount is merely representing the assistance given by Reserve Bank of India. The instructions referred to in para (1) of the Instructions by Central Food Ministry are clear. The facilities are available to all the Banks in the State. They were ready to loan several crores towards conversion in various Districts in drought affected areas. That facility was not properly utilised by the Department by applying in time. Therefore, in view of this, whether the State Government will take up this matter again, to avail of the facility offered by Central Government and thereby grant more funds towards conversion?

Oral Answer to Questions. 1st August, 1972.
1st August, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) 11th August, 1972.

(2) 11th August, 1972.

(3) 11th August, 1972.

(4) 11th August, 1972.


Susn^Sh)N nr MR. SMRRYANARAYANA, QRnF ENGINEER,
NAGARJUNASAGAR.

486—

* 11 12 Q. -Smt. J. Eshwari Bai and Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—
Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

On what charges did the Government suspend Mr. Suryanarayana, Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Narsa Reddy):—(a) The following are the three charges pending enquiry of which Sri V. Suryanarayana, former Chief Engineer was kept under suspension:

(1) That he, while working as Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Canals, in abuse of his Official authority, showed favour to a contractor by waiving a recovery due to be made from that contractor;

(2) That he, while working as Chief Engineer, obtained pecuniary advantage to a contractor by asking his subordinate, a Superintending Engineer to reopen an issue for an irregular claim made by the contractor, though the claim was rejected earlier by two Superintending Engineers and the Superintending Engineer himself could not act as an appellate authority; and

(3) That he acquired assets, which are disproportionate to his known sources of income.
There are some complaints over which the matter was referred to Anti-corruption Bureau. They gave it a prima facie case against him. Therefore we referred it to the Tribunal for enquiry and put on defence. There was no question of having a police enquiry and Dadi and all that.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—The complaints were received in 1949. The assets that were found in excess of his own resources is about Rs. 15 lakhs.

They have given an opinion that there is a case against him. Therefore on the advice of the Vigilance Commissioner, we have taken action on that.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—With regard to the particular allegation made in the complaint specific allegations in the Anti-corruption Bureau, all those that have been alleged. They are to be found in the records and they have been found to be true and that has been put in defence.
Notice was issued to the Chief Engineer. He was asked to produce evidence on these allegations. An enquiry was held about the moveable and immovable property and he was asked to make a statement. After that it was found that his total income was about Rs. 6 lakhs 19 thousands and the expenditure he has incurred was to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs 29 thousands. Savings are about Rs. 2 lakhs 9 thousands. After taking all this, as per his own statement, and after the Anti-corruption Bureau went into the assets and liabilities of the officer, it was found that his standing assets are more than his known income.

The thing is that the assets possessed by him are in excess of his known income 1970-1972. For two years, the Anti-corruption Bureau have conducted enquiry. They have assessed his moveable and immovable property. They have come to this conclusion.

NATIONALISATION OF BUS ROUTES FROM BHADRACHALAM TO VENKATAPURAM

489—

*761 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to Nationalise the bus routes from Bhadrachalam to Venkatapuram and Bhadrachalam to Kunavaram;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in view of the inadequacy of private buses being run in those routes at present, additional charges are being collected and overloading is done; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government against the bus owners?
The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy):—

(a) & (b) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has published a scheme in respect of routes (1) Bhadrachalam to Cherla and also from (2) Kothagudem to Cherla. The proposal to publish a scheme in respect of route Bhadrachalam to Kunavaram is under their examination.

(c) & (d) There are no specific instances of collection of excess fares, but there are 11 cases of overloading of which six cases have been disposed of ending in compounding of offences to amounts ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 110 and eight cases are pending with the Regional Transport Authority, Khammam for disposal. The following new routes were opened to provide adequate additional transport facilities in the area:

1. Bhadrachalam to Cherla via Dummugudem and Parnasala — 2 buses
2. Cherla to Vajeduru via Venkatapuram.
3. Bhadrachalam to Kunavaram via Nellipaka, Edugurrallapalle — 1 bus.
4. Bhadrachalam to Gowridevipet via Nellipaka.

49Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Hand-loom and Co-operative Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are aware of the warning given by the weavers Congress, headed by Sri Pragada Kotayya not to introduce the factory system among hand-loom weavers as it disturbs the healthy family setup; and
(b) if so, whether the Government will drop the scheme in view of the objection raised by the weavers' Congress?

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories
Sri G. Rajaram: 
(a) No such matter has been brought to the notice of the Government.
(b) Does not arise.

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories
Sri G. Rajaram: (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) As such, has not been brought to the notice of the Government.
(c) Does not arise.

SPECIAL QUOTA OF YARN TO HAND LOOM WEAVERS

491—

* 1051 Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) whether factori $ which produce Art Silk yarn have agreed to supply special quota of yarn to the Hand-loom weavers;

(b) if so, from when it will be supplied; and

(c) the annual quota of yarn agreed to be supplied to the hand loom weavers of our State?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) Yes, Sir.
Allocation has been made by the Central Committee of Spinners and ‘Weavers’ Representatives to the Andhra Pradesh State arrangements are being made for the distribution.

It depends on the production in the Mills and also the No. of looms using Art Silk Yarn.

(b) if so, the action taken there on?

The Minister for Tribal Welfare (Sri K. Bhim Rao) : —(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary orders have been issued to Director of Tribal Welfare and District Educational Officer, East Godavari District for
immediate release and for payment of arrears of Agency Aided School Teachers of East Godavari District.

1. *Sri M. Nagi Reddy*:—Will the hon. Minister for Tribal Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up a scheme to provide unemployment allowance to Tribal Graduates and Post Graduates in our State; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be paid to each graduate and post graduate?

*Sri K. Bhim Rao*: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Post-Graduate: Rs. 150 p.m.
Graduate: Rs. 100 p.m.

2. *Sri M. Nagi Reddy*:—Will the hon. Minister for Tribal Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have already released. We have yet to release Rs. 317,000

UN-EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE TO TRIBAL GRADUATES AND POST GRADUATES

493 -

*990 Q.*—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Tribal Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up a scheme to provide unemployment allowance to Tribal Graduates and Post Graduates in our State; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be paid to each graduate and post graduate?

*Sri K. Bhim Rao*: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Post-Graduate: Rs. 150 p.m.
Graduate: Rs. 100 p.m.
Sri K. Bhim Rao:—The hon. member wants the exact number. I do not have that information.

The Minister for Tourism and Libraries (Dr. C. H. Devananda Rao):—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Under the Public Libraries Act, 1961 all the Library cess shall be paid to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas. It is not permissible to allow the Grama Panchayats to appropriate any part of the cess collected in those villages.

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Under clause (vi) of sub-section (9) of Section 2 of Act, a Panchayat may also start a library out of its own funds.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
1st August 1972.

