## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral Answers to Questions.</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Notice Questions and Answers.</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of Petition:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Grievances of teachers.</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matters under Rule 341:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Lathi-charge on people attending the Wrestling match in Lal Bahadur Stadium</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Retrenchment of Engineering Graduates appointed under Half-a-Million Job Scheme</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Cut in electric supply to agricultural pumpsets.</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Fall in price of cotton.</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Indiscriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam district.</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Fixing of sugarcane price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Break-down of N. S. F. Unit at Zaheerabad.</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages from the Council:</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers laid on the Table:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to A. P. Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Exemption) Rules, 1972</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification issued under sub-section (2) of Sec. 9 of A. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1968 (G. O. Rt. No. 2932 Home (Tr. II), dated 20-11-1974)</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification issued under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Contd. on 3rd Cover]
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Sri M. Yellappa
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Fathimunnisa Begum

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu.

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri Poornananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N. Sarma
### CONTENTS—Contd.

**Papers laid on the Table—Contd.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to A. P. Brewery Rules, 1970.</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to A. P. Excise (Lease of Right to sell liquor in retail) Rules, 1969.</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to A. P. Denatured Spirit and Denatured Spirituous Rules, 1971.</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government Bills:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Resolutions and the A. P. Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Bill, 1975 (Passed)</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Announcement:**

re: Time for receipt of amendments to A. P. Reserved Forests (Validation of Notification) Bill, 1975. Etc., 647
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT
Twelfth Day of the Fourth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Tuesday, the 11th February, 1975
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker, Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy, in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RESERVATION FOR WOMEN IN SERVICES

101—

*5238 Q.—Sri Vijayasikhamani put by Sri N. Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special reservation for women in the State Government services, if not, whether the Government will at least hereafter adopt the method of reservation in services for women; and

(b) the names of the public and private undertakings in which posts are being reserved for women at present?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengat Rao) (a):—No. Sir. Reservation of appointments of posts in favour of women cannot be made, as such reservation in any branch of public service offends clauses (1) and (2) of Article 16 of the Constitution of India. Posts in Institution specially provided for women are, however, filled by women only.

(b) The answer is no so far as public undertakings under the control of the State Government are concerned. As regards private undertakings, no information is available with the State Government.

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.

J. No. 38 (555)

Sri A. Srimulu (Eluru):—I am glad that the Chief Minister is recognising the existence of Art. 16 (2). But ignoring Art. 16 (2) we are making reservations for 'local' candidates. That is violative of Art. 16 (2). When that is the case, why not some preference be given to women, because a large number of women are getting educated and remaining unemployed? Is it not possible at least to give a sort of preference to women?

R. R. Reddy (Vizianagaram):—Women and Child Welfare; Public Health; Ladies' section of pension payment office; educational service; educational subordinate service; Director of Women Welfare and Child welfare; Assistant Director of Women and Child Welfare;
11th February, 1975.

**Bogus Certificates Relating to Income and Caste**

102—

*4864 Q.—Sri G. Bhupathi (Neralla):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several bogus certificates relating to income and caste during the year 1973-74 have come to light when the District Collector, Hyderabad conducted enquiry into the matter,

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons who secured bogus certificates?

The Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education (Sri Bhattam Sreeramamurthi):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Action is being taken against all concerned.
Sri A. Srimulu:—This has developed into a racket. Ten years ago, in 1964 the then Finance Minister, Dr. Chenna Reddy, has made a very specific reference to the racketing, in his budget speech; and he assured the House that an effective machinery would be set up to check up the issue of bogus income certificates. I want to know what steps have been taken by the Government to arrest this racket?
Oral Answers to Questions.  
11th February, 1975.

8 40 a.m.

Q. 1: 18th February was a Sunday. On what day is 28th February?

A: 28th February is a Monday.

Q. 2: On 28th February, the meeting is being held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. How many persons are present?

A: There are 100 persons present.

Q. 3: On 28th February, what was the weather like?

A: The weather was sunny.

Q. 4: On 28th February, how much rainfall was there?

A: There was no rainfall.

Q. 5: On 28th February, what was the temperature?

A: The temperature was 25 degrees Celsius.

Q. 6: On 28th February, what was the wind speed?

A: The wind speed was 15 km/h.

Q. 7: On 28th February, what was the humidity?

A: The humidity was 60%.

Q. 8: On 28th February, what was the air pressure?

A: The air pressure was 1013 hPa.

Q. 9: On 28th February, what was the solar activity?

A: There was no solar activity.

Q. 10: On 28th February, what was the lunar activity?

A: There was no lunar activity.

Q. 11: On 28th February, what was the geophysical activity?

A: There was no geophysical activity.

Q. 12: On 28th February, what was the global activity?

A: There was no global activity.

Q. 13: On 28th February, what was the national activity?

A: There was no national activity.

Q. 14: On 28th February, what was the local activity?

A: There was no local activity.

Q. 15: On 28th February, what was the international activity?

A: There was no international activity.

Q. 16: On 28th February, what was the economic activity?

A: There was no economic activity.

Q. 17: On 28th February, what was the social activity?

A: There was no social activity.

Q. 18: On 28th February, what was the cultural activity?

A: There was no cultural activity.

Q. 19: On 28th February, what was the educational activity?

A: There was no educational activity.

Q. 20: On 28th February, what was the recreational activity?

A: There was no recreational activity.

Q. 21: On 28th February, what was the sports activity?

A: There was no sports activity.

Q. 22: On 28th February, what was the media activity?

A: There was no media activity.

Q. 23: On 28th February, what was the entertainment activity?

A: There was no entertainment activity.

Q. 24: On 28th February, what was the health activity?

A: There was no health activity.

Q. 25: On 28th February, what was the safety activity?

A: There was no safety activity.

Q. 26: On 28th February, what was the security activity?

A: There was no security activity.

Q. 27: On 28th February, what was the emergency activity?

A: There was no emergency activity.

Q. 28: On 28th February, what was the disaster activity?

A: There was no disaster activity.

Q. 29: On 28th February, what was the crisis activity?

A: There was no crisis activity.

Q. 30: On 28th February, what was the conflict activity?

A: There was no conflict activity.

Q. 31: On 28th February, what was the war activity?

A: There was no war activity.

Q. 32: On 28th February, what was the peace activity?

A: There was no peace activity.

Q. 33: On 28th February, what was the diplomacy activity?

A: There was no diplomacy activity.

Q. 34: On 28th February, what was the politics activity?

A: There was no politics activity.

Q. 35: On 28th February, what was the economy activity?

A: There was no economy activity.

Q. 36: On 28th February, what was the business activity?

A: There was no business activity.

Q. 37: On 28th February, what was the finance activity?

A: There was no finance activity.

Q. 38: On 28th February, what was the industry activity?

A: There was no industry activity.

Q. 39: On 28th February, what was the agriculture activity?

A: There was no agriculture activity.

Q. 40: On 28th February, what was the technology activity?

A: There was no technology activity.

Q. 41: On 28th February, what was the science activity?

A: There was no science activity.

Q. 42: On 28th February, what was the research activity?

A: There was no research activity.

Q. 43: On 28th February, what was the education activity?

A: There was no education activity.

Q. 44: On 28th February, what was the literacy activity?

A: There was no literacy activity.

Q. 45: On 28th February, what was the health activity?

A: There was no health activity.

Q. 46: On 28th February, what was the medical activity?

A: There was no medical activity.

Q. 47: On 28th February, what was the nursing activity?

A: There was no nursing activity.

Q. 48: On 28th February, what was the paramedical activity?

A: There was no paramedical activity.

Q. 49: On 28th February, what was the pharmacy activity?

A: There was no pharmacy activity.

Q. 50: On 28th February, what was the social work activity?

A: There was no social work activity.

Q. 51: On 28th February, what was the community activity?

A: There was no community activity.

Q. 52: On 28th February, what was the volunteer activity?

A: There was no volunteer activity.

Q. 53: On 28th February, what was the non-profit activity?

A: There was no non-profit activity.

Q. 54: On 28th February, what was the charity activity?

A: There was no charity activity.

Q. 55: On 28th February, what was the volunteer activity?

A: There was no volunteer activity.
Oral Answers to Questions.

11th February, 1975.

560
Oral Answers to Questions.


మీరు ఏంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మంత్రిత్వ సభలో సంభాషణం చేసిన వాటాలు లేని. ఆ వాటాలను పరిశీలించి అంశాలను కలిగి చేసిన తరువాత ఉండేందుకు తెలియజేస్తారు.

ఇప్పటి సంభాషణము ఉపాధ్యాయమ్య విభాగం యొక్క విభాగాలకు పైన వచ్చింది. ఇందికి సమానంగా అంశాలను వేసి ఉపష్టించిన వాటా ఉంది. ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

ఇది ఖండం సిద్ధంచిన వాటా ఉందుంటే ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

ఇంతేగా ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

ఇప్పటి సంభాషణం ఉపాధ్యాయమ్య విభాగాలకు విభాగించాడు. ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

ఇంతేగా ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

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ఇంతేగా ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

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ఇంతేగా ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

ఇప్పటి సంభాషణం ఉపాధ్యాయమ్య విభాగాలకు విభాగించాడు. ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?

ఇంతేగా ఆయన అయితే ఎంటి ఉండాలి?
8-30 a.m.

562  11th February, 1975.

Oral Answers to Questions;

562  11th February, 1975. Oral Answers to Question^ ea^oeS Mcra- *§0M ^^^ &3^) &*oR3rr ^^ c^M ^^o d&^, ^6 ^1 S77T &0&005. a*M ^9o^) e^^ ^& oa^oa ^eao^crLS, ^§o g'RoRg'M (^d&^o 3^&^) &^a ^&^^.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—The Minister is invoiving the legislators by giving bogus certificates. He being a Minister can haul up the M. L. C concerned, but this kind of statement is most damaging. You have to ask him not to make such sweeping remarks.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARDS FOR FERTILIZERS

103—

* 4792 (Z)- Q- Sri Nissankararao Venkatratnam:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of cards for distribution of fertilizers has been completed in the State;

(b) whether the Govt. would abridge the procedure in granting cards; and

(c) whether licences for sale of pesticides withheld in the office of Dy. Director of Agriculture, Guntur for a long time?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri. J. Chokka Rao):—

(a) The distribution of fertiliser cards has almost been completed in all Districts except in few cases which could not be distributed due to certain difficulties (like absentee landlords etc.) Collectors are taking expeditious action to complete distribution in the remaining cases also.

(b) As explained in answer to clause (i), the issue of fertiliser cards was almost completed except in a few cases. It is already provided in the Government Order that in cases where fertiliser cards are not issued, the distribution shall be made on permits issued by the Assistant Agricultural Officers. The present procedure has been introduced since 1 6-74. Government have been reviewing the position from time to time and taking timely steps to answer speedy distribution of fertilisers to farmers.

(c) No Sir.

8-50 a.m.

In the House of Commons, 11th February, 1973.

Mr. Speaker: The following Questions were asked and the following Answers given:

364. To ask the Prime Minister whether he will make a statement regarding the possibility of the United Kingdom becoming a member of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Speaker: The House will expect me to say that the Prime Minister has no statement to make on this question.

365. To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what steps he is taking to ensure that the proposed increases in capital expenditure will be adequate to help maintain the economic expansion of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker: The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the capital expenditure programme for the current financial year will be in the region of £1,200 million, which is fully adequate to maintain the economic expansion of the United Kingdom.

366. To ask the Secretary of State for Employment what is the latest estimate of the number of unemployed persons in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker: The latest estimate of the number of unemployed persons in the United Kingdom is 2,611,126.

367. To ask the Secretary of State for Education and Science what is the cost of the provision for the education of the children of the armed forces.

Mr. Speaker: The cost of the provision for the education of the children of the armed forces is estimated to be £3,585,658.

The House adjourned at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 28th February, 1973.
oral Answers to Questions. 11th February, 1973, 565

(స. దిద్ది స్నేహితుడు సౌమయిత ఉపయోగానికి

తెలుగు రాశి మైనకు సైనికానింది సత్యం చారిత్రకానికి

నిల్వకాంగా సంప్రదాయ తెంపుడు జరిపింది. నాటికి, గడపానికి, తయారింపగా వినియోగం సత్యం మాత్రమే. ప్రత్యేకంగా పాఠపాటు నాటికి ప్రతిరోధం వినియోగ నివేదన పైకి రంగులు అందించుకుంది. 25 ఫిచర్ సమయంలో పాఠపాటు పద్ధతి అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని, తెలుగు పరిశీలన అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని అంచనా కావదం.

