Adjournment Motion Re: discussion of Pataskar’s Report.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)...

...allow...
2nd November, 1957

Adjournment motion re: discussion of Pataskar’s Report

It will be referred to us at a later stage. It is not a secret document. It is not a secret document.

It is not a secret document. It is not a secret document.

It is not a secret document.
6

Mr. Speaker: Which paper? I suppose it is not ‘Nava Sakti’?

(Laughter)

Sri B. Sreerama Murthy: I mean daily papers, Sir. I have gathered that Government have been giving copies of the Pataskar’s Report to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. In this matter I feel that a grave injustice has been done in as much as discrimination has been made by the Government between political parties. Therefore, I feel the using of the term ‘private’ is quite justified and the Congress Government has come to be identified itself with the party. Therefore, it is not a question of democracy but dictatorship. Hence, I request for an immediate discussion on the matter in the House and time may be allowed for this, Sir.

(Laughter)
Sri K. Venkata Rao: It was released from Delhi, Sir. We never gave to any one.

We never gave to any one.
Adjournment motion re: discussion of Pataskar's Report 2nd November, 1957

Even with regard to the constitutional question also, there is definitely a need to have All India Parties and we cannot help it. That is quite a different matter. In some of them I may be wrong. But I have no objection to be corrected. So that is my present view.
Motion under Rule 74 re: abolition of auction of Kanchas in taken over Estate Villages of Nellore district

Mr. Govinda Rao:—Honourable Members, I beg to move a motion, that Rule 74 is hereby abolished with respect to the Kanchas in the taken over Estate Villages of Nellore district. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the auction system is no longer practised in the taken over estates and there is no necessity for it. Hence, I move for the abolition of Rule 74.

Mr. Chandrashekar:—I agree with the principle ofabolition of Rule 74. The auction system is no longer in practice in the taken over estates. Therefore, I believe that this rule should be abolished.

Mr. Rao:—But whatever it is, let us go to the next subject.

Mr. Karissi:—Business Advisory Committee may please decide this.

Motion under Rule 74 re: abolition of auction of Kanchas in taken over Estate villages of Nellore district.

Honourable Members:—In view of the abolition taken over estates the auction system abolition has been notified by the Revenue Minister.

I now call upon the Revenue Minister to say something about this.

Mr. Rao:—After the abolition of Rule 74 in the taken over estates, I beg to move that the auction system is abolished by the Revenue Minister.
"I give notice of the following Motion:

Under Rule 74 I call the attention of the hon. Minister for Land Revenue to the following urgent matter of public importance; viz., ‘To Abolish the Kancha System (Auction of Grazing Lands) in Taken over Estate Villages of Nellore District’.

Adjournment Motion re: First Report of the Estimates Committee

Mr. Speaker: Notice of an Adjournment Motion given by Sri Basava Manayya is as follows.

I hereby give notice of the following Motion, 30-10-1957:

1. The Chairman of Co-operative Societies be requested to change the Office of the Baliga Co-operative Society from Pappadipeta to Vaddanapalle.
2. The Chief Executive of the Co-operative Societies be requested to allow the members of the Co-operative Societies to take part in the General Meeting of their respective Societies.
3. The Managing Director of the Co-operative Societies be requested to increase the dividend of the Co-operative Societies to 8%.

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14. "Too short a notice of the motion. 3.9 rate, but the first is for the abolition of Ryotwari, the second for the abolition of the Land Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari".


14. "Motion to adjourn with effect from 3.9. The first for the abolition of Ryotwari, the second for the abolition of the Land Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari."

14. "Discuss the motion. The general discussion on the adjournment motion shall be made by the Business Advisory Committee."


14. "The Business Advisory Committee shall examine the issues."

14. "The Business Advisory Committee shall allow the next subject to be discussed."
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment Bill), Andhra Land Revenue, Additional Wet Assessment Bill, and the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill are subject to discussion. The food situation is also a matter of concern. It is subject to discussion. Today we shall take up the non-official business.

**The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1955.**

*Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The hon. Member Srimati C. Ammannara Raja will move for consideration the Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1955.

**Sri K. Subba Rao (Hindupur—General):** What is the difference between ‘Kanyasulkam’ and ‘Varasulkam’?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I hope the hon. Member has gone through the Bill.

**Sri K. Subba Rao:** There is nothing about it in the Bill.

**Srimati C. Ammannara Raja (Attili):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1955, be taken into consideration.”

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved.
On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Nandyala (Vizianagaram) — refer to page 1956 of the Report. In Section 1956a, under the words "such as" there is an exclamation mark. It is not clear whether it is intentional or not.

Mr. Cherukuri (Ernakulam) — refer to page 1956a, under the word "such as" there is an exclamation mark. It is not clear whether it is intentional or not.

Mr. Raja — refer to page 1956a, under the word "such as" there is an exclamation mark. It is not clear whether it is intentional or not.

