THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Third day of the Eleventh Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Wednesday, the 30th November, 1960
The House met at Nine of the Clock
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION
Re: Flood havoc in Nellore District

*Sir. Mini. K. (Mr. Sarja): Hon. Minister, Hon. Minister for Public

Minister: One of the worst flood areas in Nellore. The
Government has taken all necessary measures;
and the work is in progress.

*Minister: Assurances have been given by the Government to the
people that the necessary steps will be taken.

Minister: The flood situation is satisfactory, but the
work has to be expedited. The work is
now being speeded up.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Notifications Issued under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

The Minister for Education (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) a copy of the notification issued under Section 11 (1) of the said Act published at page 1084 of Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 13th June, 1957.


Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-Section (2) of Section 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952) a copy of the notification issued under Section 19 (1) of the said Act published at page 2439 of Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 1st October 1959.

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.

Presentation of the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.


Mr. Speaker: Report presented.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill 1960

Mr. Speaker: Questions for Short Answer.

General Discussion:

The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill, 1960
The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill, 1960

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Papers to consolidate and amend the law relating to free and compulsory primary education for children in the State of Andhra Pradesh are hereinafter referred to as the "Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill, 1960".

1924 A.D. Geneva Declaration of Rights of the Child is that the child is entitled to receive education which shall be free and compulsory at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given a education which will promote his general culture, and enable him on a basis of equal opportunity, to develop his abilities, his individual judgment and his sense of moral and social responsibility and to become a useful
member of society. The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with his parents.

The child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation which should be directed to the same purpose as education. Society and public authorities shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right.
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National committee on Women's Education 

1960  

anti-school prejudice  

Schools  

Central Institute of Research and Community Development  

training  

non-officials  

schools  

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human quality. girls submit to an unscrupulous behaviour even among their family members. girls exhibit good behaviour and submit to marriage by the age group 8-11. 1980-81 girls education 59% of the age group 5-9. 1960-61 girls education 40% of the age group 5-9. An acceptable situation existed in 1960-61. women teachers 17% of the teachers. Stipend girls students are to be given to the girl students. girls who complete the schools are to be given a stipend. The government is to ensure a satisfactory situation for girls education. Women teachers are to be given a stipend.
Mr. Speaker: The Proposal is to send it to the Regional Committee.