Sri Ch Devananda Rao: I do not follow the Urdu language, Sir.

Mr. Spwwler: Rs 7 lakhs is being collected from the Twin Cities. How much is spent on the Libraries out of this, he wants to know.

Sri Ch Devananda Rao: That is a separate question, Sir.

The percentage that Government is going to allow to that particular Panchayat ?

Sri Ch Devananda Rao: That is a separate question, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.

The hon. member for the South Indian States said—There I take serious objection. Why should the hon. member go on writing to the Minister? Why should not the Minister take it and act on it? We have been hearing the Ministers like this and we take serious objection to it. The Minister should take whatever is said on the floor of the House as specific instances and act on them.

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FMPLOYMPS OF DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITIES

495-

* 73 Q. Sarvasri V. Srikrishna and M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:
(a) whether the employees of the District Library Authorities are treated on par with the other Government employees;
(b) whether any representations were received by the Government in this regard; and
(c) if so, the action taken in this regard by the Government?

Dr Ch. Devananda Rao: (a) No, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—What are the disparities between these employees and Government employees?

Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao:—The facilities that are provided to the Government employees are not provided to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha employees such as provident fund and other facilities. We are getting the thing examined and the file is with the Finance Department. An extra expenditure would be Rs. 8 lakhs if their services are provincialised and soon their services are being provincialised.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—If the Government concedes that are you going to give retrospective effect from the date of their recruitment to service?

Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao:—These things are being examined by the Finance Department

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GANGAPPA CABLES FACTORY

S. No. 495 A.

S. N. Q. No. 1526-0—Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state;
(a) when was the Gangappa Cables Factory started and when has it gone into production;

(b) whether the factory has earned any profits in any of the years since going into production;

(c) the quota of copper given to this factory in the year of its starting;

(d) whether the Government has checked up to whom this company supplied the end products and verified with those companies whether they have really purchased or not;

(e) how much salary the Managing Director draws; and

(f) who are the sole distributing agents for Gangappa Cables and how much commission has been paid to the Agency so far, year-wise?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J. Venkiah Rao):—(a) The Gangappa Cables Ltd., which was incorporated in November 1965, went into production in June 1968.

(b) The particulars of the profits earned or losses incurred by the Company since its inception are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Loss</td>
<td>Rs. 1,517,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Rs. 2,97,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Rs. 1,48,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Figures not available as the audited accounts are not yet ready.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The Company does not receive any quota of copper from the State Government. The following are the supplies received from the Central Government on the basis of replenishment of actual consumption:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Copper (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>105 M. T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>360 M. T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>40.1 M. T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>485 M. T.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) So far no discrepancy in regard to the sales of Company was brought to the notice of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation or the Government.

(e) The monthly salary of the Managing Director of the Company is Rs. 2,500.

(f) M/s. Ganga Sales Corporation or the sole selling agents for the Company. The particulars of commission paid to the selling agents are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Commission (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>6,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>1,48,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>3,50,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>3,00,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 1st August, 1972.

3. The Notice questions in the text are not clear. Can you explain them?

3. The Notice questions in the text are not clear. Can you explain them?

A rare material is internationally scarce material. How is this possible? Why is it possible when the factory is not earning profits at all and has shown a profit at a marginal level, about Rs. 1 lakh and add, the commission goes up to Rs. 3 lakhs.

A rare material is internationally scarce material. The profits cannot be and shall not be so low. There is some Kumbakonam material that has been supplied by the company to the distributing agents was Rs. 3 lakhs. How is this possible? Why is it possible when the factory is not earning profits at all and has shown a profit at a marginal level, about Rs. 1 lakh and add, the commission goes up to Rs. 3 lakhs.

Thus, in Kumbakonam, 1972.

I said this is an internationally scarce material. The profits cannot be and shall not be so low. There is some Kumbakonam material that has been supplied by the company to the distributing agents was Rs. 3 lakhs. How is this possible? Why is it possible when the factory is not earning profits at all and has shown a profit at a marginal level, about Rs. 1 lakh and add, the commission goes up to Rs. 3 lakhs.

We have checked up to whom this company supplied the iron products and verified with those companies whether they have
really purchased or not” and the matter is to be clarified.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The honourable Minister is shielding this company. I want a straight and correct answer. I am pinpointing the question. They must have done the transactions already.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—From 1960 onwards they are doing it. They must have done the transactions already.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—You are going off the question. Have the Government verified all the receipts and vouchers etc. and have they found out to which companies they have been supplied, whether the transactions are genuine? These are not genuine. A thorough enquiry must be instituted into the things. Have the Government verified whether the transactions are genuine? These are not genuine. A thorough enquiry must be instituted into the things. Because we have invested Rs. 25 lakhs in it.

Mr. Speaker:—You are going off the question.
Thir company has started producing the end products from 1968 onwards. They are sending to certain companies, which are bogus. It is not genuine. I am levelling a charge. Therefore will the hon. Minister institute an immediate enquiry into all these things, verify all these vouchers and receipts this company is possessing from the companies which these people are selling these end products to?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—How can I make a more specific question than this, Sir?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—These people are manufacturing cables with copper. Copper is how much more costlier or dearer than gold. These people are being supplied. I say that these people have supplied to nobody except a few companies. All the receipts and vouchers that they are having in their possession are all made up. All this copper which has been supplied has been sold in the black-market. I am laying a specific charge. What more specific charge can I lay? I am not a director. I am not a representative of the Government on the Board of Management to know more things like this. The fact that this company which ought to have earned more profits to a tune of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs in the first one or two years have incurred loss is proof enough that these people are not managing this company properly. There are about Rs. 30 lakhs of Government money in that. What is the interest the Government?
showing? Except there is a representative and a complaint has been made? I am making a specific charge that these people have misused the funds, sold the raw material in the blackmarket. They have not manufactured in the first two years the end product and all the vouchers and all the records are all cooked up. Therefore, will the Minister be pleased to institute an enquiry and that the activities of the Board of Management are ceased now till such time the enquiry is completed and the report is placed on the Table of the House.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The answer is obvious. The attitude of the Minister is obvious. It is highly objectionable. Now I request you to give direction that a specific answer be given to my question Sir.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Unless an enquiry is made. Unless a probe is instituted.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It is an internal audit. It is not done by the Accountant General or the Auditor-General. I have made a specific charge here.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—According to the Company Law, Audit Reports अभियंतां हेतु संविधानान्.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The Auditor-General cannot go into all these things. How can audit be conducted on this? A specific enquiry, a thorough probe is necessary to be instituted into this. How can audit reveal all these things? Audit only says that this is the receipt and this is the voucher.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I have made a specific charge. In 1968–69, two years after this factory has gone into production, they have not manufactured the end products, that they have sold the raw materials in the blackmarket. Distributed all the proceeds between the Members of the Board of Management. Will the Government prepare to verify the receipts, contact the companies which are supposed to have sold this raw material and come out with the report? The whole truth will come out. I have made a specific charge and I have made a solution also Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—So, next question.
Sri D. Venkatesham: — It is an important matter Sir. Mr. Ratnasabhapathi has brought to the notice of the Assembly. But the Minister is keeping quiet. A thorough probe has to be instituted. If the Minister announce in this Assembly Sir that a probe will be instituted till then the Board of Management should not be in charge of running the Factory.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — How is he going to establish whether there is a prima facie case or not.

