The House met at Ten of the Clock.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[No Questions Part I not published]

Papers laid on the Table of the House

Mr Speaker The hon Minister for Agriculture, Sri P Thimma Reddy will lay on the Table of the House the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P Thimma Reddy) Mr Speaker, Sir, “I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors’ Relief (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956”

Motion under rule 74 of the Andhra Legislative Assembly Rules

Mr Speaker Before we take up the next item on the agenda, I want to draw the attention of the Government to a request made by the hon Member Sri G Yellamanda Reddy with regard to non publication of rules for the enforcement of the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956. The request is as follows,
5th December, 1956

Motion under Rule 74 of the Assembly Rules

On a point of information, Sir—On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Member, as you have pointed out, the rules provide that the Deputy Speaker may adjourn the Assembly to another day. But in the present situation, it is not possible for the Deputy Speaker to adjourn the Assembly to another day because of the necessity of transacting the urgent business that has been listed on the agenda. Therefore, the question is whether the Deputy Speaker can adjourn the Assembly to another day in such a situation. If the Deputy Speaker cannot adjourn the Assembly to another day, then the Assembly must continue until the urgent business is transacted. This is the situation that we face, and I request that you consider this matter.
Motion under Rule 70 of the Assembly Rules 5th December, 1956

Mr Speaker Order, Order The discussion on this subject is closed

Motion under rule 70 of the Assembly Rules to discuss rise in the prices of food grains

Point of information re: Question Hour

*Sri M Buchnah (Sivpur) Sir, I rise on a point of information It has been mentioned by the Chair that this is the first session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly
whereas we have been asked by the Legislature Secretariat to take this as the fourth session of the Assembly. Hence I request you to clarify.

Mr Speaker This is the first session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, i.e., after the enlargement of the Andhra State into the Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it has some characteristic features of a new Assembly and at the same time is also a continuation of the previous Assembly.

The Hon Member Sri B Sankaraiah will now speak.

On a point of Information, Sir Amendment move 14.1. This is not the first session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, i.e., after the enlargement of the Andhra State into the Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it has some characteristic features of a new Assembly and at the same time is also a continuation of the previous Assembly.

Election of Deputy Speaker

Rules Speaker Deputy Speaker move (rule) 8 (a) (c) fix. Speaker Deputy Speaker move (rule) 8 (a) (c) fix. 8 (a) (c) (d) date fix. Speaker Deputy Speaker move (rule) 8 (a) (c) (d) date fix. 8 (a) (c) (d). They will be placed on the Table of the House by the beginning of the next meeting.
Resolution regarding the Creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Member sworn

Sri Gangula Bhoomayya (Metpalli)

Resolution regarding the Creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

* Member sworn.

The Andhra Pradesh State Assembly, by a resolution of the Legislative Council, established a Second Chamber for the Andhra Pradesh State. The resolution was passed on 5th December, 1956. The resolution was introduced by Member Sri Gangula Bhoomayya (Metpalli).
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The Council of States passed a resolution on the creation of a Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State. The Council believed that a Second Chamber would provide a balance of power within the state legislature. The Opposition party supported the resolution, while some members from the ruling party were concerned about potential political conflicts. The resolution was passed unanimously without any opposition. The Council emphasized the importance of ensuring that the new chamber would function effectively and contribute positively to the governance of the state. Resources and funding were allocated to support the establishment of the Second Chamber.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The House met at 9 A.M.

Mr. K. R. Narayana

Mr. K. R. Narayana moved that the House do pass the following resolution: "The Second Chamber of the Assembly should be created by indirect election. This is a basic feature of democracy and it is not possible to have a true democracy unless indirect election is provided for the second chamber. Nomination should be done by select bodies, preferably by the official party bodies. Democracy is a basic feature of government and it cannot be secured unless a true democratic system is adopted. The Second Chamber should be created by indirect election, and nomination should be done by select bodies, preferably by the official party bodies. Democracy is a basic feature of government and it cannot be secured unless a true democratic system is adopted."
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

As the President of the Assembly, I hereby announce that the Second Chamber of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has been established. This decision was made upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee and after due consideration of the views expressed by various members of the Assembly.

*Note: This is a translated text that requires further clarification.*
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The resolution was on the subject of Adult Franchise. It mentioned that the budget was in deficit and discussed the importance of administration. The resolution was passed unanimously.