Sri Gopalrao Ekbote: After pointing out certain defects, some of my learned friends want this bill to be referred to the Select Committee. With due respect, I cannot persuade myself to agree to this proposal for more than one reason. The first reason which I would like to assign is that as we all know, our founders and fathers of Constitution had visualised the implementation of education within 10 years of the commencement of Constitution for the entire age-group of 6 to 14. But for various reasons, we could not provide facilities for the entire age-group and one of the prominent reasons from my point of view is that we have failed to realise that in the sound progress of our nation, the primary education should have been assigned the topmost priority. We have successfully gone through the two Plans but if we look back we find that whereas in the First Plan about 7 per cent of the total outlay was assigned for education, we reduced it by one per cent in the second plan, that is, 6 per cent only was allotted for education in the Second Five Year Plan. This I am referring only to indicate that we, as a nation, failed to realise the importance of education not only for the purposes of educating our people but for making progress in all other walks of life. After 13 years of our Independence if we are, even to-day, required to elaborate the importance of primary education, we can only say that even to-day the nation has not realised the significant importance which must be attached to the primary education. When I look to the other countries which had similarly attained independence and which gave the first thought...
to the importance and spread of education and upgrading of education, we find that those countries which made economic and social progress made that progress or achieved that progress because they realised the important role of education in the economic and social progress. In my view, as long as the percentage of illiteracy in our nation is allowed to go on in the manner in which it is going on, it will not only affect literacy and education of the nation, but in my view it will affect in all other respects also. We intimately know the relationship of primary education with the education in sciences and technology and if we fail to provide the immediate or basic quantum of education, how are we going to realise the various targets fixed for education in Science and Technology is the question which remains still effectively to be answered. This importance of primary education as I said earlier, gets more prominent from the figures which have lately been published as far as our India is concerned, with particular reference to our State, Andhra Pradesh. With your permission, I would like to quote that as far as the entire nation is concerned, in the age-group of 6 to 11 we had a total population of 690 lakhs at the beginning of March 1950, out of which in March 1956 only about 210 lakhs students were on roll. This population increased by the end of First Plan to 750 lakhs but the proportionate progress in the primary education was not achieved, with the result that only 300 lakhs of the students were on the rolls at the end of the First Plan. Therefore, the Central Government was forced to go into this question more elaborately and they appointed an Educational Panel in 1957 and they came to the conclusion that although our founding fathers had given an assurance in the form of Article 45 in the Constitution that educational facilities will be provided to the age-group 6 to 11 before the end of 10 years i.e., by the end of 1960, it could not be achieved, and according to their assessment, the entire age-group will be covered after 15 to 20 years. Therefore the basic and fundamental decision that we took in the Constitution had to be changed and now the immediate target which the Central Government appears to have fixed, is to complete the age-group of 6 to 11 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. As far as this bill is concerned, we have to view in this back-ground and see whether it will be
possible to provide facilities to the age group of 6 to 11 in our State as well as in India. If we go through the figures relevant to the age-group of 6 to 11 one point which prominently strikes is the magnitude of the problem, the diversity of the problem and the complexity of the problem and the enormous efforts which we all would be required to make this scheme a success. At the beginning of the First Plan 191.51 lakhs of students of this age-group were attending the school but by the end of the First Plan, the population attending the school rose to 251.86 lakhs i.e., about 30.7 percent of the school-going boys of this age-group were actually on the rolls. At the end of the Second Plan, we visualised this number to go up by 330 lakhs whereas the population at the end of 1966 is going to be 580 lakhs. Therefore additional facilities have to be provided for 202 lakhs. Looking at this figure and the disparity which exists from State to State and the disparities which exist between the different regions of our State, the problem assumes more importance. Coming to our own State, we find that at the beginning of the Second Plan, out of 27,45,933 boys and girls who should have gone to the school and who belong to the age-group of 6 to 11, only 1,54,000 boys and girls were actually on the rolls. It can be put in another way by saying that in the 19000 primary schools in the Andhra area, the percentage of the boys and the girls who attended the school was only 54.8 percent and in the Telangana area this percentage was obviously lower.

The Second Five Year Plan attempted an increase of 15% in the student population of this age-group. In the Third Plan as is now visualised, I do not know whether these figures still stand or have been further expanded. In the age-group of 6-11, it is contemplated that about 20,81,000 more students will have to be brought into school. After going through these figures, I agree that the problem poses very many questions. It is not a simple question of passing this Bill; but various other questions naturally arise out of making the primary education a compulsory education. Those questions will have to be constantly kept in view. We are confronted on the one side with the quantity of education and on the other side with the disparity of education existing between one district and another district or one region or another region. In my view as far
as the question of quantity is concerned, the education problem which the State Government is facing today and will continue to face for a few more years, is the establishment of schools in areas where the people either are unwilling to undergo education or are indifferent to education. In the first few years of Independence, it was easy to open new school and provide primary education in areas where people knew the value of education and where the means of communication were easy. Those areas have all now been covered. But now we have to take up other areas and provide educational facilities where communication is not easy, where the entire climate or atmosphere is not conducive for the spread of education and where the economic and social conditions of the people are also not very much conducive for the spread or acceptance of primary education. With these material hindrances in the way of spread of education, it is really a herculean task to open new institutions in such areas more so when the people there are indifferent to education.