Mr. Dandapazham — refer to page 1956a, under the word "such as" there is an exclamation mark. It is not clear whether it is intentional or not.

Mr. Yelagaddu — refer to page 1956a, under the word "such as" there is an exclamation mark. It is not clear whether it is intentional or not.

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Mr. Dandapazham — refer to page 1956a, under the word "such as" there is an exclamation mark. It is not clear whether it is intentional or not.
Sri R. L. N. Dora (Tekkali): On a point of order, Sir. Can the sponsor of a Bill speak against the Bill.

Srimati C. Ammananna Raja: I am not speaking against the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: She is not speaking against the Bill.

“... the resolution of the Hon’ble member from Nellore: "There are no amendments. 1955 amendments have been added in & several amendments have been made. What is the meaning of the resolution?"

Hon’ble member from Nellore: "..."
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1955

2nd November, 1937

283

amendment

dead
capital

Pass
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1955

2nd November, 1957

social reforms, prohibition
dead capital
economic reform
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957

non-Official Bill

Child Marriage

social reforms

pass
2nd November, 1957

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

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The Andhra Dowery Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957

287

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The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1937.

Educative value

...support, 100 rupees or so. (Interruption)

Black marketing

...300...

...a few.

...and...
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955
2nd November, 1957.

The text on the page is in Telugu, with a few English words.

The content appears to be a legislative bill related to dowry prohibition in Andhra Pradesh, dated 2nd November, 1957. The text describes the assembly sitting, the members present, and a discussion on the Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955. It references specific sections and amendments to the bill.

The text includes detailed legislative language, possibly discussing the implications and implications of the bill. It mentions the presence of members such as M. V. A. Madura, P. N. S. S. Reddy, G. Peddaiah, and others, with a specific reference to sections 1 and 2 of the bill.

The overall context suggests a formal legislative proceeding, with a focus on the passage and implications of the Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955.
2nd November, 1937.

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

...
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955
2nd November, 1957

291

...
Social evil in the form of dowry has been a subject of concern for many years. The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955 was an attempt to address this issue. The bill sought to prohibit the practice of dowry and to make it a cognizable offence. The encouragement of dowry was also considered as a social evil.

Prohibitory legislation was enacted to make dowry cognizable. This was an attempt to curb the practice of dowry and to ensure that it was treated as a serious crime. The bill was a step towards the eradication of the social evil of dowry.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

Draft of a draft language.

Draft.

Draft.

Draft.

Draft.

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Draft.

Draft.
2nd November, 1957.  

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

There were amendments to the sponsor amendments regarding the non-official sponsor. The amendments dealt with the language and the spirit of the mission campaign. The amendments were part of the mission campaign.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955
2nd November, 1957.

In the absence of Dowry the case is out of consideration. “meaningless” words do not render any religious function. Any Dowry was avoided to the case being case of Secular State. The Dowry is out of consideration. Dowry is also religious function.
2nd November, 1957.

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

sentiment

Religious function

custodial rights

sentiment

Social consciousness to develop
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

297

Social evil is the root cause of many social evils. We cannot make a complete solution to this problem unless we address the root cause itself. It is crucial to understand the nature of social evil and differentiate between executive evil, legislative evil, and social evil. Each type of evil has its own set of consequences and implications. The executive evil arises from the actions of individuals in power, while legislative evil is a result of the laws and regulations enacted by the government. Social evil, on the other hand, encompasses a broader range of issues affecting society as a whole.

Srimati Shahjehan Begum (Shadnagar)
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

...
On a point of information, Sir.

On a point of information, Sir.

On a point of information, Sir.

On a point of information, Sir.

On a point of information, Sir.

On a point of information, Sir.

On a point of information, Sir.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

In the Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh, on a motion of Mr. S. K. V. D. Vallurupalli, seconded by Mr. J. V. R. Reddy, the Dowry Prohibition Bill was passed by the House.

Mr. Vallurupalli said that the Bill was introduced with the objective of eradicating the evil of dowry, which was a serious social problem. He emphasized the need for strict enforcement of the law to ensure its success.

Mr. Reddy supported the Bill, highlighting the damages caused by dowry practices. He welcomed the initiative taken by the Government to combat this social issue.

Mr. S. N. Reddy, member of the Opposition, expressed his support for the Bill, adding that the practice of dowry should be eradicated through education and awareness programs.

Mr. V. K. Ramaiah, member of the Opposition, opposed the Bill, raising concerns about its potential impact on family structures and social norms.

Mr. C. V. Raman, member of the Opposition, supported the Bill, arguing that it was essential to protect women from the harmful effects of dowry.

Mr. V. R. Reddy, member of the Opposition, aired his concerns regarding the implementation of the Bill, suggesting that the Government should ensure proper monitoring and enforcement to avoid any adverse effects.

A number of amendments were moved in the course of the debate, but they were either rejected or accepted with modifications. The Bill was finally passed with a majority vote.