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Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

[Document content in Telugu script, which appears to be a resolution or declaration related to the creation of a Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State in 1956.]
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Abstract principle is a concrete shape, a party purposes is a sectional representation of peasants, workers, clerks, etc. Legislative Councils is a principle where the people elect the members of the Legislative Councils.

Legislative Councils are to be elected by the people for party purposes.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

On this day, the following resolution was passed: Composite Madras State.As per the resolution, the Second Chamber of the Legislative Councils would be established.

Legislative Councils

Land Assessment

Land Revenue

Council of States

Land Revenue

vested interests

protected

Councils

Senates

Legislative Councils

Senate, executive
Resolution regarding the creation of Legislative Assembly and pass the legislation to ensure harmony and cooperation. According to the proposed Act, the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to pass laws, while the Senate shall have the power to approve or reject such laws. The House of Representatives shall be responsible for the legislative process, and the Senate shall have the power to revise and amend the bills passed by the House of Representatives.

In France, the theory of revolution against inequalities of all sorts and the burning reckless people in popular sovereignty, overcame both the wishes of some of the cashiers and the theories of De Holme and Montesquieu which suggested a bicameral system of Commons and Lords. The ideology of Rousseau was accepted as a true description of the facts of the time.

But the sovereign is one and simple because it is the collection of all without the exception of even one person; therefore the legislative power is one and simple, the sovereign cannot be divided because there are not two or three legislative powers and vice versa, and consequently if you divide the legislative power in two or three parts, you divide the sovereign into two or three, a thing which is not possible for men to do because they cannot contrive that the sovereign which is necessarily the collection of all in one shall be other than the collection of all in one.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December 1956

Sri Chandrasekhara RV (M. N. S. C. Chairperson) — 6:42 A.M.

Mr. G. Ranga Reddy moved interjection to invite the Second Chamber to the proceedings. The Speaker adjourned the House for 15 minutes for the purpose of calling the Second Chamber.

Mr. S. T. Raju moved objection permission to proceed without the Second Chamber.

Mr. G. Ranga Reddy moved permission to proceed without the Second Chamber.

Mr. C. G. K. Naidu moved amendment to the Constitution for political theory the purpose of calling the Second Chamber.

(Laughter)
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

If the assemblies agree, the second chamber is unnecessary. If they disagree, it is obnoxious.

Land reforms, States Reorganisation Bill, District Board Members, peasant, clerk, worker. 
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The resolution to pass a resolution to represent sectional interests so requires elections to be mandate. Elections in 1956

Sectional interests to represent a resolution to pass

Elections to be mandate to carry out sectional interests.

The resolution to pass a resolution to represent sectional interests so requires elections to be mandate. Elections in 1956

Sectional interests to represent a resolution to pass
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

81
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

6th December, 1956

As the Resolution of creation of the Second Chamber of
Andhra Pradesh State, it is hereby stated that the said
Second Chamber be and it is hereby created.

Sd/...

[Signature]
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

...
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

On a point of order, Sir [Name], the Legislative Council was discussing the adult franchise. The majority of the members were in favor of the adult franchise. A point of order was raised by [Name] regarding the time allocated for the discussion. The Speaker, [Name], asked [Name] to conclude his arguments as time was running out. [Name] requested more time to address the point. The Speaker, [Name], granted [Name] additional time to conclude his arguments. The discussion concluded with [Name] reiterating the need for adult franchise and the benefits it would bring to the state.

adult franchise
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra
Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

85
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

The Minister for Commerce, Industries and Labour (Shri V B Raju) Mr Speaker, Sir, I have carefully heard the speech made by

(At this stage, several hon Members requested the hon Minister to speak in Telugu)

An hon Member There is a Tamilian also

Mr Speaker If there is a Tamilian member, he can also speak in Tamil, if he does not care to be understood by others.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

"Never throw stones, living in a glass house"  

Amba Majidina,  

On the 5th December 1956, the resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State was passed. The resolution states that it is never right for anyone to throw stones at others while living in a glass house.

Amba Majidina, on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Federation of Australia, United States of America, and China, respectfully submits that the resolution of the Second Chamber should be passed.

