THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-sixth day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 27th July, 1962.
The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RANK, SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE STATE MINISTERS

661—

*1874 Q—Sri Vvadala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapalli) —Will­
Hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state the rank, salary and all­
allowances of the State Ministers appointed recently in Andhra Pradesh
Government?

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanyava Reddy) —Ministers of State
and Cabinet Ministers are of the same rank since they are all members
of the Governor's Council of Ministers and have exactly the same
powers and functions in relation to their respective portfolios. Cabinet
Ministers carry the additional function of supreme control over the
State Government Executive in accordance with the policy set by the
Legislature and are responsible for the continuous co-ordination of
the work of the several Departments of the State. A Minister of State
may attend a Cabinet Meeting either on the invitation of the Chief
Minister or when subjects in his charge, or having a bearing on matters
covered by his portfolio, come up for discussion. There is no difference
between the two categories of Ministers in the matter
of salary, allowance and so forth under the Andhra Pradesh Payment
of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act. All Ministers of
the Council of Ministers are paid a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month and
provided either with a free-furnished house or a house rent allowance
of Rs. 250. They are also provided with a Government car and chauffeur
but have to meet the costs of propulsion of the car for
which a conveyance allowance of Rs. 200 per month is made.

(485)
Sri V. V. Gopalakrishnayya:—Minister of State is not a
Minister of the State. He is a Member of the Council of Ministers.

Equal ministers are under the Prime Minister.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—I have answered that question, Sir,
I have already said, and what I have said, he says it is not so. Then I
cannot help it. I said a Minister of State is a Member of the Council of
Ministers.

Sri V. V. Gopalakrishnayya:—The Prime Minister can,
subject to certain restrictions, create new offices, He cannot, without
legislation, add the number of secretaries and under-secretaries of the
State in the House of Commons. But provided that the Parliament
will vote money, he can create other new offices. Whenever the work
of a Department is particularly heavy, it is now customary to appoint a
Minister of State to whom some branch of administrative work is
delegated by the Minister concerned. He can too create unpaid offices
but no new offices except that of a Secretary of State which carries legal
duties without legislation. A Minister of State can create unpaid
Ministers, but no new offices except that of a Secretary of State. A
Minister can create other offices when the work of a Department is
particularly heavy.

I have nothing more to add. It has been examined legally. I said, he is one of the members of the Council of Ministers.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—I have said already that they are also
members of the Governor’s Council of Ministers. Except that they are
not Cabinet Ministers, they are members of the Council of Ministers.

That is what I said. It has been also legally examined, and I do not
think I will be able to explain much better. I have taken the opinion
of the Law Department also.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—Complete control, full control. What
is the administrative control? What is the Minister of State’s?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—Complete control, full control. What
is the position of a Minister of State? How can they take joint
responsibility?
Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy — Old centre of power and vigour. There are certain Committees — Defence Committee, Foreign Affairs Committee. All the 16 are members of the Council of Ministers. As a matter of convenience, they regularly sit in the Cabinet. That is the differentiation.

Mr. Speaker: In the Central Government, we have got Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers also. May I know if there is a provision in the Constitution for appointment of Ministers of State as well as Deputy Ministers. I have not gone through it.

Mr. Speaker — The position must have been legally examined. I will examine the position myself, and if any clarification is necessary, I would try to get it clarified in this House itself, by putting questions.

Mr. Speaker — He is a Minister. He is a full Minister: a member of the Council of Ministers, not a Deputy Minister. He is a complete Minister with all powers. The definition is clear.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(i) Mr. M. Muniswamy (Gudur) — Has the hon. Minister of State co-opted into his cabinet the vote of confidence resolution?

(ii) Has the hon. Minister of State taken the vote?

(iii) Mr. M. Muniswamy (Gudur) — Has the Chief Minister taken the vote?

Mr. Speaker:—We will get that position examined.

Houses for the Workers of Ceramic Factory, Gudur

662—

*568 Q.—Sri N. Sanyha Reddy (Gudur) — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of houses built for the workers of the Ceramic factory, Gudur in the industrial colony;

and

(b) whether all the houses have been occupied by the workers; and

(c) if not, why; and

(d) the cost of the industrial colony?

Sri N. Sanyha Reddy.—(a) No houses have been built for the workers of the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur by the Industries Department.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Does not arise;

(d) The Commissioner of Labour has reported that the cost of the Industrial Colony constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme by Labour Department is Rs. 1,80,122.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th July, 1961

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to start a Co-operative Spinning Mill at Rajahmundry; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure therefore?