Allied more closely to this important aspect of this primary education is another question which must be necessarily attended to. It is the enormous wastage which is going on at the primary school level. As far as I am concerned, I do not call this education a primary education which starts at the age of 6 and ends at the age of 7 or 8. We have seen many students—both boys and girls; particularly girls—dropping out of school at the age of 8 or 9 because that is considered—inspite of Sharda Act—as marriageable age in many parts of our State. That cannot be stopped by compulsion but it can be stopped more by persuasion. How that persuasion is going to be fruitful is a matter on which serious thought will have to be bestowed because the situation would naturally vary from district to district. Merely imparting them the 3 ‘R’s for two years or three years is no education at all, because primary education prepares a student for further education. If this preparation is not complete, then that education is not only wasted but the money, labour and efforts put on such education also will stand wasted. Therefore, if we want really to encourage primary education to be imparted in the real sense, we have to not only see that the spread of education is made in the people in every nook and corner inspite of various difficulties, to which I have
just drawn your attention, but at the same time this enormous wastage which is going on at the lower level also has got to be taken into consideration. We have paid, in my view, enough attention although it requires more attention in the higher type of education. If we want our nascent democracy to take further grass-roots and stronger grass-roots and if we want our education really to progress in all walks of economic and social lives of India or of our State, we have to see that this primary education is not only made compulsory and every facility is given to the students, but the quality of education also is very much improved. I have referred to these two questions particularly because they are the most important questions which in my view require more attention than what we are at the moment bestowing. As far as the question of quality is concerned, fortunately we have accepted the basic pattern at the lower level. This pattern also requires to be implemented with particular reference to some of the questions which naturally arise out of this basic education. I do not think this is the time when we can discuss the new national educational system which we are trying to evolve. After a great and elaborate discussion and after the appointment of several commissions and committees this nation has reached a stage where a national educational system has emerged out and the various details have got to be filled into it. If this education neglects this aspect of primary education, I feel that the other spheres of progress will also be arrested. One thing which we must constantly remember is that ideas are undergoing revolutionary changes not only in our own nation but throughout the world. The uneducated people not only cause impediments in the way of progress but sometimes they cause national disasters. It is only from this point of view that I lay greatest importance on this sphere of primary education. We are really very sorry that after the attainment of Independence, during the course of the last 13 years, it was not possible—whatever may be the reason—to fulfill that promise which we gave in our Constitution. The Educational Panel appointed by the Planning Commission has given us considerable food for thought and if we want that really this important task should be achieved in the Third Five Year Plan we must put all our efforts to see that at least the age-group of
6—11 is covered. It is only from that point of view, Sir, that I started my speech by telling that I do not like the postponement of the consideration of this Bill by referring it to a Select Committee because I feel that we have already delayed this question considerably at the cost of our nation and any further delay would cause much harm. I would, therefore, request the hon. members that whatever discussion they want on this Bill may be done in this House. Of course, this Bill is required to go to the Regional Committee because the Act is going to be repealed. The Regional Committee will give its considered thought. The scheme as is envisaged in this Bill, I am told, is more or less modelled on the Delhi Primary Education Bill recently passed which serves as a model for all the States I have gone through the Bill and it is based more or less on the Delhi Bill.

In the implementation of the Bill, there are various difficulties. But the major difficulties which I have already mentioned stand both in regard to quantity and quality. In the field of education, I think no controversy should be allowed to remain at least for the next few years and every co-operation should be extended from every quarter to make education more effective and to see that it contributes to the progress of the nation—particularly in the economic and social spheres.

Thank you very much, Sir.
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...in such area within its jurisdiction for children ordinarily
resident there in...” and in this situation, the Minister for
Matters relating to Education submitted a proposal to the Council for
consideration. After due consideration, the Council agreed to the
proposal. 1.

Sar&§ -cr^Sl^53jo o3b^55^b ^s^boo ^d-^56^^^ ooj^ !S3-E^^^?jb ^a^ a*^ t^o-$^a§ 3oao<&o-a3 55^^^ ^cOJ^d)^^ 63*3j^cr'X)§ ^o^ L o

rr*a^ “any local authority, if called upon by the government
so to do, shall within such time as may be specified by the
government submit to them such proposal” 2.

“If called upon by the Government” 3.

No sanction shall be accorded under Sub-
section (4) in respect of any scheme unless the Government are
satisfied that such steps as may be prescribed have been taken” 4.

Primary Education means education in and upto such classes
or standard as may be prescribed.” 5.
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In class sections, each section of the School is provided with a teacher. The school is equipped with all necessary educational facilities. The intake capacity of the institutions is more than the present capacity. Educational facilities, training facilities expand as the need arises. Teachers, in schools, are given regular training. They are also given training in the physical fitness. The extension of the institution is governed by the rules of the institution. The training of the teachers is given in short-term courses and untrained teachers are equated with trained teachers. The rules of the training are permanent and they are permanent. The rules of the training are given in the short-term courses.
constitution Article 41 Article 48 "The State shall make effective provision for securing the right to work to education." Article 41 Article 48 "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." Educational interest promote 10 girls education National Council of Women's Education special programmes of education for women
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The Bill provides for the establishment of a State Urban Primary Education Scheme and the granting of financial assistance to local authorities for providing free and compulsory primary education to all children of the age of six to twelve years.