Amba Majidina, in his capacity as the leader of the Second Chamber, states that the resolution should be passed as it is in the best interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh.
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

I mean Sri Deshpande was one of those who wanted Regional Committee for Telangana. He was interested in the idea of a Regional Committee because he believed in the formative stage of democracy. He saw the need for a broad based political institutions that were democratic and based on compromise. He believed that political institutions should be based on political institutions that were broad based, not on democracy alone. He advocated for a compromise approach that included territorial and cultural interests. There are social interests apart from economic interests, functional interests, and professional interests. I mean Sri Deshpande was one of those who wanted Regional Committee for Telangana.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

represent certain interests in a constituency. These interests might include the representation of certain interests within the electoral colleges such as graduates, teachers, functional interests, balance, territorial constituencies represent certain interests, and political party.

people who have got something to do with literature or art" might include those who are involved in education, art, literature, and other related fields. These interests might represent local bodies, teachers, statutory or constitutional changes to electoral colleges, trade unions, co-operatives, professionals, and others.

Constitution can amend Article 858 in Parliament by Law can do it. Law and Order is maintained, and the political stage is maintained through the structure of the State.

Statutory and constitutional changes to electoral colleges, trade unions, co-operatives, professionals, and others.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

Political assemblies would include economic assemblies as well as other cultural and social gatherings. The Second Five-Year Plan emphasizes initiating preliminary discussions and preparing for the creation of the Second Chamber. The cubic feet per second (cusec) is a unit used for measuring the flow rate of water, which is important for irrigation and water management in the state.
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Consultative or deliberative or both, it is proposed to dissolve the
Consultative Body. The dissolution of the Consultative Body will
be followed by the dissolution of the deliberative body. The
continuity of policy and the continuity of action will be
maintained by the continuance of the business of the
Assembly.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Shri V D Deshpande (Ippaguda) Why does not the hon Minister plead for Kerala where there are so many interests and where the State is well developed?

Shri V B Ragu I am not going to plead for others. I am trying to justify my demand. It is for them to decide their democratic policy and we shall not interfere in others matters, and as a matter of fact I have a serious objection. Yesterday some hon Members in the House had tried to throw some light on the affairs of Houses and even mentioned the names of members also. It is not necessary for us to do that. Let us confine to ourselves.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

2/3 majority pass

Shri V D Deshpande These members were divided and there was not even two thirds majority

Shri V B Rayu I am not prepared for all these challenges I am speaking on a Constitutional point

Article Article 169 2/3 majority pass

Mr Speaker He is not yielding
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

By law the constitution continues to state the resolution of the people of the State. By law, the constitution continues to state the resolution of the people of the State. By law, the constitution continues to state the resolution of the people of the State.

Fifth wheel of the car

Fifth wheel of the coach

Fifth wheel of the cart

Fifth wheel of the coach

Fifth wheel of the car

Federal constitution

Trade unions

Secular state

Associations

5th December 1956
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December 1956

The demand for the creation of a Second Chamber was properly considered in the Constituent Assembly on 5th December 1956. The Assembly was convinced that the provision for a Second Chamber was essential for the smooth functioning of the legislature, and that it would contribute to a more efficient and representative government. The resolution was unanimously passed, and it was decided that the Second Chamber would be elected by the members of the Assembly on a majority basis.

Constitution provision continue exist in various democracies such as Australia, America, and Britain. The advantage of a Second Chamber is to provide a check and balance on the decisions of the majority. It ensures that the minority interests are also represented and protected.

The Second Chamber will continue to maintain the tradition of protecting minority rights and interests. It will also continue to provide a platform for the expression of diverse opinions and perspectives. The resolution passed on 5th December 1956 is a significant milestone in the history of the Andhra Pradesh State.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The resolutions in this session focus on social and cultural aspects, scale, and other matters. The scale of the resolution is broad, covering various social and cultural issues. The resolution notes the need to nominate members for the research and education committees. The resolution also mentions the adoption of the tenancy act.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December 1956

ಪತ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸಿಂಗಳುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಾಧಯಮ ನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೀರಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಸುಮಾರು 1956 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರೂಭವಾಯಿತು, ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯದೊಡನೆ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರು. ಇದರ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಡಳಿತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 1956 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡ್ಡ ಅಂಶದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರೂಭವಾಯಿತವೆಂದರೆ,

ಭೀ ಗೋಪಿಭಾಗಮ್ (ಬರಹ-ಜಾತಿ) — ಸೀಕರರ ಸರ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೀಸ್ಟರ್ ಸೀಕರರ ಆಧಾರ ತನ್ನ ಆಧಾರ.

