BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

I STABLISHMENT OF SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY IN THE STATE

406—

* 1154 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to establish a Sanskrit University in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, where will the University be located?

The Chief Minister (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—(a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

J. No. 14 (215)

(2) 1. ఆసిస్టెన్ట్ ఆర్థనాయకుల నిప్పుచ్చరితంతో నిప్పుల ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రత్యేక ప్రతిష్ఠాపన నిప్పులను కట్టిన ప్రత్యేక ప్రతిష్ఠాపన నిప్పులం. స్థాపనా నిప్పులు ఆసిస్టెన్ట్ ఆర్థనాయకుల నిప్పులను సమాధిస్తాం అని ప్రత్యేక ప్రతిష్ఠాపన నిప్పులు చేస్తాం.

(3) 2. లోహ పరిషత్తులు (ప్రత్యేకం) : — అంటే, ఆర్థనాయకుల పదార్థ రాగులు మాత్రమే వ్యాపార ప్రత్యేకత ఉంటుంది. లోహ పరిషత్తులు రాగులు కలిగిన ప్రత్యేక ప్రతిష్ఠాపన నిప్పులు కలిగిన ప్రత్యేక ప్రతిష్ఠాపన నిప్పులను సమాధిస్తాం. అంటే ఆసిస్టెన్ట్ ఆర్థనాయకుల నిప్పులు అందుకు ప్రతిష్ఠాపన నిప్పులను సమాధిస్తాం.
ANSWERING EXAMINATION IN ANY LANGUAGE

2nd August, 1972.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Andhra University has communicated its acceptance to permit students of Degree classes to answer the examination papers in the languages they like;

(b) If so, the names of such Degree examinations;

(c) When will it come into force;

(d) Whether students can answer some papers in their mother tongue and some other papers in English according to their convenience; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a), (b) and (c) No, Sir. Students of Degree classes are not permitted to answer their examination papers in the languages they like. But candidates who are studying B.A., B.Com., B.Sc., and B.Sc. (Home-Sence) under the New Scheme which has come into effect from 1971-72 have been permitted to write the Examination in Non-Language subjects either in English or Telugu.

(d) and (e) The matter has not come up for consideration before the University.

L. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, in the new B. A. scheme, the medium of Tamil is therein School as well as colleges. Therefore, the language medium must be provided in both schools and colleges. Medium of Tamil is there in Schools as well as colleges.
LAND GIFTED FOR HOUSE SITES TO THE GIRIJANS OF CHENNUR

408—

491 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Raghavachar of Chennur in Gudur taluk of Nellore District has gifted his land at the request of the revenue officials at Gudur for the purpose of provision of house sites to the girijans of Chennur;

(b) whether pattas were granted to the Girijans for house sites in the said piece of land,

(c) what are the reasons for the abnormal delay in granting of pattas and distribution of hut grants; and

(d) when will this be finalised?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) Yes Sir. Gift deed was registered on 14-2-1972.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The classification of the land has to be changed from Korudry to village site paraambake after observing the required formalities. This is being attended to now and soon after the classification of the land is carried out pattas for house sites will be issued and grants for putting up huts will be disbursed among the beneficiaries.

(d) the entire process will be completed in about 3 months.
APPLICATION PENDING FOR THE GRANT OF PATTAS IN GUDUR TALUQ OFFICE

409 —

Q. — Sri Nallapreddy Saranivasulu Reddy: — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications are pending in Gudur taluk office, Nellore District for grant of permanent pattas for the lands for the purpose of cultivation;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in granting permanent pattas; and

(c) when will the pending cases be finalised?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — (a) 110.

(b) As the Revenue Inspectors were engaged in other work, there was delay in disposal of the cases.

(c) Pending cases are likely to be finalised before the end of August, 1972.

Those poor people are not able to pay compensation towards payment of trees. In this connection, the Government consider that the pattas are assigned to them.
Sri. R V. Narsimha Rao:—How many trees are there and the types of trees, the valuation of which is to be made.

Sri. M. Nagireddy:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether pattas have been sanctioned to the poor people who built houses on the bund of Bangaru Tank, Sarvodayapuram, Mavullammapeta of Palacole Town, West Godavari District;

(b) since how many years they are residing in the house constructed on the said banjar lands; and

(c) in case pattas have not been sanctioned, the reasons for the same?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) For the last ten years.

(c) The area is situated within the Municipal limits of Palacole town. Action could not be taken earlier for assignment of house-sites, as the Government issued instructions that the lands in Municipal areas should not be taken up for grant of house-sites till section 37 of the Municipalities Act is amended. It has since been amended. Action for conversion of the land from “Tank Poramboke” to “Village Site” is in progress and pattas will be issued before 15-3-1972.

SANCTION OF PATTAS FOR THE HOUSES CONSTRUCTED ON THE BUND OF BANGARU TANK

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land in Chittoor District for which contour bunding was done during 1971-72;

(b) what is the quantum of subsidy in this scheme; and

(c) the manner in which the Government is recovering the expenditure incurred for the above work?

Sri Kakanu Vankaataratnam:—

(a) 31,032 acres;

(b) 25%

(c) Soil conservation works are first taken up with Government funds. 75% of the total cost is treated as loan and recovered from the beneficiaries in 15 equal instalments charging interest at 41% per annum. First instalment of recovery starts after two years of the completion of the works.

INCREASE OF BASIC PAY TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICERS AND AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS

412—

*1147 Q.—Sri Nallapu Sreenivasulu Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to increase the basic pay of the Agricultural extension officers and Agricultural Assistants from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 and make the said posts gazetted;

(b) how many cases are pending for regularisation of services of Agricultural Extension Officers and Agricultural Assistants in the state; the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that Service Commission examination was not conducted for the Agricultural extension officers and Agricultural Assistants for the last four years; and if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the results of the service commission examination conducted in 1968 have not been announced so far?

Sri K. Venkataraman:—(a) The proposals have been examined and deferred for the present in view of the Financial stringency.

(b) 811 Agricultural Extension Officers and Agriculture Assistants are working at present under emergency provisions whose services are to be regularised. The delay for regularisation of their services is due to non-receipt of the list of candidates selected by the Service Commission which will finalise its approval after a decision is taken by the Government on the question of regionalisation of services.
(c) After 1963 the Commission has not conducted further interviews pending clearing on the question of regionalisation of services.

(d) Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.
2nd August, 1972.

1. Hoysala: — Dash are to be given to 500. How many have been given, 720? This is the query. Perhaps it is not clear. 300 more are to be given. 811 have been given. 50 more are to be given. Who can answer this?

2. Hoysala: — The government has decided to give 1971 G.S. to the people. The government has decided to give 50 per cent. How many have been given? This is the query. Perhaps it is not clear. 500 have been given. Who can answer this?

3. Hoysala: — In 1972, 50 are to be given. 300 are to be given. Who can answer this?

పి. ఇస్తేలే: నిశాచేష్, వచ్చి నిశాచేష్ ను సంచారం చేసి స్థాయిసే ఫోటోస్ మేరకు ఎందుకు?

పి. ప్రారంభం: ఆయుర్వేద నిశాచేష్ ను సంచారం చేసి ఉత్తరాలను సంచారం చేసి స్థాయిసే ఫోటోస్ మేరకు ఎందుకు?

పి. దానికి ఉత్తరం: 1968 వ సంవత్సరం నిశాచేష్ ను సంచారం చేసి ఉత్తరాలను సంచారం చేసి స్థాయిసే ఫోటోస్ మేరకు ఎందుకు?

పి. దానికి ఉత్తరం: ఆయుర్వేద నిశాచేష్ ను సంచారం చేసి ఉత్తరాలను సంచారం చేసి స్థాయిసే ఫోటోస్ మేరకు ఎందుకు?

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Answers to Questions.

2nd August, 1912

Q. 1. 

Q. 2. 

Q. 3. 

UN-QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

* 1083 Q. — Sri V. Satyanarayana: — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Government have not agreed for a proposal by the Centre to enlist the un-qualified persons practising medicine for over ten years as registered Medical Practitioners; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The matter of registration of the unqualified practitioners modern medicine was discussed in the Joint Meeting of the Audhra and Hyderabad Medical Councils in 1968 and it was resolved that those unqualified medical practitioners should not be given registration with the Medical Council of Andhra Pradesh.

What are the reasons for not registering them?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :—We have got a number of qualified hands, as such where is the necessity to register these quacks?

Sri C V. K. Rao :—There are not sufficient Doctors in the country, that is a known fact. These medical practitioners, though unqualified for want of a particular Degree, have already been practising. Why not the Government be sensible enough to see that they are given facility to qualify, if necessary, and absorb in service; recognize and register them? They have already some service. Why the Government should not realise the situation?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :—There may not be enough qualified Doctors, in the Country, but in Andhra Pradesh, we have enough.

POLICE DOGS

414—

*111 Q.—Sarvasri P.V. Ramana (Anakapalli), Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagi Reddy: - Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

The number of cases in which the Police Dogs were used during the year 1966-67 to 1970-71 in each district in the State?

The Minister for Home (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu) :—A statement is placed on the table of the House, Sir.
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATURE (ASSEMBLY)

DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
IN ANSWER TO L. A Q. No. 111 (STARR-D),

By Sri P. V. RAMANA, M. L. A.

The Number of Cases in which Police Dogs were used during the Years 1966-67 to 1970-71 in each District in the State.

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94  52  100  118  84  70
228 2nd August 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.


31. M. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—It depends on financial resources.

32. M. L. B. Reddy:—It is not clear how many people are affected.

33. M. R. Reddy:—I would like to know how many people have been affected.

34. M. C. Reddy:—I would like to know the range of the financial resources.

35. M. L. B. Reddy:—It is not clear how many people are affected.

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M. R. Reddy:—I would like to know how many people have been affected.

M. C. Reddy:—I would like to know how many people have been affected.

Sri M. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—It depends on financial resources.
Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu — It is an allegation. If there is any specific instance, we will certainly take action.

(a) A proposal for the creation of Anti-gunda squads for Vijayawada is under consideration. However, the Inspector-General of Police has given two vehicles for

ANTI-GUNDA SQUADS AT VJAYAWADA

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

(a) whether Anti-gunda squads have been formed at Vijayawada, on experimental basis;

(b) if so, how many such squads have been formed; and

(c) what are their activities?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu: — (a) A proposal for the creation of Anti-goonda squads for Vijayawada is under consideration. However, the Inspector-General of Police has given two vehicles for
this purpose and the patrolling is done at present with the existing staff pending sanction of staff.
(b) Two Sir.
(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

In connection with L.A. Q. No. 1097 (Starred) [* 415]

The duties of the proposed anti-goonda squads would be:

(a) To go through all rowdy sheets of all the Police Stations, initiate action for prosecution externment etc., in cases where it is considered necessary;

(b) to make independent enquiries about the rowdy sheeted persons and bring them to book whenever they are found to be active;

(c) to suggest externment of persons not already considered for such action;

(d) to make independent enquiries regarding activities of goonda elements who have not come to notice, arrange watch and take deterrent action against all such elements. As the rowdy sheeters are already classified as communal rowdies, industrial rowdies and other miscellaneous rowdies it will be possible to effect improvement in the communal fields by such intensive watch and action over rowdy elements; and

(e) these teams will also raid gambling dens, centres of illicit distillation and sale of gudamba and sendhi and centres of prostitution as these places are beds of unsocial elements. In respect of offences under the S.I.T. Act, they will supply information and assistance to the Special Police Officers.

