ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.

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Note—* at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the member not received in time.
The
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly
Debates

(Part II—Procedures other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Twenty-fifth day of the Ninth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 14th December, 1959.
The House met at Nine of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(SEE PART I)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Chiranjeevula Rajavarapu: The adjournment motion
was moved by me. I have already stated in the House
that the demands of the people cannot be met during
the monsoon season. The day-to-day administration
requires urgent attention. It is a matter of urgent
importance as it is related to the day-to-day
administration. The Business Advisory Committee
has already decided to declare Abi crop
abnormal. I am sorry to announce to the House the decision of the
Business Advisory Committee. Meeting held on 12th
December, 1959.

16th December, 1959—1. Presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

2. Resolution to ratify the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1959.

3. Resolution to amend the Pension Act, 1871.

4. Resolution regarding the election of one Member of the Assembly to serve on the Division Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Secunderabad.


17th December, 1959:— Discussion on nature of crops etc.


19th December, 1959:— NON-OFFICIAL DAY.

20th December, 1959:— Sunday, (Holiday).


22nd December, 1959:— Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.


2. Hyderabad District Municipalities (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959, as reported by the Regional Committee.

3. Hyderabad Gram Panchayats (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 (to be referred to Regional Committee).
Adjourment Motion

14th December, 1959

re: Earth tremours in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

1. The Andhra Co-operative Central Mortgage Bank (Reconstruction) Bill, 1959 (to be referred to Regional Committee).

5. Other Bills, if any, ready for introduction.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Earth tremours in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram

Mention was made of the public anxiety regarding frequent occurrence of earth tremours in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

The following is a summary of the proceedings:

1. (Deputy):—The tremours are very worrysome. Some people feel that the tremours are due to underground mining and others to natural causes. The government should take precautionary measures to ensure the safety of the people. The Minister of Transport and Labour should be asked to take steps accordingly.

2. (Member):—The tremours are due to natural causes. The government should take steps to prevent any untoward incident. The Minister of Transport and Labour should be asked to take steps accordingly.

3. (Member):—The tremours are very worrysome. The government should take precautionary measures to ensure the safety of the people. The Minister of Transport and Labour should be asked to take steps accordingly.

4. (Member):—The tremours are very worrysome. The government should take precautionary measures to ensure the safety of the people. The Minister of Transport and Labour should be asked to take steps accordingly.
Ruling from the Chair: re: Position of Hindi in the State Legislature

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

As per your reference, the Director of Mines & Geology submitted a report in 1959 which indicated that the position of Hindi in the State Legislature is already recognized. Therefore, it was resolved to disallow the question.

RULING FROM THE CHAIR
re: Position of Hindi in the State Legislature

As per your reference, the Director of Mines & Geology submitted a report in 1959 which indicated that the position of Hindi in the State Legislature is already recognized. Therefore, it was resolved to disallow the question.
210. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English.

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Article 210 of the Constitution provides that "Notwithstanding anything in Part 17 but subject to the provisions in Articles 348 and 176 of Part 17 of the Constitution, the provisions of Articles 348 to 349 and Articles 348 to 349 apply to Bills or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State, of all Orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State, shall be in the English language."

Article 348 provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court, the authoritative texts—

(a) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

(b) of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor of a State, and

(c) of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State, shall be in the English language."
6 14th December 1959  
Ruling from The Chair  
re: Position of Hindi in the  
State Legislature

The business of the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English. Article 210, Sub Section (2). Unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words 'or in English' were omitted therefrom.

"210 (2): Unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words 'or in English' were omitted therefrom."

(Official language: Telugu)
Ruling from The Chair

re: Position of Hindi in the State Legislature

"Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, decree or order passed or made by such High Court."

Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution."

"Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue."
"Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.
cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, this Article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this constitution, have effect as if the words 'or in English' were omitted therefrom.
Mr. Speaker: Does Sri Ramachandra Rao give up his point? Let him say 'yea' or 'no.' I do not want him to reply.
Mr. Speaker: Shri Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao has raised a question with regard to the statutory position of Hindi in the Andhra Pradesh Legislature. I can only deal with the position in the Andhra Pradesh Legislature. I have nothing to do with the Executive or the Judiciary. The question is: “Is Hindi one of the languages of the State?" Yes, it is spoken here and there. I do not want to waste the time of this House about this matter. Let us decide it once and for all.