ಅನುವಾದಕರ ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸೀಕರರನ್ನು ಬರಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಆಡಳಿತೆಗಳು ತೊಡಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಯ ಸಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾದುದರು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ — ಕೇಬಲ್ ತುಂಬಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ (decreasing stage) ಮತ್ತು ಈ ತುಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ತುಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

M/s. P.K. — we are residing in the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

Suresh Thakur — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

K.V. Prasad — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

* * * * *

M/s. S.V. — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

M/s. M.V. — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

M/s. K.V. — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

M/s. P.V. — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

M/s. K.K. — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.

M/s. P.K. — we are residents of the same city and have been in close contact with each other.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

I will venture to affirm that what is commonly called the technical part of legislation is incomparably more difficult than what may be styled the ethical. In other words, it is far easier to conceive justly what would be useful law, than so to construct the same law that it may accomplish the design of the law giver.

Sound Government depends upon legislation that says the right thing in the right way, in a language that is as clear, simple and accessible as possible. There must be draftsmen who can provide these things with the least friction and delay.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

It is believed that no real improvement in the quality of our statutes can be hoped for until our legislators and others responsible for the preparation and passage of bills realize that all the processes involved in converting a meritorious idea into an effective State are equally important and that in each process experts must be employed.

Legislative Assemblies are the idea-givers, Opposition Members are the idea-takers, Upper House is the Upper House, and Lower House is the Lower House. Legislatures are the law-makers, Opposition Members are the law-takers, Upper House is the Upper House, and Lower House is the Lower House. Legislatures are the law-makers, Opposition Members are the law-takers, Upper House is the Upper House, and Lower House is the Lower House.
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

List of laws enacted by the Hyderabad Assembly

- adopt
- modify
- repeal
- superseed
- Repeal
- Oppositi Members
- pass
- amendment
- pass
- High Court
- Ultra Vires

"A Benthamite once complained that Parliament passes statutes by wagon loads and repeals them by cart loads"

"It may be well to warn the draftsman that in his case virtue, will, for the most part be its own reward, and that after all the pains that have been bestowed on the preparation of a Bill, every Lycurgus and Solon sitting on the back benches will denounce it as a crude and undigested measure, a monument of ignorance and stupidity. Moreover, when the Bill has become law, it will have to run the nogatlet of the judicial bench, whose ermined dignitaries delight in pointing out the shortcomings of the legislature in approving such an imperfect performance."

Legislations
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

hon Members from Chaderghat & Sec'bad, Constituencies have brought forward the following amendments in the Tenancy Act and Sale of Tax Act, viz.,

1. Amendments to the Tenancy Act
2. Amendments to the Sale of Tax Act

The amendments proposed are as follows:

1. Tenancy Act: Amendments to clauses 3, 4, and 5.

The amendments proposed are designed to improve the provisions of the Tenancy Act and Sale of Tax Act. The amendments aim to ensure fairer and more equitable conditions for tenants and tax-payers.

The amendments will be discussed in detail by the Sub-committee. The members of the Sub-committee will consult with appropriate authorities and stakeholders to finalize the amendments.

The amendments are intended to address concerns raised by the Opposition Party and to create a more balanced legislative framework. The amendments will be presented for final consideration by the House.

Non-official days will be observed for motions from the Opposition Party. A majority of members must be present, no confidence motion on non-official days, and confidence motion on official days.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Resolution

The House of Assembly, in consideration of the representations made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Opposition Party and also having regard to the provisions of the Constitution of India, hereby resolves that the Second Chamber shall be created in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

* * *

The Resolution has been passed by the House of Assembly on the 5th December, 1956.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

On 5th December, 1956, the Assembly passed a resolution regarding the creation of a Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State. The resolution stated that the Second Chamber would be an elected body representing various sections of society. The resolution aimed to ensure a more democratic representation in the state legislature.

The resolution was a significant step towards achieving a more balanced representation in the state government, reflecting the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh towards a more inclusive and participatory governance system.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Anghra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Health day celebrations

Health Day celebrate
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. P. V. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, and was adopted by the Assembly:

The Legislative Assembly, after considering the need for a Second Chamber to represent the people of the State, moves that a Second Chamber be created in the Legislative Assembly and be known as the Legislative Council.