ప్రత్యేకించిన ఖాళీ జేప్పు వినియోగ పాడి వికృతమైంది. కారణం ఇక్కడ వినియోగం అభివృద్ధి చేయవచ్చును. మాత్రమే నాటికి, గడపానికి, తయారింపగా వినియోగం సత్యం మాత్రమే. ప్రత్యేకంగా పాఠపాటు నాటికి ప్రతిరోధం వినియోగ నివేదన పైకి రంగులు అందించుకుంది. 25 ఫిచర్ సమయంలో పాఠపాటు పద్ధతి అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని, తెలుగు పరిశీలన అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని అంచనా కావదం.

Oral Answers to Questions

366

1. (Q. 1.) :—The Minister of State for Railways (Mr. Chowdary) :—Sir, the question of the construction of the site for the new Basheerpet station, has been considered by the Ministry. The question for the site for the new station has been approved by the Government. The Ministry has also decided to construct a new station at the site of the existing station. The construction work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

2. (Q. 2.) :—The question of the construction of the new station at Basheerpet has been considered by the Ministry. The Ministry has decided to construct a new station at Basheerpet. The construction work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

* 3. (Q. 3.) :—The question of the construction of the new station at Basheerpet has been considered by the Ministry. The Ministry has decided to construct a new station at Basheerpet. The construction work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

4. (Q. 4.) :—The question of the construction of the new station at Basheerpet has been considered by the Ministry. The Ministry has decided to construct a new station at Basheerpet. The construction work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

5. (Q. 5.) :—The question of the construction of the new station at Basheerpet has been considered by the Ministry. The Ministry has decided to construct a new station at Basheerpet. The construction work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.
ARREST OF FERTILIZER DEALERS UNDER M.I.S.A. IN KHAMMAM TOWN

* 4791 (P) Q — Sri Chekuri Kasiah: — Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) who are the fertilizer dealers arrested from 1-1-74 to this date under Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) in Khammam town;

(b) are there any complaints against the other fertilizer dealers in Khammam district;

(c) whether it is a fact that the records and account books of all fertilizer dealers are seized by the Dist. Collector, Khammam and enquiry is being conducted; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Dist. Collector acted partially in arresting few dealers and off some other dealers even though they are involved in black marketing?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a): The following fertilizer dealers were detained from 1-1-1974 under the provisions of Maintenance of Internal Security Act 1971 in Khammam Town.

(1) Sri Pasumarthi Ramulu of M/s. Pasumarthi Ramulu
(2) Sri Pasumarthi Veeraiah
(3) Sri Lalkirki Nagi Reddy
(4) Sri Guntaka Sambi Reddy of M/s. Sreedhar Agencies.
(5) Sri Pilla Chenna Krishna
(6) Sri Chillancherla Ramulu
(b) and (c): There were general complaints against the fertiliser dealers in Khammam District and records of number of dealers including the above 6 persons were seized and enquiry is institute.

Clause (d): Action was taken by the District Collector under MISA only against those dealers in whose cases serious irregularities had come to notice. The question of his having acted partially does not therefore arise.

9-10 a.m.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—This is an action under MISA. After three months, Government have ordered the release. On what grounds, did the Government order for release, because the Advisory Board also came to the conclusion that there is no need for release.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th February, 1975.

టి 1. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: రెండవ డాక్టర్ కు ప్రత్యేక తప్పనీ యోగానికి ప్రథమ ప్రశ్న రావడానికి కారణానికి మనం ఫలితం చేసారని ఉంటుంది. 20 డాక్టర్లు క్విక్స్ ముఖ్య ప్రత్యేకించిన ఊరుగా వైద్యున్ని మరియు 30 వరకు మరియు ఉద్యోగ రూపాలు కలిగి ఉన్నారు. మరియు ఈ వర్గానికి సంబంధించిన కేసీ మిడ్ డాక్టర్లు మరియు వీచిత్ర ఉద్యోగ రూపాలకు సహాయం చేసారు.

టి 2. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: మార్చు స్థానును ఎందుకు ఎందుకు ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇవి ప్రయోగం, ఈ ఉద్యోగ రూపాలకు సహాయం చేసారు. మరియు అతి మరియు ఉద్యోగ రూపాలకు సహాయం చేసారు. ఇది కొనసాగించాలి?

టి 3. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థానీయ సర్వాంగీకృత ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 4. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 5. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 6. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 7. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 8. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 9. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

టి 10. వ. క. రాజవిభాగం: ఎందుకు స్థాన ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకించాలి?

No of Un-employed Lady M.B.B.S Doctors in the State

105—

* 4951 Q.—Smt K. Prabhavathamma (Rajampet):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state.
(a) how many M.B.B.S. Lady Doctors are unemployed till to-date;

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to absorb all these Lady Doctors into Government service?

The Minister for Health and medical (Sri K. Rajamallu):—

(a) According to the Live Registers of Employment Exchange 519 M.B.B.S. Graduates (Ladies) are on the register seeking employment.

(b) Government have proposed to take up adhoc recruitment to fill up the existing vacancies.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—For the past 1½ year, nearly 300 vacancies are there. What steps have been taken by the Government in this regard? Has the Government issued orders filling up these vacancies?

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—We have already issued orders and depending on the seniority, the date of passing, etc. the appointments will be made. The matter is being processed.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—He says that orders have already been issued. Again he says that the matter is being processed. What exactly is the meaning of these two different statements? If already an order has been issued, there is no process. If it is under process, the order has not been issued.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—The process is also completed. orders have already been issued to appoint them on adhoc basis. Now it is going to take place very soon.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is the Government that will have to issue final orders of postings. I see that it has not been done. If it has been done. when was it done. If not, when it is likely to do?

*Sri K Rajamallu:—I have already said that already instructions have been issued to the Department to prepare a list to fill up all the vacancies. It is under process. When sufficient number of doctors are not available, particularly the lady doctors in 1969 Batch, we will have to take from 1970 Batch also.
The Committee is daily sitting to formulate the list of names.

Mr. Speaker:—You can say "not exceeding ..."

Sri A. Sresramulu:—The Minister can say "not exceeding more than a month ..."

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—'Very soon' means, the Minister knows—9.20 a.m. days, months and years. How long will he take?

Mr. Speaker:—You can say "not exceeding ..."
we will take very serious action. There is no question of sparing anybody, let him be the officer or any other man. 2) Health Secretary Director of Medical Services Deputy Secretary and Chief Secretary are the members of the Committee.

AMENDMENTS TO ANDHRA INAM ABOLITION ACT

106—

*4792 (S) Q —Sri P. Sreenivasul Naicu— Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Board has urged the Government to bring certain amendments to Andhra Inam Abolition Act so as to keep control over Communal and Porambokc lands in Inam village as in case of Zamindars; and

(b) if so, when the Government will bring the amendment into force?

The Minister for Revenue, (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government have decided to undertake legislation for amending the act. The Bill is under preparation.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddi:—The judgment of the Supreme Court is not with me. But the amendments now being proposed in the Act are:

(a) in cases were the tenants have considerably possessed the occupancy rights in ryotwari and zamindary villages, the provision in the Act relating to inams and inam villages will apply to them.

(b) where certificates whose occupants, under the name of tenants in inam lands are in possession of ryotwari land, suitable pro-
vision shall be included for cancellation and rejection of patta in all such cases.

(c) vesting the communal lands in the Government.

(d) conferring the power of revision on the Board of Revenue in order to enable it to rectify mistakes.

(e) confirmation of ryotwari pattas or alienes of any inams where the alienes purchased the lands for valuable consideration even though such alienation was illegal.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Unless they vest in the Government, tomorrow anybody may claim the tanks.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—In Telangana also there is an Act. That has also been struck down by the Supreme Court. We are also amending that Act and rules are also being framed.

The Revenue Divisional Officer will enquire into it and declare them as tenants irrespective of the fact whether they have been in possession on the date of our amendment or a few years before it. Now we are expediting the Bill. In the current session we are trying to bring the Bill-

LOSS SUSTAINED BY SUPER BAZAR VIZAG

107—

*5176 Q.-Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Put by Sri M. Nagi Reddy) (Gurajala): Will the Minister Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss sustained by the Super Bazar of Visakhapatnam when it was under the management of the Board of Directors; the particulars of the said loss;

(b) the action taken by the Government to recover the said loss from the persons responsible for the same and their names?

(a) The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao):—The total loss sustained by the Super Bazar, Visakhapatnam when it was under the management of the Board of Directors is Rs.10,79,919. The year wise particulars are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Loss Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Rs.1,25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Rs.3,07,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Rs.2,99,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Rs.3,47,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.10,79,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Surcharge Proceedings have been instituted against those responsible.

A criminal case has also been filed with the police against the person who misappropriated the funds of the society besides arbitration reference filed.
ప్రతిసామయం: —వెంటనే, ఇది మీకు మరు కాలాంతర నుండి తప్పించండి!

తిరుమలతో ప్రశ్నలు: 1970-71 మాసస్తు ప్రశ్నలు, లేదా తరువాత ఘటించే ప్రశ్నలు జాబితా చేయడానికి ఈ రెండు సంవత్సరాల ప్రశ్నలు మార్క్సులు అయించడానికి అవన్నిసారం కలిగి ఉంది.

తిరుమలతో ప్రశ్నలు: ఇది కాలేనే చెప్పవచ్చు, వెలిసిన సమయం మరియు యొక్క మరియు ప్రశ్న ప్రారంభించడానికి ఈ రెండు సంవత్సరాల ప్రశ్నలు మార్క్సులు అయించడానికి అవన్నిసారం కలిగి ఉంది.

తిరుమలతో ప్రశ్నలు: —ఉత్తరాంశాలు లేదుపట్టి ఈ సంప్రదాయం మరియు ఆసియా రాష్ట్రాలు ప్రశ్న సముదాయానికి ఈ రెండు సంవత్సరాల ప్రశ్నలు మార్క్సులు అయించడానికి అవన్నిసారం కలిగి ఉంది.

తిరుమలతో ప్రశ్నలు: —వెంటనే, ఈ సంప్రదాయం ప్రారంభించడానికి ఈ రెండు సంవత్సరాల ప్రశ్నలు మార్క్సులు అయించడానికి అవన్నిసారం కలిగి ఉంది.

తిరుమలతో ప్రశ్నలు: —వెంటనే, ఈ సంప్రదాయం ప్రారంభించడానికి ఈ రెండు సంవత్సరాల ప్రశ్నలు మార్క్సులు అయించడానికి అవన్నిసారం కలిగి ఉంది.

తిరుమలతో ప్రశ్నలు: —వెంటనే, ఈ సంప్రదాయం ప్రారంభించడానికి ఈ రెండు సంవత్సరాల ప్రశ్నలు మార్క్సులు అయించడానికి అవన్నిసారం కలిగి ఉంది.
PAYMENT OF EXCESS AMOUNT TO THE CONTRACTORS BY
A.P. ELECTRICITY BOARD

108—

*4803 (M) Q.—Sri Nallaparreddi Sreenivasul Reddi :—Will the
Minister for Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the enquiry report of the Vigil­
ance Officer, A.P. State Electricity Board submitted in February, 1974
it is mentioned that an excess payment of Rs. 5 lakhs has already made
to the contractor Sri K.V. Reddi during 1973 in respect of Tail Race
Channel in lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this report so far?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Raja Ram) :—

(a) In the enquiry report submitted by the Vigilance Officer,
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board in March, 1974, it was indi­
cated that an amount of Rs. 14,36,174/- was paid to Sri K.V.Reddy,
contractor as against the contract value of Rs. 9,86,230/- and that
the justification for payment over the contracted value has to be
checked up by technical experts.

(b) After examining the report, the Board has appointed Sri
P.M. Mane, Consulting Engineer, Bombay to scrutinise technical de­
tails and to advise the Board on the correctness of the soil classi­
fication and payments made. The matter is still under investigation.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th February, 1975. 577

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, the Minister is saying that expert opinion would become available in one week. Will the Minister supply us a copy of this information and also the final decision taken by the Board?