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 50 00 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILL AT RAJAHMUNDARY

*908 Q—Sri K Guruswamireddy—Will hon. the Chief Minister
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to start a Co-operative Spinning Mill at Rajahmundry; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure therefore?

Sri N. Sanwva Reddy:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 50 00 lakhs.

Sri. స్త్రీ యుగాల్లో అమితారుత్స, అతి చిత్రపూర్వకంగా అమరంత నిర్మాదాని?

స్త్రీ స్త్రీ నేషనల్ మరియు స్పీషిల్ ప్రోసెస్సర్ సంస్థలతో ప్రారంభం చేసినా, అతి ప్రాతిపాదిత అమరంత నిర్మాదానీ. అతి అమరంతం ప్రమాణాలను కలిగి చేసినా Co-operative Mill లను ప్రారంభించండి. అతి థాంబా తరువాత మిగిల్చు ప్రారంభమే

స్త్రీ స్త్రీ చేసిన (పిచ్ కరోనా).—Co-operative Spinning Mills మండ ప్రారంభం చేసిన తరువాత దాహాలు అమరంత నిర్మాదాని?

స్త్రీ స్త్రీ యుగాల్లో తెంచాను చేసిన అతి అమరంత నిర్మాదాని?

స్త్రీ స్త్రీ చేసిన (పిచ్ డిఫ్యుషన్) — Co-operative Spinning Mill ప్రారంభం చేసిన నిర్మాదాని అమరంత నిర్మాదాని?

Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 1. How many 10 spindle Co-operative Spinning Mills were started in the state?

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy — In May 1961, Sri Pragada Kotayya presented a memorandum to Government for starting a Co-operative Spinning Mill at Rajahmundry. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, was consulted in the matter and he recommended the proposal to get permission of the Registrar of Societies. The Director, Industries and Commerce, has been also consulted and he also recommended the proposal.

Q. 2. Have permission been asked for?

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy — We can ask for permission.
Industries to be started with Foreign Capital and Technical Aid

664—

*1327 Q.—Sri B. Dharmanabhisheki (Put by Sri Upala Malloor) (Suryapet) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the names of the industries proposed to be opened in the State with foreign capital and technical aid together with their location and estimates for the said industries,

(b) the quantum of financial aid to be obtained from different countries (country-wise), and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for immediate starting of the said industries

Sri V. Sa. Basava Reddy.—(a) The State Government at present do not have any proposals for opening industries with foreign capital and technical collaboration. The Synthetic Drugs Project and the Heavy Electricals Project are, however, being set up by the Government of India near Hyderabad in collaboration with U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia respectively.

Several industries for items like steel forgings, Cast Iron Spun pipes Detonators, Fuse-heads, Glass-lined equipments, hosts, polystyrene, which envisages foreign financial and/or technical collaboration have already been licensed by the Government of India in the private sector. The Synthetic Drugs Project and the Heavy Electricals project are said to involve an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 35 to 40 crores respectively.

Estimates in respect of private sector industries will depend on the project reports to be finalised with their collaborators.

(b) Details of foreign aid, foreign technical and/or collaboration are not available with this Government

(c) All necessary assistance is being extended by the State authorities to the industries, in regard to land, power and water etc., available to them.

Hostels in Kanigiri Taluq

665—

*824 Q.—Sri K. Gurunswamy Reddy (Put by Sri S. Vemayya):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of hostels for students in Kanigiri taluq, Nellore district;

(b) the number of students in each hostel; and

(c) whether the hostels are meant only for the students of backward classes or there is any scope for the admission of all poor students into the said hostels.
Sri N Sanjiva Reddy — (a) and (b) There are 8 hostels in Kamigiri Taluq of Nellore district with 68 students as per the details below—

Total Number of boarders

1. Social Welfare Boys Hostel, Kamigiri 44
2. Social Welfare Girls Hostel, Kamigiri 15
3. Brock Memorial Boarding Home Kamigiri 9

Total 68

(c) The hostels are primarily meant for backward classes. But there is scope of admission of forward community students therein provided the management can afford them at their own expense.

Mr Speaker.—Under Backward classes, I think even Harijans are included.