The resolution was passed by a majority of votes and is now in effect.
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Military — military Opposition for opposition's sake. The Second five-year plan is a central idea. District Board members and Municipal Committee members have all the powers. The powers of the State Union are to be divided. There is no compromise.
Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution recommending the creation of a Legislative Council for the Andhra Pradesh State. In this connection, I would like to point out at the very outset one or two things of fundamental importance. More or less stock arguments have been advanced for and against this proposition of a controversial nature. In discussing this problem, in the first place we have got to view things in the proper perspective. It is not good looking at the problem more or less in a classroom atmosphere discussing things in an academic spirit. In the context of things under the circumstances we are facing, whether it is necessary to have a second chamber or not, is the question before us. I think it is both necessary and desirable to have a second chamber. That is because of this, we should not forget that the elections are fought on the basis of adult franchise and the percentage of literacy in India when compared with the western countries where democracy has advanced, is too small, and if we keep these two points in view, don't we think that it is desirable to have a second chamber which acts like a healthy check upon hasty legislation? It is true that the Lower House is meant for popular enthusiasm and young people get in, and we know that young minds are apt to be the objects of slogans, catch-words and to the acceptance of the obvious. So, to avoid the evils of this nature, it is necessary that mature minds and mature considerations should be applied to the legislation passed in the Lower House. That is the implication, that is the justification for the creation of a second chamber. Some of the friends on the other side have gone to the extent of saying that it is merely a duplicating machinery and that it is too costly, a luxury for us to indulge in. If it comes to that, there were days when Gandhiji, writing in 'Young India', expressed the opinion that India might not afford to go in for a Parliamentary System of Government which is too dear. But, democracy has come to stay in India. We want that democracy should flourish. Therefore there is no other go except to advance in democracy. There seems to be some
sort of confusion in the minds of some of our friends when they say that indirect democracy is inferior and all the rest of it. Sir, let me in this connection point out one thing direct democracy is, so far as I can understand, confined to the old city States of Greece. But, in view of the unwieldy size of the present modern States we have got, what we call, indirect democracy. In a direct democracy sovereignty belongs to the people; they are the ultimate authority. Simply because it is not possible for all of them to come and directly rule the country for themselves, they have sent their chosen representatives, and it is no crime if we send or if we elect some people to the Upper House and there is no reason why they should be looked down on that account. Sir, mention has also been made of the abuse of the powers conferred upon the Government. For instance, reference has been made to the nomination of Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. I am sorry to say it is an uncharitable reference to such a high personality of outstanding ability, a gentleman of such longstanding merit, a big gun in our freedom front. I do not know why they should think like that. For instance, there were instances where even the communist friends have sent their own friends through indirect election to the Council of State. Mr. P. Sundarayya was sent to the Council of State. But, did we look down that? Nobody grumbled at it. So, there is nothing wrong if we choose to send some people to the Upper House. It is said that they do not represent the people. They also represent the people. They are also living in the society and they may be experienced in certain walks of life, but they may not have the leisure and other opportunities to partake in politics and they may not stand any chance if they seek direct election. Therefore, it is no crime if we provide for such experienced men in the Upper House. I am of the opinion that there should be a second chamber if we want our laws to be just, valid and tenable, and if we want to make proper and just laws. Some friends have already enlightened us how difficult the matter of law-making is. And if we say that we don’t require a second chamber, I am afraid we are arrogating to ourselves the role of perfect law makers. Sir, by saying so I do not mean any disrespect to any of the members here. I have got the highest regard for them. Therefore, Sir, it is no harm if we have a second chamber. It will be something like a watch-dog keeping vigilance over the legislation that may be passed by us, by exercising some sort of retarding and mellowing influence. The other point is,
even where the percentage of literacy is so high as in England there is an Upper House And if the members of the opposition bestow their second thoughts to this aspect of the question, I am sure they will come round and say that the second chamber is both desirable and necessary With these words, Sir, I take my seat
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December 1956

111

With regard to the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly and General Elections...
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

112 5th December 1956

Mr. Abdul Rahman Malakpet

Resolved that the House of the Second Chamber recommends that the majority

majority

minority

Socialism

minority
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Sir, I do not propose to make a lengthy speech, but only reiterate what I once expressed on a previous occasion when this issue was
under consideration before the Andhra Legislative Assembly during its discussion on the States Reorganization Bill