Mr. Speaker: — After going into the relevant papers.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — Who is going into it? It should be somebody else. That is exactly what I object to because the Industries Department has been associated with these Companies since its inception. If at all level such charges they are equally applicable to the Department also. Therefore, an Officer working outside the Department of the Industries should go into this.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Now he has agreed to go into the matter through whomsoever he likes. Let it go. I know the result of this enquiry. But will you kindly make him place this report on the Table of the House in the next Session? Let it be 15th Session.

Sri Bhimrao:—I think the result of this enquiry will be known in 15th Session.

Mr. Speaker:—Why do you put that question? If the Report does not come, you put another question. It is bound to come to the House.

ACQUISITION OF SITE OF SUBJI MANDI

S. No. 495-B.

S. N. Q. No 1526-P. Sri P. Kishan Rao (Chevella):—Will the hon. Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hyderabad Agriculture Market Committee has passed any resolution for acquisition of the present site of Subji Mandi, if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the market fees was collected during the stay period by the commission agents from sellers in Hyderabad Agriculture Market; if so, was there any complaint and the action taken thereon; and

(c) is there any proposal to shift the fruit market from Jambagh, if so, when and to which place?

The Minister for Marketing (Sri D. Muniswamy):—(a) Yes Sir.

As existing Markets at Subji Mandi and Miralam Mandi are found to be inadequate, the Agricultural Market Committee Hyderabad recognised the matter in consultation with wholesale vegetable merchants Association Subji Mandi and Miralam Mandi, finally resolved on 16-5-72 to acquire site measuring about 20 acres at Bahadurpura. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) There were no stay orders against collection of market fees from ‘Sellers.’ However on a complaint received from the Honble member the matter was investigated and it was found that collections were made under caption “expenditure.” However action could not
be taken so far as the matter was sub judice on account of writ petitions filed by the traders. The writ petitions were dismissed recently. The matter will be pursued further.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Sri P. Kishan Rao:—As a Member of the Market Committee, I know, the amount was collected illegally and I have reported this matter. What is the total amount?

Sri D. Muniswamy:—I have given the answer to (b) Sir. There were no stay orders against collection of market fees from ‘Sellers’. However on a complaint received from the Hon. Member the matter was investigated and it was found that collections were made under capital “expenditure”. However action could not be taken so far as the matter was sub judice on account of writ petition filed by the traders. The writ petitions were missed recently. The matter will be pursued further.

Mr. Speaker:—Questions are over.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

re: CABARET SHOW IN HOTEL ‘QUALITY’.

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—Yes, Sir. He promised to make a statement, to-day. But unfortunately, he is not here.

Mr. Speaker:—He will be sent for and he will come and make a statement. I will take up after the Call Attentions.

Mr. Speaker:—He assured that he will make a statement. Is it not?

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—Yes, Sir. He promised to make a statement, to-day. But unfortunately, he is not here.

Mr. Speaker:—He will be sent for and he will come and make a statement. I will take up after the Call Attentions.

I asked for the papers, he said that they will be sent to me.
Mr Speaker: On the Chowdary Committee report (Looking to the Chief Minister) Are they ready?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—They are on their way.

Sri V. Krishnamoorthi Yudu:—Sir, there is a hotel by name 'Quality' in Secunderabad. It has an annexe called 'Moghul Room' where artists are brought from Bombay and other out-stations and cabaret shows are performed. Presently one Priyasi wife of Sri Shyam Sunder, Miss Rome, Miss Neelam and male Seetha, all artists from Bombay were brought under contract and they were giving cabaret shows in the Moghul room. These artists stay in a cottage near Ambassador Hotel and Montgomery Hotel. Usually the cabaret performances commence after 9:00 P.M. On 25th July, 1972 a group of police officers went to the Hotel Montgomery and having drinks in the open air dance floor. After some time they say one of the female artists taking a private person into the cottage. They tried to question them as the female artist was soliciting, which was prohibited under law. Thereafter an altercation took place between the Police officers and the artists and some other persons who came to witness the cabaret show. Subsequently there was some confusion and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law & Order (II) who was informed of this immediately rushed to the hotel and restored law and order. The artists complained that they were beaten by the police officers and produced a medical certificate that they had injuries on their persons. When the Inspector General of Police came to know about this, he deputed C I.D. to enquire into this and conduct an enquiry as the police officers who were involved were from the City. The complaint of this artiste is belated. The Police registered a case in Cr. No. 186/72 u/s 145, 147, 358, 224 and 225 I.P.C. and the case is under investigation. The Inspector General of Police is seized of the matter and he is conducting the enquiry by the C. I.D. officers. If any police officer is found to be at fault, he will take necessary action against them.
Matters under Rule 341
August, 1972

I shall go into the matter and get the fullest information.
It is very unfortunate. The news item was published day before yesterday, on such an incident which has happened in the city the Home Minister is saying I have just now received the information. It is something.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—It happened on Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker:—He will get the fuller details.

Mr. Speaker:—The seriousness is there because the Police officers, as you say, are involved. Naturally when the matter is so belated, after three or four days, if the Home Minister does not get the full information, it makes something suspicious about the whole thing.
Matters under Rule 341;
re: Cabaret show in hotel ‘Quality’.

1st August, 1972.

That the cabaret dancer was molested and she was lying unconscious in the green room.

Matters under Rule 341;
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re: Cabaret show in hotel ‘Quality’.

1st August, 1972.

That the cabaret dancer was molested and she was lying unconscious in the green room.
1st August, 1912.

Matters under Rule 311: re: Cabaret show in hotel ‘Quality’.

Mr. Speaker:—I shall get the information and I shall take action against the officers.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji:—This may be postponed for tomorrow.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—I want to draw the attention of the Minister to one aspect of the matter. They have not given it. That itself is gross breach of duty. They have not given it. They have not given it.

Mr. Speaker:—Get all the information by tomorrow.
Matters under Rule 31:

1st August, 1972.

Mr. Speaker:— Please resume your seat.

Mr. Spacker:— Please resume your seat.

Smt J. Eswari Bai:— This matter is regarding Rosary Convent Sir.... The Chief Minister has to say....

Mr Speaker: - Please be brief.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :— Mr. Speaker, Sir.... I have come prepared, Sir. If you permit me, I can say now....