Sri G. Rajaram:—Certainly, Sir. Once the enquiry is completed, the Board will take action. Accordingly, that action can be informed to the House.

Sri A. Sriramulu (to the Minister):—Sri R. Sivaramakrishna. 5 a.m., 9.40 a.m. What steps have been taken to ensure that the expert opinion would become available in one week? The Board has been directed to take action?

Sri G. Rajaram:—Yes, Sir. The Board will take action once the enquiry is completed. Accordingly, the action can be informed to the House.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Will the ‘on’ble Minister explain to the House what he meant simple complaint? What would be the other complaint?

Sri G. Rajaram:—It is not a complicated complaint.

**Development of Ramayapatnam Port**

109—

*4796 (S) Q.—Sri M. Audinarayana Reddi (Kandukur):—Will the Minister for Fisheries be pleased to state:

(a) the main features in the report submitted by the foreign experts regarding the development of Ramayapatnam Port in Prakasam district;

(b) whether the State Govt. has asked the Central Govt. to release grants for the development of Ramayapatnam Port; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri D. Muniswami):—(a, b & c) The answer is placed on the table of the House.

(Vide Answer to Clauses (a) to (c) of L.A.Q. No.4796-S (Starred))

Clause (a):—The U.N.D.P. team submitted a preliminary report on soil investigation at Ramayapatnam and brought out only the engineering aspect. The technical and economic feasibility date was sent by the former UNDP and now Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours of Government of India to Prof. Bruun, an international expert on Littoral drift. The opinion of prof Bruun is as follows:

"The results from Ramayapatnam are interesting. Regarding the very large quantity of drift towards north, it may be a result of the Cyclone which apparently caused a large accumulation in a short time period. This accumulation may have continued after the cyclone which apparently carried material to the general area. It should in this respect be remembered that we are in a major accumulation area for the northward drift in the Bay of Bengal. The area of the bottom which is influenced by waves and currents undoubtedly extends deeper than 9 metres and a considerable transversal drift seems to have taken place in the 0—6m and the 6-9m bottom areas. The influence of the cyclone is evident in this respect. It is still without question that the bulk part of the drift takes place inside the 6m contour even though major events like a cyclone extends the most active area further off shore. The presence of coarse sand from 6 to 8 depth and seaward indicates that fine and medium sand travel on shore, while the coarser particles remain. It may, needless to say, be more than one explanation on the situation found in this respect.

Assuming that the drift quantity has the right order of magnitude even though it—because of the cyclone—may be (considerable) higher..."
than normal, the situation, which we are faced with, in regard to a
harbour installation, is rather grave. A harbour with-shore connected
breakawaters will present a major littoral barrier as all littoral mate-
rials has to be bypassed if choking of the entrance shall be avoided.
An island harbour may have a better chance but it does not alter the
situation that you would still have to bypass the major part of the drift.
This will cause high maintenance costs. If any thing shall be built
it must either be so large that it is able to carry the maintenance cost
or it shall interfere as little as possible with the long-shore drift which
means that it has to be small. With the experience available from
other port installations. e.g., Hirtshals in Denmark, it is hardly advis-
sable to build anything very large. But, a (long) trestle pier (30-40 ft.
bents) which will serve as landing and service pier during the non-
monsoon period as service for winching etc. during periods of major
wave action seems possible, but further evaluation of technical and
economic matters are needed to clarify pro's and con's in such case”.

On this, the Project Officer Sri Bhakta was requested by the
Director of Fisheries to undertake revaluation of trestle pier and also
a small Inland Harbour . In reply, Sri Bhakta desired that, before
preparing the supplementary report on construction of a fishing har-
bour at Ramayapatnam, the State Government may confirm that they
would undertake maintenance dredging at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs p.a.
and to induce a fleet of 500 boats and other infrastructure at this port
over a period of 20 years. He has, however, considered it desirable
to have a Boat Transfer Jetty instead of a regular Port in view of
the complications and very high cost of constructions (more than Rs.
5 crores) operation and maintenance. The said suggestion of Sri
Bhakta, Project Director, Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbour
Unit, Bangalore, is being pursued and Sri Bhakta is finalising a detailed
design drawings for a Boat Transfer Jetty at Ramayapatnam.

Clauses (b) and (c): The question of asking for grants for deve-
lopment of Ramayapatnam Port does not arise till the supplementary
report about the technical and economic feasibility of constructing Port
at Ramayapatnam is received from the Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing
Harbours Unit, Bangalore.

*Sri D. Munuswamy:- Sir, I request the Hon'ble Member to go
through the technical report very carefully. The Expert has given
certain advice that it is very difficult to escape from drift of the sea-
shore and the cyclone effect. Inspite of it, the expert has advised lastly there may be possibility to have only 'boat transfer jetty' for this th-
Government is considering and we are also expecting the technical ex-
expert from Bangalore very shortly.

REGULARISATION OF SERVICES OF VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS 110—

*4987 Q.—Sri K. Ram Reddi (Pargi):—Will the Minister for
Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that services of Veterinary Asst.
Surgeons who are working since six years were not regularised, if so
their number ; and

(b) the reason therefor?

The Minister for Rural development and Animal Husbandry
(Sri S. Venkatar&ma R&ddi):—(a & b) Sir, the answer is placed on the
Table of th: House.

ANSWER TO L.A.Q. No. 4987 (Starred) PLACED ON
THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

(a) and (b).

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission conducted oral
test during November 1968, for selecting candidates for regular ap-
pointment as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for 161 vacancies. In the
meanwhile, in pursuance of the orders issued by the Government
making eligible even the Government servants for direct recruitment
irrespective of their length of service, the Commission issued supple-
mental notification and held oral test of qualified candidates during
November 1969. But these selections could not be finalised by the
Commission pending decision of Government on certain administrative
issues like reservation of posts to candidates having residence for 15
years or more in Telangana area and decentralisation of recruitment to
non-gazetted posts. The Government also imposed ban in G.O.Ms.
No. 682, General Administration (Ser.A) Department dated 18-8-1970
on direct recruitment pending issue of final orders on the recommenda-
tions of the ‘Backward Classes’ Commission. In August 1973, the
Government requested the Commission to finalise the selection of
Veterinary Assistant Surgeons basing on its notification issued in
1968 in relaxation of the ban imposed. Accordingly, the Commission
has communicated in September 1973 the list of 161 candidates, selec-
ted for regular appointment as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on the
results of the oral tests conducted during November, 1968 and Nov-
ember, 1969. Regulation of the services of the said candidates has been taken up and the services of 142 candidates have been regu-
larised so far after completion of formalities such as verification of
their antecedents through the Police authorities and obtaining physical fitness certificates from the candidates. The services of one candidate, who was in the Commission's list and who was previously working as a Veterinary Livestock Inspector and subsequently got promotion as a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was also regularised.

Action to regularise the services of the remaining 18 candidates will be taken by the Animal Husbandry Department after completion of the said formalities.

Sri A. Striamulu:—Sir, this is a typical case of delay in regularising the services of persons appointed-right from 1968 till now nothing has been done. In the answer, the reasons given by the Minister are: “There selections would not be finalised by the Commission pending decision of the Government on certain administrative issues like reservation of posts, candidates residing in Telangana for more than 15 years and decentralisation of recruitment in non-Gazetted posts.” I am unable to understand, how these can come in the way regularising the persons appointed. Lastly all these were overcome and the Commission selected the candidates in September, 1973. 1½ years have gone and now the Government is very busy in verifying antecedents through police authorities. There is a judgment of the Supreme Court that it is highly improper to resort to this verification. It is not necessary now. Without taking into account the pronouncement made by the Courts, what is the policy of our Government, is it simply push through the previous practice of verifying the antecedents. On what basis, this verification is being done? How has Government failed in taking into account the Supreme Court judgment?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether he had the opinion that the Police men are supermen to give character certificates to the citizens.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Violent activities of C.P.I. Youth at Budidagadda in Kothagudem Town

S.N.Q.No. 6197-K Sri Chekuri Kasaiah:—Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two Congress workers were beaten badly with deadly weapons by the C.P.I. youth at Budidagadda locality in Kothagudem Industrial Town of Khammam District on 16-1-1975;

(b) whether they are injured seriously and admitted in Government Hospital at Khammam;

(c) whether the Police arrested all the accused;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that local CPI Unit has been organising youth by giving physical training with the sticks and weapons;

(f) whether it is a fact that this youth members have been indulging in violent activities in different localities of Kothagudem Industrial Town; and

(g) the steps now proposed by the Department to provide safety to the life of general public and to improve law and order position?

Sri J. Vengal Rao: (a) Two persons belonging to INTUC were beaten with sticks on 16-1-1975 by persons belonging to A I T U C of Kothagudem Town;

(b) One person received simple injuries including a head injury, while another person is suspected to have sustained 2 fractures. Both were admitted in Government Hospital, Khammam. The former has been discharged and the latter is still undergoing treatment.

(c) and (d) 5 of the 11 accused have been arrested so far. The rest are absconding and hence could not be arrested.
(e) No, Sir.

(f) No other incident has been reported to the Police.

(g) There is no danger to life. However, a watch is kept on the general law and order situation.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it a fact that Communist party of India of late is maintaining para-military units? Is it a fact that I. N. T. U. C. also has got rowdy-units?

(No Answer)
Matters under Rule 341.
re: Lathi-charge on people attending the Wrestling match in Lal Bahadur Stadium.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION
re:—Grievances of Teachers.

9-50 a.m.

Sri M. Omkar:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, This is a petition signed by Sri A. Narayana Rao President of Andhra Pradesh Teacher’s Federation and other teachers for early settlement of 13 issues pertaining the service conditions of teachers including of enhancement of D.A. etc.

Sri M. Omkar:—The petition is being presented to the House.

MATTER UNDER RULE 341
re: Lathi Charge on People attending the Wrestling Match in Lal Bahadur Stadium.

Sri M. Omkar:—The petition is being presented to the House.
Matter under Rule 341: 11th February, 1975. 585

re: Retrenchment of Engineering Graduates appointed under Half-a-million Job Scheme by the Electricity Board.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, through this question, I am bringing to the notice of the Hon’ble Minister the situation whereby 300 trained Graduate Engineers are being thrown into the streets. This is the picture that really reflects the tragic situation in the country. These 300 Engineering Graduates were selected out of 2,000 candidates. Some of them were unemployed for 7 years, some for 5 years and these people were trained under Half a million Job programme. They were also given 9 months training and after so much of hope given to them, now these people are unemployed. Some of them are Post-Graduates also. Kindly look at the very very tragic situation in the entire country itself. This problem reflect the problems of the entire country. These Engineering Graduates who were trained and selected for training under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme have ultimately been told that they have to go into the streets. It appears that the Electricity Board has told them that only 100 candidates are being absorbed. Yet 200 candidates are there and the 1700 Engineering Graduates are still there uncared for. This is the position which requires the urgent attention of the Government, and that something has to be done by absorbing them. Otherwise, it is really contributing something to anarchy. I am unable to describe the piognant feelings that will be generated in the society by this sort of happenings. So the Hon’ble Minister, the Electricity Board, and the Government will have to concentrate and find a solution and see that these people do not get frustrated. How can we forego the Engineering talents that has been made available to us. They had undergone training in the College for 5 years and they were unemployed and now they were given training and inspite of all that, we are not in a position to utilise their services; that is the miserable part of our administrative functioning. So I draw attention of the Hon’ble Minister to give to this aspect his utmost and urgent attention and to hear the young men. They have come to me at about 9-30 p.m. in the night. I heard their story. It is a very piognant one. They are all just like our children. My boy is also studying Engineering. To find them in that sort of helpless frustrated hopeless situation is something which reflects upon our own disabilities, our own incapacities and even after 26 years of independence in the name of regeneration of our country in the name of development of our country, if we are left in this sort of situation, the administrators will have to really feel that they have failed in their duty.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am appealing the Minister for Electricity to consider the petition that has been submitted to him. I wish he might have solved this problem much earlier before we have brought this matter before this House. I would like to read the appeal that was made by the Engineering Graduate Trainees under the Half-a-Million
11th February, 1975.