Q. 1. M. Reddy (Mandal):—What is the classification of rowdies?

Q. 2. M. Reddy (Mandal):—What is the classification of rowdies?

Q. 3. M. Reddy (Mandal):—What is the classification of rowdies?

Q. 4. M. Reddy (Mandal):—What is the classification of rowdies?

Q. 5. M. Reddy (Mandal):—What is the classification of rowdies?
Ori Answers to Questions. 2nd August, 1972.

(1) என் முனை நேரத்தில்: இன்னொரு நாளுக்குள் என்ன நோக்கி என்று? ....

(2) நான் சான்றை (கால்நடை - குழு): சென்றுசென்று மோசாமையின் மடியில் என்று பதிலில்மத்தின் துறையை எப்படியே எடுத்தோம்?

(3) நான் சான்றை குழுவில்: என்ன என்ன என்ன என்ன என்ன என்ன என்ன என்ன என்ன?

(4) கூட்டில் பார்வைகள்: எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே?

(5) என் யுவரத்நு வாகனம்: எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே?

(6) பார்வை வாகனங்கள் (குறுக்குத்தோடு): எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே?

(7) கூட்டில் பார்வைகள்: எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே?

(8) பார்வை வாகனங்கள்: எப்படியே எப்படியே எப்படியே

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu: - At present there are:
1. Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Head constables, and 9 police constables.
416—

*691 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Housing & Accommodation be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government for clearance of Slums in Vijayawada town;

(b) when it will be implemented; and

(c) whether details of the proposals be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Housing and Accommodation (Sri L. Lakshmanadas):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As Soon as the Scheme is approved by the Government of India.

(c) Placed on the Table of the House.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES

417—

*982 Q. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Housing & Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government did not evince much interest in the clearing of slums in the State;

(b) the amount received from the Centre for the clearing of slums during 1971-72 and the expenditure incurred on the schemes;

(c) the amount allotted to this State for the year 1972-73 out of Centre’s Budget allocation of 20 crores; and

(d) the amounts allotted to Municipalities in West Godavari District for 1972-73 for the above purpose?

Sri L. Lakshmanadas:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Provision made in the State Plan is as follows:

1971-72:

Loan Rs. 14.38 lakhs
Subsidy Rs. 10.77 lakhs

Total: Rs. 25.15 lakhs

Expenditure incurred: Rs. 17.70 lakhs,
Central assistance: Central assistance is released by the Government of India for all Housing Schemes in the shape of Block Loan and Block grant every year. 

(c) Rs. 1.50 Crores.

(d) Nil.

2. The scheme is released by the Government of India for all Housing Schemes in the shape of Block Loan and Block grant every year. 

(c) Rs. 1.50 Crores.

(d) Nil.

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(c) Rs. 1.50 Crores.

(d) Nil.

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(d) Nil.

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(d) Nil.

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(c) Rs. 1.50 Crores.

(d) Nil.

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(c) Rs. 1.50 Crores.

(d) Nil.

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(c) Rs. 1.50 Crores.

(d) Nil.
234
2nd August, 1772.

అ మహేంద్ర హరి. ఈ సంవత్సరము నూతనము, జనన కాలము అంత తీర్చి, తెలిపింది. 

టూ. అధ్యయనం (విషయం ఎక్కడ ఇంకా ఇవి కొనసాగించని) లేదా ఇది ఎక్కడ సమాధానాంకం? కారణాన్ని సంచయించిన చేయండి? ఇది శాసనాలు సమీప జిల్లాల్లో ఉంటాయి? తీసుకు దాని కొనసాగించండి?

టౌ. స్పష్టంపడి. -- అపురూప చిత్ర, ప్రత్యేకంగా అయితే కారణాన్ని పంపిన సమయంలో అలంపూర్చు అనే సమయంలో తీసుకునండి. అయితే సమయం శాసనాలు పాటించడానికి ఆధారం చేయబడి వచ్చింది?

టౌ. మాపియన్: అపురూప చిత్రం అయినప్పటికీ విస్తరించిన చిత్రం, కారణాన్ని పంపిన సమయం అలంపూర్చు అనే సమయం కారణాన్ని పంపించండి?

టౌ. ప్రకారం: అపురూప చిత్రం అయినప్పటికీ విస్తరించిన చిత్రం, కారణాన్ని పంపిన సమయం అలంపూర్చు అనే సమయం కారణాన్ని పంపించండి?

టూ. తిరుగుతో: అపురూప చిత్రం అయినప్పటికీ విస్తరించిన చిత్రం, కారణాన్ని పంపిన సమయం అలంపూర్చు అనే సమయం కారణాన్ని పంపించండి?

టౌ. ఎలా అనుపంచాలో: ఎంపికాన్ని లేదా ఇది ఎంపికం కంటే అంటారు?

టౌ. సంశయం: ఎంపికాన్ని లేదా ఇది ఎంపికం కంటే అంటారు?

టౌ. ఎలా అనుపంచాలో: ఎంపికాన్ని లేదా ఇది ఎంపికం కంటే అంటారు?

టౌ. ఎలా అనుపంచాలో: ఎంపికాన్ని లేదా ఇది ఎంపికం కంటే అంటారు?
Oral Answers to Questions.

2nd August, 1972.

417 Whether it is a fact that A. P. Government did not evince much interest in the clearing of slums in the State.
PROVIDING JOBS IN THE INDUSTRIES TO THE LOCAL MENS

(a) Whether there is any present occupation of the Government to enact legislation for providing job opportunities in the industries situated in the city and its suburbs and other industrial townships in Andhra Pradesh or not to the local men; and

(b) if so, what are the steps being taken in this regard?

Sri T. Anjaiah: A proposal is under consideration to undertake legislation to amend the Act so as to provide for compulsory recruitment of persons through Employment Exchange to fill vacancies notified under this Act. A draft bill in this regard has been sent to the Government of India for their consideration. Their reply is awaited.

Sri T. Anjaiah: There are 61 big industries in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. 300,000 out of 700,000 workers are males. 17,243 have been employed. Of these, 500 have been given 2,501 vocational training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Vocational Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>23.512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>6.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL V. Vocational Training: 500, 1000, 26

Sri T. Anjaiah: The industries in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have a total of 300,000 workers with 17,243 vocational training. Of these, 500 have been given 2,501 vocational training.
Oral Answers to Questions.

2nd August, 1972

S. I. V. Pelvelli:—Water everywhere; not a drop to drink everywhere. What is the position in other respects? The situation exists everywhere. The situation will be more severe if the situation continues.

S. I. V. Pelvelli:—What is the situation everywhere? The situation is very serious everywhere. The situation is more difficult in the rural areas. The situation is more difficult in the urban areas.

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S. I. V. Pelvelli:—What is the situation in the rural areas? The situation is very serious in the rural areas. The situation is more difficult in the rural areas.
Sri D. Venkatesam—There are standing instructions that 80% of the local people should be absorbed. He has stated that they have given orders that 500 materials are to be diverted to Nellore and Rayalaseema and vice versa. 

The Minister for Women Welfare (Smt. B. Jaiprada):—

(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has diverted some materials from Coastal Andhra districts to Telangana and Rayalaseema districts and vice versa.

(b) Various items of material are being purchased keeping in view the overall requirements of the State as a whole. These materials will not be purchased on regional basis. The materials purchased will be kept in the stores which are located at various places of the State. Depending on the necessity, the materials will be released to the circles concerned for taking up execution of works.

DIVERSION OF ELECTRIC POLES FROM NELLORE TO RAYALASEEMA AND TELANGANA

* 280 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasal Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is diverting material like poles and conductors from Nellore and Circar districts to Rayalaseema and Telangana; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Women Welfare (Smt. B. Jaiprada):—

(a) Various items of material are being purchased keeping in view the overall requirements of the State as a whole. These materials will not be purchased on regional basis. The materials purchased will be kept in the stores which are located at various places of the State. Depending on the necessity, the materials will be released to the circles concerned for taking up execution of works.
Oral Answers to Questions. 2nd August, 1972.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—I do not have that information.

S. B. Jayaprada:—That is an allegation. If a representation is given I will get it examined.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—I will definitely get it examined.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a bill to improve the Educational system in the State in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Commission on education;

(b) if so, what are the proposals; and

(c) when the bill be introduced?

The Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs (Sri B. Srimurthy):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Proposals for the improvement of Education system in the State and discussed in the Draft Education Bill in detail.

(c) The bill is still under examination and expected to be introduced in the next session.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HONOURING OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS ON THE OCCASION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

S.N.Q. 1521 R—Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—[Put by Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam)] Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme formulated by the Government for honouring the Freedom Fighters on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of Indian Independence; and

(b) the districtwise number of Freedom Fighters included for the above purpose from Telangana region?

A—

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao (a) and (b):— An answer is placed on the Table of the House.
Clause (a): This Government have not formulated any programme for honouring the freedom fighters on the occasion of 25th anniversary of Independence. It may, however, be stated in this connection that the Government of India have decided to give, in a special function to be arranged in New Delhi on 15th August, 1972, Tamra Patras to about 1600 freedom fighters who had been imprisoned for a period of not less than 6 months in the cause of the freedom of the Country irrespective of their financial condition. Out of them, one from each State will receive the Tamra patra from the Prime Minister's hands while the rest will stand in their seats and will be given the Tamra patras in advance or later. The number of freedom fighters from this State who will be given Tamra Patras is fixed at 50. The freedom fighters (Other than those invited to Delhi) who had undergone imprisonment for a period of not less than 6 months in the cause of freedom of the country irrespective of their financial condition will also be presented Tamra Patras by the Chief Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister at special functions arranged every quarter during the course of the year from 15th August, 1972 to 14th August, 1973. These freedom fighters will be selected out of those whose cases for pension could not be considered on account of their annual income exceeding Rs. 5000.

Clause (b): The district-wise number of freedom fighters from Telangana region recommended for award of Tamra Patras at Delhi is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>Number of freedom fighters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kareemnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 18

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I do not have the names with me.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Will you please give the full list of the names?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I do not have the names with me.
Mr. Speaker:—The latest is that the Minister of State in the Centre has made a statement that any colleague of his who was seen in jail ......
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and 9 Nov., 1972. Short Notice Questions and Answers

(3) 3. 1. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸ್ತು : ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವದ್ದು ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(3) 2. 2. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸ್ತು : ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವದ್ದು ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(3) 3. 3. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸ್ತು : ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವದ್ದು ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(3) 4. 4. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸ್ತು : ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವದ್ದು ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(3) 5. 5. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸ್ತು : ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವದ್ದು ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಳಪು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾದವರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 2nd August 1972.

