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Note — * at the Commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 4th December, 1956

The House met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Members sworn

[No Questions—Part I not published]

Mr Speaker We shall proceed with the oath or affirmation of the remaining Members

[The following Members took the prescribed oath or affirmation]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member nominated</th>
<th>Proposer</th>
<th>Seconder</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri M B Gautam (Ibrahimpatnam-Reserved)</td>
<td>Sri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao</td>
<td>Sri P Ranga Reddy</td>
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<td>Sri Laxman Kumai (Andole-Reserved)</td>
<td>Sri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao</td>
<td>Sri G Venkata Reddy</td>
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<td>Sri T Narla (Huzurnagar-Reserved)</td>
<td>Sri B Gopala Rao</td>
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<td>Sri Venkateshwari Rao (Medak)</td>
<td>Sri Eankanti Srimvas Rao (Mahboobabad)</td>
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Election of Speaker

Mr Speaker Under Rule 7 of the Andhra Legislative Assembly Rules, I have to first read out to the House, the names of Members who have been duly nominated for the Speakership, together with those of their proposers and seconders. They are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member nominated</th>
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<th>Seconder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao</td>
<td>Sri N Sanjiva Reddy</td>
<td>Sri P Ranga Reddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 , Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao</td>
<td>Sri B Gopala Reddy</td>
<td>Sri G Venkata Reddy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


it necessary that you should become our Speaker. Many a time, elections for Speaker have been held, but today is an unique occasion, in that without any contest you have been able to occupy the Chair with the support of us all.

I hope and I am sure that, under your able guidance, this House will be able to fulfill its responsibilities. The Speaker, as expected, is a guide, philosopher and friend of all the parties, irrespective of political affiliations, and I have no doubt that, as you have the national traditions imbibed in you, and as we, all parties, were and have been working together in this House,—all for the good of the people, your impartial, proper and just guidance will be at our disposal, and we all will be able to strive together for the greatness and glory of our land and in strengthening Vishalandhra and making it a great land. I hope, Sir, in this task, we will have your impartial, just and proper guidance.

With these words, I once more congratulate you, Sir, on your election and offer my felicitations to you.

*Sir G Raja Ram (Armut)* On behalf of the members of the Socialist Party, I extend my hearty congratulations to you, Sir, on your election as the First Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. In view of the services and sacrifices you have made for the cause of the country, particularly for the 3 crore Telugu speaking people, you are, I think, the right choice and you deserve to become the First Speaker of this Assembly. I am sure, though this is a humble reward, by the Telugu speaking people of this country for your services, this humble token of reward will remain ever in the history of Andhra Pradesh. I am sure that, under your able guidance, this House will be in a position to evolve new democratic traditions in conducting the business of this August Assembly. I assure you, Sir, the full cooperation of my party members in creating the same traditions and conventions.

I, once more, congratulate you, Sir, on your election as the hon. Speaker of this Assembly.

*Sri R B Ramakrishna Raju (Vadamalpet)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, First of November, 1956 was a great day in the history of our great country. That day saw the inauguration of the great experiment of re-drawing the geographical map of India on a national, intelligible basis. The credit and glory of having started this idea must go to Andhra and Andhra alone. Though some doubted the wisdom of this move, today it has caught the imagination of the whole country and I hope it will justify itself in the years to come.
Even the great poet who gave us our National Anthem did not sing of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta but sung only of Punjab, Sindhu, Gujarat and Maratha. I suggest, there is still modification to this song because Andhra does not have an independent place there. I should read "Divasada Andhravilala Vanga." I therefore, suggest that our Ministers should take up this question and see that this word Andhra is introduced in our National Anthem.

Today, my mind goes back to those early years over forty years ago, when some men of vision and forethought gave birth to this great idea and started out as pioneers in the quest of providing a home for all Telugu speaking people, so that they may have full scope for self expression and expansion, politically, socially, culturally and economically. Srinivasa Venkatapillai of hallowed memory, Sri B N Sharmi, Sri Mocharla Runchandri Rao, Sri Kasmathum Nageswar Rao, Sri Narpatham Samba Rao Panthulu, Sri Prakasam are great names and it is a great privilege for you to have been associated with those men from the start. Today, I still remember with what crusading zeal the great Deshabhakta went about this work. He came over all the way to Chittoor in 1913 and took it by storm. He completely captured the imagination of the then young and indomitable spirits in public life like myself, and we can well imagine with what pride and glory he would have gloved if he had been spared to witness this day. It must be a matter of sincere pleasure and gratification that you at least have been spared to witness the fruition of your indefatigable labours.

This movement received a setback when a great teacher rose up amidst us and taught us the obvious truth that a part cannot be free when the whole is itself a bond slave. He exhorted us to strive for the higher ideal and the Andhras with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm put by self and plunged heart and soul into the great movement for the liberation of our Motherland. Even there, you were in the forefront. You gave freely of all you possessed and sacrificed everything in the interests of the great cause. When independence was achieved and power came to us, all those who sacrificed became the natural leaders and received the recognition of their services. While persons even like me, a pigmy compared to you, got opportunities to cash in on our services and enjoy power and prestige, it was a pity almost tragic in nature, to see you by passed time and again. It was really remarkable to note with what equanimity and selflessness you took things as they came and never bothered about results. I felt myself ashamed whenever you approached me, embraced me and had a
good word of praise and encouragement for me. You have truly
imbibed the spirit of that sacred saying

> "The best reward for a man is a grateful heart.

