Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

CONTENTS

Statement Re Universal declaration of Human Rights

Messages from the Council

- Madras Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwan) Andhra Pradesh (Second Amendment) Bill (as passed and agreed to by the Council)

- Motion passed by the Council regarding the setting up of a Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill, 1958

- Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Validation Bill, 1958 (as passed and agreed to by the Council)

- Motion passed by the Council regarding the setting up of a Joint Select Committee on the Hyderabad prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

- Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance re withdrawal of large sums by the Deccan Engineering Company at Nagarjuna Sagar Project

- Repairs to the Bridge at Sankili

Papers laid on the Table of the House

- Amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950

- Leave of absence to Sri C Srinanganayakulu, M.L.A — Granted

Business of the House

Government Bill

- The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

Message from the Council Re

- The Evacuee Interest (separation) Madras Supplementary (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

- The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

- The Cattle Trespass (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 — (as passed and agreed to by the Council)

Government Bill

- The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Panshads Bill, 1958 — Referred to Joint Select Committee

Notes: * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time

Printed by Ajanta Printers, Secunderabad, for the Director Government Printing Press Hyderabad-A. P
The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]

OFFICIAL REPORT

Fifteenth day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 10th December, 1958

The House met at Nine of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

Statement Re
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

...
Statement Re Universal Declaration of Human Rights

10th December, 1958

The United Nations

Declaration of Human Rights

This page contains a transcription of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The text is presented in a readable format, with proper alignment and spacing, suitable for natural reading.
Mr Speaker I have to announce to the House the following messages from the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council
124 10th December, 1958

Mesage from the Council
The Andhra Pradesh General
Sales Tax Validation Bill, 1958
(as passed and agreed to by the Council)

Madras Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958
(as passed and agreed to by the council)

"In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 36 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 8th December 1958, without any amendment and signed by me."

Motion passed by the council regarding setting up a Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill, 1958

"I transmit a copy of the following motion passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on the 9th December 1958 concurring with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No. 40 of 1958)

Motion

"That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 20 members (15 members of the Assembly and 5 members of the Council) to consider the Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No. 40 of 1958) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee

1 Sri I Lingayya
2 " K Sherfuddin
3 " D Ramakanta Rao
4 Smt J Sitamahalakshmi
5 Sri A Lakshminarasimha Reddy"

Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Validation Bill, 1958
(as passed and agreed to by the council)

"In accordance with Rule 111 of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under clause (2)
of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a
copy of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Vali­
dation Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 39 of 1958) as passed
and agreed to by the Council on the 9th December,
1958 without any amendment and signed by me "

Motion passed by the Council regarding setting up a
Joint Select Committee on the Hyderabad Prevention
of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

"I transmit a copy of the following motion passed
by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on the 9th
December 1958 concurring with the Assembly in setting
up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Hyderabad
Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of
Holdings (Andhra Pradesh Extention and Amendment)
Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 41 of 1958)

Motion

"That this House concurs with the Assembly in
setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses
consisting of 20 members (15 members of the Assembly
and 5 members of the Council) to consider the
Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consoli­
dation of Holdings (Andhra Pradesh Extention and Amendment)
Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 41 of 1958)
and that the following members of this House be
selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee
1 Sri J. Raghotham Reddy
2 ,, J. C Nagi Reddy
3 ,, Ernest Gedion
4 ,, K Manohara Rao
5 , Kolla Venkaiah"

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance
re Withdrawal of large sums by the Deccan Engineering
Company at Nargarjunasagar Project

Mr. Speaker I have received notice of motion
under Rule 74 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative
Assembly Rules regarding withdrawal of large sums by the Deccan Engineering Co at Nagarjunasagar Project
The Minister for Irrigation and Power will make a statement on the subject

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Sri J. V Narsinga Rao) The contract for excavation of foundations for the dam from Chains 89 to 92 was let out to Messrs, Hyderabad Deccan Engineering Co after calling for tenders. The work was under the Dam Division No (1) till 10-6-1958 and was later on transferred to Dam Division No (3) due to adjustment of work load between the divisions. The contractor was paid in Dam Division No (1) 13 running bills totalling Rs 3,71,010. After the work was transferred to Dam Division No (3) the Assistant Engineer of that Division took levels of the work for preparing the 14th running bill. He found that the levels of excavation were higher than the levels for which the contractor was paid in the previous bill, viz No 13. He reported the matter to the Executive Engineer, who arranged to take fresh levels jointly by the three Assistant Engineers, one of them being the Assistant Engineer of Dam Division No 1, under whom the work was executed before. These joint levels confirmed that excess measurements were recorded and paid.

The contractor was immediately informed and asked to depute his representative for taking the levels jointly. The levels were again taken jointly by the Assistant Engineer, Dam Division No (3), the Assistant Engineer, Dam Division No. (1) and the Contractor’s Engineer, and check measured by the Executive Engineer. Based on these levels it was found that the quantity paid to the contractor in running bill No. 13 was 357 units more than the quantity actually excavated resulting in an excess payment of about Rs 62,000. The amount of further security recovered from the Contractor’s bills on this work was Rs. 22,448. After adjusting this, the amount remaining to be recovered from the contractor was Rs 39,475.
The contractor requested the department that the amount may be adjusted from his standing security deposit of Rs 50,000 available with the Department. The contract has been terminated and the final bill has been prepared adjusting this excess amount paid against the further security of Rs. 22,448 on this work and the standing security deposit of Rs. 50,000.

The balance work to be done was for about Rs 30,000 and it is being carried out through other agencies within the tendered rate of the previous contractor.

The case of excess payment was investigated. It was found that the Supervisor who was in charge of the work, and who was recording measurements in the running bills had entered wrong levels from running bills No 7 onwards. In his explanation he has stated that the levels taken by him were entered in the field books and he used to hand over the latter to the contractor’s supervisor for plotting cross sections and for working out quantities and that he was merely copying the levels in the measurement books from the cross-sections without referring to the field book. The Assistant Engineer concerned who has recorded his check-measurement on all the running bills has admitted that he did not compare the levels in the Field Book with those entered in the Measurement book and was relying on the Supervisor for correctly transferring the levels to the measurement book. Both the Supervisor and the Assistant Engineer have been placed under suspension and proceedings have been instituted under the rules for taking disciplinary action against these officers.

The Executive Engineer Dam Division No. (1) has explained that he had test-checked the levels initially when the work was handed over to the Contractor and then the levels for the running bill No. (5) and that he would have checked the work at the time of preparation of the final bill. The Executive Engineers are normally not enjoined to check-measure all running bills and according to Code rules they have to do 24 check measurements in a year. The number of check
measurements made by the Executive Engineer, Dam
Division No (1) is much more than the prescribed
limit. However, a circular has been issued enjoining
the Executive Engineers to test-check each running bill
and to check the final bill 100%. As a further safeguard,
checking of the measurements now and then by the
Executive Engineer, Inspection and Control is also
being enforced.