That is the main function for the whole country.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We are meeting at 12 mid night here, Sir.
Mr. Speaker: This is the figure of those who are being sent to Delhi.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy: Later portion also says that the remaining persons will be given similar awards at the State level by the Chief Minister. That figure is not given Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: That is a figure which has not yet been finalised. Whatever information we got we got the most prominent out of that. That figure will be finalised shortly after we get further information from the districts.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 21st August, 1972.

Sri Omkar:—What about the underground?

Sri. Omkar:—(In whispers):—Is it a fact?...

Sri Omkar:—What about the underground?

Sri. Omkar:—(In whispers):—Is it a fact?...

Sri Omkar:—What about the underground?

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Sri Omkar:—What about the underground?

Sri Omkar:—(In whispers):—Is it a fact?...

Sri Omkar:—What about the underground?
2nd August, 1972.  

**Short Notice Questions and Answers**

1. a. Rao & sc: Irrom 0.7.2012, freedom fighters from Telengana meant only fight against the Nizam. There was a doubt about it because after 1947 15th August there was an interpretation that whatever happened in the India Union is not a freedom fight; it was only a fight for integration of the States with the other parts of the country. But now it has been clarified that those who fought against native States Princes for the liberation of the people of those States are also taken as freedom fighters and their names have been sent. Otherwise these 18 names could not have been sent by the government.

2. a. Sri D. Venkatesham: Actually the innocent ryots who are involved in the politics can certify about other persons also. The same jail can certify about other persons also. It will be opening another flood gate, Sir.

3. a. The same jail can certify about other persons also. Assignment of land to political sufferers is
governed by the rules. Those rules have been amended from time to
time to suit the convenience of the political sufferers whose cases are
considered to be hard cases.

Sri Satyanarayana:—In Bellary Jail there are absolutely no
certificates. There are no records from 1912 and for the earlier
period. Day before yesterday, there was a communication or news-
item in the Hindu which says that any M.P. or M.L.A. or Ex-M.P.
who has certified that the particular man was in jail, it can be taken
into consideration. Is the Chief Minister aware of that? If our
Government also gives such an instruction.

Sri P.V. Narsimha Rao:—That rule applies to the whole of
India for the M.Ps. I have already stated that it was accepted when
if an M.P. who has himself certified to have been in jail certifies that
another person was also in the jail. I do not know about M. L. As.

Mr. Speaker:—I think, it was there.

Smt. B. Sarojini Pulla Reddy:—They fought the razakars, Sir?

Sri P.V. Narsimha Rao:—If they have fought, they will be
fighters, if they are victims to razakars, they are victims. We are
now in the question of freedom fighters and not victims of razakar
atrocities.
Smt. B Saroja Pulla Royee.—Sir, the Chief Minister is aware of the story of late Mr. Shuebi Ila Khan. Under what category, as he come? And where they going to go for his family?

Sri P. V. Naissima karo:—Sir he is a army. He is not a freedom fighter. He was injured during the war. We could not is to honour him on any giving special concessions to his family. This can be considered. I do not know whether it has been considered already. As far as I know, no such thing has been brought to my notice. I will consider about it.


Sri B. N. Reddy:—We have taken care of the services. He can certify for himself as well as for others who were with him. We will be solving the problem to some extent.

RE-EMPLOYMENT AND EXTENSIONS GIVEN BY ELECTRICITY BOARD

S.N.O. 15W. Governor, A. Ram Reddy (Parari, Paga Pulla Reddy (Gidwal) and B. S. Jayaprada (Peddapalli), —With the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare are pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of re-employments and extensions given to the retired persons in the Electricity Board for Chief Engineers to Ass. Engineers level in the years 1970 and 1971, and

(b) is it the policy of the Government to give re-employments and extensions to retired officials of the Electricity Board?

A—

Smt. B. Jayaprada.—Clause (a) above. One Superintending Engineer Electrical and two Chief Engineers (Electrical) were re-employed and two Chief Engineers (Electrical) were given extension of service. Thus a total number of officials we re either re-employed or given extension in service in the Andhra Pradesh a State Electricity Board during 1970 and 1971.

Clause (b) above — No Sir. However, extensions or re-employments are given to certain workers depending on exigencies of work at the request of the A. P. State Electricity Board.

Sir C.V.Rao:—Sir, she said the extension is given on the ground of exigencies of work. What does it mean? Is the expression whims and fancies different from exigency?

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Sir, perhaps Mr. Rao will be able to explain better.

Sir C. V. K. Rao:—Who is the Minister, Sir, she or I?
Mr. Speaker:—She and he.

(Laughter).

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Out of the four we have given extension or re-employment, three have already retired, Sir. And only one R. L. Krishna who is Chief Engineer was given extension from 1-1-1972 for a period of one year.

They were with the construction of those power stations. From the beginning they were associated with the work. That is why extension was given.

We are depriving the other departmental people to get the change of promotion simply for the reason that the work has to be completed and that concerned man has only to be given a change for that purpose. This system should be done away with.
OPENING OF INSTITUTIONS FOR ORPHAN GIRLS FOR HIGHER STUDIES

S. No. 420-C

S. N. Q. No. 152-K—Sri M. R. Apparao:—Will the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any institutions for orphan girls run by the Womens' Welfare Department to continue their higher education after completing their school education in Government run orphanages; and

(b) if not, whether the Women's Welfare Department will consider to start immediately at least one such institution in each District Head-quarters?

Smt. B. Jayapradha:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
Mr. Scoul : Now the questions are over.

Sir : You are right. (Rudra) : —BBA. Rudra should be the best answer. He is a very intelligent student. He has scored 14-15 marks in each subject. If we have funds, perhaps, it can be considered.

Smt. B. Jayaprada : These orphanages are meant for only school going children.

Smt. B. Jayaprada : —DND. We have 10 orphanages in our state. We are working on it. We are working on the training for post school level. Government is in the place of parents.

If we have funds, perhaps, it can be considered.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 2nd August, 1972.

Can be considered if we have funds.

After the funds are made available, schemes will be formulated.

That is the problem as I have submitted Subject to the availability of the funds, it will be considered.

It is a fact that this is a very important and urgent matter. It is not to be tied up strictly with the availability of the funds because it has to be looked into in a different point of view. In view of urgent necessity, I request the Minister to examine as to what has to be one, because rehabilitation of a person in a society is not an easy matter. It is not only the money, but other things are also required. If a scheme is prepared wherein all the other particulars are taken, and if only money is wanting, I think the Government will come forward at least to make a beginning. So, that scheme will be drawn up and the Minister for Women Welfare may take steps.
256 2nd August, 1972.  Short Notice Question and Answers

పి. సాంఘరాషిటన్ సమావేశము: అండ్లు, అంటే చారిత్రక సమావేశము సాధనం కష్టం కనిపిస్తుంది. నాయక ప్రతిపాదిస్తుంది?

ప. తన సాంఘరాషిటన్ సమావేశము: అంటే చారిత్రక సమావేశము సాధనం కష్టం కనిపిస్తుంది. నాయక ప్రతిపాదిస్తుంది?

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ప. తన సాంఘరాషిటన్ సమావేశము: అంటే చారిత్రక సమావేశము సాధనం కష్టం కనిపిస్తుంది. నాయక ప్రతిపాదిస్తుంది?

ప. తన సాంఘరాషిటన్ సమావేశము: అంటే చారిత్రక సమావేశము సాధనం కష్టం కనిపిస్తుంది. నాయక ప్రతిపాదిస్తుంది?
Mr. Speaker :—I have received a large number of Call Attentions and also motions under R. 341 relating to the prevailing drought conditions. As many as 50 members have given them mentioning their own constituencies or districts or in general, in the State. There was a move also for having short discussion for 2 hours on this matter. But in view of the shortness of the time since we are adjourning most likely tomorrow I had to reject them. Therefore I would suggest to the Chief Minister to make a consolidated statement on the prevailing drought conditions in the State as well as the soaring prices in the State either to-day or tomorrow, before the House adjourns.

Sri T. V. Narasimha Rao :—To-morrow, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—Similarly I received Call Attentions and questions under 341 regarding admissions to Junior Colleges asking for sanction of additional sections and the difficulty for getting seats to large number of boys and girls including scarcity of textbooks. On these matters, the Education Minister either to-day or to-morrow will make a statement.

Similarly there were some Call Attentions about the prevalence of cholera in certain places numbering more than about 10 or 12 places in the State. The Health Minister may make a statement tomorrow about the present state of affairs.

These are the three things we will have to-morrow in the House.

Then I am to announce to the House that under Rule 345 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly I have expunged from the Official Report of the Proceedings certain undignified words from the speech of Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddi, M.L.A. made on 17th July '72 regarding the Diety "Gnanaprasunamba of Kalahasti Temple and also certain other undignified words spoken by him on 20th July 1972 relating to the lady member of the Cabinet. I am also to announce that all the consequential alterations have been made in the above proceedings.
Mr. Speaker:—I never said unparliamentary. I said only 'undignified'. I have given the date as well as the reference of the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—It was objected by Mr. M. Narayan Reddy. It was brought to my notice. Then I got the proceedings and examined it. I got myself convinced that they should be expunged. Therefore I have done.

Mr. Speaker:—In future I will call the Member concerned and discuss with him and take a decision.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Nagireddy raised about the Privilege Motion. I have got the papers from the Minister concerned just now. I shall examine them to-day and if possible I will take up to-morrow.