Well Sir, in 1933, we got our Andhra State. But, did you rest on your oars? You felt you could not rest till Vishalandhra was achieved. You went into it heart and soul, as usual, and talked of it in season and out of season, so much so, some people felt it even as a nuisance. But you never cared and went on in your self appointed way with unerring devotion. It is therefore good to see that your efforts in this direction have borne fruit and it is given to you to preside over the destinies of the most important of the three functions of a State - the Legislative, Judicial and Executive. And my party are genuinely thankful and pleased that this recognition has come to you though very late in life.

Sir, in this world there is nothing like unmixed good and evil or joy and sorrow. They are eternal couples and always go together. While I am felicitating you on your elevation to this high office, I cannot forget your predecessor. My party is equally and genuinely sorry to have to part company with him as Speaker. We have nothing but admiration for him during his term of office, short though it was. When a man gets power and authority it is very easy to become one of two things - he can take his ease, allow things to drift become a thoroughgoing lotus eater and be condemned for incompetency; or he can become puffed up with pride and conceit, become a tyrant and try to rule with an iron hand utterly insensible to the feelings of those under his control. But it is only a great man that can steer clear of these two extremes and follow the golden mean. It requires great tact, courage and insight into human feelings to control without injuring and with the willing cooperation and esteem of a large body of persons of varied intellect and capacity. Sir, Rokkam was a great success in that way and, I, on behalf of my party, pay him our tribute and hope his services, knowledge and experience will always be available to us.

Personally, I wish we could establish a great tradition that the Office of Speakership is high and above party politics and its fortunes should not be made to depend upon the goodwill of any body. This detachment is a thing to be devoutly wished for from both sides, but perhaps, in this case, there are great externalizing circumstances. The need for honouring you was so obvious and insistent and, I may even say, urgent in view of your great age that this decision must have been taken with great reluctance and with a heavy heart. I can, therefore, say without any fear
Lastly, Sir, yesterday, a colleague of mine from Hyderabad cut a joke at us and said that in fact, it is not they that joined us but we that came over here. In my opinion, a truer statement was never before made. It is a fact, Sir, that we came over here if my body was really responsible for bringing us here, it was then own Chief, Sri B Ramakrishna Rao. He knew full well that our entry may even me in his exit. With remarkable selflessness and foresight he heartily supported you and brought about this consummation. Our heart felt thanks are in no small measure due to him. But, then, how did we come here? We did not come here as conquerors. Really, it is not we that captured Hyderabad but it is Hyderabad that captured us. Its great past history and tradition have captivated us. History tells us that we were all one at one time. Political expediency split us and divided us. Is it therefore, to be wondered at if we longed to come back to our original home? We come as brother to brother in a true spirit of cooperation, in a common endeavour. If you like it better call it a delightful reunion of a long-separated husband and wife or still better, as our dear Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru put it, let it be even a fresh union of two indrant souls drawn together in love and affection like a marriage between true lovers. But whatever might be the nature of the union let us not forget, it is a union. It is quite possible that unions may break and one partner may become weak and docile and be ground down by a masterful personality into a dumb and suffering partner. But whatever might be the condition in other countries, that is not our tradition. Our ideal is 'Ardhanarishwara' Ardhangi, man and wife, the two integral and inseparable parts of the same body. You cannot injure one without injuring the other as well. It is now your proud privilege to preside over the destinies of such a large family of three hundred and one as its pater familias as its philosopher, friend and guide to lead us in the right path so that we may raise a worthy progeny of beneficial measures which will be the glory of our State and a matter for emulation for other States.

So help you God with strength, health, wisdom and capacity.
Sir S Ranganatha Mudaliar (Ramakrishnavarzapeta) Mr Speaker, Sir, it augurs well for this new State that this Assembly has, at its very first meeting, done a thing which may redound to its credit for all times. This House has chosen for its Speaker one whose great age, ripe experience and long record of public service especially entitle him to occupy this august office. That you fittingly fill the Chair is a fact about which there can be no two opinions. We hope, Sir, that you will continue the high traditions of scrupulous impartiality, quick decisions and affectionate intimacy with other members of the House which we e the admirable qualities of your predecessor, Mr Dora, who as Speaker was our friend, philosopher and guide and whose departure from the office is regretted by many of us, though we are more than compensated for the loss by your election. Sir, may you live long. Thank you.

*
Election of Speaker  
4th December, 1956

ಅಸ್ಸಾಯ ಅನುಭವವಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವವಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತದ ಲಿಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಾಳಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಅತಿ ಮಹಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು. ತನ್ನ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತದ ಲಿಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಾಳಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಅತಿ ಮಹಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು.

ಮಾರ್ಗಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ, ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವೆಂದರೆ, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ.

ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ. ಲೈಟ್ಟಲ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವರ್ಗದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಸನ್ನಮ್ಯಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತವೆಂದರೆ.
16

4th December, 1956

Election of Speaker

ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಸಯಾ ಜನರಾಜ್ಯದಿತ್ತಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾದ ಸನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾಸಿತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯದ ಒಳಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಜೊತೆಯ ರೂಪದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿವನವಿಲ್ಪೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಲ್ಲು. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಾಂಕನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದದ್ದು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಜೊತೆಯ ರೂಪದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು."
Electron of Speaker

4th December 1956

 mgr. ಅಂಗಿದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ್ಯದಾರರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಯಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು, ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಯಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು, ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಯಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು, ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
4th December, 1956

Electron of Speaker

(Sri M Ram Reddy (Wanparthy)

* Seri Am - Ram Reddy (Wanparthy)


We, in the United Peoples Party, are happy to congratulate you on your election as President of the All-India Congress Committee.

We are confident that under your able leadership, the Congress will continue to uphold the principles of democracy and social justice.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The text is in Telugu.]

* The speaker is Sri M Ram Reddy (Wanparthy).


**Electron of Speaker**  
4th December 1956

A new leader (Uncrowned king) was elected on the 4th December 1956. A meeting was held in the Assembly Hall. The new leader was welcomed with cheers by the members of the Assembly. The new leader was requested to address the Assembly. The new leader thanked the members for their support and promised to work hard for the welfare of the people. The new leader also requested the members to support him in his work. The new leader was congratulated by the members of the Assembly.
4th December, 1956

Election of Speaker

The House was informed that the necessary arrangements had been made for the election of the Speaker. The retiring Speaker, Mr. K.V. Ranga Reddy, would retire at the conclusion of the Assembly. Mr. Venkataramaiah, who had been chosen by the Opposition, was the only candidate for the position. The Speaker-elect would be sworn in by the Governor, Mr. R.V. Subba Rao, at the conclusion of the Assembly proceedings.

(Sir K V Ranga Reddy)
Election of Speaker
4th December 1956

*Note: Details of the election process and the names of the candidates are not legible in the image.*
4th December, 1956

 REGISTERED MARRIAGE

பிறந்துள்ளது சென்றல் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றும் பண்டையனான குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது. குண்டாள் பிறந்துள்ளது மற்றှய்
Election of Speaker
4th December, 1956


...
4th December 1956

Electon of Speaker

ಎಂದು ಮೀರ ಪಾಲಿಸಣ ಅಂಬಹುದು ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಗುರುಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಂಬಹುದು ನಾವು ಅನುಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಮೀರ ಪಾಲಿಸಣ ಅಂಬಹುದು.

ಪಾಲಿಸಣದ ಅಂಬ ನೋಟದ ಅಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮದಿಂದ ಮೀರ ಪಾಲಿಸಣ ಅಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅನುಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಮೀರ ಪಾಲಿಸಣ ಅಂಬ.

ಪಾಲಿಸಣದ ಅಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮದಿಂದ ಮೀರ ಪಾಲಿಸಣ ಅಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅನುಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಮೀರ ಪಾಲಿಸಣ ಅಂಬ.

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Dr G S Melkote (Musheerabad) Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate you on this occasion when you are unanimously elected to adorn the Speakership of this August Assembly. The hon. Chief Minister of this State and many other speakers eulogised the services you have rendered to the country all these decades. I could not say more than what all the previous hon. Members before me have said about you. But there is one matter about which the Chief Minister could not speak and I alone am competent to speak and it is about this that I desire to say a few words now. The erstwhile Hyderabad State was split up into the three linguistic zones, but there are still a few of us in this Assembly whose mother tongue is not Telugu. Such of us whose mother tongue is not Telugu have all affirmed our oath of loyalty to the Andhra State and we have done this in all sincerity. It is on behalf of every one of them that I now desire to congratulate you, and extend you a warm welcome to the Speakership of this August Assembly. Thank you, Sir.
Enemy No 1

P C Joshi argued, as he did in the Assembly, and said there is no place for the enemy in any party. He also contended that the enemy is always present in any party.

Society

Society (Socialistic Society) is the pattern of society followed by the enemy. It is based on the principle of the total dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a classless society where there is no class distinction. The society is governed by the principles of equality and justice. It is a society where the people are free from exploitation and oppression.

Conventions

Conventions are the rules and regulations that govern the society. They are the guidelines that the people follow to maintain order and harmony. The conventions are also the basis for the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of the society.

Totalitarian

Totalitarian is a government system where the state has complete control over the lives of its citizens. It is a system where there is no freedom of speech, assembly, or association. The government is the only source of power, and it controls all aspects of life. It is a system where the citizens have no rights and are controlled by the state.
4th December, 1958

"Violence" -- ನಾಳೆಗಾರ

ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ನಾಳೆಗಾರ ತಿರುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡದಾರಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತದ ನಾಳೆಗಾರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ನಾಳೆಗಾರನು ಸಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸರ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳೆಗಾರನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ಗುಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳು. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸರ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳೆಗಾರದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ಗುಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳು. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸರ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳೆಗಾರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ಗುಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳು.