The contractors Messrs. Hyderabad Deccan
Engineering Co have represented that they have been
duped by their staff in this matter as they have paid to
their job workers and labour for the extra quantity
covered by the excess and that they are taking action
against them. It is proposed to levy penal interest on
the contractor for the amount over-paid to him.

The basic points thus are:

1. The excess payment was on account of
running bills.
2. The excess payment was detected by the
Executive Staff of the Division.
3. The excess payment is covered by sufficient
assets of the contractor in possession of the Depart-
ment.

Thus there is no loss to Government and further
penal interest is proposed to be charged for the amount
overpaid to him.

Reparis to the Bridge at Sankili

సంకిధిలి ప్రధాన సింహాసనం లో (పినిహేస్) అభివృద్ధి, రోడ్డు కేంద్రం, దృపన ముడిపిండి నడివింది భూమి వేయాలని మ మితి 10 రోడుస్థ వాటికి మాత్రము నిర్మాణం కాలగా అగిటేషన్ అక్షరాలి మరణించేకున్న నిర్మాణ విషయం హేయము అప్పటం పాలన చేయుకుండా ఉండాలి. ఇతర ప్రధాన సింహాసనం లో సింహాసనం చేయటం వద్ద కాలగా అగిటేషన్ అయితే కోసం కాలం నిర్వహించాలి. తాళ మరణించిన పాలన పినిహేస్ రోడు మిదవి ఇతర ప్రధాన సింహాసనం లో సంకిధిలి ప్రధాన సింహాసనం చేయాలి. ఇందు ప్రధాన సింహాసనం లో సింహాసనం చేయటం వద్ద కాలగా అగిటేషన్ అయితే కోసం కాలం నిర్వహించాలి.
Government are fully aware of the need for taking early action to repair the damage that has been caused to the Sankili Bridge. Whether the damaged units can be restored to normal position is the question that has to be considered. Whether any modification in design is necessary to prevent the possibility of future damage is another aspect that requires examination. These and other technical problems arising out of the damage are under examination. Action will be taken for repairing the damage after examination of these problems by senior technical officers. Members of the House will, I am sure, appreciate that these problems require careful study and investigation. I would like to assure the House that prompt action will be taken for repairing the damage.

The matter relating to the Nandiwada Bridge comes under the Irrigation Branch and does not have any direct bearing on the Sankili Bridge.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No 1230, General Administration (Services-A) dated 8th August 1958 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950 as adopted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued with G.O. Ms No 1591, General Administration (Services-A) dated 16th October, 1958 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950 as adopted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Mr Speaker Papers laid on the Table.
Leave of absence to Sri C Srinanganayakulu, M L A

Sri K Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy (Yemmiganur-General) I move

“That under Rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri C Srinanganayakulu, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill”

Mr Speaker Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker The question is

“That under Rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri C Srinanganayakulu, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill”

The motion was adopted

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

1 On a point of information, Sir is the adjournment motion an urgent one?

2 The adjournment motion is urgent?

3 The adjournment motion is urgent in the Assembly?

4 The adjournment motion is urgent?

5 The adjournment motion is urgent?

6 The adjournment motion is urgent?
GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat And
Zilla Samithus Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

(1) M. Mangalam (Ji. Rameshudu) (2) P. N. Reddy

(3) M. M. Achari

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat And
Zilla Samithus Bill, 1958

(1) M. Mangalam (Ji. Rameshudu) (2) P. N. Reddy
132 10th December, 1958 The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

ప్రతి సార్ల నిష్ఠా వచ్చు విశేషానికి అందరూ దేవరాయ యొక్క నిష్ఠాను అందరూ చళ్ళచేత ఉండానికి అది చేయాలను సాధించారు. ధ్యయం పై నిష్ఠా వచ్చు మరియు గిరిశవిండు నిష్ఠా వచ్చు దానికి అది చేయాలను తెలిసింది. ఇలా జాగ్రత్త ఎక్కడ ఇటిటైస్తుంది? అంటే ఎలా ఇలా మనం సత్యం ముందు ప్రకటించాలి.

అష్ట విశేషానికి తెలుగు భాషాలో ఎక్కడ ఉండని ప్రతి సార్ల వచ్చు దాని సాధనాలు బాగా ప్రఖ్యాతం చేయాలను అట్టుములు జాగ్రత్త వచ్చు దాని సాధనాలు ప్రతి సార్ల వచ్చు ముందు ప్రకటించాలి.
Mr. Koti Reddy (Lakkiuddapalli) Sir, In supporting this Bill, I would like to make some general observations, before I go in to the details of the Bill.

There was a time when we all agitated that the administration of the State should be decentralised and as much power as possible should be entrusted to local bodies. For one thing, it is the intention of the Government and country that we should train leaders in rural areas, in addition to those who have been taking part in Legislatures. In the context of this, the intention that has been disclosed in this Bill is really commendable. How far this intention will be carried out in actual working depends a good deal on many considerations.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The chief consideration mainly rests with the Government. If the Government really carries out its commendable intention of entrusting full power to local authorities without interference and without importing into them its own ideas and without seeking any advantage that it may derive by virtue of its position as Government that is really healthy and conducive for a better state of affairs. Nor should members of the ruling party try to interfere in any way with the due exercise of powers by the local authorities or obtain any undue preference as against others.

I remember, Sir, some years ago, when I first entered the Legislative Assembly of Madras in 1923, a resolution had been passed to the effect that the Presidentship of the District Boards should be thrown open to election. An exception, however, was made only in the case of backward districts. The Presidentship of Kurnool District was thrown open for elections, but in the succeeding year the Presidentship of District Board, Cuddapah, was not thrown open to election.

It was felt that Cuddapah was probably more backward than Kurnool District at any rate, it was not less backward than Kurnool District, and we were
unable to understand why the Government which was a party to that resolution did not throw open Cuddapah District to elections. They merely said that Cuddapah District was a backward area. If Cuddapah was backward, Kurnool too was equally backward. There should have been in the circumstances other considerations that must have weighed with the Government in throwing open one District to election, and denying elections to another. Might be, the member who was likely to enter into Presidentship was not a member belonging to the party in power at that time, and that was how one could explain why elections were not held in Cuddapah. That is why I would submit to the Government that, if they are really very serious to carry out the intentions of the Bill, a good deal depends upon them. In this Bill, as in any other, there has been ample scope for interference. But Government should not step into and interfere, unless it became absolutely necessary. For example, if the decision of a local authority is against law and manifestly unjust, or if the relevant section is so worded as to give the Government ample power to interfere, the Government, in such cases, could interfere. This was my main argument and I would earnestly ask the Government to bestow sufficient attention to this aspect of the problem.