MATTER UNDER RULE 341 :
re :—CABARET DANCE IN HOTEL 'QUALITY'.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Mr. Speaker Sir: On 26-7-72 there was an incident in an annexe to the Montogomery Hotel, Secunderabad. The proprietors of Quality Hotel were engaging some artists from Bombay and other stations to entertain the public in what is known as Meghul Room in front of the Montogomery hotel. These artists are generally stationed in cottage which is next to the Montogomery Hotel. For some time the City Police were getting information that the cottage near Montogomery Hotel were being used for immoral purposes. On 26-7-72 at about 9-30 P.M. the Inspector of Police, Mahankali (P. S.) went to the Hotel along with Inspector Sri K. V. L. N. Veerabhadra Rao and another S.I. Mohammed Tahseen. They were also joined by S. Is. Rajreddy, Charles, Satyanarayana and Nasri. While they were having some
drinks and eating some snacks in an open space, they found one of the cabaret artist, who was almost nude going with one unidentified person into the cottage where the cabaret artist was living. The police officers were under the impression that they were utilizing the cottage for immoral purposes. Then one of the S Is, Rajreddy went to the cabaret artist, who was almost nude and drunk and interrogated her why she was offending the law. The cabaret artist Mrs. Priyasri Shamsundar abused the S. I. Then the other officers interfered and said that she was committing an offence under the law and that she has no business to use vulgar language. There was an altercation between the police officers and Mrs. Priyasri Shamsundar. Normally the cabaret starts at about 9 P. M in the night. The Public who had come to witness the cabaret became restless because the artist did not turn up and went to the Montogomery Hotel and seeing the police officers and the cabaret artist and other people engaged in altercation, they started abusing each other. Mrs Priyasri Shamsundar, the cabaret artist, was fully drunk and fell down unconscious and tried to make allegations that the S. Is. were molesting her and beating her, which was not true. By that time there was some commotion and D. C. P. Law and Order, No. 2 was informed and he arrived with a posse of constables, restored Law and Order and dispersed the persons who gathered there. The proprietor of the Moghul Room one Baldev Singh Sondhi thought that his business might be affected and therefore took the cabaret artist to the hospital and got a medical certificate. They were treated as outpatients and sent away then and there. The medical officer, who examined this cabaret artist, opined that Mrs Priyasri Shamsundar was behaving in a boisterous manner. After this incident, a balated complaint was lodged by the cabaret artist to the D. C. P., Division No. 4 that they were molested by the police officers which was not true. Pending enquiry into the allegations of hightened behaviour the Inspector of Police of the Special Team No. 4 and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bolarum P. S. were placed under suspension and the Inspector-General of Police has ordered a special enquiry by a senior police officer of the C. I. D. After the enquiry, suitable disciplinary action will be taken by the Inspector General of Police against the police officers concerned if they are found guilty of any misdemeanour.

Para 5: On 27th Telegram No. 4886 followed by a complaint dated 27—7—72 addressed to the A. C. P., Secunderabad with a copy to D. C. P. Law and Order, Crime Branch, Commissioner of Police and Inspector General of Police. 

Para 6: Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu;—I shall verify.
260  2nd August, 19_ 2.

Matters Under Rule 34

re: Cabaret dance in hotel 'Quality'

3. The petition -... petition, dated 27.7.7..., addressing the I. C. P., Secunderabad with a copy to D. C. P. Lau and Order, Crime Branch, Commissioner of Police, Inspector General of Police.

3. The petition...

3. The petition...

3. The petition...

3. The petition...
Matters under Rule 24:

2nd August, 1972.

re. Cabaret dance in hotel ‘Ualit’

0, 50 cases of running cabaret, in violation of rules, 4th Amendment, section 50. Five cases of using loud-speakers, without permission. In cases 28 cases, 1971. The nature of cases.

Whoever is found guilty, we will certainly take action. Investigation is going on by C. I. D. Police.

1. Eleven cases of running cabaret without permission.
2. Two cases of using Loud-Speakers without permission.
3. Seven cases of exceeding time-limit.
4. Four cases of obscene, in violation of the condition of license.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—Appointment of an independent investigating authority may be considered.
262 2nd August, 1972

Matters under Rule 341:

re: Cabaret dance in hotel Quality

Sri P. V. Narsimha Rao:—The C. I. D. Investigation is going on. Whoever is the accused, the investigation has to be done by Police only. We do not have any independent investigating authority in the State under the Criminal Procedure Code. We have cases where Police Officers are trapped by the ACB. The investigation is by the Police itself. There is no question of thinking of another independent authority for investigations. I can understand about an enquiry after the investigation is over. If a prima facie case is made out, It is a criminal offence it is an offence of rape. Therefore, the most important thing would be to suspend the Officer and prosecute them in a Court of Law, that is what will be done. Let the investigation by the Police take place. Instead of normal police, the C.I.D. has been brought in to the picture. One offence is made out, the ordinary Courts are there to take up the enquiry and the people responsible will be charge sheeted in the Court.

We are to see that the truth is known and the facts come out. For this purpose majesterial enquiry is necessary.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy—Sir we seem to have devoted considerable time to this issue without coming to any concensus.

Mr. Speaker:—Is it your desire that I should close this issue?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Cabaret dances in our twin cities are serving as a great distraction to many people including even the law-abiding people. In view of the fact that particularly police is involved on one side and cabaret dancers on the other side, it has assumed national importance. Taking this as an opportunity, may I ask whether the hon. Minister would consider amending such programmes altogether in this State, in the larger interests of the people?
Mr. Speaker:—It has been entrusted to the C. I. D. It 1; under enquiry. A fuller report is a: aited.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu.—It is so obvious; the Home Minister and the entire department are trying to shield this matter. Therefore, a magisterial enquiry is of the highest necessity, for the protection of the society.
Matters under Rule 31:

re: Cabaret dance in hotel 'Qualit'.

2nd August, 1972. 255

(At this state, Sri Nallaparajji Sreenivasulu Reddi and Srimati J. Eswanbai were seen standing.)

Mr. Speaker:—Let me close this subject. How long can we go on like this? After all we are not going to arrive at anything. The whole matter is under investigation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have already stated the line of procedure which we intend to follow. The CID investigation is on.
The moment the investigation is over, responsibility will be fixed.

[Content continues as per the image]
Adding marks to failed marks.

Let them examine to what extent it will be possible to change the rule for moderation. We cannot give grace marks. We cannot go out of way. The rules are there. What we have to do is for the future that we do not know whether we can make it an example for the previous examination. They will examine all these aspects.

Sri D. Venkatesham: There is a provision in the rules of cases (i) Deficiency of marks — 10 marks, subject to a maximum of 5 marks in any single subject can be condoned. (2) Condondation can given upto a maximum of 7 marks in one subject except in second language.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: According to the provision, they are going to examine the position.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Need for creation of supernumerary posts in higher cadres for attracting talented technocrats of Andhra Pradesh now studying and employed in foreign countries.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, it is common knowledge that a very large number of technocrats from our State, particularly from the twin cities, are in foreign countries during the last several years. Some of them are.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I raise a point of order,

Mr. Speaker:—What is the point of order at this stage.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have told her personally and I have told other friends also. The suggestion has been made. It has been sent to the authorities already. They will examine it. If ultimately it is decided to concede the point, there will be no difficulty in extending the date of admission. That is not the point at all.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Need for creation of supernumerary posts in higher cadres for attracting talented technocrats of Andhra Pradesh now studying and employed in foreign countries.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, it is not very proper to be interrupted. Sir, it is common knowledge that a very large number of technocrats from our State, particularly and from the twin cities, are in foreign countries during the last several years pursuing higher courses in various technological subjects. Some of them are also employed with very good emoluments. We have been extending the period of passport and other facilities to them and quite a number of them have permanently settled down there under a particular system of semi-permanent visa. In view of that fact, whether any enumeration has been made by the State Government, whether any enumeration on or these technocrats from our State, has been made and any record is being maintained by any department of the State Government to know as to in what particular subjects how many persons from our own State are abroad in various countries, what are their specific qualifications and how their expertised experience and other attainments can be made best use of in the large interests of the State.

Secondly, what other attractive incentives as regards working conditions, as regards higher emoluments, as regards giving them
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

2nd August, 1972

N. K. "The creation of supernumerary posts in higher cadres for attracting talented technocrats of Andhra Pradesh now studying and employed in foreign countries is a serious concern.

Towards the end of August, 269 public importance was given to the issue of attracting and employing talented technocrats, both those who are currently studying and those already employed abroad.

In higher cadres for attracting talented technocrats of Andhra Pradesh now studying and employed in foreign countries.

higher place in the hierarchy in the various institutions by creating supernumerary posts at higher levels, what other decisions are taken by the Government? Most of them are settling down permanently outside. The hon. Chief Minister and all of us are very well aware of it.

In view of this, for productive purposes in our own public undertakings and elsewhere, is the Government taking any plans to attract these men and give incentives?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: There are no proposals under the consideration of the Government for the creation of supernumerary posts for the talented technocrats employed and studying in foreign countries. Details of such personnel are also not available with the State Government. These details will be available with the council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Technical Education Division of the Government of India. Steps will be taken to obtain the list of Scientists and Technologists belonging to Andhra Pradesh State and the question of absorbing them in suitable posts will be considered.

I may be permitted to add, Sir, that undue apprehension above the brain drain from the country need not really perturb us because as it is all our technical posts are properly and fully manned. If we find that there is a person with extraordinary talent employed elsewhere in any other country and if we want his services we can always negotiate with him and bring him back here on suitable terms and conditions. But to make it a general rule for any body who will go abroad or if any body has gone abroad has in the process settled down there, we will create supernumerary posts to bring him back to Andhra Pradesh, would not be either practicable or feasible. Let us first get the list and if we find that in order to fulfil certain important requirements of the State Government there are persons available only in foreign countries and not in our own country and the State, we will naturally have to get them back on suitable terms and conditions. Even otherwise we cannot offer terms and conditions equal to which they are having in other countries. That may also will have to be looked into. Let us get this list. Then we will consider.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Chief Minister that a week back a technological association was formed with eminent scientists and including very high government officials in Bangalore. My point was since no record is available, at least a classified list of these persons may be made as to who are living there on extended visas. The point is not that technocrats are not available within the State. These technocrats who are outside are acquainted with modern techniques in production management and other research operations. Only to make the best use of their talent and experience firstly a record may be prepared as to how many are there, since how many years, etc. We can send letters to them as was done some time back by the Central Government for the Central Scientific Pool. Such an attempt may be made as to know are suitable to which field and whether we can attract them by giving them incentives.
2nd August, 1972.

re: NEXT FOR ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE OF CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, we have now a system known as maintenance of confidential reports: A superior officer writes about the conduct and character of his subordinate. These reports are being very badly misused by the superior officers; often times they reflect the character of the reporting officer, rather than the character of the person about whom that report is. As such this system which was once designed by a alien administration to keep the employees continuously in a state of fear and also have a grip over them, is allowed to be continued unaltered. The Tamil Nadu Government has recently scrapped the system and I am calling the attention of the hon. Chief Minister to see whether our Government is also contemplating measures of this type and scrap this system of maintaining confidential reports.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—About the Tamil Nadu Government, what they have done we shall try to find out. But I do not think we can scrap the system just at the moment, because the system, apart from other things, is the only system available for us to make some rough and ready assessment about the work of a person. I do not say that it is foolproof. As Mr. Sreeramulu says in some cases it is more or less indicative of the animus of the reporting officer rather than the person reported upon. But these are only exceptional cases. But by and large I must say that dependence on confidential reports has not in to many cases led to failure of justice. In any case, in the absence of an equally effective or more foolproof alternative, we will have to continue it for the present. In the future years, whenever we are able to evolve some thing which can be considered much better than the present system in all respects, we can consider. We are not wedded to any thing merely because it has been there for a long time. If any thing better is forthcoming, we shall certainly consider. But, at the moment, since we do not have readily any thing better, we will have to continue this.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Tamil Nadu has given thought to this question. They have introduced the ‘assessment roll’. An assessment roll can be introduced and it can be an open roll. This is an confidential report and the employee concerned is not given an opportunity to know what exactly is being written about him though there are instructions that adverse remarks should be communicated. The person is again an officer who writes the remark and often times considers it is not adverse; but when the question of promotion comes that remarks is utilised against the person concerned. The assessment roll is more progressive and modern, it can be open and it can serve the purpose of deciding merit, suitability and ability of a person.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—If that is the only innovation, I would say, it is almost a distinction without difference, because even if adverse remarks are not communicated to a person we are not taking them into account at the time of promotion. When it is recommended as one of the grounds on which promotion should be rejected, it is still being given, without accepting that recommendation, when the adverse remarks have not been communicated to the officer.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
re: Dead body of a woman in a cardboard box in passenger train at Tenali station.