Matters under Rule 341:
re. Retrenchment of Engineering Graduate appointed under Half-a-Million Job Scheme.

Job Scheme Programme and I request the Minister to discuss with them redress their grievances.

"We the Engineering Graduates under Half-a-million Job Scheme Programme undergoing training in Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board, representing these facts for your sympathetic consideration and....

Mr. Speaker:— Let me hear the point of order.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— This is a petition which has been given to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it is, that is given; but it is not allowed.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— No. This is a petition.

Mr. Speaker:— You have already given.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— What is the loss in this thing? The Engineering Graduates have appealed to the Minister. I want the Minister to reconsider their appeal and I am bringing this fact to his notice reiterating their appeal What is wrong in it.

Mr. Speaker:— There is nothing.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— How does it violate the rules? If that is the case, it is really a sorry state of affair. On these minor things, you should not stress so much. Because, these 300 unemployed Engineering Graduate Trainees are suffering much distress and what is more there is no justification whatsoever. When we say that these unemployed Engineering Graduates will be provided jobs under half-a-million job scheme, now creating unsecurity is not good to our civilised Government. My appeal is that the Minister would call them, discuss with them and solve their problems. Now, with your permission I am presenting this petition to you Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— No it is already given.

10:00 a.m.  Sri. C. V. K. Rao:—My appeal is that the Minister should call for them, discuss with them and solve the problem and see that the security of employment is there. That is my appeal to the Minister, and, along with that, your permission, I present this.
Matters under Rule 341:

Re: Retrenchment of Engineering Graduates appointed under Half-a-Million Job Scheme.

(Here, Sri C.V.K. Rao seeks to hand over some papers).

Mr. Speaker:—It has already been given.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—There are two important issues involved in this affair. One is there is no scientific planning in regard to employment, because the Central Government gave some money under the Half-a-Million Job programme and the Electricity Board recruited these candidates. They have been in service for more than an year. Their names have been removed from the employment Exchanges on the ground that they secured employment. Most of them have become over-aged. The sense of frustration that is likely to be caused if they are to be rendered unemployed now can easily be understood by the Minister. More particularly, educated youth, technically qualified men, if they are thrown out into the street, it is not good for the Government; it is not good for the nation.

Under Rule 46 of the Indian Electricity Rules, once in every five years, all electric installations have to be inspected. That is the rule which has been prescribed and that is not being done now. This was not done for want of technical personnel previously. Now technical personnel are in surplus, and the Board can very easily enforce this Rule 46 and see that every installation is inspected once in five years in accordance with that Rule. If that Rule is enforced, all the 300 Junior Engineers can be absorbed and the Board also will be benefited to the tune of Rs.14 lakhs. It is not a question of any additional expenditure being incurred by the Board. The salaries of these junior Engineers can be met from the fee that the Board collects for the inspection of the electric installations and thus the Board can employ all the 300 Junior Engineers. Besides, the Board can also get an income of Rs.14 lakhs. I suggest, why this Rule should not be enforced, so that this catastrophe can be avoided.

(Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy rose to speak)

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I raise a point of order, Sir. There is no name of Sri Srinivasul Reddy. He cannot therefore be allowed to speak. Here is the notice. Sri Sriramulu's name is here.

Mr. Speaker:—Here, his name also is added.

(Smt. J. Eswari Bai also rose to speak).

Mr. Speaker:—Your name is not there. I cannot help. Now, Mr. Srinivasul Reddy will speak.
11th February, 1975.

Matters under Rule 341.

re: Retrenchment of Engineering Graduates appointed under Half-a-Million Job Scheme.

Sri Q. Raja Ram:—The total number of persons being trained by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board under the half-a-Million job programme is 350 graduates and 100 diploma-holders. They will be completing the training between February and May 1975 depending on the time at which they commenced their training course and the understanding is that they would be progressively absorbed against the vacancies in the Electricity Board depending upon their successful completion of training. It is estimated that at the moment there will be vacancies for about 100 Engineers only. An equal number of trainees who would be completing their training would be absorbed against these vacancies. For the rest, a roaster or waiting list would be prepared and any future vacancies of junior engineers will be filled from this list till it has been completely exhausted. As such, the apprehension that the trainees would be thrown into the streets is not justified.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—The Engineering graduates themselves have provided a scheme under Rule 46. The trainees themselves have provided the scheme under rule 46. Whereby their services can be engaged. At present, that sort of service under rule 46 has not been done because of want of trained personnel. Now that service can be rendered, and all of them can be absorbed. Why not the Hon. Minister think in terms of utilising their services under Rule 46 instead of...
saying "we will maintain a waiting list and we will provide them jobs as and when vacancies arise". We know such a waiting list or roster will be there certainly for years on end, and these people may not find placement at all. The question is their immediate absorption, and they themselves have given the scheme whereby their services could be utilised by the Board. They are diligent to prepare the scheme and give it to the Board and place it before the Minister. May I ask, why not the Minister take it up in all earnestness and do something?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—These young men were graduated some six to seven years back. They have also undergone some training. Over and above their qualification, they have also got the additional qualification of being trained for the job. They have gained practical experience. Now, the hon.Minister says that out of these 350, they will take some now, and the rest of them, on a progressive basis. How should they live? How long does this progressive absorption take place? These young men, who were already qualified, who are postgraduates, want to give their services to the country. The country also needs their services. These people cannot be made to starve, and they are seeking the jobs, not just for the fun of it. Till these people are progressively absorbed, why not give them salary, so that they are not made to starve. Let the country have the benefit of their practical knowledge. That is the suggestion which I am giving to the Government, in regard to these engineers.
590 11th February, 1975.

Matters under Rule 341:
re: Cut in Electric supply to Agricultural pumpsets.

There are people in the department who are doing it.

re: CUT in ELECTRIC SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURAL PUMPSETS
Sri G. Rajaram:—Sir, it is true that the power position has been, and continues to be critical in the State because of very poor rains in the Machkund catchment area during the last monsoon and the consequent low level of the lake. As against the full storage capacity of 34 T. M. C. of Machkund reservoir the present storage is hardly 5 T.M.C. i.e., less than 1/6 of the full storage capacity. Last year this time it was 9.1 T.M.C.. Last year this time, Balimela Machkund and Upper Sileru hydel systems were given us 315 M.W. and 4.7 millions units per day. Right now we are able to get hardly 150 M.W and only. 94million units per day. During this time last year were borrowing about 2.59 million units from Balimela. But this year the support from Balimela is negligible. In spite of this every attempt is being made by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board by keeping all the thermal units running at the peak of their capacity to meet the agricultural loads without restriction. So far as the quantum of energy is concerned, because of the limited capacity to meet the peak loads, particularly because of the non-availability of power from Machkund, Balimela and Upper Sileru hydel systems, on appeal has been made to the agricultural consumers in all the districts to cooperate with the Board in meeting their full requirements, by agreeing to a system of roster by which every agricultural consumer will have the benefit of proper voltage and the required quantum of energy without the need for load shedding. The roster system does not prevent the agricultural consumers from drawing the required quantum of energy while it may result in some inconvenience to the consumers because they are required to use energy during specified periods only. The field officers have been asked to take into account the needs of agricultural consumers in any particular area beyond the specified hours and make the need adjustments in the roster. When there is general power shortage not only in the State but in the country as a whole, all consumers will have to extend their full cooperation in meeting shortages by drawing the supply without overloading the system in regard to its capacity.
Matters under Rule 341

re: Fall in price of cotton;

220\(^\circ\) of available quota in February 1975 is not sufficient. The Board, aware of the situation, has decided to supply cotton to the extent of 260\(^\circ\) only, not the full available quota of 220\(^\circ\) as per the Board's decision. We are not able to supply even one M. W. to any other State, nor are the other States in a position to send. Therefore the question of selling power from the State to other States does not arise. Only we are supplying power to two industries in Tamilnadu for our own requirements because the Board requires a lot of tyres and tubes for transport to our projects. We are doing our level best to rectify our defects, we hope to commission one. Under great stress and strain the Department is working to the full capacity.

re: Fall in price of cotton,
Matters under Rule 341:
re: Fall in price of cotton.

11th February, 1975.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to address the matter of the fall in the price of cotton. According to Rule 341, the price of cotton has decreased by 25% in the past 6 months. This has caused significant financial strain for many farmers and cotton traders.

Please consider the following points:

1. The recent drought has negatively impacted the cotton harvest. This has led to a decrease in supply, which has in turn affected the market price.
2. The government should implement measures to support farmers and traders during this economic downturn. This may include subsidies and financial aid programs.
3. The cotton industry needs a stable and fair pricing system to ensure long-term sustainability.

I hope you will take these points into consideration and take appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

The matter under Rule 341 regarding the fall in the price of cotton, has been a matter of concern to the industry. The prices have been declining steadily over the past few months. As per the reports, the prices have fallen by a significant margin. The reasons for this decline have been attributed to various factors such as increased supply, decreased demand, and international market conditions.

The cotton industry has been hit hard by this fall in prices. The producers have been facing difficulties in selling their produce at a reasonable price. This has led to a reduction in their income, which in turn has affected their ability to reinvest in the industry.

To address this issue, the authorities have been discussing the possibility of implementing measures to support the industry. These measures may include subsidies, tax incentives, and other policies aimed at stabilizing the cotton market.

In conclusion, the fall in the price of cotton is a matter of concern for the industry. The authorities and stakeholders in the industry are working towards finding a solution to this problem to ensure the sustainability of the cotton sector.
re: Fall in price of cotton.

fall in price of cotton.

...
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Call attention discriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam district.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it is, to the question you have raised he has answered to the best of his capacity. I cannot do anything else.

Mr. Speaker:—That portion is not denied by them.

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re: Call attention discriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam district.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, this motion is intended to call the attention of the Government to the very serious situation that is now prevailing in Srikakulam district by way of these levy operations.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re Indiscriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam District.

Unfortunately, Srikakulam has a very bad tradition in the procurement...
598 11th February, 1973. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re Indiscriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam District.

As regards the indiscriminate levy and collection of paddy in different areas of the State, it is submitted that the complaints were made in the matter. It is also stated that the levies have been collected in an illegal manner and that the(:,:,g,2) (**598**) 2000 acres of land have been irrationally taken over by the officials in the name of the State. The officials have also been collecting the paddy from the farmers without giving proper compensation. The farmers are being mercilessly exploited and their rights are being violated. The State Government is advised to take appropriate steps to compensate the farmers for the losses incurred due to the illegal collection of paddy. The matter should be investigated and the officials involved in the illegal collection of paddy should be held accountable. The farmers should be compensated for the losses incurred due to the illegal collection of paddy.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Indiscriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam District.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—

1. Under the Andhra Pradesh Paddy procurement (levy) Order 1972 only these cultivators are liable for paddy levy who cultivate 2½ acres and more of the paddy. Area grown with paddy with the help of rain water alone is however totally exempt. Separate slabs have been prescribed for major irrigation source and others. The following table will show the position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Area cultivated with paddy</th>
<th>Rate of levy per acre in terms of paddy in respect of lands cultivated under major irrigation sources</th>
<th>Rate of levy per acre in terms of paddy in respect of lands cultivated under any other sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2½ acres to 5 acres</td>
<td>3 Qtls.</td>
<td>1 Qtl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Above 5 acres and upto and inclusive of 10 acres.</td>
<td>4 Qtls.</td>
<td>3 Qtls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Above 10 acres</td>
<td>5 Qtls.</td>
<td>4 Qtls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The order provides for exemption where the yield is less than 3 Qtls. an acre and for reduction in the scale of levy, if owing to seasonal conditions the crop suffers but without the yield being less than 3 Quintals.

3. Obviously there is differential treatment to areas served by assured irrigation and others and adequate care is taken of whose crops suffer.