Mr. Speaker:— Yes.
1st August, 1972.

Matters under Rule 341: re Cabaret show in hotel Quality.

That is a matter between the Convent and the Government. They are dealing with the situation. On the other day, the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs assured the House that he will see that the matter is settled. So, you leave it to the Chief Minister.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Serving notices of retrenchment to the work charged employees in the Canals Division of the Pochampad project.

1st August, 1922.

141
1st August, 1972.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Need to increase income limit to get scholarships by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Notice of retrenchment have been served on some of the workcharged employees in the Central divisions 1, 2, 5 and 8 where works are nearing completion. In these divisions the earthwork excavation of main canal upto M. 17 has mostly been completed. As there is no work load there is no need to continue the workcharged employees in question. The exact number of employees to whom notices have been served is not readily available and could not be obtained from field officers due to shortage of time. It is approximately 150 out of the total strength of 1,000 numbers employed in the canal organisation. As the works beyond M. 57 are not yet let out, the employees could not be provided with employment on completion of works in the earlier reaches. The retrenchment notices were served on the basis of "last come first go" in each category in a division.

In the light of the discussions held by me at Pochampad Project with the representatives of workcharged employees on 23-7-1972, the effective date of retrenchment indicated in the notices issued to workmen has been extended from 1-8-1972. The matter is being reviewed by the Chief Engineer, Pochampad Project and the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—We have got the copies of the Summary of the recommendations of the Urban Ceilings Committee. Shall I get them circulated to the Members? Why I am mentioning is if you want that notice should be given, it can be done by only to-morrow. If the House agrees I will get them circulated to the members.

Several Members:—Yes, Sir.

(The copies were circulated to the members).

re: Need to increase income limit to get Scholarships by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):—In July, 1959, Government issued orders fixing the upper income limit of parents or guardians for the grant of scholarships and other educational concessions by the Social Welfare Department to pupils.
calling this matter of urgency

1st August, 1772

re: Need to increase income limit to get scholarships by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

belonging to Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians etc., at Rs. 3,600/- per annum for secondary classes and College courses. A proposal to raise the above income limit of parents or guardians from Rs. 8,600/- to Rs. 9,000/- per annum in respect of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Harijan Christians is already under the consideration of Government.

2. The increase of the upper income limit from Rs. 3,600 to 6,000 as suggested by the Hon. Member is estimated conservatively to result in an additional expenditure of about 30% or 54.52 lakhs including the Government Hostels. While the question relates only to increasing the eligibility to children of parents or guardians with an income of Rs. 6,000 with reference to scholarship such an increase with reference to admissions into Government Hostels cannot be resisted, as scholarships and hostel facilities go hand in hand. The additional amount required for scholarships and hostels, is the upper income limit should be raised to Rs. 6,000 will be of the order of Rs. 54,51,900. This is therefore a question of further resource mobilisation by the Government at a time when the way and means position of the Government has become very difficult. Depending upon the ways and means position, Government will take a decision in the matter.

3. Since the expenditure on post-matric scholarships are largely borne by the Government of India, the concurrence of the Government of India is also essential if the upper income limit should be raised to Rs. 6,000. Efforts will be made to persuade the Government of India to accept our point of view, to accept an upper income limit of Rs. 6,000 subject to the State Government’s ability to mobilise resources to the extent of its own share.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 31st July, 1972.

Mr. Speaker;— Paper placed.


The following decisions were taken by the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 31st July, 1972 in regard to the Business to be transacted in the Assembly.

1-8-72 (Morning) .. Discussion on the motion for reference of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972, to the Joint Select Committee.

(Tuesday)

(Evening) 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. .. Discussion on the motion for reference of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972, to the Joint Select Committee (Continued)

2-8-72 (Morning) .. Discussion on the motion for reference of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 (Continued)

(Wednesday)

(Evening) from 5 p.m. .. The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Bill, 1972 (As reported by the Regional Committee).

3-8-72 (Thursday) .. Non-Official Business (For two hours)

Hyderabad | P. V. NARASIMHA RAO,
Dt. 31-7-72 | Leader of the House.
Sri C. V. K. Rao.—It becomes rather difficult, at the fag end of the entire session, sitting for more than a month. We wish that at least in another day, the whole thing could have been finished. After all in order that we may effectively participate in very important matters, some of the back benches do not get chance to express themselves. Evening session means much strain to everybody concerned. If it is at least one day more, we would have completed the whole thing.

Mr. Speaker:—But, that is the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri C V. K. Rao:—I know that. But nothing would stop the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House if he seeks variation. After all, the House opinion may be also taken into account. If you are convinced of my viewpoint, you can find a remedy.

Mr. Speaker:—I am inclined to agree with your views. But since this matter has been thoroughly discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee has taken a decision and that being the fact, at this stage one more day is not possible.

Sri C V. K. Rao:—It does not much matter, because it is only 3rd and 4th. We can avoid much inconvenience not only for me, but the entire staff and everybody has to be pinned down and certain facilities are also not existing. If you feel that nothing could be done, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Speaker:—Leave it at that stage.

Sri C. V K. Rao:—One more point Sir. With regard to the staff that is working during Budget Session. I put it before you and you are also convinced that a month’s salary may be given and you also stated that it will be put before the Business Advisory Committee for their viewpoint. It is better we give at the fag end of the whole thing. When we go, the staff would be left in the lurch. On this the entire staff that is working, irrespective of the department and also the two hostels staff be provided with one month’s additional salary as is done in the Finance Department in the Budget Session. But what happened to it, may I have the pleasure of knowing through you.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not the way. I am feeling sorry for having allowed Mr. C. V. K. Rao to raise on this issue. These ought not to have come on the floor of the House.

Smt. J. Iswari Bai:—(Rose up)

Mr. Speaker:—Don’t spoil their ease by your argument. It is under the consideration of the Government and I hope they will do.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—By anybody’s asking will it be spoiled? I don’t know. It is a matter of clarification. The Chair should not
see from that angle, because this is the only forum from which we can speak. If that much is not done, I will leave it at that. The Chair should not feel because it is the only forum from which we can ventilate.

Mr. Speaker: —Not all matters, not all matters.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What is the delicacy? I have pleaded for the sake of people that have a grievance. If that is not the case, there is no purpose.

Mr. Speaker:—Anyway, I am sorry Mr. C. V. K. Rao. I have been very patient on all these matters. Unless you take the permission of the Chair and raise, I am telling you that I am not going to allow anybody. Please resume your seat.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I will resume my seat. But.

Mr. Speaker:—Will you please resume your seat or not?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I will resume but what is that threat? I cannot understand.

Mr. Speaker:—This is not a threat. Will you resume your seat or not? (Repeated again and again) Will you resume your seat or not, or should I make you...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Resume his seat.