Housing colonies for the Tribal People

666—

*1817 Q—Sri G C Kondaiah —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the basis of allotting money for housing colonies of the tribal people; and

(b) is it a fact that the municipal areas are excluded from these facilities of allotment of funds in this regard?

Sri N Sanjiva Reddy —(a) Money for housing colonies of the tribal people is allotted among the various districts on the basis of the population and requirements

(b) Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Re: Housing.

A. The Housing Colony is being extended for tribal people to a considerable percentage of the total tribal population. Facilities are being provided for the housing colony, including further facilities to accommodate the tribal population. The tribal population is being accommodated in the housing colony.

B. The population of the housing colony is being extended to accommodate the tribal population. The tribal population is being accommodated in the housing colony.

C. The tribal population is being accommodated in the housing colony.
Oral Answers to Questions.

494 27th July, 1962

Sri N. Sanjana Reddy — (a) In the year 1948,
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Does not arise
(d) In the year 1948,
(e)年起, "Departments permanent establishment Social welfare department Sri Chandrasekhara

Sri N. Sanjee a Reddy — A separate question may be put sir.

Q. Sir. Sankara Reddy — When the Social Welfare Department was established, whether the Government had made the department a permanent establishment; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

(a) when the Social Welfare Department was established,
(b) whether the Government had made the department a permanent establishment; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri N. Sanjana Reddy — (a) In the year 1948,
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Does not arise

Sri N. Sanjee a Reddy — A separate question may be put sir.

Q. Sir. Sankara Reddy — When the Social Welfare Department was established, whether the Government had made the department a permanent establishment; and if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) in the year 1948,
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Does not arise

Sri N. Sanjee a Reddy — A separate question may be put sir.

Q. Sir. Sankara Reddy — When the Social Welfare Department was established, whether the Government had made the department a permanent establishment; and if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) in the year 1948,
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Does not arise

Sri N. Sanjee a Reddy — A separate question may be put sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th July, 1962. 495


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.


Education department Education department Planning separate 27th July, 1962.
Oral Answers to Questions.


THEFT IN I.C. QUARTERS OF "IRRUM MANZIL" COLONY

* 1499 Q—Sri S. Vemayya—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a theft occurred in the two I.C. quarters of 'Irrum Manzil' Colony, Hyderabad at about 6-00 p.m. on 20th January 1962 and the occupants complained of the same to the Police Department the very day,

(b) if so, what was the approximate value of the articles lost;

(c) what was the result of the investigation; and

(d) whether the Government propose to tighten the security measures, both day and night in the Government Colony, Irrum Manzil especially in view of the fact that the employees are off to duty in the day time?

Sri N. Sanywva Reddy—(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The aggregate value of property lost in the two cases was about Rs. 1,450;

(c) As no clues were forthcoming in spite of diligent efforts, the cases had to be treated as undetectable;

(d) Yes, Sir, necessary steps have been taken to arrange police beats to, and the patrolling of, Government colonies by the police, to the extent possible with the existing strength of police forces in the City. Since the two above offences there have been no other offences there.
Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Speaker — I think last year or so some officer’s wife was murdered for gain and some head-constable or some body was septenced.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy — That was some time ago. The culprit was prosecuted and he was condemned to death.

Mr. Speaker — Such instances seem to be very frequent. Government may take necessary measures to see that such things do not occur.

Mr. Speaker — Such information is very useful, and so forth.

Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies.

669—

*519 Q. — Sra V. Vaswana Rao — Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies for ex-servicemen are functioning;
Oral Answers to Questions

(b) if so, the extent of land given during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(c) the acreage of land cultivated during the said period?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) —(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No fresh land was given during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

(c) Ac 6008, and 88 cents of land given prior to 1960-61 was cultivated.

(d) Land Colonizations 18000 acres, 7200 acres

Land Colonization Co-operative Societies

The general body of the Co-operative Societies is to be represented by a Special Officer and one General Body member.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — One of the important projects in post-war plans was settling of ex-servicemen as agriculturists on land. With this object in view the State Government gave compact blocks of land free of cost to the societies. Each colonist was allotted an economic holding of about five acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land for having cultivation.

Second world war Second world war Second world war Second world war Second world war Second world war Second world war Second world war Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given. Each individual was allotted a compact area, 60 acres, 120 acres plot was given.

The colonist has no right to sublet or mortgage or otherwise encumber his holding which will be importable and will on his death pass undivided to his nominee or to a senior male member or his widow, as the case may be.