"Violence" -- ನಾಳೆಗಾರ

ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ನಾಳೆಗಾರ ತಿರುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡದಾರಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತದ ನಾಳೆಗಾರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ನಾಳೆಗಾರನು ಸಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸರ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳೆಗಾರನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ಗುಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳು. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸರ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳೆಗಾರದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ಗುಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳು. ಈಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸರ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳೆಗಾರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅನಿಲ್ಯಾ ಗುಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳು.
Election of Speaker

Date: 4th December 1956

Minimum Discipline

Receptive mind

Open mind

Student in life
Electron of Speaker
4th December, 1956

Traditions, Freedom of speech, freedom of writing, freedom of
press announced that the press association had informed them that 3,000 minority members had endorsed the announcement. Elected members of the Press Association informed them that 3,000 minority members endorsed the announcement. Negotiations between zonal councils and minority representatives on the issue of safeguarding the rights of minorities were ongoing. The announcement had been endorsed by the minority members. The announcement had been endorsed by the minority members.
ANNOUNCEMENT RE REMOVAL OF SILVER MACE

The House then adjourned for lunch till Three of the Clock

The House reassembled, after lunch, at Three of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

Mr Speaker Shri N Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister will now move the resolution with regard to the creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

*Shri N Sanjiva Reddy Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move

"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"
Resolution on the Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh Sat
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State
4th December 1956

Resolved, That there be created a Legislative Council consisting of the following members:

1. The Chief Minister of the State.
2. The Minister of Finance.
3. The Minister of Education.
4. The Minister of Agriculture.
5. The Minister of Public Works.
6. The Minister of Commerce.
7. The Minister of Health.
8. The Member for the City of Hyderabad.
9. The Member for the District of Warangal.
10. The Member for the District of Karimnagar.
11. The Member for the District of Nizamabad.
12. The Member for the District of Khammam.
13. The Member for the District of Medak.
14. The Member for the District of Mahbubnagar.
15. The Member for the District of Sangareddy.
16. The Member for the District of Nalgonda.
17. The Member for the District of Guntur.
18. The Member for the District of East Godavari.
19. The Member for the District of West Godavari.
20. The Member for the District of Krishna.
21. The Member for the District of Guntur.
22. The Member for the District of Krishna.
23. The Member for the District of Nellore.
24. The Member for the District of Prakasam.
25. The Member for the District of Anantapur.
26. The Member for the District of Chittoor.
27. The Member for the District of Kurnool.
28. The Member for the District of Vizianagaram.
29. The Member for the District of Srikakulam.
30. The Member for the District of Visakhapatnam.
31. The Member for the District of East Godavari.
32. The Member for the District of West Godavari.
33. The Member for the District of Krishna.
34. The Member for the District of Nellore.
35. The Member for the District of Prakasam.
36. The Member for the District of Anantapur.
37. The Member for the District of Chittoor.
38. The Member for the District of Kurnool.
39. The Member for the District of Vizianagaram.
40. The Member for the District of Srikakulam.
41. The Member for the District of Visakhapatnam.
42. The Member for the District of East Godavari.
43. The Member for the District of West Godavari.
44. The Member for the District of Krishna.
45. The Member for the District of Nellore.
46. The Member for the District of Prakasam.
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81. The Member for the District of Chittoor.
82. The Member for the District of Kurnool.
83. The Member for the District of Vizianagaram.
84. The Member for the District of Srikakulam.
85. The Member for the District of Visakhapatnam.
Resolution moved

"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"

*Smt V D Deshpande Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon Chief Minister has expressed the view that it would be better if we can have unanimity on this particular Resolution I should think we can have more and more occasions and problems on which we can
think in a common way, but, unfortunately, there are certain problems and there are certain basic approaches where, with all respect to each other, we beg to differ. The present Resolution before the House is one of such problems, where we beg to differ with the Treasury Benches.

This problem first came up for discussion in the former Andhra Assembly as well as in the former Hyderabad Assembly. We, on behalf of the Opposition, unanimously felt that in the present situation of our country, creation of a Second Chamber for Andhra Pradesh State will not be advisable. The hon. Chief Minister has referred to the Western countries and the practices there. True, our democratic and parliamentary form which we are following in India is based mostly on the pattern that is being followed in Western countries. But to every problem we have got the nationalistic approach, and to these parliamentary institutions too, we have an approach which will be in keeping with the necessity and the specific conditions of our country. First and foremost, my argument in opposing this Resolution is this: Are we in a position today to afford any extra expenditure? The other day, I had the honour to talk with the Chief Minister of the former Andhra State, Sri Gopala Reddy, on the problem of the salaries of our low-paid employees—3rd grade and 4th grade. I suggested to him that the salaries in Andhra are very low when compared to the salaries in former Hyderabad State and it would be good in our socialistic pattern of society and while we were inaugurating the great State, that we should be able to bring on par the salaries of 4th grade employees in Andhra with those in Hyderabad. He told me “We have already got a deficit of Rs 4 crores in the budget. Do you want us to increase it to Rs 10 or 12 crores?” Of course, at that time he said “I am not in the Ministry.” Now he is in the Ministry. His concern was that we should not have unnecessary expenditure though he felt in that particular case that it was necessary.

Sri B Gopala Reddy Sir, I said at that time I was not in the Ministry.

Sri V D Deshpande Yes, true.

Sri B Gopala Reddy And the reasons are, now that I am in the Ministry.

Sri V D Deshpande We all know that our finances do not permit us any extra expenditure. We are now in the first
year of our Second Five-Year Plan and we are trying our every nerve to have economy and to have more finances for developing our State.