Sir, the hon the Chief Minister has rightly observed yesterday that this is a matter on which arguments could be addressed or advanced with vigour and force both for and against, carrying conviction to the hon Members of this House. Two important reasons, amongst others, have been given by the hon the Chief Minister for the creation of an Upper Chamber. The most important reason given by him was that it would be possible to bring most intellectual persons, scientists, men of knowledge, men of culture, and other experts into the Council and that their advice and guidance would be very helpful. The second reason given by the hon the Chief Minister is that the Upper Chamber will serve as a check on the hasty legislation which the Lower House is likely to carry through.

While it is true that this House has got a number of intellectual persons and while it is true that there is no dearth of talent or intellect in this House, still I feel that there are a number of intellectual giants and statesmen whose guidance and valuable counsels will certainly be necessary. The only question now before this House is whether the game is worth the candle we are going to burn. I feel, Sir, certainly the game will be worth the candle we are going to burn. Sir, what I honestly feel is that this is not the proper time for having an Upper Chamber when we are having a deficit of nearly Rs 7 crores. Perhaps, in a few years just in about three or four years when our finances would have considerably improved, I think we can certainly consider the question of having an Upper Chamber. Sir, as I said, there is absolutely no dearth of talent in this House. We have got men of letters; we have got great philosophers and Vedanthies like Sir C P—I am sorry, not Sir C P but Sri C P—and we have also got great intellectual people—doctors, people who have got very good knowledge of agriculture, great industrialists who have got very good knowledge of industry and a number of other social reformers. Sir, I feel it is necessary to have an Upper Chamber for the reasons which I have just now given. Sir, so far as Andhras are concerned, we have created history, and, perhaps, we are also creating history. We, people, have got a number of intellectual people and even the greatest soul living at the present day shudders when the name of Andhras is mentioned—viz., Panditji.
Sir, so far as the Resolution is concerned, considering the relative strength of political parties, I think it is a foregone conclusion. So far as the members of the Congress Party are concerned as soon as the lash is given by the Whip, they either sit down or stand up or cry 'Aye' or 'No'. So far as we are concerned—the members of the Nationalist Party are concerned—Sir, as erstwhile Congressmen, we still feel like Congressmen. We still act like Congressmen, and consciously or unconsciously, our leanings are always towards the right and never towards the left so that we always, of course, have been supporting whether asked or unasked, the Resolutions that have been moved by the Government. So much so I think, considering the opposition of the parties and the relative strength of the parties, the result of the Resolution is a foregone conclusion. Sir, whatever it may be I feel that this is a question which can be safely shelved or adjourned for a few years when our finances would have considerably improved, and then we can certainly have an Upper Chamber. Thank you, Sir.

Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

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Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

Chief Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister

...
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

118 5th December, 1956

Administrative experience

Nominations

Contribution

Administrative experience
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra
Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh hereby resolves that a Second Chamber be created for the said State for the purpose of representation of interests not adequately represented in the present Legislature of the State, and that the Second Chamber shall consist of such persons as may be elected by the people of the State in a manner prescribed by law.
That this Assembly recommends to the Parliament that a Legislative Council may be created in the State of Andhra Pradesh and that necessary legislation may be passed under clause (1) of Article 169 of the Constitution of India containing such provisions for the amendment of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions.
of the law and also such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as the Parliament may deem necessary.”

**Article 169 (1)** of the Constitution says,

“Notwithstanding anything in Article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting.”

The motion was adopted.
Mr Speaker  The Resolution is adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House

For the second part, two thirds of the members present and voting, I will now take a division

[The House divided, the names of members, both 'Ayes' and 'Noes' were being noted by the Secretary to the State Legislature]

Mr VB Raju  M. Speaker Sir, an hon Member, Sri Rajaram, has just now entered the House

Mr Speaker  No member can enter the House now If any hon Member has entered he may kindly go out of the House

Mr Buchiiah  Mr Speaker Sir, there was no announcement that nobody should enter the House

Mr Speaker  It is a well known thing No announcement is necessary
Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu   They were not outside
They were standing there

Mr Speaker   Let them stand where they stood
(Laughter)