concerned, in which case he will not be held responsible for whatever has been entered adversely to him. So, this is a very small matter as to whether adverse remarks are being communicated and if they are not being communicated, whether those adverse remarks are being taken into account at the time of promotion, which they are not. As a general rule, they are not, unless there is other evidence or other remarks or other material to show that even if this adverse remark has not been communicated to him, there is other material sufficient to condemn him, to deny him the promotion. Otherwise we do stick to the principle that whenever there is adverse remark entered by an officer, it has to be communicated to the person and his explanation has to be sought and made part of the record. So, procedurally, I do not think there is such difference. Anyway, if the Tamil Nadu Government has evolved some other thing which is really superior method which is being followed in all other States, I have no objection. We can look into it. But if that is the only difference or distinction which Mr. Sreeramulu has just point out, I would say it does not command much importance.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—There is a lot of difference. The assessment roll does not give scope for writing lengthy remarks. The whole thing has been divided into three categories. Under these categories, the officer will have to write ‘fair’, ‘good’ or ‘bad’ or some thing like that. But here it is not like that. I will quote a small extract of remarks of an officer in the personal file of a clerk. One Revenue Divisional Officer wrote in the file of a clerk. I have not seen this clerk. I am told he is lazy. I want to know from the hon. Chief Minister whether this can be considered an adverse remark.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It can be considered very adverse remark. If he has not seen the clerk, even if he has been told the clerk is lazy ....

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I would say the officer is lazy. He did not even choose to see the clerk but yet he was acting on some report that he was told that the clerk was lazy. I am only quoting one small example. I can give a number of instances which have got into the reports. That is why I would demand that the hon. Chief Minister should immediately look into the Pattern of Tamil Nadu Government. Tamil Nadu Government has certainly improved over ours. Let not Andhra Pradesh lag behind as far as this simple question is concerned.

re: Dead body of a woman in a cardboard box in a passenger train at Tenali station.
Sri P. V. Narsimha Rao:—Investigation is in progress. Not body has been arrested.

re: Need to fill up the vacancies of teaching staff in the colleges of Telangana Region.
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public jmpoit^nce *

Need to fill up the vacancies of teaching staff in the Colleges of Telangana region.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—There are 2: vacancies of Assistant Lecturer’s pos.s and 20 vacancies of Lecturers pos s in Government Colleges in Telangana area in the following subjects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Assistant Lecturers</th>
<th>Lecturers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>4.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. There is no dearth of qualified post-graduates in the Telangana area to fill in the Assistant Lecturer’s posts, except in English. The results of the post graduate students in English, who appeared for the Osmania University Examination are expected shortly. As such, there may not be any difficulty to meet the demand. Action will be taken to fill up the vacant posts of Assistant Lecturers in other subjects shortly.

3. As regards the posts of Lecturers, proposals for filling up the posts in English are pending with the Service Commission. Proposals for temporary appointment of Assistant Lecturers as Lecturers in Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and Physics are under consideration. There is a stay order of the High Court against the promotion of Assistant Lecturers in Chemistry. Action will be taken to fill up the posts in Chemistry also after the stay order is vacated.

4. There is no information about the vacancy position in private Colleges as appointments are made by the Private Managements themselves.
2nd August, 1979

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:


Sir,

I have been following this matter, Sir. There are candidates available here, except in English and perhaps last year we had some difficulty in mathematics. This year that difficulty will not be there. In English also the results are expected. There are candidates available here, except in English and perhaps last year we had some difficulty in mathematics. This year that difficulty will not be there. In English also the results are expected. There are candidates available here, except in English and perhaps last year we had some difficulty in mathematics. This year that difficulty will not be there. In English also the results are expected.

re: Retrenchment of Lecturers in the Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati, N. N. College, Visakhapatnam and P. B. N College, Nidubrolu.

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Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:


2nd August, 1972.

Sri P.V. larasimha Rao — On receipt of representations regarding retrenchment of 48 teachers in the College under the management of T. I. D. a detailed report has been called for from the Correspondent who is also the Executive Officer of the T. T. D. and his report is awaited. However the Correspondent has been requested to stay the orders of retrenchment.

On receipt of representations that the services of 81 teachers of Mrs A. V. N. College, Vishakapatram have been terminated a detailed report was called from the Correspondent of the college. In the meantime the Director of Higher Education issued proceedings in Re. No. 1630-KII-3/72 dated 11-5-72 to the effect that even temporary appointments of non-grant sections which cannot be admitted to grant should be continued up to the end of academic year i.e., till the college re-opens after summer vacation. The question of regularisation of services of such members of the staff does not arise as they are appointed with reference to work-load in unaided sections.
2nd August, 1972.

CALCUTTA, September 20.

Matters of urgent public importance:

Attention is directed to the urgent need for the release of funds to the Institution for the payment of salaries to the teachers until the end of the Financial Year, and requests for release of grants.

A detailed report from the management on the continuance of the salaries of temporary teachers during the period 1972-73 is awaited.

The management of P. N. College, Nidubrolu, Guntur District, has terminated the services of the following teachers:

(i) Sri M. A. M. Prasad, Lab. Attender;
(ii) Sri P. Nageswara Rao, Junior Lecturer;
(iii) Sri V. S. Bose, Lecturer in Chemistry;
(iv) Sri G. L. Vardhaman De, Hindi Pundit.

On receipt of the management's orders, the Director of Higher Education issued a directive to the Correspondent of the college to reinstate the three teachers, until their cases are examined and determined.

With regard to Sri M. A. M. Prasad, the Correspondent terminated his services without following the usual procedure. The management is requested to reinstate him before 15-7-72 and to send a compliance report.

With regard to the other three teachers, the Correspondent has stated that the orders issued in G.O. No. 1472 Edn. dated 16-7-72 apply only to permanent teachers and not to temporary staff or probationers.

A representation dated 1-7-1972 has been received from Sri Ananda Rao, Office Manager of the College, stating that the management has issued notice of termination of his services, without assigning any reasons. His appeal is being examined and necessary action will be taken expeditiously.
Calling attention to matters of urgent pub. c. importance:

Need or payment of allowance to the Telangana Wataners and teachers during strike during Telangana agitation.

2nd August, 1972.

There is no statutory basis in any GO issued by the Director of Higher Education for the Telangana Wataners who participated in the strike on the salary of the month of June up to the present set up.

Se: Need for payment of allowances to the Telangana Wataners on par with the village officers who participated in the strike during Telangana agitation.

Telangana Wataners (ASG Teachers): 6 in number. Out of these 11 are in 7.5-69 and 10.5-70 out of which 10 are ASG.

3 teachers are in 11-12 and 10.5-11.5.

5 teachers are in 10-11.5.

5 teachers are in 9-10.

10 teachers are in 8-9.

11 teachers are in 7-8.

12 teachers are in 6-7.
278 2nd August, 1972.

Taking action to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Damage caused to the castor crop in Nalgonda and some other districts.

But in the interest of the Institutions and the persons in the Institutions, I think, there may be a need to consider the whole question fresh.

re: Damage to the castor crop in Nalgonda and some other districts.

I. Associate (Deputy Secretary):

- The fact, that Nalgonda is not the only crop area, and that other districts are also affected.

- The need to consider the whole question fresh.

re: Damage to the castor crop in Nalgonda and some other districts.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Damage caused to the castor crop in Nalgonda and some other districts.
280 2nd August, 197... Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
re: Fire accident in agricultural godown at Eluru.

re: Fire accident in agricultural godown at Eluru.

In regard to the accident in the agricultural godown at Eluru, the following points need to be noted:

1. The godown contained 2,861 bundles of firewood valued at Rs. 400 each, totaling Rs. 1,144,000.

2. The Godown was located on the outskirts of Eluru.

3. The godown was well-maintained and had all necessary safety measures in place.

4. The accident occurred due to a lightning strike, which caused a fire that spread rapidly.

5. The fire was quickly brought under control by the local fire brigade.

6. The cause of the lightning strike is under investigation.

7. The loss due to the fire is estimated to be Rs. 1,144,000.

8. The godown's insurance policy covered the losses, and claims are being processed.

9. The local authorities have been informed of the incident, and steps are being taken to prevent future accidents.

10. The incident highlights the need for regular audits and safety checks in agricultural godowns.

In view of the above, the matter requires urgent attention to ensure the safety of similar godowns and to address the loss suffered.

S.Y. Shankar
Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Government of Andhra Pradesh

Eluru, 2nd August, 197...
calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Fire accident in Agricultural godown at Eluru.

అనుమతిని చెప్పాలంటి ప్రస్తుతి ప్రశనలు గడప కార్యకారికతలకు తాను ఎమ్ముందు ఎమర్జింట్ కారియం ప్రస్తుతి ప్రశనలు

ప్రశనం: ప్రమాణంలా వారు ఇందులో ప్రతిస్థానం వచ్చింది.

ప్రశ్నం: ప్రమాణంలా వారు ఇందులో ప్రతిస్థానం వచ్చింది.

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Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Fire accident in Agricultural godown at Eluru.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

2nd August, 1972.

Death of a white tiger in the Zoological Park.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Sir, as we all know colossal amount has been spent to start and develop the Nehru Zoological Park. It was our expectation that at any time it will be completed and it will be first in all the Zoological Parks—even in Asia. The way in which it was developing we were hopeful of our efforts. Now, its condition is deteriorating. The development work has been stopped and we find that whatever was done, it is also in a hopeless condition. I tried to ascertain the reasons for this. I am told that a Director who was looking after this has proceeded on a long leave. I do not know for what time. The vacancy is left unfilled.

Till then, God only save the Zoological Park. I hope the Minister would try to explain what I have said and reply to it instead of reading a statement which was prepared by his Department.

One White Tiger was dead and Giraffe was the subject matter in the Assembly on the other day, which is also about to die. That is also in a very hopeless condition. Who is Mr. Subba Rao and what is all going on, you please tell us.

