ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REMOVAL OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FROM PANCHAYAT RAJ

556—

* 39 Q—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurala'a), Vanka Satyanarayana Tenugonda) and D. Venkate am (Kuppam):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to remove Primary and Secondary Education from the control of Panchayat Raj and run it under Separate Boards;
(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented; and
(c) the manner in which the change is likely to be brought about?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Hayagriva Charri):—(a)

No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Oral Answers to Questions.

మార్చి వారి ఏడాది మండలాలను పిలుస్తారు, చదివి, 
మార్చి వారి ఏడాది మండలాలను పిలుస్తారు, చదివి, 
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Oral Answers to Questions.

[Document text in Telugu]

[The document contains a series of questions and answers in Telugu, discussing various topics and issues.]
30th August, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions.

(3) (1) మామకు ప్రశ్నలు: — మాత్రమే తెలుగు. వెంటి మేన్మని వాడండి.

(2) (1) మామకు ప్రశ్నలు: — అదేగా తెలుగు ఉండదు. ఒకే
ాడికే వాడండి. శాస్త్రానికే మామలు మిగిలేనా?

(3) అడి. షాండి: — మనం ఎంతికం, మనిషిని ఎంతికం చేస్తుంది? రెండు మంగౌల ప్రతి ఎంతికం చేస్తుంది?

(4) అడి. షాండి: — మనం ఎంతిక, మనిషిని ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(5) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతికతో చేస్తుంది.

(6) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(7) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(8) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(9) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(10) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(11) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

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(13) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(14) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(15) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(16) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(17) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(18) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(19) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(20) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

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(22) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(23) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(24) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(25) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(26) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(27) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(28) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(29) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?

(30) అడి. షాండి: — ఎంతిక చేస్తుంది?
DRINKING WATER SCHEME TO KANITHI VILLAGE

557—

* 50 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Kanithi village, Pendurthi Panchayat Samithi, Visakhapatnam District are subject to ill-health due to the drinking of the tank water and the Government have taken up the scheme for the supply of drinking water to the said village;

(b) if so, the stage at which the scheme stands; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to sanction the said scheme immediately?

Sri T. Hayagriva Chari:—(a) The Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre, Kanithi, has reported that there is no good drinking water source to Kanithi village except one tank and two wells as a source of drinking water supply. The sources are frequently contaminated and polluted. The District Collector, Visakhapatnam has recommended that a Protected water supply scheme for Kanithi village may be sanctioned under Life Insurance Corporation Programme.

(b) and (c) This scheme was not sanctioned by Government under Life Insurance Corporation Programme and this will be considered for sanction as and when adequate loan assistance is made available from the Life Insurance Corporation.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Drinking Water Scheme to Yellareddy Assembly Constituency

558—

* 1162 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

whether any steps were taken to provide drinking water to the villages in Yellareddy Assembly constituency during April, May and June 1972?

Sri T. Hayagriva Chari:—The following category of well works sanctioned by the Collector, Nizamabad, from Famine Relief Grant,
were taken up for providing water supply facilities in Yellareddy Assembly Constituency:

1. Sinking of Bore-wells
2. Drilling the Sheet rocks met in the bottom of wells by the help of Air compressure.
3. Sinking of fresh open cut wells.
4. Sinking of spring pools with cement rigs.
5. Deepening the existing well by manual labour.
ఒప్పందానికి రావడం ప్రశ్నలను తెలియజేస్తుంది. 30వ అగ్స్ట్, 1972 నాటి పత్రికలం నియోజక సమితి నుండి రాశారు. 219

తాదొంట విషయాలు నియోగించబడంతో తెలిస్తుంది. తెలుసు ప్రశ్నల సమాధానాలు తెలిస్తుంది. ఇందులో ఎంపిక సమాధానాలు లేదు.

30వ అగ్స్ట్, 1972 నాటి పత్రికలం నియోజక సమితి నుండి రాశారు.

Oral Answers to Questions.

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Oral Answers to Questions.

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TYRE FACTORY NEAR VIZIANAGAR

559—

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Tyre factory between Vijayawada and Mangalagiri:

(b) when the construction of the factory will be completed;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same;

(d) the names of the partners;

(e) the names of the institutions which are providing technical help; and

(f) when will it go into production?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction work of the factory will be taken up after the terms of foreign technical collaboration have been approved by the Government of India. It is expected that the clearance required for the terms of foreign collaboration will be received early.

(c) The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 2 Crores.

(d) A separate Company is being floated by the Corporation in the name and style of "The Andhra Pradesh Automobile Tyres and Tubes Limited" which would initially be a subsidiary of the Corporation. The Corporation has decided to associate Shri A. V. Reddy, an Industrialist from Rajahmundry as a Co-promoter for implementing the project in the joint sector in association with the Corporation.

(e) M/s. Ceat International Limited, Italy, subject to approval of the terms and conditions of collaboration by the Government of India.

(f) The trial production in the factory is likely to commence by the middle of 1974, according to present estimation.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th August, 1972. 228

DELEGATION TO ITALY FOR COLLABORATION OF TYRE FACTORY NEAR VILJAYAWADA

560—

* 1081 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a State Government Delegation left for Italy to discuss details of collaboration to locate a Tyre Factory near Viljaya-
wada;

(b) what are the achievements of the Delegation; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the Project and its employment potential?

Sri J. Vengala Rao :—(a. Yes Sir.

(b) As a result of the discussions of the delegation with M/s Ceat International Limited, the Company has agreed to provide technical collaboration for the proposed Tyres and Tubes Project of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, and the terms and conditions therefor have been worked out. An application for the approval of the terms of foreign collaboration has been filed with the Government of India.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs 12 Crores. The direct employment in the factory itself would be about 700 persons. Apart from this, the Project is also likely to create considerable indirect employment opportunities.


224 80fh August, 1972.  

Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) द. इतिहासपत्री —अनुभव अनुसार अहिंसा तोडू.  अतुलनी लक्ष्य कोणासाठी स्वतःचे हात दाखवावे? पाहा काय करणार मात्र वाचकांसाठी? अथवा का आत्मचे आहे ता म्हणून अनुभवाचे तोडू? 

(2) म. जीवनपत्री —धर्मानिर्मित धर्मानुसार जीवन 2 वेळ 2 वेळ धर्मानुसार दुःखात्मक आहे. सांस्कृतिक देशातील मातृत्वातील जीवन जीवित करणे किंवा मातृत्वातील जीवनातील जीवन शेतक? 

(3) ह. इतिहासपत्री —कल्याण वेळी महानन्दी 80, 70 कीला 80, 70. केळी मोठी विचारक वेळे 80, 70. केळी प्राणक असेही अनुभवाची जगातील 80, 70. इतिहास वेळी महानन्दी 80, 70. इतिहास वेळी महानन्दी 80, 70. 

(4) अ. जीवनपत्री —हाते हात जोडू रुपांतर हातांतर करता होता? अयमाने सोन्न विचारे त्याने! अयमाने त्याने कसे सोन्न विचारे त्याने? त्याने त्याने कसे सोन्न विचारे त्याने? 

(5) ब. इतिहासपत्री —यासाच्याकाळी हाते हात जोडू तर व्यक्तिक अनुभव वाचकांना वाचकांना वाचकांना वाचकांना? असे कसे असे असे कसे असे कसे करायला? असे कसे असे कसे करायला? असे कसे असे कसे करायला? असे कसे असे कसे करायला?
(a) whether it is a fact that the main house, 19 out houses and 52 open plots in the Gadwal Rani Compound on the Station Road Nampally were sold away to various parties;

(b) whether the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has received complaints regarding the unauthorised constructions, additions to buildings, raising of compound walls etc. going on in the area without any approval of the layout and plan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the chief city planner and other officials visited the site and inspected the unauthorised constructions. but no action has been taken so far to stop the unauthorised constructions; and

(d) if so, what action does the Government propose to take to stop the unauthorised constructions?
The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M. Manik Rao):

(a) The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is not concerned with the sale of properties between the individuals. However, it is evident from the building applications received by the Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for approval of plans from certain individuals, that the plots situated in the compound of Gadwal Rani are being sold.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The site was inspected on 19-4-72 by the City Planner and Assistant City Planner, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad who have already initiated action against the unauthorised constructions under the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act 1955. The unauthorised construction was stopped after the inspection of the site.