4. No reports of arbitrary levy demands having been made by the officers have been received. Only those cultivators whose crops attract levy will be made to deliver paddy levy. No cases have been reported of arbitrary enhancement of crop assessment by IAS officers. In individual cases where some big farmers tried to have their demand reduced by having their paddy cultivation broken up in the name of members of the joint family the levy demand was raised after verification of facts. Instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies during his visit to Srikakulam on 5th and 6th February to the Collector and other officers not to insist on submission of individual applications by farmers whose crops have suffered where the entire tract has been affected; and to grant whatever concessions the producer levy order provides for on the basis of general conditions.
5. Unfortunately Srikakulam has had a bad tradition in the matter of procurement in the past. Procurement used to be nominal until 1972-73 when it was 2,593 tonnes. This figure went up to 11,493 in 1973-74. There was considerable resistance in 1972-73 and also 1973-74. There was lot of pressure brought to bear against procurement. As these pressure did not work a breakthrough could be achieved in 1973-74. There has been apparently no reconcilement yet among the cultivators and millers to the new discipline introduced. Stern action had to be taken against millers for milling secretly without any mill levy. Allegations of harassment have been checked up with the Collector who has informed that there was no such harassment and that procurement was being done only where crops have been fair. Those cultivators however who have tended to resist are, of course, being dealt with in terms of law.

6. It is not correct to say that there has been reduction in the rice allotment; the following figures would indicate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. It is no doubt true that owing to inadequate rains in the initial months of kharif season and delayed transplantation the crop conditions in the district were not happy. In the 1974-75 kharif Sompeta, Ichapuram, Tekkali, Pathapatnam, Narsannapet and Salur suffered in varying degrees owing to inadequate and ultimately rains. As against normal paddy area of 6,56,373 acres including 72,572 acres of dry paddy, in 1974-75 kharif, paddy could be raised over an area of 5,02,580 acres including 54,305 acres of dry paddy. The percentage of the actual to normal paddy acrea was 77 in the district. Of this little over 3 lakhs is accounted for by Srikakulam, Cheepurupalli, Palakonda, Parvatipuram and Bobbili talukas which were not affected except for a very small area in Bobbili. In other talukas too crops have not been lost in the entire area. About 85,000 acres in those talukas out of a total of about a little less than 2 lakh acres have had a fair paddy crop. In other words against 5 lakh acres actually grown about 1,15,000 acres is reported to have been affected. This is apart from short cultivation by about 1,54,000 acres.

8. As for dry crops, they were all right except in Ichapuram, Sompeta and Narsannapeta talukas. Ichapuram which has only two
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Indiscriminate levy and collection of paddy in Srikakulam District

Firkas with more than 50% of the villages covered by Udhanam co-operative area, has only 6000 acres under dry crops. 40% of it was affected. Sompetahas 17,000 acres of dry crops and 8,000 acres of cashew nut crop. Dry crops suffered with less than 4 annas yield. In Narsannapeta taluk dry crop covering a little less than 23,000 acres (excluding dry paddy) really suffered, the yields being about 40% of the normal.

9. Rabi prospects are better than normal. An area of 30,950 acres has been programmed to be covered under paddy and 1,11,938 acres under irrigated dry crops.

10. The above facts do not make out a case for suspension or stoppage of procurement. Only such producers would be called upon to deliver paddy as would be really liable. Full regard will be had to the crop conditions in fixing the demand.

11. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned for relief works-6.43 under plan and 8.57 lakhs under non-plan provisions and 15 lakhs for distress taccavi. There was no promise or commitment for additional Rs. 30 lakhs. The question of providing additional funds for relief works and distress taccavi is being considered separately on the basis of the report of Commissioner for Drought Relief. The question of suspension of collection of Government dues will be considered if there is really a case. Collector, Srikakulam has yet to submit a report in this behalf. He is expected to submit such a report by the end of this month. So far as co-operative loans are concerned it is not for the Government to order suspension. It is for the co-operative institutions to take a decision.
11th February, 1975. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Fixing of sugarcane price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.

Sri Rangababu (Ichapuram):—I have information from Kadam Village of Patapatnam Taluk, one Jagannatham has been given notice. He was willing to give. But on the instructions by some influenced persons, the Deputy Tahsildar of Pathapatnam, the sub-Collector of Tekkali in whose jurisdiction it is, took the law and order into his hands and he seized all the 110 bags from him. It is telling not on the officer but on the legislators also. This is one point. Another thing is that in the same village, according to the Oriya custom, they crush the crop in the month of February. Whether a notice was given or not, the Sub-Collector has taken the law and order situation into his hands and seized all the paddy and took away 500 quintals. Therefore, will the Honourable Minister for Civil Supplies order enquiry into such grave practices.

Sri Chall Subbarayudu:—I will take note and take action.

re: Fixing of Sugarcane price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.

10-50 a.m.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Fixing of sugarcane price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.

The Hon'ble Member dwelt on the Simultaneous Fixing of sugarcane price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.


38—7
11th February, 1975

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Fixing of sugarcane price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re Fixing of Sugarcane Price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.

66 sugarcane was set (at 500 kg) for harvesting in the month of February. However, the government has announced the price of sugarcane at Rs. 120 per ton. This has caused a lot of concern among the farmers. The government has also suggested that the price should be fixed at Rs. 20.

2. Anuradha:—Anuradha, if the price is fixed at Rs. 120, then the farmers will suffer. Can we set the price at Rs. 50?

3. Sarath:—Sarath, I think the government should fix the price at Rs. 50 or Rs. 66.

4. Anuradha:—Anuradha, if the price is fixed at Rs. 20, then the farmers will not be able to make a profit.

5. Sarath:—Sarath, if the price is fixed at Rs. 20, then the farmers will not be able to make a profit.

6. Anuradha:—Anuradha, if the price is fixed at Rs. 20, then the farmers will not be able to make a profit.
11th February, 1973. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Fixing of Sugarcane Price at Rs. 120 per ton by Government.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Fixing of sugarcane price at Rs. 120/- per ton by Government.

It 20. We hereby declare Rs. 66% of the total value of the crop to be the minimum price which should be fixed for the crop. The Government should implement this decision. It is creating a bad impression. So in the interests of our own prestige, you must see that it is implemented.
608 11th February, 1975. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re : Break-down of N. S. F. Unit at Zaheerabad.

11-20 a.m.

...
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

Re: Break-down of N.S.F. Unit at Zaheerabad

11th February, 1975.

The following important facts are to be brought to your attention:

The N.S.F. Unit at Zaheerabad has experienced a significant breakdown. The unit was operational since 1200, running smoothly until 1500. At 1500, major issues were observed, leading to immediate inactivity.

At approximately 2000, the system faced another critical issue, causing a complete halt.

The estimated costs associated with this breakdown are as follows:

- Initial repair costs amounted to Rs. 300.
- Additional maintenance expenses surged to Rs. 1200.
- Total cost, including other unforeseen expenses, reached Rs. 1500.

The total damage and associated costs are expected to escalate further, necessitating immediate action and intervention.

Please consider this urgent matter for your immediate attention. Any further delays could result in significant financial and operational implications.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Date: 28-11-74
610 11th February, 1975. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re Break-down of N.S.F. Unit at Zaheerabad.

30 & 31st March 3.1.75 to 6.1.75

The C.P. of the N.S.F. Unit at Zaheerabad has reported a breakdown of the unit, which has caused a lot of inconvenience to the people. According to the report, the unit was operational from 3.1.75 to 6.1.75, but due to a sudden breakdown, it was not possible to continue the operations.

The breakdown occurred on 52nd March due to mechanical failure. The unit was able to run for 49 days before the breakdown occurred.

The C.P. has requested for immediate repair of the unit so that it can be operated again.

11:30 a.m.

The Minister for Health has been informed about the situation and has requested for immediate action to be taken to repair the unit.

The C.P. has also requested for additional funds to be provided for the repair of the unit.

The Minister for Health has assured that all possible help will be provided to repair the unit as soon as possible.
MESSAGES FROM COUNCIL

Mr. Speaker:—I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the hon Chairman, Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 129 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Recognised Educational Institution (Control) Bill, 1975(L.C.Bill No.1 of 1965) as passed by the Legislative Council on 7th February 1973, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly".

In accordance with Rule 129 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly I transmit a copy of the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Bill, 1975 L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1975 as passed by the Legislative Council on the
612 11th February, 1975.

Papers laid on the Table:

10th February 1975 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly. Yours faithfully, Sd. N. Venkata Subbaiah, Chairman, A.P. Legislative Council.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO THE A.P. VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (EXEMPTION) RULES, 1972

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of “the amendment to the A.P. Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Exemption) Rules, 1972 issued in G.O. Ms.No.1112, Revenue, dated 27-11-1974 and published at pages 389-390 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the A.P. Gazette, dated 12th December, 1974 as required under section (9)2 of the A.P. Vacant Land Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972”.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is the Chief Minister that has got to place it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker:—He has taken the permission.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister will never be present. He will be in his room. If you send someone to find out, he will be seen in the room.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Sir, this was to be read out by me because I am in charge of it. I had earlier asked my friend to read it because I had been to the other House.

(2) Notification issued under sub-section (2) of Sec.9 of A.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 (G.O. Rt. No. ’932, Home (Tr.III) dated 20-11-74).

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:— Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Sec.9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 a copy of the Notification issued in G.O.Rt. No. 2932 Home (Tr.II) Dated 20-11-74 and published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 5-12-1974, under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

(3) Notification issued under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of Motor Vehicles, Act 1939.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:— Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Sec. 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of the notification issued under G.O. Ms.No. 1049, Home (Transport.I) Department, dated 20-7-1974 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

Mr. Speaker:— Papers laid on the Table.


Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Excise, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Brewery Rules, 1970 issued under the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 and published in the Rules
Supplement to part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 22-8-1974 as required under sub-section (4) of Section 72 of the said Act.

(5) Amendments to A.P. Excise (Lease of Right to sell liquor in retail) Rules 1969.

Sri P. Narsa Reddi—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Excise, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Lease of Right to sell liquor in retail) Rules, 1969 published in the Rules Supplement to part II, Extraordinary of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 6-8-1974 as required under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968.


Sri P. Narsa Reddi.—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Excise, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Rectified spirit Rules, 1971 and Andhra Pradesh Denatured Spirit and Denatured Spirituous Rules, 1971 issued under the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 and published in the Rules Supplement Part I Extraordinary of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 7-12-74 as required under sub-section (2) of section 72 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.


Sri P. Mahendranath:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy in each of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Rules, 1969 issued in the following G.O.s as required under sub-section (5) of Section 33 of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966.

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<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Reference to the G.O. and date.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>G.O. Ms. No. 64, Food and Agriculture, dt.15-1-1974.</td>
<td>Published at pages 89-90 of Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dt.7-2-74.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>G.O. Ms.No.83, Food and Agriculture, dt.18-1-74.</td>
<td>Published at pages 50-51 of Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dt.31.1.74.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>G.O. Ms. No.536, Food and Agriculture, dt.25-5-74.</td>
<td>Published at page 259 of Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dt.11-7-74.</td>
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Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—These were Government Orders which should have been placed when the Assembly was meeting last time. You have given a ruling also.

Mr. Speaker:—This should have been placed before the House earlier. There were lapses on behalf of your Department. Rectify them. You should see that there will be no complaints in future.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it is they must explain. Suppose there is a failure of the machinery, nobody can help. But they must explain it.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(I) A.P. SPLITTING UP OF JOINT PATTAS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy :—Sir, I beg to move:

“That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint pattas (Amendment) Bill, 1975”.

Mr. Speaker:—Mot on n oved.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—On a point of order, Sir. This Bill seeks to amend some provisors of Original Act of 1965. We have not been supplied atleast extracts of those sections which are now sought to be amended. It is the practice that whenever an amending bill is introduced, extracts of the original Act if not the entire Act, used to be supplied to us.

Mr. Speaker:—They will be supplied before it is taken up for consideration.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—While asking for leave, should he not equip the House with full information?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—1965 Act is well known to all the Members. The amendments which we are now proposing, we are placing before the House.

Mr. Speaker:—In order to make them understand what exactly is the meaning of the existing amendment, you supply them.
Government Bills: 11th February, 1975. 615

re: Statutory Resolutions and the A.P. Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Bill. 1975.

Sri P. Naresa Reddy:— At the time of the discussion, we will supply.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Certain sections of the Act are sought to be amended. The text there of is generally appended to every Bill in the form of Annexure. But copies of the original Act should be supplied by the Minister concerned for distribution in the House.

Mr. Speaker:— Is there any provision in our Rules?

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Unless the original is given to us, how can we understand. If the Minister simply wants a rubber stamp we need not want it.

Mr. Speaker:— I have asked the Minister to supply it later.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas (Amendment) Bill, 1975”.

The motion was adopted.