As far as population of the State is concerned, Hindi probably is one of the least spoken languages ever spoken here. It is neither the mother-tongue of a large section of people here or an appreciable section here, nor a regional language. The only language that we can recognise as an important regional language next to Telugu is Urdu. Government has already recognised it and we are going on treating Urdu as an important language next to Telugu. So far as population of the State is concerned, Hindi probably is one of the least spoken languages of the State, but there are pockets of people here and there who speak it. It is neither the mother-tongue of a large section of people here or an appreciable section here, nor a regional language. The only language that we can recognise as an important regional language next to Telugu is Urdu. Government has already recognised it and we are going on treating Urdu as an important language next to Telugu. So far as population of the State is concerned, Hindi probably is one of the least spoken languages of the State, but there are pockets of people here and there who speak it.
Otherwise Tamil is equally entitled, Kannada is equally entitled; Marathi is equally entitled. Marathi is equally entitled. "Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 384, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English". Article 384, "official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English". OR " official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English. "

But we have chosen to make English the language of the Legislature to transact business, it is the business language of the Legislature. The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in English provided the Speaker may allow anybody to talk in any language. Telugu and Urdu are the important languages. We have encouraged Urdu.

You have so kindly given me that general permission. I am glad. We have chosen to make English the language of the Legislature to transact business.
Ruling from The Chair 14th December 1959

re: Position of Hindi in the State Legislature

"After a Bill has been introduced or in the case of a Bill published under the proviso to Rule 103, after such Bill has been published, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be translated into Telugu and if the Speaker shall deem it necessary into Urdu or Hindi. "I do not deem it necessary to publish the same in Hindi, because I do not find large number of people affected. 50% of the people in our capital have Urdu as mother-tongue. It is not a question of Muslim or Hindu. Therefore, I am only permitting generally all Bills to be translated into Urdu. Invariably the Bills are translated into Telugu and also in Urdu. That is my discretion. I am not going to extend it to Hindi, though the discretion is given to me by you with regard to that.

Article 310 of the Constitution says:

"Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of Article 348 business in the legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English..."

Article 345 of the Constitution says:

"Subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the State."
Article 348:

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part, until Parliament, by law otherwise provide

(a) all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in the English language.

Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of Clause (1) the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purposes of the State in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State.

They have legislated for all the States. Hindi speaking States and non-Hindi speaking States Hindi is the regional language in Hindi States but not in other States. Hindi is a Union language and the correspondence between a State and the Centre shall be transacted in Hindi or in English now. As an additional national language, English is also recognised. The question of Hindi does not arise at all here. It is not a regional language. Therefore let us not bother ourselves about Hindi so far as the Legislature is concerned.

Central Government correspondence is legislated. Therefore, I must tell Mr. Ramchandra Rao that the question is closed. I am not going to take any papers in any other language except English, Te'ugu or Urdu.

Six languages are spoken here. Ranging from the extreme latitude of Tamil, to the extreme latitude of Assam and the language of the Central Government, the language of the High Courts. Translation is also a matter.

Let Mr. Rao understand the position exactly and correctly and let him not bother himself and bother me.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Smt. Masooma Begum (Pathergatti): I hope, Sir, it is not presumptuous on my part if I should bring this to
Ruling from The Chair

14th December 1959

re. Position of Hindi in the State Legislature

your notice. The Telugu translation of "Papers laid on the Table of the House, was given as " vxv 'u xi o j e t a m e se". Is that translation correct? Does not thala vediha mean the place where the Hon. Speaker sits?"

Mr. Speaker:— The translation of Papers laid on the Table of the House has been given as "the place where the Speaker adjourns". Does not that mean the place where the Speaker mentions adjournment?"?

Mr. Speaker:— Mention adjournment. Where is the Speaker adjourned? Mention adjournment. Mention adjournment. Where is the Speaker adjourned? Mention adjournment.

Mr. Speaker:— The translation of "pxv 'u xix o j e t a m e se" has been given as "the place where the Speaker adjourns". Does not thala vediha mean the place where the Speaker adjourns?

Mr. Speaker:— Mention adjournment. Where is the Speaker adjourned? Where is the Speaker adjourned?

Mr. Speaker:— The translation of "pxv 'u xix o j e t a m e se" has been given as "the place where the Speaker adjourns". Does not thala vediha mean the place where the Speaker adjourns?

Mr. Speaker:— Mention adjournment. Where is the Speaker adjourned?