(d) Does not arise.
Whether it is a fact that the main house, 19 out-houses and 52 open plots in the Gadwal Rani Compound on the Station Road, Nampilly, were sold away to various parties?

I require separate question and I shall get the information.

(a) whether any rules or bye-laws under Taxation Chapter of The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act have ever been framed;

(b) if so, whether the properties are valued under these rules or bye-laws for taxation purposes; and

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY TAX BY HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(c) if not, the basis on which the houses and buildings are being assessed to property tax?

Sri M Manik Rao:—(a) Rules have been framed under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act 1911, under the taxation Chapter. The provisions existing under these rules have been incorporated in the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act 1955 so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act of 1955.

(b) The properties are being valued under the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955 in the manner laid down in the relevant sections under the Taxation Chapter.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Will the relevant section be referred?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Under Section 193 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act of 1955, the following taxes can be levied:

- Taxes on land and buildings
- Octroi
- Taxes on Vehicles
- Taxes on professions, trades and employment
- Taxes on advertisement other than advertisement published in newspapers
- Taxes on moveable property
- Taxes on entertainment
- Toll tax on animals...

Sri M. R. Deen:—Do these bye-laws on taxation apply other Municipalities also?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I submit that this particular question pertains to the Municipal Corporation and not to Municipalities.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I wanted to know if there are any rules or bye-laws under this Chapter. The hon. Minister has read out the provisions in the Act, not the bye-laws or the Rules.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—The basis of levv of property tax, I may tell the hon Member, is already there—annual rental value, and we have got a procedure to follow, how we should take the value of the property etc. If the hon. Member gives another question I shall furnish details.

Sri Syed Hasan:—The Act authorises the Corporation to collect taxes under certain Heads, but rules have to be framed to adopt the procedure as to how the taxes are to be levied. These are different from the provisions of the Act itself.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I agree with the hon. Member. Some of the Rules under which we are now acting are those framed under the old Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. I have given details of the taxes which we are imposing.
Sri M. Manik Rao:—We are going through the matter.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I find that a number of anomalies exist in localities all over the City. In the case of two houses which are similar and which are adjacent to each other, I find that while one house is charged Rs. 500 another is charged only Rs. 100. Unless the rules are framed immediately, the anomalies will not go.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—The owner of the premises, if he is not satisfied with the decision of the Commissioner or his delegate, he can file an appeal to the court of law under section 64 of the Corporation Act.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme Project

* 493 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and P. V. Ramana:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ‘Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme Project’ functioning in Vizag District,

(b) if so, what are the schemes implemented by the said project; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the said scheme?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schemes such as Vegetable and Pineapple cultivation, minor irrigation schemes of well sinking, supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets and schemes for subsidiary occupations such
as Dairying, Poultry, sheep rearing and fisheries and schemes for the creation of employment potential for Rural artisans are being implemented. During 1971-72, 5015 beneficiaries have been identified by the Agency and total loans of Rs. 15.49 lakhs have so far been sanctioned by credit institutions.

(c) As on 30-4-1972 a sum of Rs. 4,48,031/- has been incurred by the Agency towards payment of subsidies to the beneficiaries under various programmes.
BARRAGE OVER NAGAVALI AT PANASANADIVADA

* 1510—S. Smt. P. Rukminamma (Vunukur):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not taking up the construction of the Barrage over Nagavali at Panasandivada in Srikakulam District;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to construct a reservoir at Madduvaiasa on river Suvarnamukhi, a tributary to Nagavali and the same was finalised; and

(c) whether any villages will be affected by the construction of this reservoir?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri P. Basi Reddy):—(a) The supplies available in Nagavali river were found to be not sufficient to sustain the ayacut under the proposed Panasanandivada scheme in addition to the ayacut under the two existing schemes viz., Narayanapuram anicut scheme 14 miles Down Stream and Thotapalli Regulator right side canal 17 miles upstream. In view of this, the construction of Barrage over Nagavali near Panasanandivada was not taken up.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal at present under consideration to form a Reservoir across Swarnamukhi river (a tributary of Nagavali) at 0.4 Km. of west of Madduvaiasa village to irrigate about 52,000 acres. This scheme is under detailed investigation. After completion of the detailed investigation the proposal will be finalised.

(c) The following villages will get submerged under Madduvaiasa Reservoir scheme:

1. Nagendrapuram,
2. East Devakivada.
3. West Devakivada.
4. Venkatapati Rajupeta.
5. Nukalavada.
7. Laxmipeta.
8. Kothisa.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th August, 1972. 233

VILLAGES SUBMERGED DUE TO NAGARJUNA SAGAR PROJECT

*1329 Q.—Sri J Nagi Reddy (put by Sri M. Nagi Reddy):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) the number of families displaced due to submersion by Nagarjunasagar reservoir;
(b) whether any steps were taken to rehabilitate them; and
(c) if so, what are the steps taken and whether the rehabilitation is completed now?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Narsa Reddy):—(a) 5093.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

Vide answer to L. A. Q. No. 1329 (Starred) [* 565] put by Sri J. Nagi Reddy

Clause (c) of the Question.

On account of the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Project, 57 villages including hamlets and the thandas were submerged under the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir and consequently 5098 families (including 268 families whose agricultural lands have been submerged under Nagarjunasagar Reservoir but not their houses) were displaced. The project has taken up the responsibility of rehabilitating the displaced families. In addition to the payment of compensation to their agricultural lands and house properties in the submersible villages, several concessions have been granted to them.
2. For Rehabilitating these 5098 families, the following 24 Main Rehabilitation Centres and 10 Subsidiary Rehabilitation Centres have been formed in the Reserve Forest Areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Reh. Centre &amp; subsidiary Rehabilitation Centre</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kothapullareddi puram</td>
<td>Palnad</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Korhanandikonda</td>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kallepalli</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tummercode</td>
<td>Palnad</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Latchammabhai</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Muthukur</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dongapadu</td>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Peddagattu</td>
<td>Devarkonda</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Dilawurpur</td>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Yellapur</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Teldevapallapalli</td>
<td>Devarakonda</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Chitriyal</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Chitapalli</td>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Wazeerabad</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Rajagattu</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Gurrambodu</td>
<td>Huzurnagar</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Pogilla</td>
<td>Devarakonda</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Yelamalamanda</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kambalapalli</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Mulkalapalli Venkatapur</td>
<td>Bhongir</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Pasuvemula No. I</td>
<td>Palnad</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Pasuvemula No. II</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Pasuvemula No. III</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Pasuvemula No. IV</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Anjanapalli</td>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Nethapur</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Muthukur</td>
<td>Palnad</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Peddagattu</td>
<td>Deverakonda</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Nallachelamula</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Rekulagadda</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Koratla</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Bollaram</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Kakuloth</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Pillutla</td>
<td>Palnad</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following steps were taken to Rehabilitate them.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th August, 1972. 235

LIFTING OF DISPLACED FAMILIES:

Out of 5098 displaced families 4962 have been shifted to the above 24 Rehabilitation Centres and 19 Subsidiary Rehabilitation Centres and 136 families are yet to be shifted.

Out of 136 families, scrutiny of eligibility has been completed in respect of 119 cases. Out of the scrutinised cases, 16 families are found eligible and 93 families are found ineligible for assignment of land. The remaining cases are at different stages of finalisation.

The displaced families who are shifted to the Rehabilitation Centres are provided with the following Rehabilitation facilities:

According to the Rehabilitation Policy approved by the Government, the displaced families of Nagarjunasagar Project are entitled to the following concessions and facilities, in addition to the payment of compensation to their lands, houses etc. at the rates prevailing on 1-7-1958, as required under Nagarjunasagar Project (acquisition of lands) Act XXXII of 1958.

1. The displaced families who have been living by cultivation for the last three years, and whose holdings in the submersible area and elsewhere do not exceed 20 acres should be granted, free of cost dry land not exceeding 5 acres, so that the grant should be just enough to make their total possession elsewhere and in the new rehabilitation centre, aggregate to 10 acres dry, subject to a maximum free grant of 5 acres. In addition, they were also sanctioned dry land on market value prevailing on 1-7-1953 as here-under:

   (i) (a) the displaced families owning 5 to 10 acres, be granted $2\frac{1}{2}$ (two and half) acres;

   (b) the displaced families owning 10 to 20 acres be granted 5 (five) acres; and

   (c) those owning more than 20 acres, be granted $12\frac{1}{2}$ (twelve and half) acres.