**ANDHRA PRADESH LAND REFORMS (CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS) BILL, 1972**

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir. I beg to move that the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972, be referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of 24 Members: 18 Members from the Legislative Assembly and 6 Members from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion Moved.
The Andhr Pradesh Land Reforms 

Ceiling on Agricultural Landings - Bill, 1972.

10th August, 1972

...
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—They are not included here.

The concept of this family is an arbitrary concept only meant for the purpose of aggregating the individual holdings and applying ceiling on it. It does not purport either to take away the existing...
rights or to confer any non-existing rights. The entitlement of the family gets enhanced. The entitlement of the family gets enhanced.

Sri M. Nanadas (Sarvepalli):—What about unmarried major daughters?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Unmarried major daughters stand on the same footing as unmarried major sons, so far as this law is concerned. It is another matter that according to personal law a major son gets a share in the family property whereas a major daughter does not get. But if there is property in the name of a major daughter already, she retains that property; that property does not come into the family property and she can have it and when she gets that can be aggregated with the husband's property in the other family. The simplest thing is to exclude them because, if she is unmarried, even if she is major, she can marry to-morrow; in that case we cannot exclude this. If we had included her property here we cannot later on exclude it and take it on to some other property. Therefore, the simplest thing is to include unmarried minor daughters and minor sons. This is a very natural combination and they belong to this family in respect of marriages, in respect of expenditure, etc., to be incurred on them for their immediate future; they are members of this family; that is why they have been included in the family concept.
1st Augst. 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land R-Forms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

I request that our State may be permitted to retain the classifications as have been done in the past. They stood the test of courts and we know that they are based on scientific data. After a long period of scrutiny, it is evident that they are correct and effective. We know that they are based on scientific data.

Instead of officers we have Tribunals which are more suitable for the purpose. The officers are not in a position to handle the situation. The Tribunals are more suitable for the purpose. The officers are not in a position to handle the situation. The Tribunals are more suitable for the purpose. The officers are not in a position to handle the situation.

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Iks A'dhm Pradesh Lan 1 Reforms JLst August, 1972. 151

The term ‘compensation’ is no longer valid. It is not to be called compensation.

He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

It can rise to the occasion, if necessary.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—When land vests with Government, it vests free from all encumbrances. So far as Banks are concerned, we have given a certain protection that what we pay by way of the amount on account of these lands, bank debts become the first charge on this amount, and for the rest it becomes an unsecured debt against the other property of the man concerned.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

“That the bill may be referred to elicit public opinion.”

“...153
Peasant proprietors who form 49% of the population should be assured of economic holdings without uneconomic ceilings reducing production or the utility of their investment or without condemning them to a permanently low living standards unrelated to standard of living in other sectors. Landless labour constituting 13% of the population should have priority for all lands made available by the strict enforcement of economic ceilings and from vast areas of cultivable waste land.
In many underdeveloped countries the question of what acreage constitutes a minimum of economic holding in the sense of what acreage will permit full utilisation of the farmer’s equipment is less important than the question of what acreage will permit full utilisation of the farmer’s equipment. In other words, the standard is not in terms of a necessary cycle of operation but of a minimum standard of food consumption. The twin objectives of land reforms are higher production and social justice.


The twin objectives of land reforms are higher production and social justice.
After ten years pressure on land will be reduced to 40%. It is falling too short of our needs. It has been increasingly recognised that land is not being treated as a means of investment but only a means of livelihood. He further stated that a large majority of holdings in the State are uneconomical; it disclosed also that inadequacy of holding is two-fold; in the first place the holdings are not large enough to promote a rational utilisation of agricultural resources and secondly they are not large enough to provide even a moderate standard of living for the cultivator and his family; the criteria of the first aspect is agricultural efficiency and of the second, human need; the first results in low standards of agriculture and the second in poor standard of living for the agriculturists.

The per capita net return from each area per acr.

This is as good as a clerk's salary. If 400 rupees [1/4th of 1600] is enough for 400 rupees, then how much is 400 rupees? If you get 400 rupees, you should get 400 rupees. However, even if the tenant is getting 400 rupees, it is not enough. The tenant is getting 1,250 rupees, which is more than 400 rupees. The tenant should get 400 rupees. This means 400 rupees is not enough. If you say it is not enough, how are you going to characterise it when it was not an offence. I do not know whether it stands legal security or not but morally it is indispensable.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

1st August, 1972.

as an offence. You are going to penalise two persons. You are now making it an offence. As a result of this, many farmers are facing difficulties. If you are making it an offence, it will create problems for the farmers. I am not making any statement or proposal. You are now making it an offence. You are going to penalise two persons. You are now making it an offence. How is it you are going to establish it. Even in a white paper transaction it is valid. How is it you are going to establish it. Even in a white paper transaction it is valid. This will not establish anything. I want the Government to reconsider this thing. I want the Government to reconsider this thing.

This will not establish anything. I want the Government to reconsider this thing. It is not valid.

He is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. He bequeaths his family in debt also. You have the land-lords. You have got the majority. You are not prepared to consider anything. Are we working in reference to land-lords?
Mr Speaker:—Motion moved.


Mr Speaker:—Motion moved.

1st August, 1972.

Land is the property of the Almighty. Since land belongs to the Almighty, if a person appropriates or exploits the land beyond a certain limit, it is a violation of divine command. Therefore, the Government has decided to enact a law to regulate the ownership of agricultural land.

The law applies to all persons who own agricultural land in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The law aims to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few individuals and to ensure that the majority of the population has access to land for agricultural purposes.

Under this law, the ceiling on agricultural holdings is set at 20 acres for a single individual or 40 acres for a joint family. Any person or joint family holding more than the specified ceiling will be required to transfer excess land to the Government.

The law also provides for the resettlement of landless farmers and the rehabilitation of small farmers. The Government will provide assistance to help these farmers acquire land for agricultural purposes.

In summary, the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Bill, 1972, is a significant step towards ensuring equitable distribution of land and promoting food security in the state.

Date: 1st August, 1972.

[Signatures]

[Seal]

...

It is a truism that the land problem has always been acute in Madras State as elsewhere in India and that an agrarian revolution involving radical changes in the structure of land tenure and of farming has been long overdue. The Chinese agrarian revolution under communist inspiration and direction admittedly resulting in redistribution of land in favour of landless peasants and labourers is bound to aggravate the situation sooner or later in our own country. Among our national leaders Sri Jawaharlal Nehru alone has repeatedly emphasized that only solution of the acute problem of land ownership will constitute the major key to Asia's future.