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Mr. Speaker:— Mention adjournment. Where is the Speaker adjourned?
14th December 1959

**Papers Laid on the Table of the House**

Now let us proceed.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

**Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for 1956-57 and the Audit Report 1958**


**Rules Made Under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Panchayats Act, 1959**

SRI K. Brahmananda Reddy: I beg to lay on the table under sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Panchayats Act, 1959, a copy of the Rules made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the said Act and notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, rules supplement to Part-I Extraordinary, dated the 4th September, 1959, and the 23rd October, 1959.

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers laid on the Table of the House.
GOVERNMENT BILLS

Presentation of the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the Hyderabad District Municipalities (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1959

Sri K Achuta Reddy (Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee) ‘Under Rule 156 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I beg to present the report of Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the Hyderabad District Municipalities (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 (L. A. Bill No 14 of 1959)’

Mr Speaker:— Report presented.

The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

The Minister for Finance (Sri K Brahmananda Reddy): I beg to move ‘that the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959 be read a First time’.

Mr Speaker:— Motion moved.

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18 14th December 1959  The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

In conclusion, the Village Panchayats Bill is a significant step towards empowering the rural communities in Andhra Pradesh. It aims to address the needs and issues faced by rural villagers, thereby enhancing their participation in the governance process. The Bill seeks to establish a framework for the democratic management of village affairs, ensuring that the voices of the rural populace are heard and considered.

The Bill includes provisions for the establishment of Village Panchayats, covering aspects such as financial management, administration, and social welfare.

In summary, the Village Panchayats Bill, 1959, is a comprehensive legislative instrument designed to empower rural communities in Andhra Pradesh, promoting participation, democracy, and development.

**Funds**

In this regard, public opinion is crucial. Detailed discussions and research have been conducted to gather input from stakeholders, ensuring that the Bill reflects the needs and aspirations of the rural population. The Bill includes several provisions to address funding issues, including:

- Allocation of financial resources to support village development projects
- Transparency in financial management and accountability
- Provision for community participation in budgetary decisions

The Bill's provisions are intended to create a sustainable and equitable funding mechanism for rural development.

**Public Opinion**

Public opinion plays a critical role in the success of the Village Panchayats Bill. Various stakeholders have been consulted to gather insights and feedback on the Bill's provisions. This includes:

- Village community members
- Local government officials
- Non-governmental organizations
- Academics and researchers

The feedback received has been carefully analyzed to refine and strengthen the Bill's provisions, ensuring that it aligns with the needs and aspirations of the rural population.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the Village Panchayats Bill, 1959, is a landmark legislative initiative in Andhra Pradesh. It aims to empower rural communities by establishing a robust framework for governance and development. The Bill's provisions address key areas such as financial management, administration, and social welfare, ensuring that the voices of rural villagers are heard and considered.

In summary, the Village Panchayats Bill, 1959, is a comprehensive legislative instrument designed to empower rural communities in Andhra Pradesh, promoting participation, democracy, and development.
The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill, 1959

14th December 1959

The bill provides for the establishment of village panchayats in an area.

The Panchayats are scheduled to be formed in the areas specified in the Schedule to the Act.

The bill also provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the panchayats.

The bill provides for the preparation of reserved lists.

The bill also provides for the establishment of basic institutions.

The bill further provides for the establishment of no-confidence motion in the panchayats.

The bill also provides for the establishment of Municipalities in the areas specified in the Schedule.

The bill further provides for the establishment of basic majority in the panchayats.

The bill also provides for the establishment of bare majority in the panchayats.
4th December 1959
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill 1959

Mr. V. Pratap, 2/3 the majority desired 2/3 ratio, whereas the minority desired 2/3 absolute. In my view, 2/3 ratio would not be satisfactory, as it would amount to no-confidence motion passed. Therefore, the 2/3 ratio was envisaged.
Provision is made to enable the Panchayats to require the adult male members of the village to perform such labour as may be specified on any work of public utility which is likely to benefit the villagers, on the analogy of a similar provision contained in the Hyderabad statute. This provision is introduced mainly with a view to executive developmental works beneficial to the villagers.

Joint Select Committee 3* consider it essential to have the provision as in the Hyderabad statute for the purpose of enabling the Panchayats to perform works of public utility, in the interests of the villagers.
22 14th December 1959  The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

...
Drafting of enabling clauses is dealt within the principles and regulation making powers are limited to matters of procedure or technical matters in which elasticity is desirable.
The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill, 1959

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14th December 1959

Sri. S. Rangamatha Mudaliar in the Chair.)