   (ii) The grant of land on market value in respect of items (a) and (b) above, should be subject to the condition, that the total land, which the families would become eligible, does not exceed the acreage originally held by them and that in respect of item (c) above, the families owning more than 20 acres either in the submersible village or elsewhere, it is subject to the condition that his total holding does not exceed 20 acres.

2. Each displaced family should be given a house site free of cost upto 10 cents. Assignment above this limit should be on payment of cost subject to a maximum of 25 cents (inclusive of the free grant of 10 cents).

3. Each displaced family of cultivators, who were pattadars of less than 10 acres, be granted an amount of Rs. 100 (One hundred rupees only) as loan and another Rs. 100 (One hundred only) as grant, to meet the expenditure on reclamation and levelling of lands, being assigned to them in the rehabilitation centre, set up by the project.

20—4
4. To the displaced families who receive a compensation of Rs. 500 or less for their house property in the submersible village, to make up the difference between Rs. 750 and the actual amount of compensation, an ex-gratia should be paid subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 only.

5. The displaced families should be provided free transport to enable them to shift along with their belongings from the submersible village to the rehabilitation centre as the Nagarjunasagar Project is not in a position to spare necessary vehicles, cash doles are being paid to the families at the rate of Rs. 1.75 per mile only after they have actually shifted (by their own conveyance) to the new Centre.

6. The displaced families should be permitted to remove, free of cost dismantled materials of residential buildings, and in the case of non-residential buildings, removal of dismantled material should be permitted only on payment of 75% of the assessed cost.

7. Wells should be provided in the new rehabilitation centre at the rate of one well for 50 families.

8. Access roads and common facilities such as schools and temples etc., which are annihilated by the Project in the submersible village should be provided in the new centre at the cost of the Project.

9. Land owners can use the lands acquired in the submersible villages until such time as flooding occurred, on lease, the lease rent being equivalent to the assessment payable for the lands.

ASSIGNMENTS:

The following is the up-to-date position regarding assignment of lands in the Rehabilitation Centres:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of families eligible for assignment of lands</th>
<th>Assignment so far made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free basis</td>
<td>Market Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Ex-families</td>
<td>Extent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8012</td>
<td>15031.92 Acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assignments yet to be made:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free basis</th>
<th>Market value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>Extent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>893</td>
<td>1580.74 Acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Out of them partly assigned are 198 families.
** Out of them partly assigned are 77 families.
The balance assignments could not be made to the displaced families due to the following reasons:

(i) In a meeting held by the Special Collector, Nagarjunasagar Project with the Chief Conservator of Forests it has been agreed that the areas ordered to be deserviced will be handed over and that adjacent areas in contiguity of the areas already deserviced will be selected for assignment of balance areas in the same centres where the lands were already assigned. The Chief Conservator of Forests has also issued necessary instructions to the Divisional Forest Officers concerned for deservicing of Forest areas and handing over them to Nagarjunasagar Project Authorities as early as possible. Action is being pursued by the Special Collector, Nagarjunasagar Project.

(ii) Eligibility of the displaced families for assignment of lands with reference to the particulars of holding to be assessed. This work was not done previously. Particulars of holding have been received in respect of all the villages of Nalgonda District. Particulars in respect of all the villages of Nalgonda District. Particulars in respect of the villages in Guntur District are awaited by the Special Collector.

(iii) Some of the families who shifted to the Centres and whose lands have to be assigned are found absent in the Centres. Notices to all such families directing them to take up bonafide residence in the Centres have been issued.

(iv) Some families to whom assignment on free basis was made could not be assigned lands on Market Value as there was no land left for assignment at their respective centres. Hence they were assigned lands in other Centres far away from their respective centres. The displaced families are insisting to provide lands in the adjacent forest areas, representing that it will not be possible for them to go to other Centres for cultivating one or two acres of lands assigned on Market Value at a distant place. Efforts are being made to secure additional areas adjacent to the respective Centres.

**Disbursement of Rehabilitation Charges:**

The following is the up to date position regarding payment of Rehabilitation charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Payments made upto Balance Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ex gratia</td>
<td>2935</td>
<td>880412.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Transport charges</td>
<td>3217</td>
<td>202999.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>2053</td>
<td>205800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>2067</td>
<td>208700.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The balance amounts could not be paid to the settlers as most of the settlers are not residing at their respective Centres. Notices have been issued by the Special Collector, Nagarjunasagar Project to them to take up bonafide residence within a fortnight. These Notices have been served in almost all the Centres and the notice period also is over in most of the Centres. The Special Deputy Tahsildar, Rehabilitation has been instructed by the Special Collector, Nagarjunasagar Project to inspect the Centres and verity whether the absentees have returned to the Centres and taken up bonafide residence. If they take up the at their respective Centres they will be paid the amounts for which they are eligible. In some cases payments could not be made for want of funds. No sooner funds are made available, action will be taken o disburse the amounts to the person.
STARTING OF ASHRAM SCHOOL AT KONAM IN V. MADUGULA SAMITHI

*1511 F-Q—Dr. B. Kalavathi (Madugula):—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. propose to start an Ashram school at Konam in V. Madugula Samithi in Visakhapatnam District;
(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefore; and
(c) when is it proposed to be started?

The Minister for Tourism deputised the Minister for Social Welfare and answered the question (Sri Ch. Devananda Rao):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 25,000 was allotted for the construction of Ashram School building at Konam during 1971-72, pending opening of an Ashram School during the current year.

(c) It is proposed to start the Ashram School during the course of this year viz. 1972-73.
ALLOTMENT OF "TOURIST CARS AND LUXURY CARS"

557—

*1514 Q.—Sarvasri Syed Hasan and Shafur Rahman (Sitarambagh) :- Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Tourist cars and Luxury cars", (i.e. limousines or big cars of foreign make) allotted by the Government from January 1971 to December 1971; and

(b) the names of parties to whom they were allotted?
The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy):—(a) 87 Ambassador Cars have been allotted for use as Tourist Taxies. No. Luxury cars have been allotted.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

**VIDE ANSWER TO CLAUSE (b) OF L.A.Q. No. 1415-Q (Starred) [*567]**

The following are the names of the parties to whom Ambassador Cars were allotted from January, 1971 to December, 1971 (i.e., upto Quarter extended upto March, 1972).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the party</th>
<th>No. of cars allotted</th>
<th>Quarter in which allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Krishna Swamy, Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quarter ended 81-1-1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri R. Ashok Kumar, Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smt. Erla Devaki Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri R. Krishnaswamy, Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri V. S. Dhanpal, Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri R. William Dhanraj, Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/s Tourist Travels, 4-1-577, Tilak Road, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sri V. Mohan Rao, Opposite; Chitraya, Suryabagh, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Smt. R. Kanakamma, Durga Nilayam, Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M/s Dwaraka Travels, Sanjeevanagar, Nandyal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sri Galla Venkaiah, Hotel Tajmahal, Vijayawada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sri Babu Goud, 4 2-608, Ramakoti, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sri Chennasetty Appa Rao, Nehru nagar, Railway gate, Guntur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri M. Cheellarao, Sriramanagar, Kakinada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sri Vaddi Pedda Obulesu, Proddatur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sri Farui Rambabu, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sri B. Meera Mohiuddin, Anantapur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sri K. Prakasa Rao, Eluru</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sri B. Venkataramana Naidu, Tirupathi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sri K. Chengalayappa, Nellore</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sri S. P. Sankara Reddy, Nandyal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sri V. Narasimharao, Nirmal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sri V. Venkatrao, Hotel Manorama, Vijayawada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Smt. M. Bhuvaneswari, Esamia Bazar, Hyd.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Crail Answers to Questions