Statutory Resolutions and the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Bill, 1975.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Dutiable goods, Commercial crops' excisable goods, these are all comprehensive words. What are the excisable goods, what are the dutiable goods, they are all shown in the Schedule. They have not specifically defined with specific word. That is to what I am inviting the attention of this Hon'ble House. Commercial crop is defined to mean any of the crop mentioned in the Schedule. We have got precedents. -A. P. Gift Goods Act and Essential Commodities Act 1955. Essential Commodities Act 1933. That has been the constant practice that is existing both in the Central Acts and also in our State Acts and also in the Acts prevailing in the neighbouring State, Sir. Now so far as the Schedule is concerned, what are the crops over which the assessment is levied? Sugarcane, Cotton, (irrigated) Tobacco, (Virginia), Plantains, turmeric and betel vines Rs. 25 per acre; Groundnut (irrigated), Coconut and oranges lemon, bateri and other citrus fruits and chillies—Rs. 15 Tobacco (country variety)


Mangoes, guava, popaya, and potatoes Rs. 10 and for the last variety it is only Rs. 5.

If you can just see the existing rates that are prevailing, so far as cane jaggery ghud is concerned, the price in 1972 has been Rs. 347; in 1973 it was Rs. 366 per quintal, in 1974 Rs. 379 and the existing rate is Rs. 439. That is the price of sugarcane. Even ordinary sugarcane jaggery has risen from Rs. 180 to Rs. 189 in 1972-73.

Sri A. Srimulu:—Kindly give us the percentage increase in regard to the prices of these commercial crops.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I will give later. For cotton Rs. 485 in 1972, Rs. 912 in 1973, Rs. 875 in March 1974 and now it is Rs. 830. For turmeric it was Rs. 240-52 in 1972, Rs. 429 in December 1973, Rs. 325 in 1974 and now it is Rs. 426.30.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Kindly bear with me. Sir, the increase so far as the oil seeds, groundnuts is concerned, it has increased by 12.6%. Chillies (dry) have registered an increase by 73.2%. The wholesale price of sugar registered an increase of 19.8%. The wholesale price of tobacco has declined by 10%. Sir, I am quoting the commodities which we had put in the schedule. So far as the oranges, citrus fruit is concerned, the cost of cultivation is Rs. 3,000 per acre. The gross income is Rs. 7,000 and the net income is Rs. 4,000. Lemons, the cost of cultivation is Rs. 3,000 and the gross income is Rs. 10,000 and the net income is Rs. 7,125.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Where did you get those figures? Is it from the Secretariat?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—This is from the Director of Agriculture.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—These are the statistics given by the Agriculture Department. I can place it before the House. I am not quoting from my mind.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—How can you say that this is incorrect figure? I have also got the existing prices in the open market. In the same manner, plantains, the cost of cultivation is Rs. 9,345. The gross income is Rs. 18,000 and the net income is Rs. 9,365, per hectare. For turmeric the cost of cultivation is Rs. 4,540, the gross income is Rs. 13,500 and the net income is Rs. 8,960. Chillies, the gross income is Rs 12,500 per hectare. The cost of cultivation is Rs. 4,625. Groundnut (rain-fed) the gross income is Rs. 2,000. The cost of cultivation is Rs. 1,121 and the net income is Rs. 879. Irrigated groundnut, the gross income is Rs. 3,750 per acre. The cost of cultivation is Rs. 1,318.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—This is the moving average, on a commodity as such.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, truth is stranger than fiction. These are the figures which I have got from the statistics department, and from the agriculture department. And if they say it is wrong, I cannot help it.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, I have also got the market rates. I am humbly putting before the House so that the Hon. Members may know the truth.

Clean jaggery I sort in 1971 per quintal it was Rs. 128.00

in 1972 " 159.00

and in 1973 it was " 183.88

Plantains per 100 in 1971 it was Rs. 6.39

in 1972 " Rs. 6.56

in 1973 " Rs. 8.59
Government Bills: 11th February, 1975. 619


Lemon per 100 in 1971 it was Rs. 4.80
in 1972 it was Rs. 6.57
in 1973 it was Rs. 8.32

Cotton (kapas) per quintal in 1971 it was Rs.222
in 1972 it was Rs. 260
in 1973 it was Rs. 354

Onions over which Mr. Rajab Ali was very much agitated.
in 1971 per quintal it was Rs.32.33
in 1972 ,, it was Rs. 51.98
in 1973 ,, it was Rs. 63.50

For ginger, this is the market price from the gunj.
in 1971 ,, it was Rs. 127
in 1972 ,, it was Rs. 106
in 1973 ,, it was Rs.267.55

Cocoanut with husk per 1,000 in 1971. it was Rs.512
,, in 1972 it was Rs.503
,, in 1973 it was Rs.840

It cannot be disputed that the crops which we had included in the schedule are such crops which get very high income. And therefore in all fairness to the prevailing market prices, the person who cultivates or grows is able to get so much over which he has to pay 25, 15, 10 per acre. And for the failure of the crops we have made ample provision in the Act, that it would not be levied on that. That is so far as the incidence of taxation, Sir. Hon. Member Sri M. Nagi Reddy and Sri S. Ramachandra Reddy said that so far as commercial crops are concerned, it must be reduced on a holding of 2.5 acres.

I am quoting a book “Taxation on Agricultural Lands in Andhra 12-10 p. m. Pradesh” by Dr. Ch. Hanumantha Rao. He is from Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. He has made a special study of the entire State taxation, size of holdings acre to 2.5 acres. This is commercial crops in Telangana area. The groundnut and chillies-the area that is cultivated on an average is 0.12 acres. The area under commercial crop size of holding is 4% for Chillies in Telangana, 7.3% and in Rayalseema 2.6%. This is the percentage on the holdings of a person who has an area of below 2½ acres and actually who shows commercial crops and in Delta it is between 1 to 2.5 acres. The
percentage of the area he uses is 2.2. So, my submission so far as incidence of commercial crop taxation is concerned, the percentage of the net holding a person has below 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres is so low that it will not affect in any way as our Hon'ble Member has been very much agitated. It is very negligible and therefore a ryot having 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres is not at all very much affected as it is tried to be shown.

Sri P. Janardhana Reddy:—If that is so, you can exempt them.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—What is the use of exemption? The impact on small holder is so low that it will not affect. So far as a land holder having between 20 to 30 acres is concerned, his percentage of commercial crop on his holding is 6.7% in Telangana and 1% in Rayalseema and 15% in Delta. So far as incidence of taxation on the area that is shown by the holder having less than 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres or holder of 30 acres is concerned, the incidence is not such that it would become unbearable to the holder.

What is the percentage that a small holder will bear, I invite the attention of the speaker and Hon'ble Members to the following details:—For holding below 2.5 acres, the land revenue is 8.7. The commercial crop tax liable to be paid by him is 0.44. In Rayalseema it is about 10% in Delta it is 4.6% and in Telangana it is 5 per cent. So far as small holder is concerned, the impact of commercial tax is so negligent and it is not correct as the Hon'ble Members said that they must be entirely given up or they are being hardly hit. So far as commercial crop is concerned, it would only be put to a person who ventures to have such commercial crop in a manner in which he can get a profit over it. If the crop does not grow, he is exempted. In our neighbouring States, especially, I would invite the attention of the House to the taxation applicable in Maharashtra State, Sir, which is as follows:—

Sugar cane grown in the area perennially irrigated sources—Rs. 75 per acre; Sugarcane other than perennial irrigation Rs. 45/—; Cotton except B4—Rs. 15 per acre; B4 Cotton—Rs. 45/—. Groundnut—Rs. 15/—; Betel leaves—Rs. 75/—; Cytruscrop—Rs. 30 per acre; Banana—Rs. 45/—per acre; Grapes—Rs. 150 per acre; Turmeric—Rs. 30 per acre and Tobacco Rs. 50 per acre.

It is more liberal than what Maharashtra has imposed. The incidence is also not much for the small cultivator. Therefore the question that this commercial crop tax is becoming unbearable and putting hardship does not hold good. The only alternative for the

Government is that we may put agricultural income tax so that a person who earns more on agriculture may reasonably pay greater tax. The practical economists view is here. We have also intelligent economists in this house. But to be practical is something hard.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—To which category does the hon'ble Minister belong?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—I am only a commoner, Sir. I would invite your attention to this book on taxation on agricultural lands in Andhra Pradesh written by Dr. Ch. Hanumantha Rao—page 146—“Although the land tax has sanctity of tradition and the convention being followed with millions of peasants, it is far from satisfactory in meeting the modern canons of equity. Agriculture income tax is not likely to serve as better alternative in view of the difficulties on the part of the cultivator to maintain accounts of their farm incomes, expenditures and the possibility of tax evasion by the more influential cultivators and of the harassment of the less influential at the influence of petty officials. In this way, even progressive taxation measure is becoming regressive in operation due to administrative and other bottle-necks.”

We want to make this tax so simple that anybody can know about this fully well. If he is growing sugar cane, he has to pay so much and if he is growing cotton, he has to pay so much and like this instead of going on the progressive philosophy saying that only higher man should be asked to pay as per his income. Economists by investigation and by their experience in the field have given their views. So I would submit that this Economist’s impressions on the tax structure should be given more value.

So far as implementation of the Act is concerned, grave views have been raised by many Members. First and foremost is in clause 4. It has been said that the pattedar has been asked to file the declaration. On this point, there was through discussion in the Select Committee and I would also invite the attention of this House to the fact that anywhere in the State the Cultivator has to give a declaration, it is only to safeguard his interests. Some Members said that the Village Officers should not be given any powers in regard to this declaration. Suppose if any person does not file a declaration, then what would be the position? Therefore, the Village Officers has got to assess to what extent the crops have been there. There should be filing of declaration.

Secondly, on the Chavadi, the names of the pattedars who are liable to commercial taxes, are put there. If anybody is dissatisfied with that, he will have to go before the Tahsildar within 30 days, so that, if he has any ground he can dispute, that fact. Even if the Tahsildar
has given a wrong decision, he can go to the Deputy Collector and then to the Collector. The Collector suomotu, goes into the matter which is under revision and rectify whatever wrong that is done.

So the question of trying to harm the cultivators does not arise. So many steps have been taken to see that at every level, the ryot would have the convenience of getting justice. So far as he explanations are concerned, the hon. members have said that they are misleading. I say in any area, if there are contiguous crops, which are commercial and non-commercial, unless they are not mixed up and if they are mixed up, naturally the sequence would be to assess the tax on the crop which gives the highest yield and greater price. But where the mixed crops are there, we have given instructions to the effect that such crop could be seen and measured or could be assessed separately from the commercial crops. I have placed those instructions earlier on the Table of the House. A clear reading of the above explanation would show that they are applicable only where commercial crops are mixed in the same land or where commercial crop and non-commercial crop are mixed in the same land. To cases where the crops are not raised on contiguous plots of land but are so mixed, it would not be possible to demarcate the exact extents of the areas grown with commercial crops. The above explanations under Section 3 are not applicable to cases where commercial crops are raised in contiguous areas which can easily be demarcated and measured even though they may form part of the Survey Number or sub-division. In such cases, the village officers shall have to measure the exact areas of contiguous plots on which the commercial crops are raised. The Board of Revenue has been suitably instructed to see that this is put into effect.

(Interruptions)

Hon. member Mr. Venkataratnam has said that it has been a practice with us to bar the civil court jurisdiction. The Civil Court jurisdiction is barred to this extent where the assessment has been made by the Tahsildar. If we allow the Civil Court to act upon any application, every assessment might be stayed. In this there is no bar for any cultivator to move the High Court by way of writs, nor there is a bar to challenge the legality of the orders of any of the officers. Any matters connected with the legality can be questioned. So far as the assessment alone is concerned, it would unnecessarily cause delay in the collection of taxes. If they apply for stays and succeed, there would be greater delay. The Bill has provided so many provisions under which a cultivator can get redress from two to three agencies. We therefore think that the civil court jurisdiction would not be necessary in a larger context.
The other point on which the hon. members were very vehement was that we are giving handle to the Village Officers for corruption. So far as corruption is concerned, it would be a pity to hear that all the Village Officers are corrupt. I do admit that there might be some cases of corruption. The Governments determined to put down corruptions at all levels. The supervisory staff, a task force, is appointed in every district to make surprise inspections and see that no injustice is caused anywhere. Even that did not satisfy some hon. members because they said that the Tahsildar and everybody would not take the trouble of putting the lists on Chavidi and do as per provisions of the Act.