Now, the question before us is the creation of a Second Chamber at this juncture. On the eve of the coming bye-elections in Andhra Pradesh State and the general elections in the country, what compelling necessity is there for bringing in such a Resolution in this August House in this short session? True, in the former Andhra Assembly a Resolution was passed. In the former Hyderabad Assembly also a similar Resolution was passed. But permit me to point out that it could not get the necessary two-thirds majority of the House as such. The same problem came before the House of People and it was discussed there. I should not feel myself gratified that it was because of our arguments, solid arguments that the House of the People did not feel the necessity of creating such a House for Andhra Pradesh State through the States Reorganization Act. I cannot necessarily say that the weight of our arguments received consideration there. But, certainly, the August House of our country i.e., the House of People, felt that it was unnecessary for it to provide a that have been put in the House by the hon Chief Minister. Probably, they could have got themselves convinced. But it seems to me that they did not feel the necessity at all. Here, they have created this great State with a population of 3 crores but they did not feel it too big enough to feel the want of talent in the Lower House and that it should be supplemented by the Second Chamber. It is said that there are certain personalities, scientists, great literary persons, social workers, etc., who, probably, cannot find place in the Lower House through the present system of General Elections. But permit me, Sir, to point out that our Country is based on a democratic system and the various democratic parties should be able, through their party machinery, to provide for personalities of this type. After all the Second Chamber which we are going to create will have not more than 72 members out of which one-third will be elected by this House, and one-third more will come through the district boards and local bodies.

About one-sixth will come through teachers and professors and one-sixth will be nominated by the Government. Now, I want to know what special qualities the various sections that will go to make up the Second Chamber are going to have.
Rightly, it is said that local bodies are the primary schools or the High Schools where we learn the art of public administration and discuss the various matters of public importance. It should be a practice and a very good practice, that persons who have worked in local bodies should find place in the Assembly and House of the People and in that way that experience can be brought in this House. In Hyderabad it was a young House, a new House and there probably the argument would have been quite right that we do not have the experience of local bodies in our House and certain provision should be made for that. But I feel as has been pointed out by one of the members from this side, there are great personalities, aged persons, persons with great experience, persons who have probably been Mayors, Chairmen and all that, and certainly Ministers also, many ex- and otherwise, and I do not feel, if you analyse the whole House, that the talent that is found in the local bodies is wanting in this House. Probably, it may be represented more than necessary. For that, creation of a Second Chamber, I personally feel, is absolutely unnecessary.

Coming to Professors and teachers, many of us are acquainted with that profession. My party has two lecturers who have worked in many Colleges as lecturers and have got their experience here. Teachers, probably, I feel, quite a good number, much more number than we can provide through a Second Chamber, will be found in this House if we just find out what has been the profession of various members. So far as teachers or lecturers are concerned, there is no necessity for creating a Second Chamber.

Then the other interests which are sought to be represented in the Second Chamber through this particular provision is about the scientists, social workers etc. Is it beyond our ingenuity through our party machinery to provide for them as well? Can we say that it is not possible for us to do it? This morning we are paying our tributes to our Hon. Speaker, many of his qualities of head and heart, we eulogised. We paid him the tribute as a social worker as a writer and what not. Probably, round about me here, there are personalities of that type in whither number. So, to provide for them as well it is not a compelling necessity that a Second Chamber should be provided. In fact, what will it mean? It simply means that the number of 301 provided to this Lower House is not enough. We feel that some 72 more members are necessary. It is indirectly expanding this House, by an addition of 72 members. We could have as well said then that instead of 301, let us have.
Would that argument cut any ice, I respectfully ask the hon. the Chief Minister? Of course, a very good point he has brought forward and it is a reflection on us, that certain literary persons do not find a place in our August House or that all of them may not be able to find a place in this House. If it is a valid argument, what does it lead us to? What does it show? What does it talk of our democratic pretensions? If literate persons with quality cannot find a place in our August House, probably the machinery of election as at present constituted has certain defects. It is a matter to be discussed by our National Leaders, and by all the parties to see and find out ways and means by which we will be able to utilise all available talent that would be useful to our country.

Sir, these are some of the arguments because of which I feel that at present, there is no compelling necessity as such for creating a Second Chamber. Examples have been given of other States. Bombay has a Second Chamber, Madhya Pradesh has a Second Chamber, and if they can have, why not we? I believe that the reasons for the creation of Second Chambers in the previous regime and in the regime of the foreign Government that we had here, were that they served certain parties. For certain personalities which they wanted to please, certain personalities whom they wanted to reward and certain personalities whom they wanted to associate themselves with, for them they have provided a Second Chamber, and as for traditions, they are hard. Despite the fact that they claim to be revolutionaries-non-violent of course—old traditions are dying hard and the systems which were introduced in this country by our past rules persist and they are persisting in Bombay, in Madhya Pradesh and persisting in all the States and to-day here too we are likely to fall a prey to it.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi: The hon. Leader of the Opposition is making a fundamental mistake. There was no Upper House in Madhya Pradesh but it is created now. He is harping on the old tradition and all that but I want to point out that there was no Upper House in that State previously.