Secondly, the success of the intentions of the Government embodied in this Bill would depend a good deal on the type of Panchayat Presidents that we are going to elect. In regard to this, it has been my conviction that the Andhra Pradesh Local Boards and District Boards Act requires a good deal of change. Unless the reassured changes are brought about, I believe, there would not be a successful working of the intentions embodied in this Bill.

I do not think I will have sufficient time to go into the detailed working of the Panchayat Board Act. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, so far as the Andhra Pradesh Act is concerned, that when an amendment was moved, while this Act was passed in Madras, to the effect that secrecy of voting must be adopted, the reply of the Government was that they would adopt it in the rules. The rules were framed, but the Government did not include this, viz.,
in all elections to Panchayats, secrecy of voting would be maintained. In practice, we applied the principle of secrecy of voting in major panchayats, but so far as minor panchayats are concerned, secrecy of voting was not allowed, but mere raising of hands was allowed. This, I know, in rural areas, has given rise to factions. That elections should be based on the principle of secret voting is a healthy thing which admits of no doubt. But still, we are prepared to go forward with the present method, provided sufficient precautions are taken to see that as far as possible factions did not result as a consequence of elections. That is the one direction in which I believe the Hyderabad Act was much better. Secrecy of voting was adopted in the said Act, as a matter of principle. The Hyderabad Act, as I could see, is such ahead of our Act it mentions a number of subjects which could be entrusted for the administration of the Village Panchayats.

Coming now to the details of this Bill, a number of suggestions would probably be necessary. In two or three instances, I have noticed that the Bill was very badly drafted. Probably there was very little time available to the Government and as a result some mistakes had crept in here and there. They will have to be corrected. So far as the merits of the Bill go, let us see what the intentions of the Government are. If the intention of the Government is to entrust the administration of certain subjects to Samithis, it should be carried out. The crux of the matter really is what exactly is the meaning of the word ‘administration’. The Samithis are entrusted with the power of administering the subjects entrusted to them, and it is mentioned that the H D Os are the real chief Executive Officers. What is the ‘execution of a Project’, what is ‘administration’? Sometimes, opinions differ in construing such words. I would like to mention one or two instances where difficulties would arise. Take for instance contracts. I know, Sir, in the giving of contract, as a measure of emergency or so, contracts are given where it is below the standard stipulated. You cannot throw open contracts like that on the ground of emergency.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. Only ten minutes have been allotted. Will you please shorten your speech?
Sir K Koti Reddi  Then, the District Board or the Panchayat or the Samithi may pass some resolutions Who has to dispose of it? Is it the Executive Officer? He has full control in disposing of the contracts He may like to give it to whomsoever he wants Can the President interfere in it? Or is it under the functions entrusted to the President?

Take the question of transfer for instance, because that has been the question which has been agitating the minds of many people with regard to transfer of some of these officers I really believe that we have to take a step forward The last 40 years with regard to the administration of Local Boards has convinced me that we must either go forward or go backward Supposing we go forward, we must really trust the local board committees—the non-officials—and completely give them freedom. I know, sir, that even under the old Justice-Party regime more power was given to the Presidents of the District Boards There might be some abuses here and there The Government then had ample power to interfere. Even today, the Government have taken ample power to interfere. But in between, unless the Government actually feels the necessity for interference, full powers must be entrusted to the non-official agencies. Otherwise, I do not think there will be any satisfaction that we are doing any justice.

Then, sir, let us take the Standing Committees. It is said that the Standing Committees are not being directly elected They may not prove to be democratic institutions I do not think it is the proper way of looking at things The main idea really seems to be to avoid elections as far as possible. I know the difficulties in these elections But I do not find fault very much with them. I may believe that it is really much better to avoid as many elections as possible to the local boards. But so long as the Presidents of the Panchayat Boards are elected in a proper way, I do not think there will be any necessity for any complaint. I do not think the complaint of the leader of the Communist Party is proper because even today in the elections to Panchayat Board a Communist may come, a Socialist may come and the Panchayat President will still be there. I do not think how it could be
said that the elections or administrations of the Panchayat Samithis will naturally go on party lines and not for the benefit of the country. Since most of the powers are to be exercised by the Standing Committees, I would rather like to say that the number of members in the Standing Committees should be increased. I do not think there is much of danger even if the whole Samithi is entrusted with the powers. After all, most of the members may not be present in these meetings. Only a few of them may be present in these meetings. But, even if it is necessary to have the Standing Committees, I would rather like to repeat that the number should certainly be increased because most of them are after all experienced in the rural areas, in the Samithi Republics. One is as good as another with regard to the administration of the functioning of various subjects that are entrusted to them.

Secondly, sir, I say that it is absolutely necessary to demarcate the various powers and functions between the Panchayat Samithies and the Zilla Parishads. After all, the Parishads have not much of the powers. They have merely supervising powers that are given to them, even in that case a question of maintenance is entrusted with regard to secondary education. That is why I say that they may be given some general powers and functions. I personally feel that the President of the Parishad should not be elected. In respect of making the Collector an ex-officio officer there may be some difficulties with regard to staff and other things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker The hon Member may close his speech now, he has taken already five minutes more.

Sri K Koti Reddy But, still sir, time has come when a step even in this direction must be taken. The Presidents of the District Boards hitherto — some of them — have proved to be very efficient and very good Presidents. There may be a few — one or two — bad people. But that is not the reason why we should want to entrust the whole powers to the public as such. It is the public that has to judge the character, honesty and integrity of the District Board and see that bad people are not elected. We must see the trustworthy people in the rural areas and allot
them certain functions or not trust them at all. If you are going to trust them, full powers must be given to them. It was said, sir, during the time when we wanted the power from the British people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ringing the bell continuously) Order, order, please. I think the hon. Member has taken a long time and he is not doing justice to the other hon. members, who are to speak.

There are so many hon members who want to participate in the discussion. Even if I allot 10 minutes to each hon member, it is not sufficient at all. Even though we are having a sitting in the afternoon, it will not be sufficient as per the list of hon. members I have got with me. Therefore, as the hon. Speaker had announced, 10 minutes will be allotted to each hon member and at the end of 8 minutes, I shall ring the first bell and at the end of 10 minutes, I shall ring the second bell. I hope the hon. members will resume their seats at the second bell and co-operate with me.
People’s participation is not merely their providing a certain proportion of the cost of a particular work in cash, kind or manual labour. It is their full realisation that all aspects of community development are their concern and the Government’s participation is only to assist them where such assistance is necessary. It is the gradual development of their faith in the efficacy of their own cooperative action in solving their local problems. This attitude can be developed by close mutual cooperation between the different sections of the community. Such participation is possible only through the organisation of co-operative institutions and of elective democratic institutions.

“So long as we do not discover or create a representative and democratic institution which will supply the local interest, supervision and care necessary to ensure that expenditure of money upon local objects
conforms with the needs and wishes of the locality, invest it with adequate power and assign to it appropriate finances, we will never be able to evoke local interest and excite local initiative in the field of development.