**30th August, 1972.**  
243

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25. Sri G. Radhakrishnamurty, Ajanta Tourist Services, Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q.E. 3J-4-71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Mrs. Shamsunisa Begam, 16-6-588, Osmanpura, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Sri Datla Suryanarayana raju, M/s Durga Automobiles, Kakinada.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Sri M. S. Subbarayudu, 2/271, Cuddapah.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Sri M. Suryanarayana, Anakapalli.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Sri B. Copalakrishna, Anantapur.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Sri Bonam Kanakaraju, Narsapur, W.G. Dist.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q.E. 31-7-71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Sri T. R. Subramanyam, Tirupathi.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Sri I. Srinivasarao, Nellore.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Sri Viswabhara Sri Cultural Service, Panjagutta, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Sri S. Vakoti Venkataramayya and Sivakoti Appalaraju &amp; Sons, Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Sri K. Rangarao, Hotel Durga Bhavan, Vij’d.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q.E. 31-10-71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Sri Haji Hidayat Ali, Asfar Motor Taxi, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quarter November, 1971 to January, 1972 (later extended upto March, 72.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40. Sri Moha. Hidayatullah, Cuddapah.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Sri P.V. Satyanarayanamurthy, Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Sri A. Kondappa, Anantapur.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Sri Penugonda Subbarayudu, Tadepalligudem.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Sri K. Babureddi, Nellore.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sri Syed Hassan:—What are the special concessions given to such allotment and on what conditions?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—There is one Screening Committee Sir under the Chairmanship of the Transport Commissioner, with Joint Secretary to the Government, Home and the Director of Tourism. The Committee selects the tourist taxi.

---

20—5
Sri Syed Hassan:—I could not gather whether the Minister has said that any foreign cars have been allotted or not?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—No, Sir.

Sri Syed Hassan:—The Statement which has been placed shows in No. 7 M/s. Tourist Travels. Is this the Tourist Travels under the name of Sri Thakur Hariprasad?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—No, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Who are this M/s. Tourist Travels?

Sri K Prabhakara Reddy:—I have to verify it. I can not say.

Sri Syed Hassan:—The Minister does not know as to who are the persons. But is the Minister sure that this Tourist Travels is not Sri Thakur Hariprasad?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—Sir, I have to verify it.

**FOOD ZONES FOR PROCUREMENT AND MOVEMENT OF FOOD GRAINS**

568—

* 1207 Q.—Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Put by C. V. K. Rao) :—Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Zones notified and the districts included in each “Zone” for the purposes of procurement and movement of food grains;

(b) the purchase and issue price of different varieties of rice marketed by the F. C. I. in various districts of the State; and

(c) the factors responsible for the wide margin in the purchase and issue prices of rice?

Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Sugar Factories deputed the Minister for Civil Supplies and answered the question (Sri G. Rajaram) :—(a) There are four blocks (and not Zones) with the following districts in each block:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block No</th>
<th>Districts comprising the block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>West Godavari and Krishna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Guntur, Prakasham and Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor, Hyderbad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Warangal, Khammam &amp; Adilabad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House (Statement I)

(c) A statement giving the reasons for the difference in purchase and issue prices is placed on the table of the House (Statement II)
### Statement I

**Statement Placed on the Table of the House**

Vide Clause (b) of L.A.Q. No. 1207 (starred) [*568*] given notice of by Sri M. Narayana Reddy, M.L.A.

Statement showing the purchase price and ex-depot issue prices of rice by Food Corporation of India for 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Purchase price including 3 1/4% P.T. on paddy value but excluding gunny cost.</th>
<th>Ex-depot issue price.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Ps.</td>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Long &amp; Short slender and super fine varieties. (a) Ratna:</td>
<td>119-84</td>
<td>154-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Medium slender &amp; Fine varieties: (a) Molagolukulu</td>
<td>115-42</td>
<td>159-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other varieties</td>
<td>98-63</td>
<td>118-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Long bold varieties: (a) Jaya and I R. S</td>
<td>94-65</td>
<td>113-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other varieties (Akkullu)</td>
<td>84-90</td>
<td>97-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Short bold varieties: (a) Padma</td>
<td>80-82</td>
<td>92-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other varieties</td>
<td>81-84</td>
<td>93-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77-26</td>
<td>89-33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT-II

Margins are allowed to the Food Corporation of India on the following items at the rates noted against each. Hence the difference between the purchase and issue prices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. F. O. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Road Transport from Mill point to the Depot:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) within the same District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) movement outside the District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Railway Freight:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) to Twin cities and Visakhapatnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) to places other than Twin cities and Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. At godown handling receipts and issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Godown rent:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Twin cities and Visakhapatnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Other Places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transit and storage losses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. FCI administrative surcharges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Interest charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above the State Government collect an administrative surcharge at varying rates. The issue prices of the Food Corporation of India include the margins allowed to them plus the State administrative surcharge and sales tax including tax on tax at 1% and Turn Over Tax at 1/4%. The State administrative Surcharge collected by Government is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety of Rice</th>
<th>Twin Cities</th>
<th>Visakhapatnam</th>
<th>Inter Dt. Movement</th>
<th>Same Dt. Movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Ps</td>
<td>Rs. Ps</td>
<td>Rs. Ps</td>
<td>Rs. Ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Fine</td>
<td>37.20</td>
<td>33.20</td>
<td>31.90</td>
<td>36.00 per quintal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>12.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>6.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I R. 8</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yielding</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>6.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molagolukulu</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>11.17</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>12.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long bold varieties</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The object of levying administrative surcharge is to meet the cost of procurement and enforcement staff of the Civil Supplies Department.
Sri G. Rajaram:—Blocks were formed on the basis of rice growing capacity—paddy growing capacity. The price are different from place to place because of the transport charges and other charges.

This is procurement of rice from the millers. 75% of the rice from the millers is procured by the Food Corporation of India. 50% is procured from 25% from millers. 25% is procured locally.

Oral Answers to Questions. 30th August, 1972. 247

Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, the statement II shows that there is wide gap between the procurement price and issue price. This is falling on the consumer ultimately. At the same time, the godown rent, transit and storage losses, and the F. C. I. administrative charges, interest charges are calculated for one year. Whereas these stocks are in the godowns only for one month or so in many a case. Is it not proper to rectify this defect and calculate the exact storage basis rather than the year basis?

Sri G. Rajaram:—The charges are levied actually on the storage basis only but the rates are fixed per year. The basis for the fixation of rates is per year but actually they are charged on the basis of storage.

Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy:—No, Sir. I do not think so. Let the Hon. Minister verify this thin. When a discussion was held previously, it was agreed that it was on year basis and not on the quantity which was held in the godowns.

Sri D. Sivaramakrishna:—I think the Hon. Minister’s statement is—Sir, I do not think so. Let the Hon. Minister verify this thin. When a discussion was held previously, it was agreed that it was on year basis and not on the quantity which was held in the godowns.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The charges are levied actually on the storage basis only but the rates are fixed per year. The basis for the fixation of rates is per year but actually they are charged on the basis of storage.

Sri D. Sivaramakrishna:—I think the Hon. Minister’s statement is—Sir, I do not think so. Let the Hon. Minister verify this thin. When a discussion was held previously, it was agreed that it was on year basis and not on the quantity which was held in the godowns.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The charges are levied actually on the storage basis only but the rates are fixed per year. The basis for the fixation of rates is per year but actually they are charged on the basis of storage.
FORMING OF A RESERVOIR ACROSS THUMMURUGEDDA NEAR BAKKAVANIPALEM VILLAGE, VIZAG DIST.