1952 brought the enactment of the 1952 Tenancy Act, the 1952 Land Law, the 1957 Agricultural tenancy Act, the 1960 Land Law. It is a fact that the working of these Acts has been successful in the case of the Tenancy Act and the Law of 1957, but the Land Law has failed to achieve its objective due to the compulsion exercised by the Land Law on the tenant farmers. The Chinese agrarian revolution under communist inspiration and direction admittedly resulting in redistribution of land in favour of landless peasants and labourers is bound to aggravate the situation sooner or later in our own country. Among our national leaders Sri Jawaharlal Nehru alone has repeatedly emphasized that only solution of the acute problem of land ownership will constitute the major key to Asia's future.

1951 and 1952 tenancy; security of tenure, fixation of fair rent at 1/5th to 1/4th of gross value, confirmation of ownership rights on tenants. Ceiling on land holdings resettlement of landless agricultural labourers, re-organisation of small farm economy through co-operative activity.


1st August, 1972.


1st August, 1972.


The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1972, passed by the Legislative Assembly on 1st August, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1972, set the limit of agricultural holdings at 71 acres for landowners in the state. The Act also included provisions to prevent discrimination between major and minor landowners, ensuring equal treatment.

The Act came into force on 1st August, 1972, with the intention of regulating agricultural landholdings and promoting fair distribution among landowners.

164 1st August, 1972.


The Bill seeks to regulate the ownership of land by placing ceilings on agricultural holdings in order to redistribute land to small farmers and promote agricultural development.

The Bill aims to ensure that no person holds more than a specified limit of land, defined as 12 acres for the state of Andhra Pradesh. The ceilings are designed to cater to the needs of small farmers, allowing them to own land that is essential for their livelihood.

The Bill also aims to prevent concentration of land in the hands of a few wealthy individuals, thereby promoting a more equitable distribution of land resources.

The Bill is an important step towards achieving a balance between the rights of landowners and the needs of the farming community, ensuring sustainable and equitable agricultural practices in the region.

The Bill is expected to be debated in the state assembly, where it will undergo various stages of scrutiny to ensure its provisions are in line with the needs of the region and its farmers.

In conclusion, the Bill serves as a testament to the government's commitment to addressing the land tenure issues faced by the farming community, aiming to create a more equitable and sustainable agricultural landscape in the state.
(ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

But this falls short of the expectations of the people outside as well as the recommenda-
tions of the Study Team. The results of the Study Team, after the study of various aspects of
the subject, are as follows: 25 and 26 are the most significant aspects. The other aspects are
also important but not as significant. The Study Team recommends that the ceiling on
Agricultural Holdings in the state be increased to 26 and 26. The recommendations of the
Study Team are as follows: 25 and 26 are the most significant aspects. The other aspects are
also important but not as significant. The Study Team recommends that the ceiling on
Agricultural Holdings in the state be increased to 26 and 26.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms

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1st Augst. 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms

Where there is the boundary line? Mas is the maker of that line and he can therefore unmake it. Gopal literally means shepherd. It also means God in modern language. It means the State i.e. the people.

All land belongs to Gopal.

Where there is the boundary line? Mas is the maker of that line and he can therefore unmake it. Gopal literally means shepherd. It also means God in modern language. It means the State i.e. the people.
Land tenure means the manner in which the land is held or cultivated. It is the system of rights and obligations of individuals owning or cultivating the land vis-à-vis the State or among themselves. Ryotwari tenure now prevails throughout the State. The ryot or the landholder holds his land directly from the Government. In theory the State is the owner and overlord of all lands.
1st August, 1972.


Sri Kudipudi Prabhakarrao:—It is not proper to allow this sort of interruption when an Hon. Member is speaking.

Mr. Speaker:—Please resume your seat, Smt. Eswaribai.

1st August, 1972.


The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972

It cannot be even taken under revision by the Government.


The Bill aims to regulate agricultural holdings and implement land reforms to ensure fair distribution of land. It introduces a ceiling on agricultural holdings to prevent concentration of land in the hands of a few, thereby promoting equitable distribution and ensuring the rights of small farmers. The Bill includes provisions for the amendment of tenancy laws and the establishment of a Land Reforms Commission to monitor and enforce the provisions of the Bill. It also provides for the redistribution of surplus land to landless and marginal farmers.

(1) The Bill seeks to ensure that agricultural land is utilized efficiently and equitably, benefiting both the farmers and the government. It addresses the issue of land inequality and aims to create a just and fair system of land ownership and management.

The Bill is a significant step towards realizing the dream of a landless nation, where every individual has access to land for subsistence and development.

(2) The Bill is expected to have far-reaching implications on the agricultural sector, promoting sustainable farming practices and increasing food security. It will also help in addressing the issue of unemployment and poverty by providing opportunities for earning a livelihood from agriculture.

The Bill is a testament to the government's commitment to the welfare of its citizens and its dedication to ensuring a just and equitable society.

The Bill is a crucial step towards the realization of the vision of a landless nation, where every individual has access to land for subsistence and development. It is expected to have far-reaching implications on the agricultural sector, promoting sustainable farming practices and increasing food security. It will also help in addressing the issue of unemployment and poverty by providing opportunities for earning a livelihood from agriculture.

The Bill is a testament to the government's commitment to the welfare of its citizens and its dedication to ensuring a just and equitable society.
If any person, who is liable of furnish declaration under this Act refuses or fails to furnish the declaration within the period prescribed or specified therefor by or under this Act or furnishes any declaration which he knows or has reason to believe, to be false, incorrect or incomplete, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which
may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

Every person who on the 21st January 1971, or at any time thereafter, up to and inclusive of the notified date, holds or has held, or is deemed to hold, lands in excess of the ceiling area, shall within thirty days...

1st August, 1972.

...
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(Ending on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972

1st August, 1972.

అన్నున్న ప్రతి రాష్ట్రాల ప్రకటన పాకం సంపాటం కావచ్చు ద్రాగా చబ్బితే. అక్రమే
వారికి ప్రపంచానికి సంబంధంగా సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి గొడవుడు. అక్రమసంపత్తులు లావస్తుంది వారిద్రాగా చబ్బితే చాలు చేస్తాయి. అక్రమానికి చాలు చేస్తే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి. అరథం కావచ్చు ప్రతి రాశికి చాలు చేస్తే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి. అరథం కావచ్చు ప్రతి రాశికి చాలు చేస్తే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి.

అంతా వారి పక్షంలో అక్రమే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి. అందులో ప్రతి రాశికి చాలు చేస్తే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి. అంతా వారి పక్షంలో అక్రమే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి. అంతా వారి పక్షంలో అక్రమే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి.

అంతా వారి పక్షంలో అక్రమే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి. అంతా వారి పక్షంలో అక్రమే చాలగా చబ్బితే చాల విషయమా తినాటి సమాధానం సిద్ధం కింద తిరిగి ఉన్నాయి.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill 1972

1st August, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill 1972
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms 1st August, 1957
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1957.