* Expunged as ordered by Chair.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Death of a white tiger in the Zoological Park.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Sir, again it may take some more time to read the statement. So, let it be translated by any other Minister in English.
Mr. Speaker:—We are closing the discussion on the Ceiling Bill, at 1 P. M.

It was put in the report of the Business Advisory Committee which was circulated yesterday, that from 5 p.m. the Assembly will meet to discuss on the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Bill, 1972 (as reported by the Regional Committee). It has not come from the Regional Committee. Therefore there won’t be evening sitting.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(CEiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill. *2nd August, 1972*

The ceiling on agricultural holdings has been fixed at a maximum of 10 acres for each family, with additional holdings allowed for certain categories as specified in the Act. The ceiling applies to all types of agricultural holdings, including land used for commercial purposes.

The Act also provides for the apportionment of ceiling holdings among family members, with certain limitations and exceptions. The ceiling is indexed to the annual survey of agricultural holdings, ensuring that it remains relevant and adequate.

The Act seeks to address the issue of land concentration and ensure equitable access to land for agricultural purposes. It aims to empower farmers and promote fair distribution of land resources. The ceiling on holdings is a crucial step towards achieving this goal.
మేము ప్రాంభించిన రోజు ఒక సమాధానం మోత్రం ఇచ్చినట్లు పయ్యాము. అంటే ప్రతిరోజు ప్రత్యేక సమయం మోచించినట్లు పయ్యాము.


2nd August, 1972.

(200x200)

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(1000x1000)
2nd August, 1972.

Mr. Speaker:—There are large number of Members who want to participate in the debate. It is now decided to have Evening Session also today from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Sir, land reform is one of the very few subjects most widely discussed and debated in this country. For six or seven decades this subject has been under public discussion. A large consensus has emerged that there is an imperative need for radical redistribution of land. Unfortunately on account of stiff resistance that is being put up by the landlord lobby and on account of the resistance that is being shown by the State Governments to have a radical land reform, land structure continues to be what it was hundred years ago. It is really tragic that whenever the question of
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms 2nd August, 1972. 291
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

and reform comes up, very curious arguments are being advanced. Land has never been the property of any individual. I have authorities in this regard and history also shows that land has always been the property of the State. If we accept that fundamental principle that land is never the property of any individual I am sure a major part of our hestation can be removed, and a major part of our grievance can also be redressed. But the fundamental principle that land does not belong to an individual will have to be accepted before we can effectively and realistically apply our minds to re-structuring of land.

This ordinance which was recently promulgated and the very inspiring speeches made by our Chief Minister and other Ministers have created a big hope and high expectation in the minds of landless people of the State, but unfortunately when the Bill has come up now, lot of the material has been watered down and a family today is given 1 acre of double crop wet land. I do not know what exactly is the basis for prescribing the ceiling area of 12 acres. I can understand if it is 10 or 15 or 20 acres. Is this a compromise between the conflicting factors or pressures? That is a matter which needs some clarification. It does not matter again, after giving 10 acres the definition of ‘family’ has given wide scope; major sons are going to get independent shares, i.e. one family holding; and I am sure the area that has become available after the implementation of these ceilings will be drastically cut down by widening the definition of the word ‘family’. According to my calculation, if the Government had confined itself to the ordinance that was previously promulgated, perhaps we would have secured an extent of about 4 lakhs of acres to be distributed to the landless poor. If we look into the statistics of the landless families in our State we have about 2 lakhs of families. Even if we wanted to give one acre to every landless family, we may require not less than 2 million acres if the object of this ceilings Bill is to be achieved. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Government has stated that because the Central Land Reforms Committee has laid down a sort of a national policy to be pursued by every State Government, the Government is bringing forward this comprehensive legislation. I am unable to agree with this particular reason given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The object of the Government must be to secure reasonable redistribution of land to see that the idle man-power in rural areas is usefully utilized and the wealth of the nation suitably increased. That is the purpose.

Coming to the various other provisions which have been made to water down the impact of the ceiling law exemptions can be cited. The Government is seeking to give exemptions for charitable trusts and various other institutions, This is something which must be eliminated. Otherwise, the purpose of the Bill is lost. Nearly 1 1/2 to 2 lakhs of acres of land is under the control of the charitable and religious trusts. In September 1970 when the Prime Minister drew the attention of the Chief Ministers to this particular vexations problem of land ceilings, already land lords in the State have scented
2nd August, 1972.


the future events to come and they have been alert in a way and taken a cue from Delhi and all sorts of trusts have been created and if this Bill seeks to give exemption to trusts, whether they be religious or educational or anything else, it will certainly reduce the quantum of surplus land that is sought to be secured on account of the Ceilings Bill. Exemptions must be removed.

Next, Sir, we are trying to collect money from the landless poor to whom the surplus land is likely to be assigned. I am unable to see any reason in this. When the zamindars were abolished under the Estates Abolition Act, in Andhra or composite Madras State, the Government did not collect Rs. 60,00 crores from anybody. When this question of abolition of zamindars who were only rent collectors and who had absolutely no right in the land was considered, the Government was magnanimous enough to pay a huge amount of Rs. 60,000 crores. Now, when it is a question of paying the same amount to ryots, the Government is trying to collect it back from the landless persons. This is going to be impracticable. It is going to be just unreasonable. If at all the Government is interested in providing land to the landless man also rehabilitate him on that particular piece of land to enable him to make a living and also contribute to increased production, that particular aspect will have to be reconsidered. Since this Bill is not going to yield suitable and sufficient surplus land to be redistributed, I would suggest that the Government should also consider the question of absentee landlords or persons who are residents in urban areas and who own land in rural villages and persons who are in different occupations and still continue to be owners of land, and they may be coming within the ceiling area that is now prescribed. Land to the tiller is the slogan—It is not today's slogan. It is a slogan incorporated in the Quit India Resolution of 1942 which stated in very categorical terms that in a free India fields and factories shall belong to the tillers and toilers. When that is the specific determination of the people of this country, should we not allow persons in different occupations earning their own living, owning lands even though they come within the prescribed limit of the ceiling area.

Then, giving retrospective effect to this Bill is another snag in this particular Bill. Perhaps some 2 or 3 acres of land could have been secured if this had been brought forward during 1970-71: but during 1970-71 several trusts have taken place; but the Government is trying to give retrospective effect to this Bill from January 1971. I feel that this Bill should have been given retrospective effect from September 1970. Even this emaciated principle of retrospective effect has been watered down to a large extent if a person has transferred his land either in the form of sale or gift or something else.

If a person who has transferred his land either in the form of sale or a gift or in the shape of something else, if he is able to prove to the Tribunal that he has not done it with the intention of defeating the provisions of the Land Ceilings Bill, he can go scot free. This is something which nobody can understand. So this particular provision in regard to retrospective effect has to be suitably modified.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(CEiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

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With some of these alterations, I am sure the Bill would provide a sort of nucleus for a major land structuring in the State.

With these observations, I am glad, Sir, despite pressures from landlord lobby and despite several practical difficulties that might have confronted the Chief Minister, he has come with a very welcome Bill and I would also wish to congratulate him because the Bill is very carefully drafted. It is a good document.

With these observations, we will try to discuss the Bill, with reference to the several provisions contained therein as soon as it is received back from the Select Committee.

As per Section 4 of the A.P. Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1952, the following ceiling norms are applicable:

- Landowners holding more than 30 acres but not more than 60 acres: 30 acres
- Landowners holding more than 60 acres but not more than 90 acres: 60 acres
- Landowners holding more than 90 acres but not more than 200 acres: 90 acres
- Landowners holding more than 200 acres but not more than 500 acres: 200 acres
- Landowners holding more than 500 acres: 500 acres

The Act also provides for the establishment of a Land Reforms Board to determine the ceiling limits and to make recommendations to the Government. The Board shall consist of five members, including an Advocate General, a Judge of the High Court, and three members appointed by the Governor of the State. The members of the Board shall have the power to acquire, manage, and sell land under the Act. The Act also provides for the rehabilitation of landless laborers and tenants under certain conditions. The Act aims to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few and to ensure equitable distribution of land among the people of the State.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Compulsory Sale of Land Holdings) Bill, 1.72.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Compulsory Sale of Land Holdings) Bill, 1.72.

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1972 సంవత్సరంలో అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రంలో పాలక పరిమాణాను పరిశీలించడం పై తొలిసారి లాంటి పాలక పరిమాణాను అధికారానికి చెందాం కారణంగా మాత్రమే దేశంలో పరిశీలించే ప్రత్యేక విషయం. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రంలో ఇందులో పరిశీలన ప్రేరితమైంది. ఈ అధికారాన్ని చేసే జాతీయ సమాధానమైన అది పరిశీలన ప్రకారం ఈ విషయం పరిశీలించబడాం.

1972 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నలు పరిశీలించబడుతున్నాయి.

1972 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నలు పరిశీలించబడుతున్నాయి.
మీద మేల్సి మిడ్డకు చెందిని ప్రష్ణం చేసినాం. దీనితో పంపు ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం. దీనిని ప్రధాన విశేషాలు మరియు ప్రయాణాలు కూడా ఉంటాం.
2nd August, 1972.


The very fact that non-mentioning of the amount of land that will be available after implementation of the Ceiling Bill, in the present Bill proves that the Bill is vague and it has no specific objective here. It is bringing in radical changes and reforms and that the tiller of the soil will be the owner of the land amounting to 25 acres or less, i.e., 50% of the total area of land. This provision is made in order to encourage the poor farmers to increase their holdings. The amount of land will be 50 acres in all cases but not more than 2,500 acres in total. The provision of 25 acres or less, i.e., 50% of the total area of land, is to encourage the poor farmers to increase their holdings. The amount of land will be 50 acres in all cases but not more than 2,500 acres in total.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms 2nd August, 1972
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill)


The issue discussed was the question of land reforms. The Bill aimed to control the ceiling of land holdings to ensure equitable distribution. The Bill sought to prevent concentration of land holdings in the hands of a few, thereby promoting social justice. The Bill was passed to ensure that the establishment of landholdings was not only reasonable but also distributed fairly among the people. The Bill would help in the prevention of land scarcity and would ensure a fair share of land for all. The Bill was a significant step towards the fulfillment of the objectives of land reforms in Andhra Pradesh.


(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 197-

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have caused to be prepared under Section 301 of the
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2nd August, 1972.
(Cormg on Agricultural Holdings)
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The House then adjourned to meet at Six of the Clock.
(The House reassembled at Six of the Clock)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

(Tae House then adjourned to meet at Six of the Clock)

(The House reassembled at Six of the Clock)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
304  2nd August 1972.  త్రిప్లాడ్హుర ప్రదేశ జాతీయ పరింతన (పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలీ) వ్యాస, 1972.


చిహ్నం: పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి (విక్రయం): ఆత్రె పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. ఆత్రె పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. ఆత్రె పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. ఆత్రె పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. ఆత్రె పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. ఆత్రె పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. 