Provisions of the Panchayats Bill, 1959, relating to the composition of the
Village Panchayats are, in the main, self-contained
and cover the following:

1. Making the Panchayats democratically elected
2. Incorporating proportional representation
3. Incorporating the Reservation of Seats for Women

The Bill would create a Self-Governing body for the
Villages in the State of Andhra Pradesh, which would
serve as a vehicle for the Panchayats and is a
necessary step in the progress of local self-government.

The Panchayats would be responsible for the
administration of the local area and would be authorized
to undertake the following:

1. Providing for the maintenance of public order
2. Providing for the maintenance of public health
3. Providing for the improvement of public health
4. Providing for the education of the children

The Panchayats would also be responsible for the
administration of the village properties and would be
authorized to undertake the following:

1. Providing for the maintenance of public order
2. Providing for the maintenance of public health
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14th December 1959  The Ardhia Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill, 1959
The Andhra Pradesh Village
14th December 1959 27
Panchayats Bill, 1959

...
თუ თქვენ მოგვიყენოთ სწორი და თანამედროვე მუდმივი ფუნქციონლი მორჩილების სისტემით, შეიძლება პოტენციალური შეფასებითი გავლენა აქვთ ადამიანის განვითარებაში. თუმცა, მათი გამოყენების უფრო განსაკუთრებად მნიშვნელობა აქვთ თქვენი სამუშაო პირობებისა და პრინციპების გამჭვირვალებაში. თუმცა, როგორც გადავიდთ თქვენი სამუშაო პროცესში, მნიშვნელობა ამის პროცესის მქონე საქმის შესაბამის პრაქტიკაში.

* * *

ვინაირი შეფასება შეიძლება დღის გამოსახლებაში გამომდინარე შესაძლო იქნებოდა, თუმცა, შესაძლოა რომ მათი გამოყენების პრინციპები ამოცანების შესახებ დარწმუნებით იქნენ მთავარი ამით შეიძლება შეფასებული იქნებოდა. თუმცა, როგორც გავიხადოთ თქვენი ადამიანის განვითარებაში, იმისთვის მნიშვნელობა აქვთ ამ პროცესის განსაკუთრებით მიღების მთავარ მხრივ შემთხვევებში.
The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bills, 1959

14th December 1959

The text is not legible due to image quality.
30 14th December 1959  The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

The bill, titled "Women Representatives Act," proposes to increase the reservation of women representatives in local bodies. It aims to empower women by increasing their representation in local governance bodies to 30% in the case of larger local bodies and 15% in smaller ones. The bill seeks to ensure equal representation of women in local panchayats, thus promoting gender equality and empowering women in the decision-making process of local governance.

Section 162 of the Act penalizes theft of less than 10 rupees. The penalty includes imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding Re.1.
decentralisation is a fundamental principle. In a functioning democracy, equitable distribution of wealth and power among the citizens requires decentralisation of decision-making. The Panchayats Bill, 1959, aims to decentralise administration in rural areas through the formation of Panchayats. The salient features of this Bill include provision for the formation of Panchayats, their functions, and the rights and responsibilities of the Panchayats.

The Bill seeks to empower Panchayats to function as the primary units of local self-government. The Bill also provides for the establishment of a Panchayat Samiti in each mandal, which is the upper tier of the Panchayat system. The mandal samiti consists of members elected from the Panchayats of the mandal. The Bill also provides for the election of a Panchayat President and Vice-President from among the members of the Panchayat.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a Panchayat Parishad in each mandal, which is the executive body of the Panchayat. The Panchayat Parishad is responsible for the administration of the Panchayat and is accountable to the Panchayat.

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32 14th December 1959  The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill 1959

தலைத்தொல்லூர் பொறுப்புத் திட்டம், என்றும் கோரியாளர்கள் என்றும் கூறப்படுகின்றது. கோரியாளர்களின் கூட்டணையில் 1,000 மக்கள் ஒன்றாகும். தலைச் செயல்பாடு மற்றும் தலைச் செயல்பாடு பஸ்தான் போன்ற வகையில் பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. தொல்லூர் பொறுப்பு போன்றவை முதன்மையானவை, கோரியாளர்களின் கூட்டணையில் பெறப்பட்டுள்ள பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. தலைச் செயல்பாடு போன்ற வகையில் பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. தலைச் செயல்பாடு போன்ற வகையில் பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன.