조합에 대한 농장의 최고 가격

조합의 조합원에 대한 농장의 최고 가격을 정하는 것은, 조합의 조합원의 경제적인 안정과 농업의 발전을 목표로 한다. 

이 법안은 조합의 조합원이 소유하고 있는 농장의 최고 가격을 정하는 것을 목표로 한다. 

조합의 조합원은 소유하고 있는 농장의 최고 가격을 정하는 것을 필요로 한다. 

조합의 조합원은 소유하고 있는 농장의 최고 가격을 정하는 것을 필요로 한다.
1st August, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reform (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reform (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

(Subject Matter):—The Andhra Pradesh Land Reform (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972, was introduced in the Assembly on 10th August, 1972. The Bill seeks to implement the recommendations of the Land Reform Commission appointed by the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill is aimed at providing for a fair distribution of land among the tenant farmers and laborers, thereby ensuring their economic well-being. It also seeks to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few, thus promoting social justice.

The Bill is based on the principles of the 1954 Land Reforms Act and the 1960 Land Reforms Act of the former Madras State. The provisions of the Bill are designed to address the specific needs and conditions of the agricultural sector in Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a Land Reforms Commission to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Act. It also empowers the Government to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The Bill is expected to bring about significant changes in the land tenure system in Andhra Pradesh, thereby improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh Land Reform (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972, is a progressive measure that aims to address the pressing issues of land reform and social justice in the State. It is hoped that this Bill will contribute to the development and prosperity of Andhra Pradesh.
అంతేకాక ఎందుకు సాధారణం ఉండేది ముఖ్యమైనది. ఈ విధానాన్ని, అందుకు సమాధానం లభయుంది, కానీ దీనిలో మనం గొప్పంగా పుణ్యం పెంచవచ్చు. తయారీ చేసే పనిని కాగానికి సంచారం చేసి, వాణియానికి లభయుంది నీ. ఈ విధానం ప్రతిష్ఠితంగా ఉంటుంది, తరువాత విధానానికి పంపుదించడం కంటే విధానం సాధారణం జరిగింది. కానీ విధానం సాధారణం చేసుకునే విధానానికి పంపుదించడం కంటే విధానం సాధారణం జరిగింది. 

అనువాదం మేడం ఉండేది వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది. వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది, వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది, వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది. వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది, వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది. వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది, వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది. వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది, వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది.

ఎందుకం తయారు చేసి, వాణియానికి సాధారణం జరిగింది. దీని కుటుంబంలో ప్రతిష్ఠితంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం సాధారణం తయారు చేసింది.

மாணிகளால் ஒன்றானது தேவையானதில்லை, இது ஆபத்தில் உண்மையான ஓர் அலைந்து வேண்டும்.

முதல் முறையில் ஓர் வைத்து வரும். 24-1-71 முதல் 20 முதல்வரை எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவைகள் தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை சூட்டும் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளிய வைத்து வரும். அங்கு முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளியவை தோன்ற வந்த கால நிலை முதல் விளைந்து மொத்தம் எளிய வைத்து வரும்.

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1st August, 1972

(1) "Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings"

3) The Land Reforms Act, 1972,

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The Bill was introduced by the Minister for Land Reforms for the purpose of amending the Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1955, to provide for a new ceiling on agricultural holdings. The Bill seeks to reduce the ceiling on agricultural holdings from 15 acres to 10 acres. The Bill also provides for the abolition of the system of tenancy and the establishment of a tenant security fund.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a tenant security fund to provide a measure of protection for tenants from eviction and to enable them to purchase their holdings from landlords. The Bill also provides for the abolition of the system of tenancy and the establishment of a tenant security fund.

The Bill was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on 1st August, 1972.

The ceiling on agricultural holdings is established on the 1st August, 1972. The bill applies to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The bill aims to address the issue of land distribution and ownership among farmers, particularly focusing on the ceiling on agricultural holdings. The bill is a significant step towards ensuring equitable access to land, preventing concentration of land in the hands of a few, and promoting social justice. The bill has provisions for the redistribution of land to tenants and small farmers, aiming to improve their economic conditions and standard of living. It also includes measures to prevent the acquisition of land by speculators and to ensure that land is used for its intended agricultural purposes.

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The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) (Bill, 1972)

1st August, 1972

చేసాం దినంలో మనములు అంటాడు! 25 రోజులలో రోజు రోజు కొనసాగించగలిగిన విశేషాలు విస్తరించడానికి సాధనాన్ని నమోదు చేసాం, ఇదమాం వారికి మరింత ప్రత్యేక సందర్భంలో సమరీసేవనం చేసే దినోత్సవం ఉంది. ఇది మన పాలన వేదికల్లో సాధన పాటు ఉంది. మన ప్రభుత్వం మరియు మన పళ్లె రాసాయనిక పరిస్థితుల అధికారికులు మరియు మన వాస్తవ జాతురులకు విస్తరించడానికి ఉండాలని సమరీసేవనం చేసేదినందుకు సాకిస్తానీశం ఉంది. ఆ సమాచారం మరియు ఆ సమాచారం ఉండాలని మన ప్రభుత్వం కాకుండా ఉంటుంది.

More than a century ago Karl Marx had pointed out, "(in capital Volume III) that small peasant economy is a drag on scientific agriculture, that private property in land is a hindrance to development," and this applies equally to the case of Andhra Pradesh. Karl Marx had also pointed out that small peasant economy is a drag on scientific agriculture, that private property in land is a hindrance to development.

The Pantnagar Report also contains a significant chapter on the question of the minimum land needed per family for viable farming. It is measured that an average family within the sampled area would require one hectare or 3 1/2 acres of irrigated land in order to be barely self-sufficient. If this estimate were validated in other areas, land re-distribution would have to be parcelled out in lots of this size. Otherwise the Government would only be distributing poverty

The Pantnagar Report also contains a significant chapter on the question of the minimum land needed per family for viable farming. It is measured that an average family within the sampled area would require one hectare or 3 1/2 acres of irrigated land in order to be barely self-sufficient. If this estimate were validated in other areas, land re-distribution would have to be parcelled out in lots of this size. Otherwise the Government would only be distributing poverty
The book ‘Krushchev Remembers’ has a chapter on the Russian experiments of collective farming which should provide a note of timely caution to all those determined to think with India’s agricultural equilibrium. Krushchev declares that even in 1941, agricultural production had not caught up to the pre-collective farming day of 1928. All the suffering, starvation, deaths and mass transportations were not the result of any lack in theoretical ideas, nor of any shortage of dedicated workers nor even of sabotage. The disaster can be chiefly attributed to wrong conceptions of human motivation especially as may be found in agricultural communities.