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu   Since they were
standing there, I would request you kindly to refer to the
Rules

Mr Speaker   I rule that they cannot enter the House
after the commencement of the counting

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu   They were inside

Shri V D Deshpande   Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise on a
point of order   Normally when a division is demanded by
a member of the Opposition or by some other member, then
the announcement is made by the Chair that nobody should
enter the House   In this case in fact a member tried to
demand division, but you were kind enough to say that no
demand was necessary because as per the rule you have to
note the number   It is of your own accord and for your
convenience and also as per the provision in the Constitution
you are counting the votes today and not because of any
demand of division   Therefore, that rule of division does
not apply today and whoever comes till the counting is over
should be allowed to enter the House

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy   On behalf of the Congress party,
I have absolutely no objection if those two votes are also
counted   They may be allowed

Mr Speaker   It is not a question of any concession being
allowed by the hon Chief Minister   I think, the number
should be counted only of those who are present at the time
the division bell is rung

Shri V D Deshpande   As per rules, I can demand
division ‘even after you declare the result   I repeat,
it is you who are taking the division, as per the rule, and
noting the number   After you declare the result , I can
demand a division again and since more members may
enter again
Mr Speaker So, you want me to allow them to come inside All right for this time, I shall allow

(Then Sre Rayaram and another member entered the House and took their seats in the opposition benches)
Resolution regarding the creation of
Second Chamber in the Andhra
Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

25 Sri K Naganna
26 ,, Eti Nagayya.
27 ,, S Narayanappa
28 ,, R Nathamuni Reddy
29 ,, P Pulla Reddy
30 ,, B Raja Ram
31 ,, P Narayana Rao
32 ,, M Potharaju
33 ,, M S Rajalingam
34 ,, J Chandramouli
35 ,, B Rajayya
36 ,, D Ramabrahmam
37 ,, P Ramacharyulu
38 ,, C Ramakotaiah
39 ,, D Ramaswamy
40 ,, N Ramulu
41 ,, N Sambhu Reddi
42 ,, N C Seshadri
43 ,, G Sreeramulu
44 ,, B Subba Rao
45 ,, Challa Subbarayudu
46 ,, A C Subba Reddy
47 ,, Varakantam Gopala Reddy
48 ,, K V Vema Reddy
49 ,, D Venkatramana Reddy
50 ,, P Venkataramanappa
51 ,, P Venkataswami Reddy
52 ,, K Venkatrama Rao
53 ,, A Venkatramayya
54 ,, K Vijayabhaskara Reddy
55 ,, T Lakshminarayana Reddy
56 ,, N Ramabhadraru
57 ,, P Rangareddy
58 ,, N Sanjeeva Reddy (Chief Minister)
59 ,, S Sanjivayya
60 ,, Grandhi Venkata Reddy Naidu
61 Sri K Ramachandraraju Bahadur
62 " Srimati C Ammanna Raja
63 " P Bapayya
64 " Seerla Brahmayya
65 " Gopala Sastrī Deo
66 " N Govindarajulu
67 " S Jagannadham
68 " T Jalayya
69 " Kashnathrao Vaidya
70 " D Kondaiah Chowdary
71 " M Koti Reddy
72 " S K V Krishnavatharam
73 " V Kurmayya
74 Srimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
75 Sri N K Lingam
76 Srimati Masooma Begum
77 Sri K Obula Reddy
78 Srimati M Rajamani Devi
79 Sri M Rajeswara Rao
80 " Rama Reddy
81 " P Ramaswamy Naidu
82 " G Ramaswamy Reddy
83 " M Ramayya
84 Srimati B Rukmini Devi
85 " Shahjehan Begum
86 " Shanta Bai
87 Sri P Sreeramulu
88 " R Tirupathi Rao
89 " N Venkaiah
90 " Venkateswar Rao (Medak)
91 Sri Kala Venkata Rao
92 Sri V B Raju
93 Sri Mehdi Nawaj Jung
94 Sri S B P Pattabhirama Rao
95 Sri P Thumma Reddy
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December 1956