Deputy Director of State Government

*Shri Mohan Prasad, I.A.S., Deputy Director of State Government*

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a State Urban Primary Education Scheme and the granting of financial assistance to local authorities for providing free and compulsory primary education to all children of the age of six to twelve years.

Deputy Director of State Government

*Shri Mohan Prasad, I.A.S., Deputy Director of State Government*
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boarding schools have been found to be inadequate. Adequate

practical teaching facilities, after thorough study, are

found to be necessary. It has been revealed that the

existing facilities are not sufficient to meet the growing

needs in education. The Board of Education has

recommended the amendment to the said Act to

provide adequate facilities for practical teaching.

The Board of Education has also recommended the

amendment to the said Act to provide for the study

of English as a compulsory subject in the primary

schools. The amendment has been incorporated in the

Act accordingly.

The Board of Education has also recommended the

amendment to the said Act to provide for the

implementation of the Free Education Scheme.

The amendment has been incorporated in the

Act accordingly.

The Board of Education has also recommended the

amendment to the said Act to provide for the

implementation of the Midday Meal Scheme.

The amendment has been incorporated in the

Act accordingly.

The Board of Education has also recommended the

amendment to the said Act to provide for the

implementation of the Library Scheme.

The amendment has been incorporated in the

Act accordingly.

The Board of Education has also recommended the

amendment to the said Act to provide for the

implementation of the Teachers' Training Scheme.

The amendment has been incorporated in the

Act accordingly.

The Board of Education has also recommended the

amendment to the said Act to provide for the

implementation of the Education for All Scheme.

The amendment has been incorporated in the

Act accordingly.
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Penalties for non-compliance

The Power of the State to impose penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall not be exercised except for the reasons that the agricultural season is not in progress, mid-day meals are not supplied, or supply of their teacher?
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...
I can only say it is a good beginning. We must make a beginning and let it be a good beginning, let us try our best and let there be co-operation from everybody and let as many children as possible get education. I can only say it is a good beginning. We must make a beginning and let it be a good beginning, let us try our best and let there be co-operation from everybody and let as many children as possible get education. I can only say it is a good beginning. We must make a beginning and let it be a good beginning, let us try our best and let there be co-operation from everybody and let as many children as possible get education.
This government is not for vested interests Sir, It is for the people.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill, 1960, be read a first time.”

The motion was adopted.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly.”

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly.”

The motion was adopted and the Bill was referred to the Regional Committee.

The Andhra Pradesh Warehouses Bill, 1960

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Warehouses Bill, 1960, be read a first time.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri N. Ramachadra Reddy. Sir, there are at present two separate laws relating to warehousing in this State, The Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 which is prevalent in Andhra and the Hyderabad Warehouses Regulation, 1358 Fash which is prevalent in Telangana. With a view to secure homogeneity and uniformity in the laws applicable to both the areas of the State, the Andhra Pradesh Warehouses Bill has been brought before this House. In order to introduce a licensing system regarding warehouses, the salient features of model bills in other States have been sent to this State by the Government of India, and the remarks of the Reserve Bank of India also have been considered, and all the salient features have been brought out in this Bill.

Sir, this is a simple Bill and there is no controversy. In the main, the Rural Credit Survey Committee submitted a report to the Government of India recommending construction of warehouses and godowns at various places so that facilities can be given to ryots for the storage of foodgrains. The main purpose and aim of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, which submitted a report, was to have planned development regarding co-operation and at the same time provide warehousing facilities and marketing of agricultural produce, etc. So, the suggestions of the Rural Credit Survey Committee have been mostly accepted by the Government of India and the State Governments also. Those suggestions have been taken into consideration and a Warehousing Board has also been created at the Centre with its auxiliaries of a Warehousing Corporation at the Centre and similar corporations in the States. Therefore, Sir, the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the salient features in the model bills submitted by the Government of India and the remarks of the Reserve Bank of India, have been taken into consideration and the salient features incorporated in this Bill.