தலைச் செயல்பாடு போன்ற வகையில் பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. தலைச் செயல்பாடு போன்ற வகையில் பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. தலைச் செயல்பாடு போன்ற வகையில் பொருட்கள் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன.
The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill, 1959

14th December 1959

No confidence motion is introduced in the Assembly.

The Finance Minister moved a motion in the Assembly that the octroi duty levy should be abolished. The motion was discussed.

The motion was moved by the Finance Minister in the Assembly. The motion was discussed.

The motion was moved in the Assembly by the Finance Minister. The motion was discussed.

The motion was moved in the Assembly by the Finance Minister. The motion was discussed.

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The motion was moved in the Assembly by the Finance Minister. The motion was discussed.
14th December 1959  The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

* (P. Ramacharitravarchu (A. Rangaswami) - Anachukal) - Aapiyavu Yuddhanam sayi


Sri Harikoteswarar Raa
day

CITY (1959)
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

14th December 1959

35

The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

The Bill seeks to create Village Panchayats as institutions to promote local self-government in the villages of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Bill aims to empower the Panchayats to undertake various development activities and to ensure the participation of the villagers in the decision-making process.

The Bill defines the powers and duties of the Panchayats, the composition of the Village Panchayat, the election of the head of the Panchayat, and the procedure for its functioning. The Bill also provides for the appointment of a Secretary to the Panchayat and the establishment of a Village Panchayat Fund.

The Bill also empowers the Panchayats to undertake development activities in the village, including education, health, sanitation, water supply, and road construction. The Bill provides for the allocation of funds for these activities and the appointment of a Village Engineer to oversee the implementation of the projects.

The Bill also seeks to promote social justice and equality among the villagers, including the provision of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Bill seeks to protect the interests of women and children and to ensure their participation in the decision-making process. The Bill also seeks to promote the development of the village and its natural resources.

The Bill is a significant step towards the realization of the ideals of self-government and social justice in the villages of Andhra Pradesh.
In the above case, the legislation in question enabled forced labour to be exacted purely and merely at the will of the soil or malguzar. Apart from the question of absence of public purpose on which ground the Act was condemned by the Judicial Committee of Himachal Pradesh, the Act was clearly in conflict with the express prohibition of Clause-2 against the State making any discrimination on grounds inter alia only of class.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purpose."
They are quite welcome to occupy the Chair. But I do not know whether any one elected to the panel is present in the House now. Anyhow, the hon Speaker asked me to occupy the Chair, for the reason that no member of the Panel is present. Let the member continue his speech.

Temporary Chairman (Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar): You can have a clarification from the hom. Speaker, later on. Let the member continue now.

Sri D. Kondayya Chowdary: When a hon member raises a point of order, a ruling must be given before the House could proceed with the business. So, I request that a ruling may be given on the point raised.

* Sri K. Subba Rao (Hindupur-General): Rule 9 of our Assembly Rules says: “At the commencement of every session, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker. If no such person is present, the Assembly may if there is a quorum, by motion elect one of its members present to preside and act as Chairman.” That is the position. Not that we want that you should not occupy the Chair, but we are bringing to the notice of the Chair a procedural matter.

Temporary Chairman (Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar):

So far as the rules go, there is nothing in the rules if say that they contemplate the absence of all the member elected to the panel. The rules require that at least some member of the panel must be present. In such a contingency, the Speaker can ask any member, of his own accord, to preside and there is nothing in the rules prohibiting him from doing so.

Sri K. Subba Rao: The rules do not give that power to the Speaker. Under the rules, in the absence of the members elected to the panel, the House should elect one of its
members present to preside and act as Chairman. The
Speaker has been given the power to nominate the panel
of Chairman. In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy
Speaker should take the Chair, and in his absence, any of the four members nominated to the panel, and who
is then present in the House, can take the Chair, in the
absence of all three, the rules say that the Assembly must
elect one of the members present to preside.

Temporary Chair (Sri S. Rangarathna Mudaliar):
I am not very anxious to occupy the Chair. As the hon.
Speaker has asked me to occupy the Chair, in the absence
of the members on the panel, I took the Chair. If we, the hon.
members may continue his speech. In the meantime, I will
send for the hon. Speaker.