Mr. Speaker: It is so

Sri V. D. Deshpande: Not one but half-a dozen States are there which have a Second Chamber. I may not be correct in referring to a particular one, but my argument still stands that they have been created in a different perspective, in a different context when a foreign Government had to provide be-
cause of certain interests. Now today in our present situation, for the arguments I have put forward and which I do not wish to repeat, is that necessity existing, because of which we should rush up to create a Second Chamber? I use the words 'rushing up towards creating a Second Chamber' because as I have earlier said we are just creating a new State, a State which we want to flourish, a State where we feel that finances are not sufficient enough. A deficit budget is there. In such a particular situation, unless there is a compelling necessity, can we afford the luxury of having a Second Chamber? That is my straight question. If the Hon Chief Minister proves to me and to my party that such compelling necessity exists, we will definitely reconsider our view on this particular problem. But I have carefully tried to follow his argument and all the arguments which formerly were put in the Andhra Assembly and by his co-parceners in the Hyderabad Assembly, are repeated and they, to say the least, have not convinced us. He said that some time, we might commit mistakes and the mistakes might be corrected in the Second Chamber. I do not know if he has quoted the working of certain Assemblies in other parts where the Second Chamber has been able to correct the Lower House. If that is so, I would have certainly considered that point. But the working of these Chambers in India has shown us that the Second Chamber does not necessarily get persons of more experience, of more talent and those who can correct the Lower House. Take the example of the Houses that are working in India. Are they necessarily better than the Lower Houses? Take our House of the People. Can we say man to man and collectively that the House of the People is inferior compared to the Council of States? Can we necessarily say that the persons whom we send to the Council of States from the various Assemblies are persons of talent?

We would have no objection if at least we feel that it is a question of talent, sending great personalities to the Upper House, that has been the main reason. But, there are other considerations, considerations other than talent, and certain adjustments, political and otherwise, had to be looked into, and mainly the second chambers have been serving certain purposes which necessarily are not, in each case, to provide for talent or for personalities or for social workers as such. Therefore, Sir, I would respectfully beg to say that in the present situation, in the first year of the second five-year plan, while the finances of our new Andhra Pradesh State are poor and expenses have to be economised, I do not feel any compelling necessity for creating a Second Chamber. Let us work this State for the present
with one chamber, let us all pull together with the resources we have, let us first build up a great and glorious Andhra State and if our experience proves that due to the peculiar position in our country the necessity for a second chamber exists and if we can afford to maintain it, this matter may be reconsidered at that time. My party is not dogmatic as such in this respect, I would like to put it very clearly. Certain arguments in favour of the creation of second chamber might be there, might be valid for certain circumstances, and they may be considered later. But today, we feel that there is no compelling necessity to rush through this resolution and put ourselves to more expense and in a way expand the existing House which will neither help us for legislation nor provide for necessary talent. Therefore, Sir, I have respectfully to oppose this resolution and request the hon Chief Minister to reconsider its passage now.

Mr Speaker I have received two amendments, one from Sri S Vemayya and the other from Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnavva. I want them to move their amendments.

Sri S Vemayya (Buchireddypalem—Reserved) Sri, I am not moving the amendment standing in my name.

Mr Speaker I now call upon Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnavva to move his amendment.

Mr Speaker I now call upon Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnavva to move his amendment.
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1956

Local Boards

England 

House of Lords = the House of Commons

American policy 

House of Representatives = the House of Senate

voting
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1956

Initiative or a way towards the introduction of a Legislative Council, which is the need of the hour. The necessity of a Legislative Council is long-pending. The matter was taken up by various committees and legislative councils. In the British system of government, the Council of Ministers acts as the executive authority, and the Legislative Council acts as the legislative authority. The Legislative Council is an important part of the government, and its functions are to discuss and make laws.
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State
4th December 1956

Single transferable vote

Sub-clause

Integrate

Nominate

Directive Principles

Decorative

Nepotism or patronage
On such an occasion as this, it is always natural that the old controversy which centres round this question is brought to the surface. Whether there is any usefulness in the Upper Chamber or not is a question on which much literature can be found, both against and in support of it. It will not be out of place if we discuss even academically some aspects of the Upper Chamber, because it is only when we keep in view the fundamental and basic principles on the basis of which Upper Chambers are generally constituted that we will be able to get a correct perspective. Otherwise, as is now found, we are apt to be lost in certain sentimental approaches, which, let me say with a little amount of frankness, may sound for the moment as quite substantial but, so far as the main question is concerned, are beside the point.

If we look to other countries, one thing which we come across is that many Constitutions have specifically provided for the constitution of an Upper House. There are, however, some very
notable exceptions to the general rule. But I can say with confidence that even those countries which were once opposing the constitution of a Second Chamber and had stuck to the unicameralism have again come round to the view that the bicameral system of legislatures is not only sound in its approach to the various legislative projects but also helps in solving the bigger problems with which a State is generally confronted.