The main features of this Bill will be to introduce licensing system and to regulate the marketing facilities and construct godowns at various places; and for that records will be maintained and licence will also be given to weighers, graders and samplers; so that malpractices can be avoided in that way.
One salient feature of this Bill is, all the produce that will be stored in the godowns will be compulsorily insured to safeguard against any calamity. Those people who deal with warehousing have to obtain licences and those who do not obtain licences will be penalised—necessary penalising provisions have been incorporated to deal with such cases. Therefore, this is an essential Bill for the rural economy and concerns mostly with agriculturists for whom facilities have been provided to store their produce. Whenever the agriculturists want they can take the produce and sell them in the market. With reference to the fluctuation of prices, the ryots can observe the fluctuation of the market and can dispose of the produce whenever they like. Such facilities have been provided in this Bill. The need for integrating both the existing Bills has been taken into consideration and now I present this Bill for the consideration of the House.

(Sri P. Narasinga Rao in the Chair)
"Trading in food grains" is to be adopted. The farmers are encouraged to process and store grains locally. Cooperative godowns are introduced to provide storage facilities. Compulsory insurance is envisaged. Co-operative godowns are to be maintained for godowns. Enquiry is invited for Co-operative godowns.
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Godowns பூர்த்தி மாற்றம் பெறுவதற்கு வரும் இடையில் மண்டலம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. மண்டலம் கூட்டும் godowns வடிகை அதிகாரிகள் செய்தியுடன் மண்டலம் தனது வாழ்த்துதலை தோன்ற வேண்டும் என்பது தெரியும். வேளாண்மை godowns முழுக்க சரியான வழியில் முடிய்யும் வரும் வருடம் தனது வாழ்த்துதலை தோன்ற வேண்டும் என்பது தெரியும். 1960-ஆம் ஆண்டில் வந்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள godowns சுமார் ஒரு தொகுதி மண்டலத்தின் வெளிப்புறமுள்ள வேளாண்மை godowns பெருந்துறைகள் ஒன்றியது. மண்டலம் கூட்டும் marketing society பின்னர் மண்டலம் வழங்குவதற்கான வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள godowns பெருந்துறைகள் ஒன்றியது. marketing society பின்னர் மண்டலம் வழங்குவதற்கான வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள godowns பெருந்துறைகள் ஒன்றியது. marketing society பின்னர் மண்டலம் வழங்குவதற்கான வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள godowns பெருந்துறைகள் ஒன்றியது. marketing society பின்னர் மண்டலம் வழங்குவதற்கான வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள godowns பெருந்துறைகள் ஒன்றியது. marketing society பின்னர் மண்டலம் வழங்குவதற்கான வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள godowns பெருந்துறைகள் ஒன்றியது. marketing society
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హారాక చేసాం, ముద్దకు చేసాం, వ్యాపారాలను మాత్రమే అందచేసాం, ఒకసారి మాత్రమే అందచేసాం, ఇది లభయతను మాత్రమే అందచేసాం. అది సుందరంగా మాత్రమే అందచేసాం తప్పంతే, ఇది ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే అందచేసాం తప్పంతే, ఇది రాజకీయ మాత్రమే అందచేసాం తప్పంతే, ఇది ఉద్యోగానికి మాత్రమే అందచేసాం. అంది ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే అందచేసాం తప్పంతే, ఇది ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే అందచేసాం తప్పంతే, ఇది ఉద్యోగానికి మాత్రమే అందచేసాం.

*ఫ్యామిలీ టంగ్ సంచాలన సంస్థ సామాన్యంగా ఎన్నికలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు పొందలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు సామాన్యంగా ఎన్నికలు పడారా. యుద్ధంలో ఁ యుద్ధంలో యుద్ధంలో యుద్ధంలో ఎన్నికలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు పొందలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు సామాన్యంగా ఎన్నికలు పడారా. యుద్ధంలో ఁ యుద్ధంలో యుద్ధంలో యుద్ధంలో ఎన్నికలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు పొందలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు సామాన్యంగా ఎన్నికలు పడారా. యుద్ధంలో ఁ యుద్ధంలో యుద్ధంలో యుద్ధంలో ఎన్నికలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు పొందలు పడారా, ఎన్నికలు సామాన్యంగా ఎన్నికలు పడారా.
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The Andhra Pradesh
Warehouses Bill, 1960

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The Andhra Pradesh Warehouses Bill, 1960

30th November, 1960

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* (2) 13. ** duplication ** (ದಿಂಗು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ): ದೊಡ್ಡವಾಗಿ, ನಂತರ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವರ್ಧಿಸುವುದು ಗಣವಾಗಿ, ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಅಂದಿತನೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಆದ್ವೀತತೆಯ ವಿಧಾನ ವಿಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ, ರೀತಿಯಾಧಾರೀಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾದ್ವಾರೆಮ್ಮಗಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಮುಂದೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿರುವುದು ರೀತಿಯಾಧಾರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾದ್ವಾರೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದರ ಕ್ರಮದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾದ್ವಾರೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಂದೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿರುವುದು.