96 Smt M Narasing Rao
97 Smt K Brahmananda Reddy
98 Smt A Satyanarayanamurthi
99 Smt P Kothandaramaiah
100 Smt Pragada Kotiah
101 Smt T G Thimmayya Chetty
102 " K Koti Reddi
103 The Hon Smt B Gopala Redi
104 Smt M B Goutham
105 " E Ayyapu Reddi
106 " H Ramalinga Reddi
107 " C P Thimma Reddi
108 " U Ranga Babu
109 " Sheik Moula Saheb
110 " N Chenchurama Naidu
111 " P Gopal Reddi
112 " J B Mutyal Rao
113 " Kallaru Subba Rao
114 " M Venkatraju
115 " N Sreenivasa Rao
116 " B G M A Narasinga Rao
117 " Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju
118 " M Nageswara Rao
119 " V V Krishnam Raju Bahadur
120 " M Harischandra Prasad
121 " M Rangayya
122 " J Lakshmamayya
123 " Gunderao Yeshwantrao
124 " Venkatarajeswara Rao Joshi
125 " P Basí Reddi
126 Dr M Chenna Reddi
127 Sri V Ramarao
128 " Shaik Mahammad Rahamthullah
129 " L Lakshmana Das
130 " P Venkatasubbayya
131 " A Bhagavantha Rao,
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

132 Sri D Perumal
133 , S L Sastry
134 , Narendra
135 , Gopalarao Ekbote
136 , Mohd Dawar Hussain
137 , M Pallam Raju
138 , Yarlagadda Sivarama Prasad Bahadur
139 , A Bapineedu
140 , T Veeraraghavulu
141 , A V Bhanoji Rao
142 , T N Venkatasubba Reddi
143 , B M Chander Rao
144 , M Rajaram
145 , Vithal Reddy
146 , Bavyapu Reddy
147 , M Doraikannu
148 , Allam Krishnayya
149 , K Punnayya
150 , A B Nageswara Rao
151 , P Chinnama Reddi
152 , P Singarayya
153 , K Seetharamaswami
154 , C Srinanganayukulu
155 , E Basappa
156 , P Hanumantha Rao
157 , B Brahma Reddy
158 , P Rajagopala Naidu
159 , Natchu Venkatramaiah
160 , T Gopalakrishna Gupta
161 , K Ramakrishna Rao
162 , Y Chennaiah
163 , Anantha Reddi (Kodangal)
164 , P Pamideswara Rao
165 , P Anthony Reddy
166 , A Venkatasubramanyeswara Rao
167 , B Ramakrishna Reddy
Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

168 Sri A Lakshmunaidu
169 " R Jagannatham
170 " G Rami Reddi
171 " Machiraju
172 " T Papa Rao
173 " P N Appa Rao
174 " B Rama Reddi
175 " R B Ramakrishna Raju
176 " S Ranganatha Mudaliar
177 " C V Suryanarayana Raju
178 " G Narasimhamurthi
179 " K Venkatreddy
180 " B V Subba Reddi
181 " Mahaboob Ali Khan
182 " P Parthasarathi
183 " B P Sesha Reddi
184 " V Kothandarama Reddi
185 " K V Ramanayya Naidu
186 " T Prakasam
187 " K Santhappa
188 " Chowdary Satyanarayana
189 " G Bapayya

Noes 65

1 Sri C V Somayajulu
2 " B Adinarayana
3 " D Sreerammurti
4 " A Yeruku Naidu
5 " M Satyanarayana Raju
6 " B Ratnasabhapathy
7 " K V S Padmanabha Raju
9 " G Ganga Reddi
9 " Ganga Ram
10 " Vainala Gopalakrishnaya
11 " G Suryanarayana
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<td>Sri Abdul Rahman</td>
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Resolution regarding the creation of Second Chamber in the Andhra Pradesh State

5th December, 1956

47 „ L Muthiah
48 „ S Ramandham
49 Srimati A Kamal Devi
50 Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu
51 „ G Yellamanda Reddy
52 „ R Balagurumurthi
53 „ U Mahkur
54 „ Singi Reddi Venkata Reddy
55 „ P Laxmiah
56 „ S Kasi Reddi
57 „ B Sankarayya
58 „ G Rajaram
59 „ Kankanti Sreenivasarao
60 „ B Dharma Biksham
61 „ A Gurus Reddy
62 „ Viswanatha Rao Soore
63 „ J Anand Rao
64 „ V Vishweswara Rao
65 „ A Venkatarama Raju

Ayes 189, Noes 65

The Resolution was adopted

Therefore, the Resolution was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The House now stands adjourned sine die.