If we look to the Constitutional provisions under which there can be a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh, the heterogeneous constitution or composition of such a Legislative Council clearly assures us that the complex and diverse elements which will be able to find a place in the other House will certainly have a retarding and healthy influence on the legislative measures which are generally pushed ahead in the Lower House. I do not wish to speak disdainfully of the Lower House, but all those who are usually concerned with the Legislative Assemblies have certainly experienced that the Universal suffrage as we in India have does usually send to the Legislative Assembly that product which is usually found to be very progressive. I do concede that point. But in view of the lack of time, the lack of sufficient legal talent among the members of the Lower House, and the various complex and diverse legislative measures which are bound to come up in the wake of the constitution of a socialistic State, it is absolutely necessary that at some stage or other, there must be a machinery which will give more sober thought to all the legislative measures which are brought before the Legislative Assembly. It is the usual experience of those who are connected with the drafting of the legislative measures that the lack of experts for drafting various legislative projects, the lack of sufficient, as I said, material in the Legislative Assemblies have clearly resulted in one thing, and those connected with the Law Courts will bear me out when I submit that various decisions of the High Courts and the Supreme Court have gone to prove that the legislative measures which are drafted loosely and are allowed to be pushed through in the Legislative Assemblies in haste have been found very poorly drafted and on many occasions have been declared ultra vires, necessitating again their going back to the Legislative Assemblies for enacting what has been found as superfluous or ultra vires. If this waste is to be stopped and if more careful attention is to be bestowed upon the legislative measures, it is absolutely necessary, either at the drafting stage or at the stage of consideration of a Bill clause by clause by the Legislative Assembly or at a stage before it is finally tested by
the Judiciary, that persons belonging to a different category with legalistic experience to then credit or with a higher, if I am permitted to say, superior, or, supplemental, intellectual attainment, should scrutinize at the level of the Upper House and I am confident that they will act not only in scrutinizing and finding out whether, as a whole, a particular measure is in the interests of the people or not, but will also help to improve upon the legislative measure. It has been found, as I said, that the Lower Houses are usually not only very democratic but radical in their approaches and the argument which is usually advanced while opposing the constitution of an Upper House is that such a measure stifles the democratic voice of the people, because the composition of the Upper Chamber is heterogenous in its nature and the Governor is authorised to nominate as many as one-third of the members of the Upper House—

An hon Member Not one third, but one sixth

Shri Gopalrao Ekhote I do not exactly remember the total number. It may be one-twelfth or one sixth. The number is going to be considerable.

If we keep in view the whole composition of the Upper Council and keep in view also its heterogenous nature as I submitted, it gives us a clear picture of the persons who go to occupy those seats and how they can act and bring to bear upon the legislative measures influence which would certainly be wholesome.

Some number of the Legislative Council is to be drawn from the Graduates' constituency having three years' standing and residing in the State, some number of members is to be drawn from the Teachers' constituency belonging to not lower than the secondary school and residing again in the State and belonging to various, whether private or Government, educational institutions. Then there are representatives elected by the various local bodies, about 1/8 of the members, and, as I said, the nominations by the Governor would come in. The nominations by the Governor should, however, be of persons who are experts in literature, co-operative movement, social services and other fields, which are found useful. If we keep in view this composition of the Council and also the further restriction that those persons who are to be nominated would naturally belong to the age-group of beyond 80 years and also the further restriction that the total number does not exceed one-fourth of the total
number of members of the Lower House, the entire composition would certainly go to convince us that the defects which we usually find in the Hereditary council as it exists in England or other nominated council in other countries do not exist here. We have much improved the pattern of our legislative councils in our Constitution, and it is therefore in the fitness of things, that, keeping in view the lack of time, the lack of sufficient material in the lower House, the lack of sufficient experts at the drafting stage of the various legislative measures and further the necessity of a second thought in regard to the various legislative measures, it becomes absolutely necessary that we should have Legislative Councils.

I have one further argument to advance in respect of the necessity of such an Upper Chamber. After all, this Legislative Assembly is not mainly meant for drafting or preparing or finalising the legislative projects in regard to various matters coming before us. It is also a body which ventilates the public grievances and public opinion. It is also a body which permits the Government to create finances and also supports the expenditure which the Government wants to incur. Having in view these 3 different functions of the Legislative Assembly, it becomes absolutely necessary that if matter which is required to be decided at the top level or at Government-level is to be discussed not only in this Assembly but also by a differently constituted Chamber constituted by persons of supplemental, if not superior, intellect—that would, I have absolutely no hesitation in submitting, certainly lend more support. It will provide a better occasion to ponder over the same thing from two different angles and with two different outlooks and perspectives, and they will naturally give a very sober and constructive thought to all the top matters which we discuss in the Assembly. In view of this, the objections usually raised against its constitution by the Opposition Party on such occasions naturally fall back and appear to be very insignificant.

The objection raised is that if such a Council is constituted, it would be expensive and that, keeping in view the financial condition of the State, it would not be quite proper for this Assembly to recommend for the constitution of an Upper Chamber. It is also said that if this money is utilised for some other purposes which are beneficial for the furtherance of a cause which ultimately results in favour of poor people, it would be of a more significant beneficial interest to the people. I do quite agree with such an
argument. But keeping in view the enormous wastage which is involved in poorly drafted legislative measures and their again coming back to the Assembly, it does not prove ultimately very economical. If I am allowed to say so, it is a very false notion of economy.

With these points, Sir, I beg to submit that this question should be considered not from any sentimental point of view but purely from the point of view of the present conditions in which we are working—the present atmosphere or present situation in which we are working—and the material which we have at different stages of legislation. We want to establish a socialistic society only through the Rule of Law and if we want to establish that pattern of society through a Rule of Law, we have to have Laws which are free from any flaw or defect, and it is only then that we can clearly establish a Rule of Law in our State. And if this is to be attained, we should have a Second Chamber consisting of those who have a definitely superior talent or supplementary talent and give them an opportunity to revise and to reconsider the entire legislative projects and to give ultimately a beneficial legislation which will ultimately lead to the cherished goal of ours.