In such a structure the functions of the popular body include the entire general administration and development of the area, other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to the revenue administration. We have now to examine whether the existing local bodies can take over and perform these functions and, if not, what new bodies should be created and with what jurisdiction, powers and resources.

"With this background, we have to consider whether time has not arrived to replace all these bodies by a single representative and vigorous democratic institution to take charge of all aspects of development work in the rural areas. Such a body, if created has to be statutory, elective, comprehensive in its duties and functions, equipped with necessary executive machinery and in possession of adequate resources. It must not be cramped by too much control by the Government or government agencies. It must have the power to make mistakes and to learn by making mistakes. In the ultimate analysis, it must be an instrument of expression of the local people's will in regard to the local development.

This body can function effectively only if it is the sole authority for all those development programmes which are of exclusive interest for the area. In such matters the state government will cease to operate within the area and in special circumstances when it has to do so through the agency of this local body."
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

...
The whole village system indicates how power of Government can be divided up into hierarchical spheres of activity where each sphere with its quantum of allotted power can be made to function autonomously.

"Indian independence must be taken at the bottom. Thus, every village will be a Republic or Panchayat having full powers."
"Tie up a baby's arms and legs and then leave it to teach itself to walk. If it does not succeed, then
blame the baby. The free baby will learn equilibrium through tumbles. The tied up baby will become paralysed and will never walk.”

It should be sufficient safeguard against abuse of powers.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

145

...
146 10th December, 1958  
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

The text of the document appears to be in Telugu, a language primarily spoken in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The text is written in a traditional script, which is used for writing Telugu in India. The content does not seem to be related to the topic of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, as indicated by the date and title on the page. Without understanding Telugu, it is not possible to provide a meaningful translation or interpretation of the content. The document appears to be a page from a book or a legal document, possibly containing legal texts or detailed descriptions relevant to the local governance in Andhra Pradesh at the time.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat
and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

147
“During the past decade, the problems of local bodies have received, even less attention than before and indeed on the whole, the period has been one of retarded development in the field of local self-Government.”

“The Constitution has provided for democratic institutions at the Centre and in the States, but so long as local self-governing institutions are not conceived as parts of the same organic constitution and executive framework, the structure of the Government will remain incomplete.”

“Very recently, a study team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects set up by the Planning Commission visited the State and discussed with the State Government its conclusions regarding the progress of democratic decentralisation and the future pattern of administration in the State. It was found that there
was a large measure of agreement between the conclusions already reached by the Committee and the conclusion reached by the All-India Body."

"Such a body, if created, has to be statutory, elective, comprehensive in its duties and functions, equipped with necessary executive machinery and in possession of adequate resources."

"It must not be crammed by too much control by the Government or Governmental agencies. It must have the power to make mistakes and to learn by making mistakes, but it must also receive guidance which will help it to avoid making mistakes. In the ultimate analysis, it must be the instrument of expression of local people's will in regard to local development."

"Local Self-Government is and must be the basis of any true system of democracy. We have got rather into the habit of thinking of democracy at the top and not so much below. Democracy at the top will not be a success unless it is built on this foundation from below."
It is not infrequently that delegation of power is mistaken for decentralisation. The former does not divest the Government of the ultimate responsibility for the actions of the authority to whom power is delegated, this authority is under the control of the Government and is in every way subordinate to it.

"Three B. D. Os out of the twelve who reported on the performance figures for area reclaimed,
considered them unreliable. Items like drinking water wells, community centres, which can be checked easily fare better, but the checking of new roads constructed. Six out of the 19 centres reported no checking of new roads constructed under the project. In three out of 19 centres studied, there seems to be no field checking at all."

"However, unanimous election does not necessarily indicate solidarity in the village. It may only show the community's lack of interest in the Panchayat. As the significance of Panchayats is better understood, the number of unanimous elections may decline. While unanimity arising from a feeling of solidarity already existing in the village is most desirable, conscious efforts by officials to promote unanimous elections are not likely to lead to happy results. These may only have the effect of increasing corrupt practices and pressure tactics."
The peoples committee of the commune is elected on adult suffrage by secret ballot for a three years term.

---

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

With reference to Section 5 of the Panchayats and Zilla Samithis Act, 1955, it is hereby ordered that in the allocation of seats in the reservations as provided under Section 5 of the said Act, 15% shall be reserved for the tribal community, 10% for public administration, and the remaining 75% shall be co-opted by the Gram Panchayats and Zilla Samithis. The said reservation shall be determined on the basis of the population of the tribal community as per the last census, and the said reservation shall not exceed 15% of the total seats in the Gram Panchayats and Zilla Samithis.

Reservoir seat

Reservation in the seats of the Tribal Community and Public Administration shall be co-opted by the Gram Panchayats and Zilla Samithis. The said reservation shall not exceed 15% of the total seats in the Gram Panchayats and Zilla Samithis.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Reservation

The member of Justice-Party intimated that before 1958, a member co-opted from the reserved half of the advanced communities was transferred to the unreserved half and the collector was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal. The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that the party felt it was part of the responsibility of the Congress to dig its own grave.

Backward and Tribal Communities

Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.

Regionalism

The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.

Decentralisation

The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.

Dictatorship

The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.

Officidom

The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.

MLA

The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.

BDOs

The member Mr. D. Heri intimated that before 1958, the reservations were divided into reserved half, transferred half and unreserved half. Under the advanced communities, there was a paid servant of the Collector, due to the Unpaid Salaries Bill of 1950. The Madras High Court had declared it illegal.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

...
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samruthis Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samruthis Bill, 1958

The Bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 10th December, 1958, by the Minister for Panchayats and Zilla Samruthis, Mr. K. Annapurna, who said:

"The Bill seeks to establish and empower Panchayats and Zilla Samruthis in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It aims to provide a framework for the development and welfare of the rural areas.

The Bill includes provisions for the election of Panchayat representatives, the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats, and the establishment of Zilla Samruthis as development councils.

The Bill also seeks to ensure the participation of women and minorities in the decision-making process at the local level.