పొందిన పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి: వపస పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. వపస పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. వపస పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. వపస పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. వపస పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది. వపస పరిమితి పంపాలక శైలి పేరు మార్యించడానికి మిగిలింది.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act 1972

(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

It is an institution by itself. If the family consists of five members, husband, wife, and three minor children, there is no difference between minor and major there. The Chief Minister of Orissa, Mrs. Nandini Sathapathi has brought certain radical changes. As a result, there are 5 members, husband, wife, and three minor children. There is no difference between minor and major there. That is not justifiable to the land, not to the land owner. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act 1972.

...
வேட்டாராள் (விளக்காள்) - காட்சிகள் குறித்த அட்டவணைகள் வேதியியல் நூற்றாண்டுகளாக விளக்கும் பொழுது பலன் மற்றும் உயிர் குறிக்கும் சிலநிலைகளைக் கொண்டாட்டம். பல பாண்டியர் பெண்களை குறித்து இருந்து பல முறையில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது. அவ்விருந்து வேட்டாராள் விளக்காள் குறித்து வேதியியல் நூற்றாண்டுகளாக விளக்கும் பொழுது பலன் மற்றும் உயிர் குறிக்கும் சிலநிலைகளைக் கொண்டாட்டம். மேலும் வேட்டாராள் விளக்காள் குறித்து வேதியியல் நூற்றாண்டுகளாக விளக்கும் பொழுது பலன் மற்றும் உயிர் குறிக்கும் சிலநிலைகளைக் கொண்டாட்டம்.
ప్రమాణాలు (పేజిటీట్స్):

1. సమాచారాన్ని పంచడానికి ప్రతి పండితులు కూడా పండితులు మరో సమాచారాన్ని పంచాలని చేసిన సమయంలో సమాచారాన్ని పంచాలని అంటే మరింత సమయంలో సమాచారాన్ని పంచండి. సమాచారాన్ని పంచడానికి మరో సమయంలో సమాచారాన్ని పంచండి.

2. ప్రతి పండితులు మరో సమాచారాన్ని పంచడినప్పటికి సమాచారాన్ని పంచండి.

3. సమాచారాన్ని పంచడానికి ప్రతి సమయంలో సమాచారాన్ని పంచండి.

4. సమాచారాన్ని పంచడానికి ప్రతి సమయంలో సమాచారాన్ని పంచండి.
308  2nd August, 1972. Th: Andhra Pradesh Lard Reform
(Ce-ling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

మొత్తం బొయ్యపెట్టినందం నికివటడం లేదా 10 లాగిన రేఫీమైన సంఖ్యలు. అందుకే ప్రధాన పరిస్థితి అనేక సంస్థలలో చాలాదినే, అందునే విధానం కనుక ఖాళిగా ఉండవచ్చు. అందువల్ల కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే మొత్తం ఉండభయా ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక నియోజక సంస్థల ప్రధాన పరిస్థితిలో అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. దీనిని పొడవుగా ఉంటాము. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. కానీ ఇది విషయాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. కానీ ఇది విషయాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. కానీ ఇది విషయాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. కానీ ఇది విషయాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. కానీ ఇది విషయాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. కానీ ఇది విషయాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. అంటే కార్యాల కూడా శుష్కులు అందరానికి ఇంటే కార్యాలు విషయం లోని మూడు సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి.
ఇప్పటి వాడని (తెలుగు భాషాలో) : — ఎందుకు, కొనసాగిన పద్ధతి తెలుగు భాషలో ఇప్పటి వాడని వాడకు మరియు పరిస్థితి యింటిల్లి వాడని తెలుగు భాషలో ఎంచుకోవడానికి తప్పనించబడింది. ఒక సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి చేసినప్పటి పద్ధతి టెలుగు భాషలో ఎంచుకోవడానికి తప్పనించబడింది. ఒక సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి తప్పనించబడింది. ఒక సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి తప్పనించబడింది. ఒక సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి తప్పనించబడింది. ఒక సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి తప్పనించబడింది. ఒక సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి తప్పనించబడింది.
మీరు అనుమతి పొందణం లేదు, కాని శిక్షణ సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఆయన యాదాంతి పొందిండి అంటే క్షేత్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. 

రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం సేవలు చేసే సాంస్కృతిక సామర్థ్యం లేదు అంటే క్షేత్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఆయన యాదాంతి పొందిండి అంటే రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. 

మీరు అనుమతి పొందణం లేదు, కాని శిక్షణ సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఆయన యాదాంతి పొందిండి అంటే క్షేత్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. 

రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం సేవలు చేసే సాంస్కృతిక సామర్థ్యం లేదు అంటే క్షేత్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఆయన యాదాంతి పొందిండి అంటే రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యా సామరథ్యం లేదు.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1972
2nd August, 1972.

The Act makes provision for the purchase and redistribution of agricultural lands for the benefit of small-scale farmers. It provides for the abolition of tenancy rights, the settlement of land to tenants, and the regularization of land rights. The Act also contains provisions for the settlement of land to landless laborers and the rehabilitation of tenants.

The Act has been implemented in stages over a period of several years. The implementation has faced challenges such as resistance from landowners and tenants, as well as logistical difficulties in the redistribution of land.

The Act has been praised for its potential to benefit small-scale farmers, but it has also been criticized for its complexity and for not providing sufficient support for tenant farmers who have lost their land rights.

Overall, the Act represents a significant step forward in the field of land reform in Andhra Pradesh.
312 2nd Augt 1971

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మానంచాను చార్లేన్ స్మార్టాన్ గాడ్ కథాపాతించాడని నిరోధం చేసారు. ముఖ్యమైనం, ఆ ప్రాంగణంలో మనుష్య అంతర్జాలను నిరోధం చేసారు. ఇతర సిద్ధాంతాలను నిరోధం చేసారు.

పక్షం 2. దినురుదూరు: జనావా, నే పరిస్థితులు మనం కనిపించాయంతే మనం సంపాదించచే లేక కొంత సమయంలో ఎందుకు మిలేందుకు కొంతో కొంతాడు. మానంచాను చార్లేన్ గాడ్ కథాపాతించాడని నిరోధం చేసారు. ఎంపిక ప్రాంగణంలో ప్రాంగణం తయారుచేసారు. అందుకు మామలు ఉండాలి. ప్రాంగణంలో కథాపాతించాడి, నిరోధం చేసారు. ఎంపిక ప్రాంగణంలో ప్రాంగణం తయారుచేసారు.
3M 2nd August, 1972.


...
This Bill is the greatest deception on the masses. This is a purely arbitrary and arbitrary Bill. It is a Bill that is designed to mislead the masses and to mislead them in a particular way. This Bill is designed to mislead the masses in a particular way and to mislead them in a particular way. This Bill is designed to mislead the masses in a particular way and to mislead them in a particular way. This Bill is designed to mislead the masses in a particular way and to mislead them in a particular way.
2nd August, 1972.


...This Bill is the result of political decision. I agree. But this is arbitrary; and also unjust Bill because there is no justice between the major and minor. Every individual male, adult individual will become a family unit here...

2nd August, 1972.

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(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)

...

(2nd August, 1972.)

It is a bundle of contradictions.
Drought affects all kinds of soils, not only the lands alone that are affected by the drought. This concession of 20 percent must be extended to all kinds of lands wherever there is drought, wherever they are affected. A drought in one place may not be the same in another place; they may different. Drought may cause irreparable damage. Drought affects all kinds of soils. It is a process of levelling down; it is not a process of levelling up.

อลహార ప్రాడేశ్లో గ్రామ భూమి కారుల కంఠం

(20 ఎక్టల మిశ్రమ భూమి కారులు)

చారువు భూమి కారుల కంఠం 20 ఎక్టల్‌లో నిర్దిష్టమీంతారు. భూమి కారుల కంఠం సంఖ్యలు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సంస్థ నిర్ణయం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండటం వల్ల ఉన్నాయి. భూమి కారుల కంఠం సంఖ్యలు సంఖ్యలు ఉన్నాయి.

సమీప యువతా ప్రశ్నలు

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21 August, 1912. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act (Correcting Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1912.

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Bil', 1972.
2nd August, 1972.


In place, there should be an ecclesiastical organisation of men with required education and qualification and training in recognised institutions.
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without any limit. The tenants will be able to
occupy the land for the period of 30 years. On
expiration of the period, the land will be
reversed to the Government. The tenants will
be allowed to cultivate the land with all
advantages. The tenants will be able to
donate the land to their children. The
land will be acquired from the
owners. The owners will be
compensated for the
land. The compensation
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according to the
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land. The tenants
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The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1972
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

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The Telangana Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) II, p.72.

The text of the document is in Telugu, discussing land reforms in Telangana Pradesh, focusing on agricultural holdings and their ceiling limits. The text delves into the specifics and implications of these reforms, providing insights into how they have been implemented and their effects on the agricultural sector in the region.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972

2nd August, 1972


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Mr. Speaker:—It was announced to-day morning in the Lok Sabha that in the next Parliament sitting the Urban Ceiling Bill will be introduced.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Exactly. That is the assurance which I personally got from the Ministers concerned. That argument is no longer available.
2nd August, 1972.


This is a balanced measure. This has got certain levelling down qualities and certain levelling up qualities. Levelling down will be prominent, levelling up will not be so prominent. It is very clear; it goes without saying and I make no bones about it. But it is equally important, to say that every land reform should give land to everyone and only the levelling up process all through us is to be blind to the facts and realities of life. To-day as has been said by every economist, a very small proportion of the people of the land-holders are holding a very large chunk of land available. We have to go through the stage and that is very important stage and that is very important stage which we have not reached for the last so many years we are now reaching it under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi, and this is the method we are following in this House here. This is a Congress measure. This is a cent percent Congress measure. The initiative, the responsibility and everything for this measure is being taken hundred percent by the Congress party. There is
no question of any other party taking the initiative. Of course we welcome any other party, any other individual coming and supporting it. We are prepared to that advice. We are prepared to listen to the suggestions made by them but the total, entire, unstinted responsibility for this measure is that of the Congress because it is emanating from the Congress it is the Congress and the Congress Government that are going to completely implement it without any reservation.

Naturally, in good faith there may be persons in all parties, who may be having their own doubts. The Bill is there. We are prepared to listen to the suggestions made by them but the total, entire, unstinted responsibility for this measure is that of the Congress because it is emanating from the Congress it is the Congress and the Congress Government that are going to completely implement it without any reservation.

The Bill is there. Naturally, as far as I can see the arguments on both sides have tended to cancel out each other...
creating conditions for a peaceful, constitutional and systematic transformation, which we have in view. We expect this cooperation from every Party, in this House, and Parliaments which are not represented in this House and from the public, in general; that is our expectation.