ಮೀರಾ: duplication ಮಾರ್ಗ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾದ್ವಾರೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಂದೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿರುವುದು.
The Andhra Pradesh
Warehouses Bill, 1960

30th November, 1960

Seed stores and Warehousing Corporation and godowns in

*1* In the context of regulated markets, godowns are necessary for
seed stores and godowns. Seed stores and godowns under Regulated
Market Acts are essential for regulating the fluctuations in seed prices.
The Law Department has proposed that thegodowns should be
regulated under the Regulated Markets Act. The godowns are
required for holding the seed stores and godowns under the
Regulated Markets Act. The godowns are necessary for regulating the
fluctuations in seed prices.
The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960

The question is:
"That the Andhra Pradesh Warehouses Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly".

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: I beg to move:
"That the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly".

The motion was adopted.
The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919 was extended to The Hyderabad Agricultural Pests and Diseases Regulation 1801. Both were contro­versial Bills. The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919 extend its scope to control weeds, and diseases. The Hyderabad Agricultural pests and Diseases Regulation was repealed. The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act extend to the House to control weeds and diseases. * * *
The Madras Agricultural 30th November, 1960

Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960

The agriculture situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh is quite critical. The crop failure and loss of crops due to pests and diseases is a major concern. The Bill seeks to extend the provisions of the Pests and Diseases Act, 1957, to Andhra Pradesh. The Act aims to control pests and diseases that threaten the agriculture sector. The Bill is to be passed in the Assembly and is expected to provide the necessary framework to address these issues.
30th November, 1960
The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960

The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960
The Madras Agricultural 30th November, 1960 136
Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960

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The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960

30th November, 1960
The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960

The question is: “That the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a first time.”

The motion was adopted.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy*: I beg to move: “That the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly.”

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

(Pause)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly.”

The motion was adopted.
The Hyderabad Abnus Leaves
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959

30th November, 1960

The High Court of Andhra Pradesh

P. S. Yachagani, Advocate


There is a need for the enactment of the Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959, for the following reasons:

1. The present laws regarding the use of abnus leaves are inadequate and need to be amended.
2. The existing laws do not provide for the protection of abnus leaves, which are essential for the preservation of the environment.
3. The amendments proposed in the Bill will ensure that abnus leaves are used in a responsible manner, thereby preserving their natural habitat.

Yours sincerely,

P. S. Yachagani, Advocate
30th November, 1960  The Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959

ఎందరెండు ప్రాంగణాలు యేసినది కాక అది ఏపి లు ఉండేందంతో ఉండిందంతో ఎందరెండు ప్రాంగణాలు యేసినది అది కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. అందుకు నాయకుడు లాంటి పరిస్థితులు ఉండండి లాంటి పరిస్థితులు ఉండండి లాంటి పరిస్థితులు ఉండండి లాంటి పరిస్థితులు ఉండండి. స్థాపించిన ప్రాంగణాలు యేసినది అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అందుకు నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది 

*ప్రాంభం సమస్యలు (ఎంపు):* అత్యుత్తమ, మాత్రము, నిషేధము మాత్రము నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది

Social Welfare Department యేసినది అది అధీనంలో ఉండేందంతో ఉండండి అది 

ఐడియన్ కోరి దారిలు భాగంగా ఉన్న అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది 

ఐడియన్ కోరి దారిలు భాగంగా ఉన్న అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది 

ఐడియన్ కోరి దారిలు భాగంగా ఉన్న అంది నాయకుడు యేసినది అంది
The Hyderabad Abnus Leaves  
30th November, 1960
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959

Rule making power

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power

extension

Rule making power
30th November, 1960

The Hyderabad Abnus Leaves
(Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That the Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959 be read a first time.

The motion was adopted.

Sri M. Pallamraju: I move Sir, that the Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That the Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill be read a second time.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That Clauses 3 to 5 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6

*Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

In Section 4 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (2) add the words "in contravention of this Act or any rule made or order issued thereunder" after the words "cancellation of his license".