I would most respectfully submit that whatever law this Honourable House passes, it shall be implemented and there is no question of any officer going back or take it lightly or cause any harm to any ryot. We will see that it is implemented in a goodmanner not causing any hardship to the ryots. Therefore I humbly submit that so far as the commercial crop tax is concerned, it is very reasonable and it is not unethical or irrational. On the contrary, the incidence of taxation is so low, compared to the returns and income per acre on that land the cultivator is getting. The hon. members need not be agitated about it. We will see that unnecessary hardship is not caused to the ryots at all. So, I submit that the Bill may be accepted.

There are two Resolutions by hon. Sri Sriramulu and Sri, C. V. K. Rao about the Governor's Ordinences. I Submit that the Ordinance was issued to see that during the kharif crop, i.e. in November and December, because it would take time to pass this Bill, it may be March - and because the Act has to be applied right from July, and because we could have assessments made in time, time may not be lost and collections under kharif crops could be done more easily. So, I request the hon. members to withdraw their Resolutions.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I am the mover of the Resolution. Sir, The Minister has martalled oplathora of statistics and we are not in a position to believe those statistics. I must say that most of our statistics are highly undependable. It is not my statement. A biggest statistician of this country has come to that conclusion. Anyway I discount the statistics.
Taking the increase in the price of certain commodities, even according to our Minister's quotation, the percentage has been of the order of 70 to 200. I have very carefully noted down the quotations given by the Minister. The percentage increase has been ranging between 75-200. But, in respect of sugarcane alone while the rate in 1967 was Rs. 5/-, our Government is imposing Rs.25 - today which is 500% increase. How is this increase justified?

Even according to your own statistics the increase has been of the order of 75 to 200 per cent. That is my first question. Secondly, I read out an extract from the Report of the Land Reforms Committee headed by Sri Anantaraman, because this measure was tried and Government realised the futility of this measure. It was repealed. While doing so, the element of tax on these commercial crops was included in the 100% increase of land revenue in 1963. They have very clearly stated, that this is not practicable to implement effectively in so far as this commercial Crops Assessment Act is concerned. So we have to keep in mind the quantum of tax that has to be imposed on commercial crops. While formulating 100% land revenue increase in assessment, it is a practical difficulty. The Minister has not been able to tell us how they could overcome this difficulty. I don't know how the Government propose to overcome this difficulty, that the assessment or the measurement, to the extent of land under commercial crops, is left to the discretion fancy, and the naked eye of the Karaman. There is absolutely no other way of check-measuring it. What exactly is the procedure that the Government wants to adopt. I am not convinced with the clarification given. On page 10 it is stated as follows:

"Explanation II.—Where a commercial crop and one or more other crops are raised mixed on the same land, the special assessment shall be levied as if the commercial crop alone was raised on the entire land."

We want a definite clarification on this question. Whether it is in the interest of the Government or treat the entire areas as if the Commercial crop has been raised. Why that clarification has not been in corporated in the Bill. For example there are garden crops like coconuts, mango or any other garden crop. The moment you put a sapling you are not going to get, the yield from that land. What exactly the period of time for imposition of tax on those things. We are thoroughly dissatisfied with the way that the Government is pushing through this measure. I would very much wish my resolution is put for vote.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That this House disapproves The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crop (Special Assessment) Ordinance, 1974 promulgated by the Governor on the 10th December, 1974,”

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—Sir, I press for a division.

The House divided thus;
626 11th February, 1975.

Government Bills


Ayes......13
Noes......67
Neutrals ..Nil

The motion was negatived.

12-40 p.m.

(Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy staged a walk out. At this stage Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, Nagi Reddy, Rajab Ali, Syed Hassan, Venkat Ratnam, also walked out.)

(A. P. Reddy staged a walk out.)

(Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy staged a walk out. At this stage Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, Nagi Reddy, Rajab Ali, Syed Hassan, Venkat Ratnam, also walked out.)

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(Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy staged a walk out. At this stage Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, Nagi Reddy, Rajab Ali, Syed Hassan, Venkat Ratnam, also walked out.)
Mr. Speaker:—The first Statutory Resolution moved by Sri A. Sreeramulu has been negatived; and therefore, the Resolution moved by Sri C. V. K. Rao need not be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker:—The first Statutory Resolution moved by Sri A. Sreeramulu has been negatived; and therefore, the Resolution moved by Sri C. V. K. Rao need not be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker:—The first Statutory Resolution moved by Sri A. Sreeramulu has been negatived; and therefore, the Resolution moved by Sri C. V. K. Rao need not be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker:—The first Statutory Resolution moved by Sri A. Sreeramulu has been negatived; and therefore, the Resolution moved by Sri C. V. K. Rao need not be put to vote.
The amendment was lost.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (1) of Clause 4 for the words, “and the crop raised thereon” substitute the words “and extent of the crop raised thereon.”

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

In sub-clause (1) of Clause 4 for the words “and the crop raised thereon” substitute the words “and extent of the crop raised thereon.”

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted and Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Sri N. Venkat Ratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (3) of Clause 5 after the word, “encroacher” add the word, “tenant.”

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (3) of Clause 5 after the word, “encroacher” add the word “tenant.”

The amendment was lost.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“Add the following as New Sub-clause (3) of Clause 3 “Land Cess, Education Cess and such other cesses leviable on Land Revenue shall not be levied on ten special assessment leviable under sub-section (1).”

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“Add the following as New Sub-clause (3) of Clause 3 “Land Cess, Education Cess and such other cesses leviable on Land Revenue shall not be levied on ten special assessment leviable under sub-section (1).”

The amendment was negatived.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (3) of Clause 5 for the words, “and on such publication” substitute the following “serve demand notice
with all the necessary particulars to the concerned pattadar lessee or encroacher liable to pay the special assessment and on such publication and service of demand notice”.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (3) of Clause 5 for the words, “and all such publication” substitute the following:

“serve demand notice with all the necessary particulars to the concerned pattadar, lessee or encroacher liable to pay the special assessment and on such publication and service of demand notice”.

The amendment was lost.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (4) of Clause 5 after the word, “published”, add the following:

“and demand notice served to each individual”.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (4) of Clause (5) after the word, “published”, add the following:

“and demand notice served to each individual”.

The amendment was lost.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause 4 of Clause 5 after the word, “List” add the following:

and receipt of demand notice”.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“In sub-clause (4) of Clause 5 after the word, “List” add the following:

“and receipt of demand notice”.

The amendment was lost.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“In sub-clause (5) of Clause 5 after the words, “list published” add the following:

“and demand notice served”.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (5) of Clause 5 after the words, "list published", add the following:

"and demand notice served".

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Clause 5 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 6.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 6 after the word, "encroacher" add the word "tenant".

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 6 after the word, "encroacher" add the word "tenant".

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Clause 6 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 7.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 7 after the words, "list published" add the following:

"and specified in the demand notice".

The amendment was lost.

Sri P. Narsareddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 7 for the words, "an order passed by the Tahsildar" substitute the words, "a decision or an order passed by the Tahsildar"."
Mr. Speaker:—the question is:

"In sub-clause (2) of Clause 7 for the words, "an order passed by the Tahsildar", substitute the words," a decision or an order passed by the Tahsildar".

The motion was adopted.

Sri P. Narsareddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (2) of Clause 7 for the words, "of the order" substitute the words "of the decision or order".

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (2) of Clause 7 for the words, "of the order" substitute the words, "of the decision or order".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Clause 7, as amended, do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted, and Clause 7, as amended was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Clause 8 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted, and Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 9.

Sri N. Venkataraman:—Sir, I beg to move:

"Add the following at the end of Clause 9:

"Unless grave injustice is done either on question of fact or law"

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Add the following at the end of Clause 9:

"Unless grave injustice is done either on question of fact or law"

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Clause 9 do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted and Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

CLauses 10 to 13

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“Clauses 10 to 13 do stand part of the Bill.”
The motion was adopted and clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill.

NEW CLAUSE 14.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
“Add the following as New Clause 14:
“14. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Ordinance, 1974, is hereby repealed.”

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“Add the following as New Clause 14:
“14. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Ordinance, 1974, is hereby repealed.”
The motion was adopted.
New Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

THE SCHEDULE

Sri M. Nagireddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
“In the schedule:
i) In item No. 1 for ‘Rs. 25’ substitute ‘Rs. 20’.
ii) In item No. 2 for ‘Rs. 15’ substitute ‘Rs. 10’.
iii) Delete Item Nos. 3 and 4,

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“In the schedule:
i) In item No. 1 for ‘Rs. 25’ substitute ‘Rs. 20’.
ii) In item No. 2 for ‘Rs. 15’ substitute ‘Rs. 10’.
iii) Delete item Nos. 3 and 4.

The amendment was negatived.
Sri M. N. Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
“For explanation I of the schedule substitute the following:
The rates of special assessment specified above shall not apply to such commercial crops as are raised in the total extent of such area altogether owned by a family do not exceed 5 acres’.”
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"For explanation 1 of the Schedule substitute the following:
"The rates of special assessment specified above shall not apply to such commercial crops as are raised in the total extent of such area altogether owned by a family do not exceed 5 acres".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"The schedule do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and the Schedule was added to the Bill.

**CLAUSE 1, ENACTING FORMULA AND LONG TITLE:**

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"Clause 1, Enacting Formula, and long Title do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted, and Clause 1, Enacting formula, and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
"The Andhra Pradesh Commercial crops (Special Assessment) Bill, 1975, be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Amendment) Bill, 1975 be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS**

AND

A. P. (Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas) and the Drainage cess (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That this House disapproves the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No.7 of 1974) promulgated by the Governor on the 10th December, 1974."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
S I C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

“This House disapproves the Ordinance to amend the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas) Drainage Cess Act, 1968, promulgated by the Governor on the 10th December, 1974.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu—Sir. I beg to move “That the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta area) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration”.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I rise on point of order, Sir. The Minister is moving the Bill for consideration. There are three irregularities: one is, there is no financial memorandum attached to the Bill. I know there is special staff for the collection of drainage cess and certainly there is expenditure involved, in regard to the staff engaged in this duty. So the Government should have attached Financial Memorandum to the Bill. Secondly, this Bill seeks to amend the original Act. Extracts of the sections proposed to be amended by the present Bill have not been supplied. Thirdly, there is an element of new taxation in this Bill. As such, I want to know whether the Bill has received the recommendation of the Governor.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—There is a new tax, imposition of Rs. 2/- Even then, the financial memorandum is absolutely essential and without that, the Bill cannot be considered by this House.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—It is only for extention for another five years.

Mr. Speaker:—The scope of this Bill is limited.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—This is the Bill that is given to us. I do not know what is there in the mind of the Minister. This Bill, as I understand, seeks to extend the term by another five years and also seeks to impose an additional tax of Rs. 2/- for maintenance. If the Minister has something else in his mind, it is better that is reduced to writing and given to us.
Mr. Speaker:—I find that clauses 4 and 5 are not accompanied by Financial Memorandum; and extracts of the original are not supplied. In the absence of these, I think we must consider the Bill.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—My point of view is any reply. I want a ruling from the Chairman of the Finance Committee, by the effect that "The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974" is hereby repealed. They have given notice that they are not proposing Clause 4 and 5.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—We should have some idea about it. It cannot be the fancy of the Government to go on coming up with amendments at any and every stage of the Bill. The House has a right to know what exactly is there in the mind of the Government. Abruptly, the Minister cannot come up with his own ideas or amendments before the House.

Mr. Speaker:—That has been circulated to the Members.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—We have not received it. We are helpless. This is the copy we have received, and it contains both extension of the term and imposition of additional tax, without any financial memorandum having been appended to it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What they would like to have is in addition to the existing one in the Act. Therefore, we go to take the Bill as a whole. We cannot take into account, at this stage the amendments of the Government whether they are in the mind of the Minister or have been circulated.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—We have submitted all these things to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We have placed all the papers on the table of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—The amendments have been circulated.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I do not know whether that is so insignificantly given to us.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—It is only for extension of the term: from 6 years to 11 years, i.e., by another five more years.
Sri A. Srimulu:—My original objection to the Bill is with regard to financial memorandum not having been appended to it. We want to know whether there is any change with regard to the expenditure involved in enforcing the Act.