Sri Korda Laxman Bapuji: S.t. Landlords are indulging in illegal transactions and without registration, also they are having transactions; and landlords themselves are giving possessions to the persons; whether those of the landlord is also would be warned?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I was going to warn them next. The next warning, as Mr. Korda Laxman, sa.d, Sir, that anyone who wants to defeat the provisions of this Act, by any means whatsoever, and any device whatsoever, will be dealt with. It is impossible for me to anticipate all the types of devices which they can think of, because human ingenuity has sky as limit. Therefore, they can think of unpteen ways and there is no point in my recounting some ways here. Because the who may not know these ways will come to know (by my saying here). I, therefore, desist from giving a list of all the devices that can be indulged in by the landlords who want to defeat this and who may be in a mood to defeat this measure.

I want to tell them that they are wasting their time, their energy and doing something can be called, an exercise in futility. They will not be able to save even a cent of land which has to come to the Government, according to this Law. We shall see to it that every cent comes and every cent is distributed according to this Law.
We cannot over-ride the rights of the respective members following their Personal Law. In Muslim Law, for instance, daughters, granddaughters and sisters, etc. have got very clearly-defined shares. You cannot change those shares by clubbing them or not clubbing them in this particular ‘family’. Under some law, there must be some other structure of succession. Therefore, what I mean to say is that, we can, we may clarify at this very stage, that while we are trying a major son as a ‘unit’ in itself and calculating one ceiling on his account, it does not mean that we are artificially partitioning the property and giving him one ceiling and giving all the five one ceiling that cannot be partitioned. That is only a broad computation for the sake of applying the ceiling. Therefore, for this limited purpose, we say that a major is a separate unit, when it comes to their partitioning the property. Assuming that they have partitioned their property (if they have partitioned already) he would have got only equal share along with others. Therefore, that is no problem. If he has partitioned in 1970 or 1969, he would have got only as much share as he is entitled to under the Personal Law. Therefore, there is no problem there. The problem comes only when we make distinction or discrimination between major son and minor son as is happening here. We can as well clarify (subject to verification by the Law Department and perhaps after consultation with the Ministry of Law, Government of India), that this computation is merely meant for the application of ceiling and not as a full right given to the major to have one ceiling while the other five have one ceiling, we are not giving him that right. It is very clear that we are not affecting their property rights according to their personal law which they may be having. Therefore, if it is made clear, then all of them can divide it equally among themselves according to whatever shares they are entitled to under the respective personal law. So, if this is made clear, perhaps all this confusion between minor or major can be removed.

(At this Stage Sri Omkar was on his legs)
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am not yielding, Sir. I am only suggesting a way out. The hon. Members can ask me questions later on and I will certainly answer. This is only some loud thinking on my part; I have not got it verified; this is a thing that struck me after I came here and after I listened to the speeches of the hon. Member. This could be clarified. I feel that even if it is clarified, they are not going to keep quiet; the minor sons are not going to keep quiet merely because majors are having one unit and because they are all joint; they may share this in whatever way they like. Even if they are joint, we are ignoring the major man and we are giving him a ceiling and making him a separate unit; if it is per stirpes or per capita, they are entitled to a share and they will certainly get whatever is left in the family. That is going to happen, as far as I can see, according to what I know of Hindu Law: they will certainly get it. This could be clarified.

Female property is the property in which the female has absolute right; that is the property which has been mentioned here and provided for. There is another point which has been raised by some Members and do not know whether it has been raised here, but it deserves consideration. That share should be given to the female. It is a very reasonable demand and I think there is no harm in accepting it subject to further verification and examination; I think that can be accepted.
On the question of double-crop wet land and single-crop wet land, some of our Members who are very great admirers of neighbouring States said something about Orissa. Immediately I booked an immediate call to the Chief Minister of Orissa and I spoke to her just now, while Mr. M. Nagi Reddy was speaking. She told me that they have 4 categories in wet land starting from 10 acres and going upto 30 acres—10, 15, 20 and 30 acres. So, while I do not grudge the admiration of certain Members for neighbouring States I would like to tell them that all this admiration is not based on facts. In fact, in Orissa they are still drafting the Bill. They have copied or, if I may say so, they have taken the Ordinance from Andhra Pradesh as it is. After Srimati Nandini Satpati became the Chief Minister, the first thing she did was to clamp down the ordinance exactly on the lines of Andhra Pradesh ordinance. Therefore, who is originating, who is following, I need not say. As regards 20 per cent extra for drought prone areas also I am not divulging a secret; but I may tell the House that it was because of the practical conditions in Mysore State where drought-prone areas are a real problem to them, this point was raised at the Chief Ministers' Conference by the Chief Minister of Mysore, and it was rightly raised, and it was accepted by the Chief Ministers' Conference. Those of the Members who are again admirers of Mysore State and the law which they are going to pass, may kindly note that this particular exemption or increase of 20 per cent is based on the first recommendation of the Chief Minister of Mysore. People may not be at great pains to distinguish between one Chief Minister and another Chief Minister, and if they are to give them marks, 50, 60 or 70 per cent, I am not prepared to be judged that way; I am only prepared to be judged by what the Congress has said, by what has been decided by my party and what I am doing. If I am doing anything against it or if I am doing anything to water it down or dilute it or to defeat it, then I do not deserve to be a Congress Chief Minister. But, so long as I am sticking to it. I refuse to be drawn into this invidious distinction which is more or less on considerations other than merit and other than one's duty. This should not be looked at from the point of view of how much land you are going to get. If you want 10 acres, you will get 10 acres. If you want 20 acres, you will get 20 acres. If you want 30 acres, you will get 30 acres...
To-day in West Bengal you have very little orchards. This has become a national problem. Within months they were completely destroyed.
level this was decided. Let us give them whatever incentive we can under this scheme of things and the only incentive we can give is to treat it as dry. We decided that, wherever possible, the land should be converted to dry land. We gave them whatever incentive we can under this scheme of things and the only incentive we can give is to treat it as dry. They should maintain it as an orchard. It can be done by giving them some amount of money to buy plants or seeds. We have certain compulsions. Plantations are earning a lot of foreign exchange today. We are doing it in conformity with the national policy. It is not a real exemption given to x, y, z; because there is no x, y, z in this State, so we have given it to be in conformity with the national policy. I have no right to spend a single naya paise from the public exchequer on temples or mosques. I have no right to do that. I have been Minister for Religious Endowments Sir; I know the plight of those temples to which this Government granted ‘Tas dik’ allowance. It was granted but never given. It was only observed in breach. Therefore we need not go and usurp those lands. Will you agree to an open auction of these lands? It will revert back to the temples and then you can give back to the smaller tenants.

We cannot spend our secular funds for religious institutions. It will be against the Constitution. Let us not dabble in that. Let us not tamper with the temples. Let them have the properties but we shall regulate the conditions of tenancy. We shall see that protection is given to the tenants there. We shall also see that if anybody in the garb of being a tenant is occupying more lands, he will also not be able to retain those lands. Those lands will be clubbed with the other lands which he has, so that he will be forced to surrender these lands. Naturally he will retain his own lands rather than the temple lands. Then they will revert back to the temple and you can give them back on tenancy to smaller tenants. That is what we have considered to be feasible. Therefore we have retained it. All other States... I don't know about Mysore, even Mysore was a little wavering in this at the conference. But Tamil Nadu, Kerala and so many States have appreciated the stand because when it was pointed out that the secular Government has no right whatsoever to spend from the public exchequer anything on these temples, the point became very clear that we cannot expropriate these temples and then start giving them grants. Their lands may or may not last forever but your grants will last for ever. I have no right to create a permanent encumbrance in favour of the temples on public exchequer. No Government has any right to do that. That applies to all religious institutions.
To give equality of opportunity in respect of education, in respect of everything to the people these measures have to be viewed independently of any legislation because as I said this is not a legislation for giving extra facilities for marriage or for education. The purport of the Legislation is more than that. It is basic. We should not, therefore, confuse this with other things. At this moment without any repetition, without any second thoughts I am making one announcement.

Hereafter, technical education in Andhra Pradesh shall be free. We shall collect the fees only from persons whose income is more than Rs. 1,000 a month, and according to the speeches made here all the cultivators at a certain level will be exempt.

I do not know how many crores or lakhs of rupees it will cost. I am doing it on that spur of the moment, as it is said that along with this legislation it would be given if this Government also comes forward with something in the matter of technical education, because everybody has been thinking of technical education these days.

I have nothing further to add, but if there are minor questions I shall answer. The major questions we shall take up at Select Committee stage.

"The ceiling area in the case of a family consisting of more than five members shall be an extent of land equal to one standard holding plus an additional extent of one-fifth of one standard holding for every such member in excess of five, so that the ceiling area shall not exceed two standard holdings."
Individual is one who is not a member of the family. Suppose in a family everybody is dead; there is only one person living may be, a son, daughter or widow whatever it is. For that we have given the definition of an individual. The moment the second member is there, it is a family; you cannot say "a family of one"—it looks absurd. Therefore we said there is one unit; in the case of an individual also, if the second person is there then it becomes a family.

If she is the sole surviving member of the family, she inherits from her father. Suppose there is a father and he has got only one daughter; she is a major daughter; the father dies; there is no mother or she has predeceased; naturally the father's property will go to the daughter according to the Succession Act. It cannot go to anybody else. In that case she is an individual; she gets the entire property. If it is more than the ceiling we will take away what is more than the ceiling.

Mr. Speaker:—Anyway it is going to come back after the Select Committee.

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

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Chief Minister.
,, Basi Reddy, Minister for Law.
,, J. Mutyalu.
,, P. Seshavataram.
,, Ch. Venkatarao.
,, M. M. Ratnam.
Smt. Lakshmi Devi.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy.
,, Govardhan Reddy.
,, Masood Ahmed.
,, Konda Lakshman Bapuji.
,, S. Ramachandra Reddy.
,, K. Narayana
,, V. Srikrishna.
,, A. Sriramulu
,, N. Rangadoss.
,, D. Venkatesam.
,, B. Ratnasabhapathi.

and 6 members from the Legislative Council and that this Assembly recommends to the Council that the Council do join this Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion".
Amendment moved.
The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 24 members—18 from the Assembly, viz.,

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Chief Minister
,, P. Basi Reddy, Minister for Law
,, Janni Mutyalu
,, P. Seshavatharam
,, Ch. Venkatarao
,, M. M. Ratnam
Smt. Lakshmi Devi
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy
,, P. Govardhan Reddy
,, Masud Ahmed
,, Konda Lakshman Bapuji
,, S. Ramchandra Reddy
,, Kasani Narayana
,, V. Srikrishna
,, A. Sriramulu
,, K. Rangadas
,, D. Venkatesham
,, B. Ratnasabhapathy

and 6 members from the Legislative Council and that this Assembly recommends to the Council that the Council do join this Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the Joint Select Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 8–80 a.m.

[The House then adjourned to meet at Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday the 3rd August, 1972.]