This Bill is a step towards bringing about social and economic development in rural Andhra Pradesh."
ఎందరిపై కాలాంతరం నిర్ధారించడం పాలనలో సాధనం చేయబడాయి గురించి అంతర్భాగం సేదుల సమాప్పించడం మార్గం నిర్ధారించడం ఈ పాట పనిచేసినప్పటి సందర్భంలో అంతర్భాగం సేదుల ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. ప్రత్యేక సామాజిక సంస్థలు సమాధానానికి అనుమతి పొందింది. పాట పనిచేసిన సందర్భంలో పాట పనిచేసిన తరువాత సమాధానానికి సహకరించబడింది.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayati 10th December, 1958 and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

ఎందరిపై కాలాంతరం నిర్ధారించడం పాలనలో సాధనం చేయబడాయి గురించి అంతర్భాగం సేదుల సమాప్పించడం మార్గం నిర్ధారించడం ఈ పాట పనిచేసినప్పటి సందర్భంలో అంతర్భాగం సేదుల ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. ప్రత్యేక సామాజిక సంస్థలు సమాధానానికి అనుమతి పొందింది. పాట పనిచేసిన సందర్భంలో పాట పనిచేసిన తరువాత సమాధానానికి సహకరించబడింది.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayati 10th December, 1958 and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

ఎందరిపై కాలాంతరం నిర్ధారించడం పాలనలో సాధనం చేయబడాయి గురించి అంతర్భాగం సేదుల సమాప్పించడం మార్గం నిర్ధారించడం ఈ పాట పనిచేసినప్పటి సందర్భంలో అంతర్భాగం సేదుల ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. ప్రత్యేక సామాజిక సంస్థలు సమాధానానికి అనుమతి పొందింది. పాట పనిచేసిన సందర్భంలో పాట పనిచేసిన తరువాత సమాధానానికి సహకరించబడింది.
10th December, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

...
Block areas

District Board Act pass nomination bodies nominated District Boards

Select Committee Stage

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithus Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

159
10th December, 1958  The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958

The document contains textual content that appears to be a legislative bill or an act related to the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat and Zilla Samithis Bill, 1958. The text is in Telugu, a language spoken in the state of Andhra Pradesh in India. The content discusses various clauses and sections of the bill, including rules, execution, and body compositions at the village level. The document is primarily focused on legal and administrative aspects related to local self-governance in the state.
the andhra pradesh panchayat samithus and zilla parishads bill, 1958

the andhra pradesh panchayat samithus and zilla parishads bill, 1958
162 10/A j&<?c<2/;?&<?/-, 1958 77^ y4^A^ Fr^^A jP^cA^^

1958

^) Chairman ^ic^^caXbjr^ Tr^3$T^ ^Rb^gb^iSrr' ^^-sr^Co

^d) president ^ ^^o^o^ ^)-s-^-u^eo ^^L ^^s5o^ 55$

Standing Committee g fuH powers 3^13^3 ^ir^ 3b ^e Standing Committee

MLA 3o 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o k53 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eMLA 3o k53 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eMLA 3o k53 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eMLA 3o k53 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eMLA 3o k53 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eMLA 3o k53 35 -^3^3^#e^eMLA 3o 35 -^3^3^ #e

Select Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #eSelect Committee 3o 35 -^3^3^ #e

& Bb cjo ^cLr*^ ^e C^oS^o^ Select Committee (g^ ??^ ^F^ 

Rj^Rr)9o §xb§^a^$3^^)^ ^3 s38^)^eD^X3 ^3^00^ iRMrr* ^5^

Serisi Shana Nai (Kulava Giri - Uam) - (Smt Shanta Bai) -

- (Smt Shanta Bai) -

- (Smt Shanta Bai) -
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

सामुहिक आयोजन के अनुसार किए गए रिपोर्ट में दी जाने वाले कारण हाजिर रहते हैं कि समूहों के लिए यह खास नहीं है। सभी यह बातें इस तरह से हैं कि कारण के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले जांच के लिए उपयुक्त।
"It has always been recognised that local Government is desirable not only for the service it renders to Government but just as much for the opportunities it offers to men and women to enjoy an active participation in the Government of Common-wealth and in the process to convey a creative talent and sensibility. To this end, freedom, power and status are necessary."

- freedom, power, status
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

165
166 10th December, 1958 The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

...
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithus and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

167
168 10th December, 1958 The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

"..."
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

169

అండఖా ప్రదేశం పంచాయత్తు సమితులు మరియు జిల్లా పారిషహ్స్ పాత్రాలని ఎన్నికేలా సమర్థమైన ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయం చేయడానికి పనిచేయాలి అని చాలా నిర్ణయం బిందువులు పెట్టారు. అది ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయం బిందుపులను విస్తరించడానికి పంచాయత్తు సమితులు మరియు పారిషహ్స్ పాత్రాల సంపాదనకంతి మరియు సంశేఖనకంతి పనిచేయాలి.

అండఖా ప్రదేశం పంచాయత్తు సమితులు మరియు జిల్లా పారిషహ్స్ పాత్రల సంపాదనకంతి సంశేఖనకంతి పనిచేయాలి.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Valuable amendments were incorporated in the Panchayati Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958. The Bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 1st day of December, 1958, and was subsequently referred to the Committee on Local Government. After due consideration, the Bill was brought back to the House, and with the consent of the Government, it was passed by the Assembly. The Bill was signed by the Governor, and it was notified in the Government Gazette on the 16th day of December, 1958.

The Bill provides for the establishment of Panchayati Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the rural areas of the State. The Bill empowers the Government to appoint a Commissioner to look after the affairs of the Samithis and Parishads. The Bill also provides for the election of members to the Samithis and Parishads, and for the regulation of their proceedings.

The Bill was passed unanimously by the Assembly, and it is expected to bring about a great change in the administration of the rural areas of the State.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

171

The Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

As per the provisions of Section 44 (3) of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1952, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has been pleased to approve the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958.

The main objects of the Bill are to provide for the establishment of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, to regulate their constitution, functions, powers, duties, and other matters connected therewith.

The Bill proposes to create Panchayat Samithis at the block level and Zilla Parishads at the district level. The Panchayat Samithis will be elected by the villagers and the Zilla Parishads by the members of the Panchayat Samithis. The members of the Panchayat Samithis will be elected for a term of five years, while the members of the Zilla Parishads will be elected for a term of three years.

The Bill also provides for the representation of minority communities and backward classes in the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The Bill further provides for the establishment of a Panchayat Parishad Board to assist the Governor in the administration of the Act.

The Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads will have powers to undertake development works, to regulate village administration, and to perform other functions assigned to them under the Act.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a Panchayat Parishad Board to assist the Governor in the administration of the Act.

The Panchayat Parishad Board will consist of the following members:

1. A member from the Panchayat Samithi
2. A member from the Zilla Parishad
3. A member from the minority community
4. A member from the backward class
5. A member from the general community

The Board will have the power to approve the budget of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and to provide financial assistance to them.

The Bill further provides for the establishment of a Panchayat Parishad Board to assist the Governor in the administration of the Act.

The Panchayat Parishad Board will consist of the following members:

1. A member from the Panchayat Samithi
2. A member from the Zilla Parishad
3. A member from the minority community
4. A member from the backward class
5. A member from the general community

The Board will have the power to approve the budget of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and to provide financial assistance to them.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a Panchayat Parishad Board to assist the Governor in the administration of the Act.
Standing Committees

Standing Committees are proportional representation of MLA seats. The MLA seats are allotted to each Standing Committee in proportion to their population. A simple example to illustrate this is if there are 3 Standing Committees, each with a different population, the number of seats allotted to each Standing Committee will be proportional to their population.