The Speaker declared that the Bill would be sent to the Governor for assent, and it would be effective once it was notified in the Official Gazette.

*(Expunged as ordered by the Chair)*
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955
2nd November, 1957
301

The Bill is aimed at:—

1. The dowry system is a serious problem. It encourages men to seek women who will provide financial support.

2. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1955, has been implemented.

3. The Act aims to prevent the marriage of women who are not financially independent.

4. The Bill is based on the principle that dowry is a form of slavery.

5. The Bill seeks to prohibit the exchange of dowry and its conditional aspects.

6. The Bill also aims to provide legal protection to women against dowry-related cases.

7. The Bill is in line with international agreements on women's rights.

8. The Bill is supported by the Save the Children Fund and other organizations.

9. The Bill has been well-received by the general public and the judiciary.

10. The Bill has been enacted to address the issue of dowry-related violence and harassment.
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

The Andhra Government has been faced with a situation where the dowry system is prevalent. To address this issue, the Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955 was introduced in the Andhra Assembly.

The Bill aims to prohibit the practice of giving or demanding dowry, which is a traditional custom that has been a cause of social and legal concern.

The Bill provides for the following measures:

1. Penal provisions: It introduces penal provisions to deter the practice of giving or demanding dowry.
2. Compulsory reporting: It mandates the reporting of dowry-related transactions to the police and other relevant authorities.
3. Public awareness: It includes provisions for raising public awareness about the prohibition of the dowry system.

The Andhra Government believes that by implementing these measures, it can effectively curb the practice of dowry and promote a more equitable society.

The Bill was passed unanimously by the Andhra Assembly on 2nd November, 1957.
“Dowry” means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given to one party to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party by the other party to a marriage or by any other person on behalf of such other party either at such marriage or before or after such marriage as consideration for any betrothal or marriage between the said parties, but does not include Dower or Mahar in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Law applies.”
1955 నాడు విశ్వాసం కలిగి ఎక్కడం ఉండాలంటే ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించాలంటే గనించండి. అతనికి సహాయం
నంతరం మనం ఉండాలంటే ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి. మరణించడానికి
16–20 సహా ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి. మరణించడానికి
కోసం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి. మరణించడానికి
ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి. మరణించడానికి
ఒక సమయం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి. మరణించడానికి
ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి. మరణించడానికి
ఎందుకంటే చెప్పగా మేము మరణించండి.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi (Nandikotkur-General): On a point of information, Sir. Even the offences under the Bigamy Law are cognizable only by a First Class Magistrate. They are tried only by a First Class Magistrate, and not by a Court of Session.

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955
2nd November, 1957
2nd November, 1957.

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

...
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition
Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

009


discourage
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

311

(Section 5):—The Dowry of the Bride should be in the form of a 'demand cheque' drawn on a bank in the City of Hyderabad.

P.II-6
2nd November, 1957

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

practical methods
"The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955"

2nd November, 1957

313

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Act, 1955...
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955
2nd November, 1957

...
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

The marriage of a woman in accordance with the provisions of the Marriage and Divorce Act, 1956, shall not be voided on the ground that the dowry was not paid. The provisions of the Act shall be interpreted in a manner that will prevent the dowry system from gaining a foothold in Andhra Pradesh. No one shall be punished under this section for having paid or received dowry. Dowry will not be considered as a cause for declaring a marriage void. The Bill seeks to prohibit the practice of dowry and related practices such as harassment, torture, or cruelty to women. The Bill also provides for the registration of complaints and the imposition of penalties for violations of its provisions. The Bill is an attempt to protect women from the harmful effects of dowry and to promote gender equality.
Continuous process
The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

2nd November, 1957.

The following Bill was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the 2nd November, 1955.

An Act to prohibit the practice of Dowry, and for other purposes.

This Bill is***** optimisitc for the protection of women and girls.

Child Marriage Restraint Act

Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code

Child marriage is cognizable offence

Personal Law
interfere

Interfere non-cognizable. Interfere complaint imprisonment 50 non-cognizable imprisonment course deterrent punishments cognizable imprisonment split up
'2nd November, 1957.

The Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill 1955

సి. సాని చేత సొంత రామారెడ్డి భారతదేశం ప్రభుత్వం కు నిచ్చితం. వేదిక, ప్రభుత్వం సాధారణ స్థాయిగా చేత రామారెడ్డి భారతదేశం ప్రభుత్వం కు నిచ్చితం. మరియు ఇందులో స్థాయిగా చేత రామారెడ్డి భారతదేశం ప్రభుత్వం కు నిచ్చితం. 

మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం మిత్ర ఆరోగ్యం 

920
Mr. Deputy Speaker: Further discussion on this Bill is adjourned to the next Non-Official day. Now, the House adjourns to meet again on Monday, the 4th November 1957 at 8-30 a.m.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 4th November, 1957.