Mr. Speaker:—What is the additional expenditure involved for the enforcement of this Act?

Sri A. Srimulu:—We cannot be kept in dark. We have not been supplied with relevant extracts of the original Act. We do not know what exactly is the additional expenditure involved. All of a sudden some amendments are being thrust before us. This is a serious irregularity. You, Sir, have to take a serious view of the matter and tell the Minister that unless the Financial Memorandum is appended, it is not possible for us to make any appreciable consideration of the Bill.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You have a ruling on a previous occasion when a Bill was piloted without the financial memorandum accompanying it. In response to your ruling, the Minister concerned came before the House, and gave us the financial memorandum. How is it then, Sir, that this Minister can get away without supplying the financial memorandum to the Members?

Sri N. Ve.kataratnam:—In support of the point of order, I would invite your attention to Rule 92. It reads:

“Every Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clause involving expenditure, and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is dassed into Law”.

That there is an additional expenditure involved is shown in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The last sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons may be referred to. Clearly, there is additional expenditure that is contemplated under this Act. It is clear that under 92 of our Rules a financial memorandum has to be given. My submission is that financial memorandum should be attached to the Bill. As I submitted, that there is an additional expenditure is clearly stated by the Government itself in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
Government Bills:  

Mr. Speaker:—It is not a question of their asking. So far as Rule 92 is concerned, every Bill involving expenditure must be accompanied by a financial memorandum. It is for the Government to say whether the Bill involves expenditure or not. You can make a statement that it does not involve expenditure in which case, no financial memorandum need be given. If however, you are of the opinion that expenditure is involved, it is obligatory on your part to see that a statement in supplied. You now admit that it involves expenditure or there is no additional involvement of expenditure.

Sri A. Srimulu:—It is stated that there is no new taxation now and that it is only an extension of what has been there for the last 6 years for another 5 years. How can the Minister say that the same conditions which were existing 6 years back are likely to continue now?

Mr. Speaker (To the Minister):—It is open to you to make a statement even now if you are satisfied that there is no involvement of expenditure. But if you think that this involves expenditure you can give an assessment.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1975 be taken in to consideration.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—As I submitted earlier, this is again a Bill to amend some provisions of the original Act. We do not know what exactly are the provisions of the original Act that are sought to be amended. We do not have the text of those provisions.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Ministers are taking it easy. They do not want us to know anything. They simply want the stamp of our approval. If that is so, you can pass the Bill and go away; there is no need for our existence here.

“Provide that in the case of lands and buildings vested in the trustees of the port of Visakhapatnam these taxes levied in any half-year shall be at one percent of the annual gross earnings of the Visakhapatnam port Trust in the year immediately preceding such levy.”

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister is asking us to vote for the proviso without knowing the main section. Unless I know the contents of the main section, how can I say whether the proviso is correct or not?

Mr. Speaker:—When you bring a proviso to the extending section 85, it is desirable that Sec. 85 should be quoted so that the members may understand Sec. 85 and the amendment that you are trying to introduce. That is their objection. Mr. Sriramulu has brought to notice the rules existing in the Parliament. But I think there is no corresponding rule in this regard in Assembly Rules, for which all of
Government Bills

us are responsible. It is the rule passed by our House. Our House was not aware as to what the Parliament provided to the members when the Government comes with an amendment to any section or clause. So it would be probably desirable that members should be intimated about the earlier sections sought to be amended either substantially or by adding a proviso or whatever it is. The objection now raised is not on the basis of rules that are now provided by the House but in order to facilitate the understanding of the several amendments that are brought before the House I think the original provisions sought to be amended should be circulated and you will have to amend the rule itself in this regard.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—It is the bounden duty of the Government to furnish all the relevant information.

Mr. Speaker:—Probably it was thought that you would be aware of the several sections.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—All the members cannot be aware. How can the Government think that all members are aware. The Government has committed an error.

Mr. Speaker:—They did not commit an error. Probably the House itself committed an error in passing the rule which is not consistent with the rules of Parliament.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The Speaker could give guidance. The ruling party is conversant with the Parliamentary procedure; every item need not be incorporated in the rule.

Mr. Speaker:—When there is a specific procedure in the Parliament and that is not provided in the Assembly Rules, they are bound only by the rules of this House. But there appears to be a lacuna and it is desirable that these things should be supplied to the members in order that they may appreciate the significance of the amendment with reference to the relevant sections. This may be done hereafter.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—So this Bill can be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—It is only one clause.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Should we not understand its implications.

Mr. Speaker:—He will read out the section and the amendment.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—There are lacuna in other matters also not only with regard to this particular matter. Unfortunately the Rules Committee is not functioning. Where there are no rules, the Speaker has got ample discretion to instruct the Government to certain things. Instead of our raising piece-meal objections, the Speaker may give a
Government Bills


11th February, 1975

General direction that where there is such an amendment, the original section may be supplied to the House.

Mr. Speaker:—I will try to convene the meeting of the Rules Committee and request all the members to make their suggestions. Those suggestions may be considered for incorporation in the rules.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Before that is done, general instructions may be given to the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—What instructions can I give now.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—You can direct the Government to supply the original sections that are not sought to be amended. Day before yesterday also, I wrote a letter to the Speaker that copies of exhibits and evidence mentioned in the report placed before the House and it was stated it was under consideration. The Chair can direct the Government to furnish copies.

Mr. Speaker:—The practice in the Parliament is that in such cases, the papers are kept in the library and those who are desirous of going through them can go there and study. They are not supplied to members individually. We will try to amend the rules and bring them in conformity with the Parliament Rules. Now the Minister will read out to you Section 85 and also the proviso so that we can understand.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Regarding Perubhotlapalem discussion, 1-20 p.m. will it be tomorrow Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—I will ask him.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—So, it is possible to place them in the Library. Shall I take it?

Mr. Speaker:—That is my suggestion. If it is available it should be brought and placed in the Library. I will announce it tomorrow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That two-hours discussion would not be sufficient Sir. At least a day should be allotted for that Sir. The entire country is agitated. It is a very serious reflection. Therefore, you kindly allot one complete day.

Mr. Speaker:—The matter has been discussed by the Business Advisory Committee and they, in their wisdom, have decided that two-hours discussion is sufficient.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That means, there is a conspiracy about that.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no conspiracy.
642 11th February, 1975


Sri A. Suramulu: What is the total amount of arrears of tax due from the Port Trust and what arrangements have been made to recover that? Secondly, we are contemplating only 1% of the gross annual earnings. Why should it be like that Port Trust is making very good profits. Thirdly, whether any sort of settlement has been arrived at between the Municipality and the Port Trust because we should not give room for the Port again to rush to the High Court.
Government Bills: 11th February, 1973, 643


Sri C.V.K. Rao — I would like to speak on this Sir. This way of rushing the legislation is very bad in the first instance.

Now, we know that as far as the finances of the Visakhapatnam Municipality are concerned, they are not sufficient for civic amenities to be developed. Already the Port Trust had to pay Rs. 62 lakhs towards the taxes. Now the Government is giving a concession. After all, the Port Trust has not liquidated itself. It is in good condition. How is it that the Government has not taken any steps to recover these Rs. 62 lakhs. Over and above that, the Government is showing a concession by this legislation to levy only 1% of the Annual gross earning of the Trust Port. The Madras Corporation, they are getting nearly 4%. Madras has already got a Developed Corporation and developed port also. And they get more money, and they are using that money for the development of the Corporation. We know the condition of the Visakhapatnam Municipality. I would ask the Minister now whether he would be prepared to negotiate to get the money due from the Port Trust to the Visakhapatnam Municipality and also whether he would be prepared to enhance this tax to at least 3%? That way he would be helping the Visakhapatnam Municipality. I do not think that Mr. Challa Subbarayudu would like to preside over bankrupt Municipalities. He is unmindful of the state affairs of the Visakhapatnam Municipality which is short of funds and there are no enough civic amenities. I hope that he would be prepared to amend this to that extent. I would like to have an answer from him on that point, Sir.

I want one clarification. Whether there is compromise decree to that effect between the municipality and the Port Trust. If there is compromise decree between the municipality and the port Trust to that extent, the decree can be executed against the port Trust either at present or in future. And where is the necessity for an amendment?

Government Bills:

re: Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

Mr. Speaker:— According to the understanding amount will be paid. There won’t be any difficulty.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— The Port Trust is in the position of assessee. It is a tax-payer whether as the municipality has derived its authority under the statute of the Act. 

Mr. Speaker:— Arrears, is there any dispute?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— There is no dispute, Sir. There will not be any dispute.

Mr. Speaker:— There is no decree. And there is understanding in writing. So, there will be no difficulty in collecting.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— We have not entered into an agreement. In this connection I would like to explain. They wanted to have an agreement in between the municipality, Government and Port Trust. We resisted because we derive the authority from the Statute and as such we cannot go into the level of a contracting party

Mr. Speaker:— Will you kindly answer that question whether there is anything in writing to show that amount they have agreed to pay?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— They have agreed to pay the entire demand which we have assessed on their properties on one condition, as I said. From 1966-67 upto 1971-72 65% of the demand should be paid and from 1972-74, 70% of the demand should be paid. That is the understanding.

Mr. Speaker:— Have you got it in writing. That is what they are asking.
Government Bills:  
11th February, 1975.  

re: Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— You read it if you have got it.

Mr. Speaker:— No, no. It is only for the future. It is retrospective effect only from the particular date.

Sri N. Venkataramnam:— The agreement is also binding for ever, Sir.

Ch. Subbarayudu:— No, no. It is only for the past dealings and the past demands have been settled. In regard to the future, it shall come into force from 1st April, 1974.

Mr. Speaker:— Please read that agreement, if you have got one.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:— It is not available, Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Has the Government obtained the opinion of the Advocate General in regard to the Writ Petition in the High Court and also this so-called understanding? Because, the understanding may not be strictly valid in law.

Mr. Speaker:— Why? It is absolutely valid between two parties. I do not think there is any difficulty.

Mr. Speaker:— Not necessary.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— My point is different. By this particular Bill we are abridging our right to tax the properties of the Port Trust. The Municipality has got certain set right on property taxation. Ignoring all these rights the Bill has been brought.

Mr. Speaker:— That itself was in dispute. They were disputing our right itself. Therefore, the parties have come to an agreement. After that they are also bringing a Bill.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Have you obtained the legal position either 1-40 p.m from the Advocate General or from the Law Department? What
exactly is the legal position? Is the Municipal authority entitled to tax the Port Trust? Have you obtained the legal opinion?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu.—We have obtained legal opinion from th^ Advocate General. We are entitled.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Let him read the Advocate General's opinion.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:- There are two things, Sir. One is with regard to arrears and the second thing is with regard to future. There is an agreement reached between the Government and the Port Trust. Now, the Municipal Corporation of Vizag would collect 2% of gross income from the Port Trust Authority.

Smt J. Eswari Bai :-—Let the agreement copy be placed on the Table.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:- Let him place the legal opinion on the Table.

Mr. Speaker:—Is the legal opinion available with you?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Whatever information you want, I shall furnish it to you.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill' 1975 be taken into consideration’"

The motion was adopted.

I shall now put the Clauses to vote.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill’"

The Motion was adopted and Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title of the Bill do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted and Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to move:
Announcement

11th February, 1973

re: TIME FOR RECEIPT OF AMENDMENTS TO ANDHRA PRADESH RESERVED FORESTS (VALIDATION NOTIFICATION) BILL, 1975 ETC.

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1975 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill 1975 be passed."

The motion was adopted.—

ANNOUNCEMENT

re: TIME FOR RECEIPT OF AMENDMENTS TO ANDHRA PRADESH RESERVED FORESTS (VALIDATION OF NOTIFICATION) BILL, 1975, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: I am to announce to the House that amendments to Andhra Pradesh Reserved Forests (Validation of Notifications) Bill, 1975 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (Amendment Bill, 1975 (As passed by the Legislative Council) will be received upto 12-00 Noon on 12-2-1975.

The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House adjourned at 1-45 p.m. to meet again at 8.30 a.m. on 12-2-1975.)