569—

* 435 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana:—Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sanctioned Rs. 4,86,000 in G. O. Ms. No 1855, dated 16th December 1971 for forming a reservoir across Thummurugedda near Bakkavaniipalem village, Visakhapatnam Tq. Visakhapatnam District;

(b) if so, whether the work was executed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Irrigation deputed the Minister for Minor Irrigation and answered the questions (Sri P. Narsa Reddy):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) For want of adequate provision in the Budget for new Minor Irrigation Schemes, the scheme could not be taken up in 1971-72. The possibility of taking up the scheme this year is being explored.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—That is a separate scheme Sir. The catchment area is surrounded by hills. In view of the rain-shadow catchment area, the yield anticipated could be examined.
CHILAMAKURU TANK IN KAMALAPURAM TALUK

570 —

* 1026 Q.—Sri R. Seetharamarajah (Kamalapuram) :—Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Chilamakuru tank in Kamalapuram taluk, Cuddapah Dist. was constructed and the amount of expenditure incurred by the Govt. for its construction;

(b) the year in which the said tank was breached; together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there were any defects in the plan prepared by the engineers for the construction of the tank;

(d) whether the said tank has been repaired for the second time after it breached and if so, the amount of expenditure incurred therefor;

(e) the present condition of the said tank and whether the Govt. have taken steps to reconstruct it;

(f) the extent of land (in acres) which can be cultivated under the said tank, and

(g) whether canals have been dug to irrigate the lands and if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. Narra Reddy:—(a) The work was started in May 1963 and the expenditure incurred is Rs 3,17,318

(b) The tank breached for the first time in July 1964 due to un-precedented floods and concentrated precipitation in the catchment area. This breach was repaired but the bund breached again in September '63 due to heavy rains and sudden in flow into the tank.

(c) & (d):—No Sir.

(e) The bund is almost completed except for closing of the breach that occurred on 7-9-1968. The other works such as escape caligulah and head sluice etc. are also almost completed. Necessary provision has been made in the Revised Estimate for the remaining works under the tank. The Revised Estimate is under examination.

(f) 276 acres.

(g) Excavation of channel was tackled for some portion and stopped. This will be taken up along with the other works which are yet to be completed.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

S. No: 570 A—

SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN TIRUPATHI; CHITTOOR DISTRICT

S. N. Q. No. 1530-A—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in Tirupathi, Chittoor District and Gudur and Kavali of Nellore District;

(b) the steps taken by the Government and the Municipalities concerned to meet the situation;

(c) whether the Tirupathi Municipal Council has pleaded to the pilgrims all over the country to put off their visits to Tirupathi in view of the scarcity of water; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the colleges at Kavali have been closed due to scarcity of drinking water?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Tirupathi Municipality has taken up the work of deepening 80 existing wells and the work is almost completed. The Municipality has also removed the silt from infiltration well of Mangapuram infiltration gallery by which the supply of water has been reased by 50,000 gallons per day. The water is being supplied to the scarcity areas of the town by tankers. With a view to improve the water supply position on a permanent basis, the Government have sanctioned the Kalyani Reservoir Scheme costing Rs 299 lakhs which has been taken up for execution.

The Kavali Municipality has deepened 45 existing wells and water is being supplied by the tankers to the scarcity areas.

The Gudur Municipality has made temporary arrangements for pumping of water from two filter points to tide over the present scarcity. The Collector of Nellore has sanctioned from drought relief funds Rs. 39,500 with which the required pumpsets have been purchased and erected and water is being pumped from the filter points.

(c) Not known.

(d) It is a fact that the College at Kavali has been closed but the reasons therefor are not known.

Has the Tirupathi Municipal Council appealed to the pilgrims all over the country to put off visits to Tirupath in view of the scarcity of water? If so, what are the reasons behind this decision? Has the Tirupathi Municipal Council taken any other measures to address the water shortage? If so, please provide details.
254 30th August, 1972. Short Notice Questions and Answers

Now they are happy.
MATTER UNDER RULE 341!

re : Famine relief programme in Telangana

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—There are certain notices given under R. 341. One is given by Sri Rangada, A. Chakradhara Rao and others.

The notice reads as follows :

"The districts such as Mahaboobnagar in Telangana area re in a grip of acute famine. I want to bring this matter to the notice of Hon'ble Chief Minister and request him to make a statement on the proposed relief programme to meet the situation. Hence I request that this notice may kindly be admitted."

30th August 1972. 255
30th August, 1972

Matter under Rule 341

re: Famine Relief Programme in Telangana.

16: Family Relief Programme in Telangana

Every district has been allotted money. There is no exception in any district. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Every district has been allotted money. There is no exception in any district.
258    Old August 1972    Matter under Rule 41: 

re: Famine Relief Programme in Telangana.

I will consult the BAC and let you know.

re: Famine Relief Programme in Telangana.

Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I have no objection, if they are agreeable. Let the Leaders of the Opposition meet them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Only those Members will be allowed to speak who have given notice, and not the others.

Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order:

When the Adjournment Motion is given, it gets a priority. It has been permitted to be moved by the Member. It is a question of 'life and death', as far as drought and other allied things are concerned. Under the Rules you should give an opportunity for this Adjournment Motion to be discussed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have posted the matter to 4th. There is no question of permitting or otherwise now.

Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—Whether you have posted the Adjournment Motion on 4th?
30th August, 197\?.

Matter under Rule 341:

*re*: Breaches to the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Rajolibanda Canal.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I said, we will consider on 4th.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—You have admitted the Adjournment Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Not the Adjournment Motion; I have asked the Chief Minister to make a statement on 4th taking all these facts into consideration. He is prepared to co-operate. He will put all the facts before the House. As such where is the question of admitting the Adjournment Motion, or otherwise?

*re*: Breaches to Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Rajolibanda Canal

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, we shall take up the Notice under 341 given notice of by Sri Vanka Satyanarayana and Sri V. Srikrishna.

I request the the Hon’ble Minister for Major Irrigation to make a statement:

1. On 21-7-72, at mile 40 of the right bank of the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal at Udlapalli Major a breach occurred. The canal here is in 6′, cutting and 15 feet embankment consisting of homogenous section. The book Value is Rs.8000/-, while cost of repairs is Rs 20,000/-. The discharge was reduced to 1700 cusecs on 22-7-72 and as the repairs were in progress by 25-7-72 the discharge was increased to 2000 cusecs and finally to 6000 cusecs on 29th July 72. The reasons for breach are as follows:

The portion of the Barrel which was on the the offtake sluice beyond the well had been damaged and the superincumbent earth get washed into the barrel and thus breach was caused.

2. On 25-8-73, at 10 a. m. piping was observed at about mile 11 (544-50 ch) of the Left side of the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal. The discharge was reduced from 8000 to 2000 cusecs by 3 p.m. gradually to avoid slip in the bank. The canal is in 8.5 cutting and 1′

Breaches to the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Razolibanda Canal.

The length of the breach is 45' approximately and book value is Rs. 3000/- while cost of repairs is Rs. 15,000/-. At the site of the breach there is an old vague course and the back formation is in homogenous section. Labour was employed on 23rd and supplemented by necessary labour on 25th and the breach was closed in all respects by 26th evening. The discharge in the canal was reduced to 1000 cusecs and on 23rd slightly increased, as the breach was being closed to 3,500 cusecs on 26th, 4460 cusecs on 27th, 5,000 cusecs on 28th. Thus supply has not stopped.

3. Subject: — Razolibanda Diversion Channel Scheme— Main Canal Breach.

It has been reported by the Executive Engineer Razolibanda, Diversion Channel Scheme, Uppal, to the Superintending Engineer Hyd. Circle, that a breach had occurred in the Left Bank of the Razolibanda Diversion Scheme Main Canal at KM 8.14 on 20-8-72 (night of 19-3-72).

About 70 ft, length of the bank has been washed away to a depath of above 6 ft. below the bed level of the canal.

The cement-concrete bed of the canal had also been scourged to a depth of 3' to 6' below the bed level for a length of about 85 ft. Immediately after the breach was noticed the surplus escape at KM 68 was opened and water level of the canal was reduced from 5'-4" to 4'-10" ft. water supply from distributory 12-A to distributory 25 was started immediately with Departmental labour and lorries.

The Superintending Engineer, Hyd. Circle; has also inspected the work on 21-8-72 and 22-8-72 and satisfied himself that the work of breach filling had been taken up on top priority.

It has also been reported that the breach filling has been completed and water has been let out into the canal by 2-8-72.

Matter Under Rule 94: re: Reservation to Backward Classes in police services.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — It has not reached me. I have to go through it.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: — Yesterday I have given. Mr. Deputy Speaker: — It must have come. I have not gone through it. I will let you know. If it is under any Rule, I will definitely admit it.

re: Reservation to backward classes in Police Services.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: — I have given notice under Rule 94.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — It has not reached me. I have to go through it.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: — Yesterday I have given. Mr. Deputy Speaker: — It must have come. I have not gone through it. I will let you know. If it is under any Rule, I will definitely admit it.
Matter under Rule 341:

re: Reservation to Backward Classes in police services

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— Sir, Actually selections are made by a Committee of D. I. Gs. Selections are going on and I am told that today is the last date. After the selections are made we shall certainly see that the reservation quota of the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is once again verified and only after we are satisfied that the quota has been fully given (cheers from some Members) further steps will be taken. There is no difficulty about that. We shall once again give instructions; instructions are already there that only after the reservation quota is completed the remaining seats will be given to others. We shall again see that absolutely fool-proof scrutiny is made and there is no lacuna in the matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I think it has satisfied all the Members.