For example, if one Standing Committee has 1,000,000 population, another has 500,000, and the third has 1,500,000, the number of seats allotted to each Standing Committee will be 33%, 17%, and 40% respectively.

Furthermore, the number of MLA seats allotted to each Standing Committee will be determined by the formula:

\[ \text{Seats allotted} = \left( \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \right) \times \text{Total MLA seats} \]

This ensures that each Standing Committee has a fair representation of its population in the total number of MLAs.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

173

As a result of the efforts of the various...
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

The meeting shall not be adjourned for any reason be adjourned unless a motion to adjourn is moved and seconded. A meeting convened for the purpose of considering a motion under this section shall not for any reason be adjourned unless a motion to adjourn is moved and seconded.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

...
The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 and the Cattle Trespass (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 (as passed and agreed to by the Council)

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL
The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 and the Cattle Trespass (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 (as passed and agreed to by the Council)

Mr. Speaker I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message dated 10th...
December, 1958 from the hon Chairman of the Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule III of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy each of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 42 of 1958), of the Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No. 43 of 1958), and of the Cattle Tresspass (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill 1958 (L A. Bill No 44 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 10th December, 1958 without any amendment and signed by me"

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958 (contd)
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

Standing Committees to be constituted

Standing Committees are to be constituted by a simple majority vote. There can also be proportional representation. The President may decide whether a Committee shall have simple majority vote or proportional representation. The President may decide whether a Committee shall have simple majority vote or proportional representation.
restrictions on the assembly. The Bill lays down that all restrictions shall continue to apply to such an extent as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The Bill also provides that the single majority vote of the recommendations of the Standing Committees shall be final, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary. 2. No confidence motion shall be entertained by the Collector. The Collector may, if he considers it expedient, adjourn the question at any time. Sub-clause (a)

No confidence motion shall be entertained by the Collector. The Collector may, if he considers it expedient, adjourn the question at any time.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

181

Simple Majority vs Proportional representation

Simple Majority refers to a system where the candidate with the highest number of votes wins. In this system, candidates campaign on issues and the voters cast their ballots in favor of candidates. The candidate with the highest number of votes wins, regardless of the number of votes cast against them.

Proportional representation, on the other hand, is a system where the number of seats a candidate wins is proportional to the number of votes they receive. This system ensures that each party has a fair share of seats in proportion to the number of votes they received.

In the context of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958, the discussion revolves around the choice between simple majority and proportional representation for the election of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The bill aims to provide a fair and democratic process for the election of these bodies, ensuring that the elected representatives reflect the will of the people.

In the Select Committee stage, the bill discusses the implementation of these systems, focusing on the selection of candidates and the representation of various blocks. The bill emphasizes the importance of fair representation and the need for a system that caters to the needs of all constituents.

The bill also addresses the issue of time and the appointment of nominated members. It outlines the criteria for the appointment of nominated members, ensuring that they are selected based on merit and qualifications.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958, aims to provide a robust and fair electoral system for the election of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, ensuring that the elected representatives are chosen through a transparent and democratic process.

Date: 10th December, 1958

Page: 181
Select Committee is not mentioned in the text. It seems to have been a typographical error in the document. The text discusses the nomination of Block Development Officers and executive officers, but does not explicitly mention a Select Committee.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958 in the Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill seeks to establish and consolidate the legal position relating to the constitution and functions of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. It provides for the election of members to these bodies, their powers and duties, and the procedures for their functioning.

The Bill also aims to ensure the participation of non-official members in the decision-making process of these local bodies. The non-official members are elected from the general public and are not members of the ruling party.

The Bill is significant as it seeks to strengthen the democratic process at the local level, ensuring that the local population has a say in the decision-making of their local bodies. It aims to provide a foundation for the development of the rural areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill was passed by the Assembly and has been enacted into law, becoming effective from the date of its enactment.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958, is a step towards enhancing the democratic process and ensuring the participation of the local population in the decision-making process of their local bodies.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

184 10th December, 1958

...
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithus and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Elected representatives (i.e., the elected representatives of the villages within the panchayat) are requested to ensure that in recommending names for nomination of representatives for the nomination of representatives for election to the Parishad, they do so in a judicious manner. The recommendations should be based on the merits of the candidates and not on any extreme views or personal preferences. In other words, the recommendation should be made in a manner that reflects the true sentiments and preferences of the electorate.
10th December, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat
Samithis and Zilla Parshads
Bill, 1958

Elected representatives of the Panchayats, in consultation with the Block Development Officer and the Collector, may, in the light of the facts furnished to them by the Collector, appoint an autonomous unit in any rural panchayat. The autonomous unit may be called the Block Development Officer (BDO) and the Collector of the district. Elected representatives may authorize the formation of autonomous units for the purpose of the Block Development Officer (BDO) and the Collector of the district.

Autonomous units may be treated as statutory bodies for the purpose of serving the administrative capacity of the district.
15. రాష్ట్రం విభాగాల రాష్ట్రం సమూహాల - జిల్లా పాశ్చాత్యాంధిక ఆధారాల సమేతం

సమూహాలు జిల్లా పాశ్చాత్యాంధిక ఆధారాల సమేతం

10th December, 1958
10th December, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

community developments

Block Development Officers shall

In the words of the community developments Bill, 1958, Block Development Officers shall

In the words of the community developments Bill, 1958, Block Development Officers shall

In the words of the community developments Bill, 1958, Block Development Officers shall

In the words of the community developments Bill, 1958, Block Development Officers shall

In the words of the community developments Bill, 1958, Block Development Officers shall

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

189
Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government may, by notification, extend such and such powers as prescribed.
“Notwithstanding anything in the relevant district Boards Act or any other law, the Government may, by notification, abolish any district Board in the State with effect from such date as may be specified therein.

Notwithstanding that no provision or insufficient provision has been made under sub-section (1) for the adaptation of the provisions of the relevant District Boards Act, or the rules made thereunder, any court, tribunal or authority required or empowered to enforce those provisions may, for the purpose of facilitating their application to any Panchayat Samithi or Zilla Parishad, construe those provisions in such manner, without affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority.

Government may, by notification, make such adaptations and modifications of the relevant District
Boards Act and the rules made thereunder whether by was of repealing, amending or suspending any provision thereof, as may be necessary or expedient and thereupon the relevant District Boards Act and the rules made thereunder shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made.
administration of the new local government, to be followed by a smooth transition.

MLAs are expected to play a major role in this new setup. The question arises: how will this transition take place? Will it be peaceful and smooth, or will there be opposition from various quarters? These are important questions that need to be answered.

In this context, the role of the new administration will be crucial. A smooth transition requires strong leadership and a clear vision. The new administration will have to work closely with the MLAs to ensure a seamless transition.