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.
In section 4 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (2) add the words “in contravention of this Act or any rule made or order issued thereunder” after the words “cancellation of his license”.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

That Clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 we added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 9

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

That Clauses 7 to 9 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Sri M. Pallamraju : I beg to move the following amendment:

“In Clause 1 of the Bill, for the figures ‘1959’ substitute the figures ‘1960’.”

Mr. Speaker : Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

“In clause 1 of the Bill, for the figures ‘1959’ substitute the figures ‘1960’.”

The amendment was adopted.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
That Clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 as amended was added to the Bill.

Preamble

Sri M. Pallamraju: Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

"In the enacting formula, for the word ‘Tenth’ substitute the word ‘Eleventh’”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"In the enacting formula, for the word ‘Tenth’ substitute the word ‘Eleventh’"

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That the preamble as amended do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

Sri M. Pallamraju: Sir, I move that the Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a third time and passed.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Hyderabad Abnus Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a third time and passed”.

The motion was adopted.

The Usury Laws Repeal (Andhra Pradesh Extension) Bill, 1960

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister for Agriculture will move the Usury Laws Repeal (Andhra Pradesh Extension) Bill.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Usury Laws Repeal (Andhra Pradesh Extension) Bill, 1959 be read a first time."

Sir, this is a non-contravensial bill and this is a Central Act mostly concerned with the rate of interest to be decree by the courts etc., and how the rate of interest has to be paid by the judgment or decree. It is only an extension to Telangana. Therefore I request the House to pass this bill unanimously.

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The Central Act which is in force in Andhra is now extended to Telangana.

1. Money-lending Bill is a non-contravensial bill and this is a Central Act mostly concerned with the rate of interest to be decree by the courts etc., and how the rate of interest has to be paid by the judgment or decree. It is only an extension to Telangana. Therefore I request the House to pass this bill unanimously.

2. Additional powers are given to the courts under the Debt Relief Act. Therefore I request the House to pass this bill unanimously.

3. The extension Bill gives additional powers to the courts under the Debt Relief Act. Therefore I request the House to pass this bill unanimously.
The Usury Laws Repeal (Andhra Pradesh Extension) Bill, 1960

*In Sec. 3. Section 2 of the Andhra Pradesh Usury Laws (Amendment) Act, 1960, as it stands at present, the words "money-lender" and "money lending" be replaced by the words "money-lender" and "money lending", respectively.

Implementation.

The Money Lending Act, 1958, has been operated in a number of States for a period of five years. The objective of the Act was to control the usurious interest charged by money-lenders and to provide for the regulation of money-lending activities. The Act has been found to be effective in controlling the rates of interest charged by money-lenders and in ensuring that the money-lending activities are conducted in a fair and transparent manner.

It is therefore proposed to extend the operation of the Act in Andhra Pradesh for a period of two years.

Question:

Money lending Bill enacted already?

Yes.


The Usury Laws Repeal
(Andhra Pradesh Extension) Bill, 1960
30th November, 1960

Parliament of India
Passed by Parliament

The Usury Laws Repeal (Andhra Pradesh Extension) Bill, 1960

The provision of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, in force in the State of Andhra Pradesh, shall be deemed to be re-enacted, and any enactment supplementary thereto or consequential thereon shall also be deemed to be re-enacted, subject to the following provisions:

1. The definition of "usury" in section 2 of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, shall be applied to the State of Andhra Pradesh as if the words "in the State of Andhra Pradesh" were inserted after the word "usury".

2. In this Act, "usury" means such usury as is prohibited by law in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

3. The provisions of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, which have been in force in the State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be in force in the State of Andhra Pradesh until the passing of this Act.

4. The provisions of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, which have been in force in the State of Andhra Pradesh shall not be deemed to be repealed or altered by the provisions of this Act.

5. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally enacted.

6. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a supplement to the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally enacted.

7. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a modification of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally enacted.

8. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a saving of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally enacted.

9. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a rescript of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally enacted.

10. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a rescript of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1949, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been originally enacted.

*Note: The text is in English and does not appear to be a natural language document in Telugu. The provided text is a transcription of the English content provided.
Mr. Speaker: So, with the consent of the Hon. Minister, let us take it up some other time.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: We shall post it to some other date.

(The House then adjourned.)