Mr. Syed Hasan:— That was one side of the picture. The other side is, in this House so often specific charges were levelled that these selections are being made on certain reasons that are not proper or fair. That also has to be borne in mind while selections are being made.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— That is not relevant to the issue. There is a Committee of four or five D. I. Gs. sitting for selection. They make the selections. After the selections are completed there is nothing further for the Government or the I. G P. to do, excepting in the case raised by Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji. Because where we have given a commitment that a certain quota will be given to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes we shall certainly verify once again if that quota has been in fact given. Apart from that, we cannot go into anything else. The D. I. Gs. are senior officers and therefore there is nothing further to be done about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Shall I take it that there is no remedy for the specific allegations made by many Members in the House that money has been accepted while making selections? After the selection is over, is there any remedy or not?

Sri Syed Hasan:— I am asking you, Sir. When the Chief Minister is saying that the Government would consider only the selections for backward classes, etc, this is a pertinent question.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—If there are any specific allegations made against any officer, we shall always be ready to take those allegations and get them looked into, and if the officer is found to be guilty we shall punish him. But wild allegations in regard to selections without any specific instances cannot be looked into in the very nature of things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That is hardly necessary. That is done in the course of administration.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I would like to ask you Sir: you had said you would tell the House about the arrest made of Sri Shañur-Rohman.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You could have come with some motion. How could I offhand go and enquire suo motu.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—For my satisfaction I must have verified. But so far as the House is concerned,—I must have verified for my own satisfaction—but suo motu I cannot do it,unless and until there is some motion or some other notice given by hon. Members. I will definitely find out and tell the House, if there is such a motion.

Sri Syed Hasan:—May I know the provision under which you want us to give such a motion?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You refer to the Rules of Procedure. I am not a school teacher. You are equally responsible.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I would like to know why you have assured us that you would find out from the Government and you would ask the Chief Minister to make a statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You must come with a motion under some Rule; then I will definitely find out. The Speaker is not expected to go to the officer concerned and find out. You come with a motion: I will send it and get the information. I will take all of you into confidence. I have no objection in that case. Please therefore give me some motion or some such other thing under some Rule, so that I can take action on that.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—I want to make a submission, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—About the arrest of the hon. Member. You can come with a motion; I will permit you.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Shall I take that you are over ruling your previous ruling?
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Death of about 80 children in the sea at Kakinada.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No, I am not.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—I want to make a submission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You can come with some motion.

Now Mr. C. V. K. Rao, about his call-attention motion

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You want a clarification. I cannot retrace my steps. I have already gone to the next item. Now, Mr. C. V. K. Rao

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANT

re: DEATH OF ABOUT 30 CHILDREN IN THE SEA AT KAKINADA
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Mr Naidu, do you want to add anything more?

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, Yes. Mr. M. Satyanandam is the port officer, who must have been in possession, custody and control of the boats in question. These boats have been used for a purpose for which they were not intended. That is quite clear. It may be the Independence Day; still they were not intended to be used for the purpose of running a race. This Mr. Satyanandam had taken the initiative, and had taken the responsibility for himself and had indulged in this race. He had used for this purpose children. He must have been a very responsible officer and he had allowed children about 70 to 80, or even 100 in a boat. That itself discloses gross negligence, indifference to life; and he had taken these children 4½ miles deep into the Sea. You will kindly see what a responsibility it is. It is therefore not merely an act of negligence or a mere accident which could be condoned: it is an act of culpable negligence; it is nothing short of murder within the definition of the Indian Penal Code. Here is a gentleman, who is a responsible officer, in the custody of the port, who had allowed 70 to 80 children to be loaded in a boat, knowing fully all the implications of any possible tragic situation, deep into the Sea about 4½ miles. This gentleman could not be permitted to state that he was not cognizant of the possible consequences. A man cognizant of the possible consequences has allowed a certain thing and it has resulted in a tragedy. He has therefore committed nothing short of murder. This gentleman has to be impeached as such.

The next aspect is this: This gentleman was abutted by other responsible officers who should have maintained law and order. Unless there is the connoisseur of the police officers, it could not have happened. My friend, Mr. Rao has not read out all the newspaper cuttings he has gathered. Each newspaper has given a varying version, because everything concerning this tragedy was suppressed. A thing had happened a ghastly thing, a tragic thing had happened; and the whole town must have been aghast with this happening. It is a sad reflection against the Government that such a thing should be suppressed. I do not make any allegation against the Government as such. I mean to submit that here are officials who have been accustomed to this sort of failure of duty. There was an occasion,
30th August, 1972. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada.

here at Hyderabad, on the Independence Day when there was failure of duty on the part of the Officers. These things have been going on and they have been overlooked.

What I bring to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister is that here is a conspiracy to suppress a crime that had happened, a ghastly crime, and therefore, very serious action is called for to unearth it and book the culprits.

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Sir P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, On 15.8.1972 at about 9 a.m., twelve Mechanised fishing Trawlers wanted to go into the sea for joy ride cruise. They invited the children who had gathered near the boats. The children responded and got into the boats for the joy ride free of charge. These boats went into the sea off-shore, Kakinada carrying children unauthorisedly. The State Port Officer did not organise this boat procession. The ill-fated boat called “Southern Beauty” is owned by M/s East Coast Marine Products (Private) Limited, Visakhapatnam and was carrying 82 children. Some children even sat on the cabin. When the boats entered the sea from commercial Canal, they started going at higher speed. The driver of the ill-fated boat Bommidi Nageshwara Rao, started steering the boat to overtake another boat and while doing so, the vessel, due to pressure of high waves and wind, turned turtle. This accident occurred at a distance of about 4½ miles in the sea. All the children in the boat fell into the water. The other boats rushed to the spot and rescued a total of 22 children. Seerapu Narayanamma, a girl aged 10 year, died immediately after rescue. Two boys of Kakinada who needed treatment were admitted in the Hospital and discharged after treatment. A total of 11 children were reported by parents/guardians as missing. Of them, the dead of one was found about 6 miles north of Kakinada Port on Uppada Beach on 17.8.1972. Searchers started immediately on the day of the accident to trace the
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Death of about 30 children in the sea at Kakinada.

missing children near and around the place of accident and on the coast lines. Other districts have also been alerted. Search operations were continued for five days under personal supervision of Superintendent of Police, East Godavari. Of the remaining ten missing children, one Kotipalli Veerabhadra Rao has reported back to the parents on 18.8.1972 from Rajahmundry where he had gone by tram. This boy did not travel in the boat at all. Only 9 are now reported missing. The Police have registered a case in Crime No. 10/72 under section 304-A of I. P. C. and are investigating. State Port Officer, Kakinada is conducting marine enquiry under section 358 (2) of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act, 1958. The scope of the marine enquiry is to find out the cause of the accident, whether it was due to the fault of the person incharge of the craft or defect in the craft, due to weather conditions or any other reason capsized boat was brought back. No trapped bodies were found. The total number of children that travelled in the ill-fated trawler is considered to be 82 counting the reported rescued 21, died 2 and still missing 9.

In view of the institution of a marine enquiry, there is no need for a further enquiry in the nature of a judicial enquiry.

In view of the institution of Marine Enquiry, we shall have to await the result of the enquiry, Sir, before we think of any further step.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.—I wanted that a judicial enquiry to be conducted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You always refer to rules; now under what rule you want to raise this matter?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is a matter of vital public importance. There, the parents alone know what it would mean the death of their children.