Temporary Chair (Sri S. Rangarathna Mudaliar):
I am not very anxious to occupy the Chair. As the hon.
Speaker has asked me to occupy the Chair, in the absence
of the members on the panel, I took the Chair. If we, the hon.
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of the members on the panel, I took the Chair. If we, the hon.
members may continue his speech. In the meantime, I will
send for the hon. Speaker.
The Andeth P. keshtoi's V. Page 14 December 1959 39
Parliament Bill, 1959

...
14th December 1959
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

The bill provides for the establishment of village panchayats and
their powers and duties. It also provides for the establishment of
specific taxation and voluntary taxation. The bill also provides for
the establishment of a city panchayat and a corporation. It also
provides for the establishment of a Deputy Panchayat Officer and
a District Panchayat Officer.
No-confidence motion mandatary, 3/5th majority

President, mandatary budget move ratiocinate, 3/5 th majority

I am sorry. I thought Sri S Ranganatha Mudahar was on the panel of Chairman. I did not remember that he was not; otherwise I would have asked somebody else to occupy the Chair.

Mr Speaker - I am sorry. I thought Sri S Ranganatha Mudahar was on the panel of Chairman. I did not remember that he was not; otherwise I would have asked somebody else to occupy the Chair.
42 14th December 1959 The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

உணவு வழங்கிக் கொள்ளும் பாலமொழி கையேறும் வேதியியல் பொருளாதார விவாதங்கள், சிவப்பு முதல் பாதுகாப்பு பாராட்டுக்கும் நோக்கு செயல் சட்டமானது ஸ்கொல் கமாட்டம் ஈடு மையம் மணையாளர்கள் அன்பான வரும்.

*திறந்து போன விக்கிப்பிட்டிக் குழு (தமிழீடு-காந்திசுத்து): ஒண்டு மாதம் ரட்சம் செய்ய வேண்டாம் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும்.

என இரும்பையில் 10% நிறைவு மூலம் பொருள்விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். எனவே, பெண் கூட்டாட்சிகள் எனக்கும் தலைமை வாசல் விழா வருகை வரும் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும்.

சிவப்பு வழிப்படும் வாசல் விழாவில் பொருள்விளக்கங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டுவிட்டு என்று கேள்வி விளக்கும் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். அல்லது ஒளிப்பெயர் கேள்வி விளக்கும் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும்.

சுரங்கம் சுருக்கு மூலம் மூன்று மாதம் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். எனவே, தமிழ்நாட்டு வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். எனவே, ஓடுகள் உலகக் கோபுர வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும்.

பாறை வழிப்படும் பாறை வழிப்படும் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். எனவே, ஓடுகள் உலகக் கோபுர வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். எனவே, ஓடுகள் உலகக் கோபுர வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும்.

சுரங்கம் சுருக்கு மூலம் மூன்று மாதம் வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். எனவே, ஓடுகள் உலகக் கோபுர வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும். எனவே, ஓடுகள் உலகக் கோபுர வாசல் விழா வேள் இவ்வன்மை வேள் செய்யப்பட்டு வரும்.
On a point of order, Sir? "Karamana" case, is there any objection to the question?

On a point of order, Sir?

On a point of order, Sir? panel of experts. The "Karamana" case is in a higher court now. Is there any objection to the question?

On a point of order, Sir. When are we going to put this question? Is there any objection to the question?

On a point of order, Sir. "Karamana" case is in a higher court now. There is no question of raising it. Is there any objection to the question?

On a point of order, Sir. "Karamana" case is in a higher court now. There is no question of raising it. Is there any objection to the question?
The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill, 1959

44  14th December 1959

The Minister of Justice has been in a hurry, the District Officer has been hurried as well. The District Officer and the Minister have been kept on the go. The...
The Andhra Pradesh Village
14th December 1959
Panchayats Bills, 1959

...
4th December 1959

The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

(प्रशासन में लॉन्ड रेवन्यू का 30% सूचीबद्ध बनाया। जमीन का लॉन्ड रेवन्यू के पार, दोस्तियाहिता का संस्थान बनाया। जमीन लॉन्ड का 50% सूचीबद्ध होना ही काफी है। मुख्य विधायक को सरकार पर लक्षित करना है। ग्राम लिंग का 50% सूचीबद्ध होना ही काफी है। ग्राम लिंग का 50% सूचीबद्ध होना ही काफी है।