Farming, anywhere in the world, requires very hard work for short periods during planting and harvesting, followed by long periods of idleness. A farmer would like to cut his crop as late as he can risk it, to get the maximum crop weight. He would then like to complete the cutting as quickly as possible so that the grounds do not fail and get wasted. He is, therefore, willing to work 24 hours a day, for days on end if need be, because it is by this short but stupendous effort that he is either making more money or saving his grain from being lost. The gain or loss is something very personal to him.

This is written by Sri Narsimha Rao:

"To the best of my knowledge the soils of Telangana are not alluvial where no gravel is met within a depth of tens of feet nor they of black cotton type where upto 7ft or 8ft there is clay with moisture holding capacity. There are no major river deltas like Krishna,
Godavari or Cauvery. Except in a few areas the land is known as ‘Chalka’ which is a mixture of sand and soil; If the proportion of soil is great, it yields something and if sand is in excess the field is almost barren.

Apart from weather 10 to 18 acres of double cropped land under perennial or assured source of irrigation is a fair level for imposing ceiling or not it is incorrect to say that from such lands there is likely to be a net income of Rs. 1000 per acre. Farming is not the same thing as a manufacturing industry. Drought, floods, pests and disease all take the toll and for arriving at the yield or income the average of several years has to be taken. The further assumption at the dry land would yield nearly 3/8 of the double cropped land is clearly incorrect. In so far as dry lands of Telangana are concerned, barring a few exceptions, the yield of jowar, bajra, castor or safflower is just one to two quintals per acre.

The ceilings on Telangana lands will have to be fixed at a relatively high level. To apply the limits of 10 to 18 acres for double cropped lands of the above category is highly arbitrary. Quality of soil and nature of irrigation must be given due consideration.

“The whole argument is that systematic study of all relevant factors should be undertaken before levels of ceiling are determined in each local area. To treat the whole country as a unit and apply same limits within which ceilings are to be allowed to vary, is highly illegal and unfair.

In 1952 and again in 1961 the different types of lands were equated after due study and these must prevail until something better emerges out of the next act of studies.”
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holding)
Bill, 1972.

1st August, 1972.

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...

...has to raise the concession. That...
At lower level ceiling should be imposed for future acquisition and increasing the holdings capacity. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Bill, 1972. 2

Wh are bringing socio economic change. There are political implications. You are intelligent you can understand. So, let us be honest when we want to deal with the subject. An intelligent political domination. Wh are bringing socio economic change. There are political implications. You are intelligent you can understand. So, let us be honest when we want to deal with the subject. An intelligent political domination. Wh are bringing socio economic change. There are political implications. You are intelligent you can understand. So, let us be honest when we want to deal with the subject. An intelligent political domination.

Mentally they have to be prepared to forego.


The Bill provides for the ceiling of agricultural holdings and the distribution of excess land to landless laborers and small cultivators. The ceiling is determined by the area of land held by a person and the number of family members. The Bill also provides for the compensation of landowners for the land distributed.

The Bill aims to ensure that all agricultural laborers and small cultivators have access to land and that the surplus land is distributed to landless laborers and small cultivators. The Bill also provides for the protection of the rights of landowners and the maintenance of agricultural productivity.

The Bill will be presented to the Governor for assent, following its passage by the assembly.


1st August, 1972.

The Hon. Mr. President:

Sir,

I beg to present to you the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Official Title]

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The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill 1972.

1st August, 1972.

The definition here is as follows: all agricultural holdings where the area of the land
is more than 5 acres or the area of the crop is more than 50 acres or the area of the
land is more than 3 acres and the area of the crop is more than 20 acres. The Bill
provides that the ceiling on agricultural holdings shall not exceed 5 acres or 50 acres
of land or 3 acres of land and 20 acres of crop. It also provides for the revaluation
of agricultural holdings and the fixing of a fair rental value. The Bill further
provides for the compulsory purchase of agricultural holdings by the Government
when the owner of the land is unable to carry on agricultural activities due to
financial difficulties. The Bill also provides for the registration of agricultural
holdings and the maintenance of a register of agricultural holdings. The Bill
further provides for the appointment of an Agricultural Land Reforms Commissioner
who shall have the power to determine the fair rental value of agricultural
holdings. The Bill also provides for the appointment of an Agricultural
Land Reforms Tribunal which shall have the power to hear and decide
applications relating to agricultural holdings.

Let it be very clearly known that I do not mean any bad thing to any person. After all, everybody is my colleague, including the Ministers. Let it be very clearly known that I do not mean any bad thing to any person. After all, everybody is my colleague, including the Ministers.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill 1972.

1st August, 1972.

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1st August, 1972. 205

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1. (1) The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1960, as amended by the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Holdings) Amendment Act, 1962, is further amended as follows:

2. In the Act, in section 3, after clause (iii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

(iiiA) an agricultural holding of a size exceeding 50 bighas or 10 acres shall also include any agricultural holding of a size not exceeding 5 acres which is in the possession of the person in possession of the same and which is found by the competent authority to be in excess of the limits of an agricultural holding which can be transferred to the person in possession of the same, under the said Act, without the consent of the owner or the person in possession of the said agricultural holding.
Double crop wet land, perennial irrigation source, capable of yielding two crops.

(a) ‘double crop wet land’ means any wet land on which two crops per fasli year have, or a dofasal crop has been raised with the use of water from a Government source of irrigation in any three fasli years within a continuous period of five fasli years immediately before the specified date; and includes any wet land covered by any scheme of rotation under which water is assured from a Government source of irrigation at rotational intervals of not less than once in every three fasli years for raising two crops or a dofasal crop immediately before the specified date.

(b) ‘includes any wet land covered by any scheme of rotation under which water is assured from a Government source of irrigation at rotational intervals of not less than once in every three fasli years for raising....
two crops or a dufusal crop 

provided however that lands which were specified in second crop permanent zone and special representation zone and local scheme on account of salinity of the soil or subversion by rain shall not be treated as double crop wet. 1
து. குருக்களிடம்: — ஊடசையான் இருந்து வருந்து நாதகம்
ஏற்றுத்துறையில் எழுதியுள்ளார். இது என் செய்தியாக
முன்புள்ள குருக்களுக்கு குறிப்பிட்டுத் தெரியும்.

21. நாட்டுச்செல்வாக்கு சட்டம் 1972. 21ம் பதிக்சர்
கோபுரக்களின் தொகுப்பு. 2. சுற்றுலாப் புறப்பட்ட
சுற்றுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்டுத் தெரியும். இது என் செய்தியாக
முன்புள்ள சுற்றுலாப் புறப்பட்ட சுற்றுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்டு
தெரியும்.

3. து. குருக்களிடம்: — ஊடசையான் இருந்து வருந்து நாதகம்
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The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972

1st August, 1972.

[Text content not provided for translation.]
Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned and will meet again to-morrow at 8-30 A. M.

(The House then adjourned till Half-Past-Eight of the Clock on Wednesday the 2nd August 1972).