Occasions have been there when the Minister concerned replied and we would like to elicit more information. Here, the Chief Minister wants to condone the Port Officer. I pointed out the Port Officer was the Chief guest; he was responsible for it. It is a question of 30 people having died. You want me to keep quiet. Is it not the responsibility of the Chief Minister to haul up that port officer?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What do you want now? It is not proper...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is extremely proper. I represent the people. I have to fight for their rights when they are suffering. The culprit must be punished. That is what I am asking the Chief Minister.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have already told, Sir, after the report comes in and we look into it we shall take further steps—whatever steps are necessary. I have not ruled out any thing. I have only said what is to be done at the present stage.

re: NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO TEACHERS IN VARIOUS MUNICIPALITIES

Sir,

The matter of non-payment of salaries to teachers in various municipalities has been brought to our notice. It appears that certain municipalities have failed to pay the salaries of their teachers for a period of 28 days or more. In some cases, the salaries have not been paid for even 40 days. The situation is alarming and we are unable to understand why this non-payment has occurred.

We have been informed that the salaries of teachers in certain municipalities are being paid in a delayed manner. In some cases, the salaries are being paid after a delay of 28 days. We have been informed that the salaries of teachers in certain municipalities are being paid in a delayed manner. In some cases, the salaries are being paid after a delay of 28 days.

We urge you to take immediate steps to ensure that the salaries of teachers are paid on time. We are sure that you will take appropriate action to rectify the situation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—The following categories of Elementary Schools are existing in Narsapur Municipality.

1. Special Elementary Schools i.e. aided Elementary Schools taken over by Government and subsequently handed over to Municipality. These schools are 12 in number.

2. Ex-District Board Schools:
   Among the 12 Ex-District Board Schools, 5 Schools were opened prior to 1920, 6 were opened after 1920 and one opened under five year plan.

The Schools coming under the category of special schools are being sanctioned full grants both towards Salaries of Teachers and contingencies. Among the 12 Ex-District Board Schools, 5 Schools which were opened prior to 1920 are to be paid fixed subsidies on the same terms and conditions on which these schools used to be paid subsidies, when they were under the control of the defunct District Board, West Godavari District. As the question of fixing the amount of subsidy to these five schools is still under consideration of Government no regular grants, except advance grants are being released to the Municipality on this account. The schools opened under first
30th August, 1972. Taking attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities.

The five year plan to being paid full grant. The remaining 6 Ex-District Board Schools are being paid grants as per Section 37 of Elementary Education Act 1920 i.e. 50% of tax proceeds.

3. As the question of fixing the amount of subsidy to the Ex-District Board Schools is under consideration advance grants are being sanctioned from time to time. In Memo. No. 8693/11/69-14 Edn. dated 23.12.1971 and again in G.O.Ms.No. 1068 Edn. dated 17-6-72 Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 6,000 (excluding for strike period) during 1971-72 and 1972, till end of March 1972, respectively to the Narasapur Municipality subject to adjustment later, to enable the municipality to pay the salaries to the Teachers etc. According to the Audit report a total amount of Rs. 6,21,562-29 Ps. has been sanctioned, as excess grants in addition to the normal teaching grants released to the Municipality. Director of Public Instruction has since (1st week August 1972) placed funds for 1972-73 at the disposal of the District Educational Officer towards teaching grants.

4. It is now reported that the teachers of Narasapur Municipality are on mass strike and demand from 8-8-1972 for non payment of salaries. Some sympathisers have resorted to relay hunger strike.

5. They are not accepting the salaries for period of two months from out of the advance grant of Rs. 66,000 sanctioned in G.O.Ms No. 1068 Edn. dated 17-6-1972, as it will not solve their problems as they are recurring every time. They want a permanent solution for this.

6. Efforts are being made by the Sub-Collector Narasapur and Collector, West Godavari, to persuade the teachers who are now on strike to accept salaries for two months from the said grant and call off the strike pending fixation of subsidy in respect of the Ex-District Board Schools.

The existing pattern of financial assistance by the Government to the Municipalities in respect of Elementary and Secondary Education is as follows:

**Elementary Schools:**

1. Subsidies as fixed by the composite Madras Government for the pre 1920 Schools;

2. 50% of the Education tax collections in respect of schools started by the Municipalities after the Elementary Education Act, 1920 came into force;

3. Full expenditure on aided schools taken over by Government and handed over to Municipalities.

**Secondary Schools:**

1. 50% of the net approved expenditure on Secondary Schools in position prior to 1968-66.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities.

2. 100% of expenditure on schools opened from 1965-66 (i.e. from the date the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act came into force)

As per the existing procedure the District Educational Officers release both for Elementary and Secondary Education advance grants, quarterly subject to the fixation of final grants for a particular year after audit by the examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The grants are subject to the provision made in the budget which is allocated by the Director of Public Instruction to the District Educational Officers in proportion to their demands.

It is brought to the notice of Government that the salaries of the teachers working in Bapatla Municipality have not been paid for the months of June and July 1972.

It may be mentioned that this month the Director of Public Instruction has placed funds at the disposal of the District Educational Officers concerned for released of advance teaching grants to all the Municipalities in Andhra area. On adjustment of these advance teaching grants, it will be possible to the Bapatla Municipality to pay the salaries due to the teachers every month regularly. An amount of Rs. 2,64,553 in due to be paid as arrears of teaching grants to Bapatla Municipality upto 1970-71.

As regards arrears of teaching grants due to the various Municipalities in Andhra area, necessary action is being taken in the matter.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers, in various Municipalities.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities


To

Sub: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities.

Attention is invited to matters of urgent public importance, re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in various Municipalities.

The matter has been referred to the Finance Department for appropriate action. It is requested that the matter be given due consideration and necessary action be taken in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LIBRARIES FOR 1969–70

Sri C. H. Devananda Rao (Minister for Tourism):—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the working of the Libraries under the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 for the year 1969–70, under sub-section (e) of Section 8 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

REPORT ON THE DECISIONS OF THE B. A. C. ON 28TH AUGUST 1972

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 28th August, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.
30th August, 1972

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE
JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

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

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I beg to present the Report of
the Joint Select Committee on the “Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Report presented.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—No report is placed on my table
and what is more, I could only find these reports in Gopi Hotel and
Kamath Hotel. Is this the way?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—They are on the Table of the
House. If the hon’ble Member also finds the copies in the Hotels, it
means, how popular it is already.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is the type of our Minister Sir, I do
not know.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There is just one printing mistake
in the Report. On page 69 against the item Track 3—Madanapalli to
Vayalpad, instead of Figure ‘1’, Figure ‘2’ is put. That will have
to be corrected.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao]:—Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee) be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and Report to the Assembly".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—According to the rule the details shall not be discussed. They only make a reference.
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(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

...on which two crops per fasli year have or a dufasal crop has been raised with the use of water from a Government source of irrigation in any four fasli years within a continuous period of six fasli years immediately before the specified date;"

...
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms 30th August, 1972. 281
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Bill, 1972.

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The Bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1972, to provide for the ceiling on agricultural holdings. The Act aims to regulate the ownership of land and prevent concentration in the hands of few, thereby ensuring equitable distribution of land.

The Bill defines agricultural land and specifies the quantum of land that can be held by an individual. It also provides for the acquisition of land held in excess of the prescribed ceiling by the State Government.

The provisions of the Bill are intended to promote social justice and prevent exploitation of agricultural workers. It seeks to protect the rights of small and marginal farmers and ensure a fair distribution of land among the farming community.

The Bill is designed to address the long-standing issue of land inequality in the state and aims to create a level playing field for all farmers.

The Bill is a significant step towards achieving a just and equitable distribution of land in the state. It is expected to benefit a large number of farmers, especially those who have been marginalized due to landlessness or inadequate ownership.

The Bill has been introduced to address the needs of the farming community and ensure that they have access to adequate land for their livelihood. It is hoped that the implementation of the Bill will result in a more equitable distribution of land and a better future for all farmers in the state.

The Bill is a welcome addition to the legal framework governing agricultural land in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to bring about positive changes in the rural economy and contribute to the overall development of the state.


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

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

The 3rd August, 1972.


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286 30th August, 1372.  
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms  
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)  
Bill, 1972.

( Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings)

Bill, 1972.