Village level की समीक्षा की जाए, हमारे द्वारा सरकार (प्रस्तावित) अनुसार funds को दी जाए, वो लिंग के अनुसार आयाम हो सकता है। हमारे द्वारा सरकार (प्रस्तावित) अनुसार funds को दी जाए, वो लिंग के अनुसार आयाम हो सकता है।

माननीय संसदीय श्रेष्ठों को धन्यवाद।
The Andhra Pradesh Village 14th December 1959 47
Panchayats Bill, 1959

...
I am to announce to the House that the hon. Minister for Finance will make a statement tomorrow, i.e. 15-12-1959, relating to the second report of the Pay Committee regarding the employees
of local bodies in the District. It is therefore felt that it is necessary to amend the Act and include provisions for the election of local bodies. The amendment is expected to provide for the election of local bodies on the basis of personal votes, which will ensure greater participation and democratic representation of the people. The amendment will also provide for the inclusion of necessary provisions for the efficient functioning of local bodies.
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bull., 1959

50 14th December 1959

The Inspector General of Local Boards is directed to hold secret ballot to elect the President of the Village Panchayat in the manner recommended by the Advisory Committee on village Administration in January 1959. The secret ballot will be held by the Inspector General of Local Boards in all the villages in the State. The secret ballot will be held in the manner recommended by the Advisory Committee on village Administration in January 1959.

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* The 7th Amendment Act of 1987.

* The 8th Amendment Act of 1990.


* The 12th Amendment Act of 1996.


* The 18th Amendment Act of 2002.


* The 22nd Amendment Act of 2006.


* The 26th Amendment Act of 2010.

* The 27th Amendment Act of 2011.

* The 28th Amendment Act of 2012.

* The 29th Amendment Act of 2013.

* The 30th Amendment Act of 2014.


* The 32nd Amendment Act of 2016.


* The 34th Amendment Act of 2018.


* The 38th Amendment Act of 2022.


* The 40th Amendment Act of 2024.

* The 41st Amendment Act of 2025.

* The 42nd Amendment Act of 2026.

* The 43rd Amendment Act of 2027.

* The 44th Amendment Act of 2028.

* The 45th Amendment Act of 2029.

* The 46th Amendment Act of 2030.

* The 47th Amendment Act of 2031.

* The 48th Amendment Act of 2032.

* The 49th Amendment Act of 2033.

* The 50th Amendment Act of 2034.

* The 51st Amendment Act of 2035.

* The 52nd Amendment Act of 2036.

* The 53rd Amendment Act of 2037.

* The 54th Amendment Act of 2038.

* The 55th Amendment Act of 2039.

* The 56th Amendment Act of 2040.

* The 57th Amendment Act of 2041.

* The 58th Amendment Act of 2042.

* The 59th Amendment Act of 2043.

* The 60th Amendment Act of 2044.

* The 61st Amendment Act of 2045.

* The 62nd Amendment Act of 2046.

* The 63rd Amendment Act of 2047.

* The 64th Amendment Act of 2048.

* The 65th Amendment Act of 2049.

* The 66th Amendment Act of 2050.

* The 67th Amendment Act of 2051.

* The 68th Amendment Act of 2052.

* The 69th Amendment Act of 2053.

* The 70th Amendment Act of 2054.

* The 71st Amendment Act of 2055.

* The 72nd Amendment Act of 2056.

* The 73rd Amendment Act of 2057.

* The 74th Amendment Act of 2058.

* The 75th Amendment Act of 2059.
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

14th December 1959

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not want any hon member particularly lady members to misunderstand me. Don't use hereafter.

* 

* The meaning of 'secret ballot' (ঘোষণা) - A sub-section, a panchayat may provide that the vote in any election shall be by secret ballot. Rhyme, Rhythm, 50% 1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 9-10 11-12 13-14 15-16 17-18 19-20.

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not want any hon member particularly lady members to misunderstand me. Don't use hereafter.
secret ballot and the panchayats, 15% for the purpose of voluntary work and development work, 10% for the purpose of local education, 10% for the purpose of local health, and 10% for the purpose of local welfare.

The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill 1959
The Andhra Pradesh Village
Panchayats Bill, 1959

14th December 1959 53

The House then adjourned till Nine of the clock on Tuesday, the 15th December, 1959.)