In conclusion, the new administration in Andhra Pradesh faces a significant challenge in ensuring a smooth transition to the new local government. The role of MLAs will be critical in this process. It is essential that the new administration works closely with the MLAs to achieve a peaceful transition.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

19th December, 1958

The C D Block Committee has been established by the Panel to examine the proposals for the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The committee has been appointed to consider the various proposals submitted by the government and to make recommendations for their implementation. The committee will submit its report to the government within three months from the date of its inauguration.

The committee will consist of five members, including the chairman and four other members. The chairman will be appointed by the government, and the other members will be selected from the list of candidates nominated by the various Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

The committee is expected to complete its work within the specified time frame and to submit its recommendations to the government for consideration. The government will then decide on the implementation of the proposals.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

195

...
ప్రత్యేక అంశంలో మీరు సందర్భంగా అది సంపాదించినంతప్పుడు అది ఆధారంగా నిష్పత్తి సంచారం చేయడానికి మేధావులు సాధారణంగా యొక్క విశ్లేషణ సాధనం ఉండి కేంద్రపాల్గొండా 50% ఎత్తు కలిగి ఉండాలి.

ప్రత్యేక అంశాలు కేంద్రపాల్గొండా 50% ఎత్తు కలిగి ఉండాలి.

10th December, 1958  The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

"A Bill to provide for selection of Block Planning and Development Committees and District Planning and Development Committees"
త్రణాదిది తోడాడు సింభాను కట్టి, ఆహారం నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రస్తుతం వాతావరణానికి లభించింది. అంటే ఇష్టం 1946 చిత్రాలగా పిండిన పరిస్థితి ప్రకృతిని ప్రతిభాసాన్ని నిర్ధారించాయ. ఈ పరిస్థితి నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రస్తుతం వాతావరణానికి లభించింది.

పాలకానికి తోడాడు సింభాను కట్టి, ఆహారం నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రస్తుతం వాతావరణానికి లభించింది. అంటే ఇష్టం 1946 చిత్రాలగా పిండిన పిండి నిర్ధారించాయ. ఈ పిండి నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రస్తుతం వాతావరణానికి లభించింది.
The proposals of the Planning Commission for the Second Five-Year Plan as accepted by Parliament stress the need for creating within the District, a well-organised democratic structure of administration in which the Village Panchayats will be organically linked with popular associations at a higher level. In such a structure, the functions of the popular body would include the entire general administration and development of the area, other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to the revenue administration etc.

With this background, we have to consider whether the time has not arrived to replace all these bodies by a single representative and vigorous democratic institution to take charge of all aspects of development in the rural areas. Such a body, if created, has to be statutory, elective, comprehensive in its duties and functions, equipped with necessary executive machinery and in possession of adequate resources.

This body can function effectively only if it is the sole authority for all those development programmes which are of exclusive interest for the area. In such matters, the State Government will cease to operate within the area and in special circumstances, when it has to do, has to do so through the agency of this local body.

A statutory prescribed percentage of land revenue collected within the block area in the antepenultimate year.
Where this arrangement is likely to cause a very substantial disparity in the incomes of the Panchayat Samithis, the alternative is to divide equally between all of them a portion of the State's land revenue, we suggest that in either of these cases, the land revenue assigned to the Panchayat Samithi and the Village Panchayat should not be less than 40% of the State's net land revenue.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

piece meal to leisurely缢 confusion among the mass of

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

withdraw

1. Any person elected president by the elected members and the elected members of the panchayat or the parishad may resign from his office or may be removed from his office by the Chief Executive Officer on the ground that he has failed to discharge his duties properly or has shown any undue attitude or has been found guilty of any corrupt or dishonest misconduct.

2. Any elected president may be removed from his office by the administration on democratic decentralisation or the district administration on un-wieldy administration.

3. Co-option of experts in scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other groups may also be considered by Standing Committees.

4. The elected president of the panchayat or the parishad shall not be a member of any Standing Committee.

5. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

6. The elected president may be removed from his office by the administration on un-wieldy administration or on democratic decentralisation.

7. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

8. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

9. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

10. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

11. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

12. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

13. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

14. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

15. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

16. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

17. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

18. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

19. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

20. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

21. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

22. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

23. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

24. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

25. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

26. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

27. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

28. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

29. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

30. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

31. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

32. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

33. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

34. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

35. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

36. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

37. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

38. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

39. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.

40. The elected president shall have the right to represent the panchayat or the parishad in any standing committee or in any other body of the government.
202 10th December, 1958 The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958


diae dha na MLA ok nekkata nenu sene

Ammu Bhavacharyak xina [Bhavacharyak xina] sene, [sene] nene, [sene] muddata sene [sene] amma mayyaka [mayyaka] mayry akshata [akshata] mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayry mayr
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Standing Committees

Standing Committees in the matters of women welfare and also in matters of statutory provision have been established. These statutory provision was introduced in 1943 and it provides for the formation of standing committees.

No-confidence-motion

No-confidence-motion is a provision in the statutory provision for the formation of standing committees. The no-confidence-motion can be passed by a simple majority in the elected committees. The no-confidence-motion is passed by a simple majority.

No-confidence-motion pass by the simple majority of 60% of the members of the elected committees. The no-confidence-motion is passed by the simple majority of 60% of the members of the elected committees. The no-confidence-motion is passed by the simple majority of 60% of the members of the elected committees. The no-confidence-motion is passed by the simple majority of 60% of the members of the elected committees. The no-confidence-motion is passed by the simple majority of 60% of the members of the elected committees.
204 10th December, 1958 The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

The conception of democratic decentralisation is also a feature of the 20th century, and in this context, the Second World War played a significant role. It led to a greater recognition of the need for local self-government and the decentralisation of power.

Block Development Officers, Members of the executive committee of the elected Panchayath Samithis, and other officers of the Panchayats have been given powers to decide on the conduct of local affairs. However, the view is expressed that these powers have not been exercised fully due to the lack of adequate training and support from the higher authorities.

The 20th century has also witnessed a greater emphasis on the role of Local Self Government. It is a feature of democratic countries and it is believed that it can contribute to the development of society.

The report of the Standing Committee on the Bill highlights the importance of the Bill in promoting democratic decentralisation. It is hoped that the Bill will be implemented effectively so that the principles of democratic decentralisation can be realised in practice.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

205

The provision makes the Panchayats accountable to the people. The time for withdrawal of the present Bill has naturally come, and the comprehensive Bill on which the people have no time to deliberate has become undemocratic. But the provision in the Bill declares that the withdrawal of the present Bill should only be made if the people so decide. The impression on the minds of the people is that the Bill will be withdrawn without their consent.

The withdrawal of the present Bill should be made only after the Bill is deliberated upon by the people, and the comprehensive Bill on which the people have no time to deliberate is undemocratic.
206 10th December, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

Land revenue collections, excise collections and major projects are administrative areas of concern to the government. Judicial powers are transferred to the local body level. The main head lines are divided into 15 items: land revenue, excise collections, and major projects. The bill highlights the transfer of powers to local bodies, ensuring autonomy and efficiency in governance.