With these few words, I submit that the resolution may be supported and passed.
Resolution re. Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State
4th December 1956

The question of the creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State has been under active consideration for some time. It is felt that the people of the State have a right to participate in the decision-making process and that a Legislative Council would provide a platform for this participation. The Government of India has been considering this matter and has decided to create a Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh. The Council will have 60 members, who will be elected by the people of the State. The first meeting of the Council will be held on 1st January 1957.
Resolution on Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

On this day, the resolution to establish a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State is being presented. The resolution aims to provide a platform for representation and governance in the state. The proposed council will include Second Chamber, Elders Chamber, and Upper House, each playing a crucial role in the legislative process.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of reorganization of Sattes Bill to ensure a balanced representation in the council. The time for reconsideration is set to 30 days from the date of the resolution's presentation.

Council

Note: The translation of the text is a representation of the natural reading of the document. The exact wording may vary as the source is not provided.
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December 1956

The text of the resolution is not clearly visible in the image provided. It appears to be a document discussing the creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State. The resolution mentions reconsidering the representation and elections and exploring various motives for such a council. It also touches on decorative elements and the address of the council.

Ministers may consider reconstituting the Legislative Council and making it more representative of the entire state. The resolution highlights the importance of ensuring that the council accurately reflects the needs and desires of the people of Andhra Pradesh.
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1956

Chief Minister 

"... convincing..." as the majority... are... pass... Constitutional... Article 195(1)(a)...

Total members present... majority... Proceedings... Majority... Constitutional provision... majo... Majority... pass...
“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 the 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 of the Assembly present and voting.”
Abolition of the Legislative Council

Resolution 16: Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1956

Abolition of the Legislative Council

In the present resolution, the terms "Legislative Council" shall mean the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The resolution refers to the Abolition of the Legislative Council.

Constitutional aspect

The resolution discusses the constitutional aspects of the Abolition of the Legislative Council.

The resolution concludes with the approval of the resolution for the creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State.
Resolution 16
Creation of a Legislative
Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1956

55
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of India, the President of India has, on the 4th December, 1956, assented to the resolution of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh, for the creation of a Legislative Council in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The resolution was moved by the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council and seconded by the Chief Minister of the State.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Legislative Council.

The resolution provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in the State of Andhra Pradesh with 90 members, including 24 members elected from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 30 members elected from the General Category, and 36 members appointed by the Governor of the State.

The resolution also provides for the election of the President of the Legislative Council and the constitution of a Council of Ministers.

The resolution is in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism and will enable the people of Andhra Pradesh to participate more effectively in the governance of the State.

The Legislative Council will function as a representative body, reflecting the diversity of the State and ensuring the participation of all sections of the society in the decision-making process.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the Legislative Council and is a significant step towards strengthening the democratic institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State  
4th December, 1956

Council o° proposes to harness Legislative Councils to the Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State. The purpose of this resolution is to strengthen the Legislative Council by introducing new rules and regulations. The resolution aims to ensure that the Legislative Council is more effective in its role as the legislative body of the state.

The Finance Department has prepared a report on the financial aspects of the Legislative Council. The report outlines the current financial situation and suggests ways to improve the financial management of the council.

In conclusion, the resolution aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Legislative Council by implementing new rules and regulations. The Human forces will be harnessed to ensure the smooth functioning of the Legislative Council.
project the MLC nomination successful in the Andhra Pradesh State

inspiring force in 1956 a council
deny committee.

successful nomination successful in the Andhra Pradesh State

wages legislative council wage legislative council

Legislative Council 20-30 Legislative Council legislative council

Legislative Council 20-30 legislative council legislative council
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1956

The Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency having been inopportune, it was decided at a meeting of the Legislative Council that a Legislative Council for the Andhra Pradesh State be created.

The Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency was inopportune, and it was decided that the Legislative Council for the Andhra Pradesh State be created.
Resolution re: Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December, 1936

Resolution re: Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

60
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State
4th December, 1956

The undersigned Retailers of Tobacco in the State of Andhra Pradesh feel that they have been suffering from the arrears in the payment of duties levied on Cigarettes.

In view of the above, we hereby request you to take steps to clear the arrears and ensure prompt payment of future duties.

Yours faithfully,

Inferiority complex

*Note: The text appears to be a mix of English and Telugu, and the context seems to be related to the creation of a legislative council in the Andhra Pradesh State. The text includes references to tobacco retailers and their arrears in payment. The language and context suggest a historical document regarding the creation of a legislative council.*
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December 1956

In the Assembly, a motion was moved by Shri Kallakuri Reddy, the Finance Minister, that the Legislative Council of the Andhra Pradesh be created. The motion was seconded by Shri R. K. P. Reddy, the Home Minister. The motion was unanimously passed by the Assembly. The resolution was adopted by 155 votes in favor and 0 votes against. The resolution was signed by the members of the Legislative Assembly.
Resolution re Creation of a Legislative Council in the Andhra Pradesh State

4th December 1956

* The resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra Pradesh State.

The resolution reads as follows:

"..."
Mr Speaker The House now stands adjourned till 10 a.m.
tomorrow

The House then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Wednesday, the 5th December 1956