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Sri P V Narasimha Rao:—

(iii) "in the case of any wet land irrigated by a Government source of irrigation classified as Class V in the settlement or revenue accounts of the Government, excluding a source fed by a project, river, nala or channel in the Andhra area; and in the case of wet land irrigated by similar source notified by the Government in this behalf in the Telangana area, the extent of standard holding shall be increased by 12 and a half per centum."

Page 45:
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—I submit that after hearing the very many statements here, I have to bring to the notice of the House only one aspect the motive power behind this Bill is not 'hatred', but 'social justice', in the best traditions of Gandhism. It is not as though we have to take a 'pound of flesh', or draw the blood out of the peasants.

My good friends of the C. P. I., appear to be very much irked as though much would be taken away from the agriculturists. Nothing has to be spared but everything has to be taken away. But that appears to be 'hatred' and nothing else. But it is not so.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—C. P. I. did not pilot the Bill; mind it, the Chief Minister has piloted the Bill.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Anyhow—very vehement speeches have been made on this Bill. therefore I have to take cognisance of all this. My good friends are over-ridden and over-weighted by outmoded long lost schisms. They have been over-influenced by outmoded systems like feudalism, bourgeois, etc. These are phrases which have ceased to have meanings; when the Communist China is wooing America and their delegates have come to Pakistan that feudal, reactionary and autocratic country, for talks. Some of these gentlemen sitting in India, are still imagining, as if they are in Russia or America, and they have been speaking as to finding faults with the Chief Minister for drawing the blood out of the peasantry.

What is our purpose; what is the purpose of this Bill?

Our purpose is to see that persons from the poorer strata of society, who are without sustenance, are provided with land.

It is not our intention, nor the intention of Chief Minister, or Congress to injure the peasantry. There are persons who own 100 acres and more of land but left it without proper utilisation. Such cases have to be dealt with and lapses have to be remedied for the purpose of Social justice. On the other side I have to state and submit therefore that every opportunity has to be availed of the holding; it is not a gain or motive.

There is a standard of living for all. We are not living in a communist society, where nationalisation is the theme and creed. We are in a mixed economy. We have different classes of people with different standards of living. Therefore, the agricultural class as such also have a claim to a decent standard of living which other classes of
people have. Therefore, due consideration has to be given to this fact that the Agriculturists also are given an opportunity to have a better standard of living—a standard if not more at least on par with other people. The persons who are employees of the State have a standard of living. They are drawing income out of the taxes we are paying. These men paid by the State are paid out of the taxes the common people are paying and they are allowed a certain standard of living. Likewise, every other citizen is entitled to a decent standard of living.

We are not able to provide work though much has been said, but nothing has been done. But, still we are thinking of maximum to be permitted to a particular class of citizens who are the foundation of the agricultural society in India and who have been maintaining the entire class of people in India; those are the people who for ages have brought the land into cultivation and who have utilized all their energies for that purpose; now we are thinking of taking it away; certainly where it is in excess we shall take it away and put it at the disposal of poorer sections. But when we take it away, I request for a dispassionate consideration; I request the Chief Minister and others concerned to have an open mind, open to persuasion and justice; if these are guaanteed and promise I, certainly there is still time for us to have a dispassionate mind which I request for, and not the mind of my friends of Marxist Group and the C. P. I. Group which want ‘snatch and snatch as much you can; take and take as much you can’ because their slogan to is help the peasantry and to put them in the vanguard of revolution for the purpose of liquidating them at the earliest moment. Of course, they have given up a lot of vigour and vigour, but still there remain their remnants and therefore they are now and then giving an outburst to that sort of outmoded thinking.

We have every opportunity to come to concrete details later on. Now, at this stage I do not want to waste the valuable time of the House by going into the provisions of the Bill. I am only appealing to the House as also to the Chief Minister that this is a very important measure no doubt a revolutionary measure also and I am requesting for a dispassionate mind still open to persuasion. With these few words, I take my seat.

(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)

Bill, 1972.


(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)

Bill, 1972.


On the 30th August, 1972. the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972, was introduced in the Assembly and read the first time.

The Bill seeks to provide for the ceiling on agricultural holdings and to prevent the alienation of lands below the ceiling.

It is an important step towards ending the problem of landlessness and overcrowding. The Bill is a progressive measure that will help in the development of agriculture and rural areas.

The Bill is a welcome move by the government to ensure that every citizen has access to land and that the land is used for the benefit of the community. It is a step towards a more equitable distribution of land and resources.

The Bill has been drafted with the intention of benefiting the farmers and the rural population. It is a step towards a more just and equitable society.

The Bill has been well received by the farmers and the rural population. It is a step towards a more just and equitable society.

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The Andhra Pradesh Land Reform* 30th August, 1972
(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)
Bill, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reform Act, 1972
receives the assent of the President on the 30th August, 1972.

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(Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

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The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms
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Bill, 1972.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms

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Bill, 1972.


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

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

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


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


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


The Hon'ble Member of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Nagendra Prasad, presented the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly:

I am pleased to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972. This Bill is aimed at ensuring that land is not hoarded by a few and is available to those who truly need it. The ceiling on agricultural holdings will prevent speculative accumulation of land and ensure equitable distribution of land.

The Bill provides for a ceiling on agricultural holdings, which will vary depending on the geographical location and the prevailing market conditions. The ceiling is designed to ensure that farmers can cultivate land without facing undue financial pressures.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972 is a step towards creating a fair and just land distribution system in the state. It is hoped that this Bill will lead to a more equitable and prosperous agricultural sector.

Thank you.


The different classes have been adjusted between 10 to 18. (Subsection 4)

The second crop permanent zone area, the following principles were observed. Where water is being given to a land for the second crop, water temporarily being given which is otherwise needed elsewhere and ultimately it is going to be utilised elsewhere.

While localising the second crop permanent zone area, the following principles were observed.
situation at the tail-end of the areas; where the first crop is a failure due to any or all the above said reasons - the farmers are suffering. 15, 20, 25, or 30 acres are made, and sometimes, the first crop is a failure due to any or all the above said reasons. Therefore, in the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1972.


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

30th August, 1972

It will remain in the family in which the person was a member before the divorce or adoption as the case may be. It will remain in the family in which the person was a member before the divorce or adoption as the case may be.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—"A person who can be appointed as Minister must be a member of the legislature.

Shri Basavanna:—I should like to know whether any legal remedy is available with the same High Court.

Shri Basavanna:—As far as the main item is concerned, it is obvious to me that the provisions of the Bill are not only not clear but are also impracticable. I rise to support the amendment moved by you, Shri Basavanna. The amendment is necessary to make the sections 3 and 4 more clear and more practical.

Shri Basavanna:—There is a regular remedy available with the same High Court.


Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—"A person who can be appointed as Minister must be a member of the legislature.

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...

The proposed legislation aims to address the issue of agricultural land holdings by placing a ceiling on the amount of land that an individual or entity can hold. This is intended to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few and to ensure equitable distribution among the farmers. The bill seeks to implement a ceiling limit on agricultural land holdings, which will help to mitigate the problem of land holding disparity.

In the context of agricultural lands, it is crucial to ensure that the right balance is maintained between the needs of the farmers and the conservation of land resources. The proposed bill is a step towards achieving this balance by introducing regulations that ensure that no individual or entity holds an excessive amount of land.

The legislation is expected to have a positive impact on the rural economy by providing a fair distribution of land and opportunities for small farmers. It will also help to address the concerns of the farmers who have been facing difficulties due to the concentration of land in the hands of a few.

In conclusion, the proposed bill is a crucial step towards ensuring equitable distribution of agricultural land and promoting fair practices in the agricultural sector. It is hoped that the implementation of this legislation will lead to a more just and sustainable agricultural system.

The bill is expected to be passed by the legislative assembly shortly, and its provisions are likely to be implemented in the near future. The government is committed to ensuring that the benefits of this legislation are extended to all farmers, particularly those who have been deprived of adequate land resources.

In summary, the proposed legislation on agricultural land holdings is a significant step towards addressing the issues of land holding disparity and promoting a fair and sustainable agricultural system. The government's commitment to implementing this legislation is commendable, and it is expected to have a positive impact on the rural economy and the well-being of the farmers.


The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms

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"The motion was adopted.

Now, the House stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m. on 1st September 1972.

(The House then adjourned till Half-past Eight of the Clock on Friday the 1st September, 1972)"