The bill also mentions the transfer of "taxes" to local bodies, including land revenue collections. However, the specifics are not detailed in the extract provided.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Page 207

The State Government is completely getting out of the field, handing over all development works in the Blocks excepting a few major projects. The Welfare State is being created.
208 10th December, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

A modern state is a planned economy wherein the State proposes a series of measures for the economic development of the country, making it a more integrated economy for the cooperation and coordination among the economic units, so that the results in the sphere of production, trade, and distribution are achieved with the least possible waste of resources. This plan of political units is to work at a co-ordination of the activities of the economic units and the State so that the desired results are achieved. It is a modern state that planned an economy with full cooperation and coordination among the economic units so that the results in the sphere of production, trade, and distribution are achieved with the least possible waste of resources.

The plan for modern state is to be implemented with a series of measures for the economic development of the country. The plan of political units is to work at a co-ordination of the activities of the economic units and the State so that the desired results are achieved. It is a modern state that planned an economy with full cooperation and coordination among the economic units so that the results in the sphere of production, trade, and distribution are achieved with the least possible waste of resources.
On a point of information, Sir

Mr Speaker No obstruction Please sit down

I am a student of Political Science an expert in this department I am a draftsman in the legal department Technical guidance, Financial assistance, Co-ordination
210 10th December, 1958
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat
Samithis and Zilla Parishads
Bill, 1958

While the motives and delays in the model institution will naturally cause inefficiency in any democratic institution, the efficient bureaucracy can be likened to Fascism which is the weak democratic institution.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

schools open, foundation stone laid, 1958

policy also followed, the/so that policy is followed everywhere

efficient policy is followed everywhere

Military Dictatorship

precautions taken.

perfect democracy

Controlled democracy
By 1958, the challenge of decentralisation was embattled in every domain of society. The need to train every minister, administrator, and official from a scrap to a full-fledged executive officer began to gain momentum. The sudden resignation of the Cabinet in 1950 from a scrap and the subsequent appointment of a secretary to the Government from a scrap raised many questions.

The Welfare State was established in 1958, but administrative machinery was still in its infancy. Work orders were issued to various individuals, and the block development executive officer was appointed, among others. The dismissal of a block president and the attendance of full-time office hours by the teacher amounted to no-one's business. We are a sovereign body.
The Block Development Officer is responsible to implement the resolutions and he has to work under the Block Samithi. It is not advisable to give such responsibility to him.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

December 10, 1958

Development department & Revenue department and 60 other transfer or development service or administrative machinery State machinery and improvement of State welfare welfare concept and Administrative machinery

It is a parallel Government administrative machinery and peoples' representatives single agency Agricultural Demonstrator control Head of the Department Disciplinary Control powers block and Inter block, promotions, Transfers, and controlling power block and complicated work and estimate and Technical Control.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

...
emergency powers have been exercised by the Governor in 1938. The Standing Committee has recommended the exercise of emergency powers. The Government has appointed an Expert Committee to study the question of red-tapism, delay in execution of emergency powers. The Committee has recommended a Select Committee to be set up to study the matter.

Working procedure

Standing Committee stage

Hierarchy

Development activities

execute

autonomous bodies
The Panchayat Committees should be constituted by indirect elections by Village Panchayats. (2) The Technical officers of the Samithis should not be under the technical control of the corresponding District Level Officers but under the administrative and operational Control of the Chief Administrative Officer, i.e., the Block Development Officer to ensure necessary co-ordination between the Panchayat Samithis, and the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad should be constituted consisting of the Presidents of the Samithis, M.L.As and M.P.s representing the area and the District Level Officers also as Members.
District Level Officers

The Collector will be its Chairman and one of his officers will act as Secretary. The Constituencies will publish a White Paper in their Constituencies.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Sri K. Subba Rao Under the Chief Executive Officer?

Sri V. B Raju No Sir I entirely repudiate that allegation I am very clear about it

Sri K Subba Rao Then please make it clear.

English wording is this—"The B D O should work under the Panchayat Samithi and the meaning of it is this—"The B D O should work under the Panchayat Samithi, we are all subordinate to the Assembly, Tenders call for accept contracts execution etc. individual or collective body or Samithi is State head-quarters decentralise or decentralisation democratic centralisation Block Development Officer etc. divide etc. functions etc.
What election means is just to know who is the representative of the people. What democracy is? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives.

Direct Elections

Indirect Elections

Development work

Democracy

What election means is just to know who is the representative of the people. What democracy is? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives. What does democracy mean? It means the people being the representatives.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

10th December, 1958

Full engagement of the villagers in the election process is a necessity. The full engagement of the villagers ensures that the elections are fair and just. The villagers should actively participate in the election process.

Development and mass elections are two different concepts. Development is about providing better facilities to the villagers. Mass elections are about involving the villagers in the decision-making process.

The village is a unit and representatives should be elected from each village. The village is the basic unit of society and should be represented at the local level.

Direct elections are the best way to ensure that the villagers have a say in the decision-making process. Indirect elections, on the other hand, are not as effective as direct elections.

The village is a unit and representatives should be elected from each village. The village is the basic unit of society and should be represented at the local level.

The village is a unit and representatives should be elected from each village. The village is the basic unit of society and should be represented at the local level.

The village is a unit and representatives should be elected from each village. The village is the basic unit of society and should be represented at the local level.
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958

The question is

"That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958 be read a first time"

The motion was adopted.

Sri V. B. Raju Sir, I beg to move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958, be referred to a Joint Select Committee, on which I have already moved a motion, consisting of 32 members, 24 members from the Assembly, namely:

1. Sri V. B Raju
2. K. Brahmamanda Reddi
3. D Sanjiviah
4. Y. Adinarayana Reddi
5. A Chidambara Reddi
6. M Venkata Raju
7. T. V. Raghavulu
8. R Lakshminarasimham Dora
9. P Ranga Reddi
10. Peta Bapiah
11. Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju
12. R. Narasimha Reddi"
Mr. Speaker Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker The question is

“That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1958, be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members, 24 members from the Assembly, namely

1. Sri V. B Raju
2. „ K Brahmananda Reddi
3. „ D Sanjiviah
4. „ Y. Adinarayana Reddi
5. „ A Chidambara Reddi
6. „ M Venkata Raju
7. „ T. V Raghavulu
8. „ R Lakshminarasimham Dora
9. „ P Ranga Reddi
10. „ Peta Bapiah

and 8 members from the Council, that this Assembly recommends to the Council that the Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.”
and 8 members from the Council, that this Assembly recommends to the Council that the Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker  The House now stands adjourned till 9 A M tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock on Thursday, the 11th December, 1958)