West Godavari West Godavari West Godavari West Godavari West Godavari West Godavari West Godavari West Godavari

Mr. R. Venkataratnam—Central Government 1959 sanctioned 500 share assistance. The Central Government share capital is 250, bulls 126, seeds and manures 100. They gave 475 grant as financial assistance. Share 100, loans 200, bulls 126.

Mr. R. Venkataratnam—Share of the Central Government 1939 sanctioned 500 as a grant. Share capital 250, bulls 126. Is there any financial assistance? Was there any financial assistance?

Mr. R. Venkataratnam—For information.

Individual members—What is the proposal? Are the colonies land revenue pay?

Mr. R. Venkataratnam—Separate question.

Central Government funds sanctioned a subsidy. Loans are sanctioned. Are these loans sanctioned?

Mr. R. Venkataratnam—The assistance in 1959 was 500. 1.7.1959 sanctioned 500 share assistance.

Mr. R. Venkataratnam—The assistance in 1959 was 500. 1.7.1959 sanctioned 500 share assistance.

Sr. K. Brahmanada Reddy—I don’t accept his presumption that the land is given to the President.
MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT WALTAIR

670—

*1574 Q.—Sri K. Suryanarayana (Amalapuram) —Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Marine Engineering College at Waltair in the near future,

(b) if so, whether the Government contemplate to start some marine schools as feeders for the engineering college; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the starting of one such feeder school in the Yanam-Pallamkurru area in East Godavari district where there has been a boat building tradition for many centuries?

The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. G. Raju) —(a) a proposal to start a Marine Engineering College at Waltair is under examination.

(b) no such proposal has been contemplated,

(c) does not arise at present in view of (b) above.

Sri K Suryanarayana —In view of the fact that the Government have already sanctioned Rs 10,000 and odd last year to investigate the feasibility or otherwise of developing Brahmapatnam as a minor port, will the Government sympathetically consider starting a Marine Feeder School at Pallamkurru or Yanam?

Sri P. V. G. Raju —There is no question of marine feeder schools—I do not even know what that species of school is, Sir.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya —May I know at what stage the starting of the Marine College at Waltair stands?

Sri P. V. G Raju —They have appointed a Technical Committee with the Director of Technical Education as Chairman of the Committee to go into the question.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER AND SECONDARY GRADE PUPILS.

671—

*1576 Q.—Sri K. Suryanarayana.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken for establishing more training schools for higher and secondary grade pupils consequent upon the introduction of free compulsory elementary education in the State,

(b) whether the Government propose to start such training schools for girls separately.

(c) if so, whether the Government be pleased to start a training school for girls at Amalapuram in East Godavari district, and
whether there is any proposal to permit Zilla Parishads to start such training schools?

Sri P. V G. Raju.—(a) For the year 1962-63, Government have sanctioned the opening of 12 additional training sections in the several Basic Training Schools in the Andhra area;

(b) There are no such proposals with Government,

(c) Does not arise;

(d) There is no such proposal.

Sri P. V G. Raju — Parvatipuram, P. lasa, Agmapalli Visakhapatnam District), Rayachoti (Guddapah), Proddaur (Cuddapah) Rayadrug (Anantapur), Chittoor and Nakadu (Nellore)

Sri P. V G. Raju — They have put one school in Nellore. About the school the hon. Member is mentioning I have no information at the moment. He may write to me and I will look into it.

Sri P. V G. Raju — The question is, Sir, whether steps are being taken for establishing more training schools for higher and secondary grade pupils consequent on the introduction of five and compulsory elementary education. So the answer is that the schools are both for these particular categories of teachers.

Sri G. Bapanayya:—Is there a combined school for both higher grade and secondary grade teachers?

Sri P. V G. Raju — I would like to have information, Sir. As far as I understand, they have given the answer in relation to the question.

Sri P. V G. Raju — I want separate notice, Sir,

Sri P. V G. Raju — I do not know the information which the hon. Member is referring to. I have not made the commitment. If there was such previous commitment I will have to examine it.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao: The previous Education Minister while introducing the budget last time said that the higher grade training would not be taken up, thereafter,
Sri P V G Raju —That is why I have said I do not know if such a previous commitment was there; if so I shall have to examine it. After all I did not make the commitment and that is what I said.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya —It was the policy of the Government not to open higher elementary training schools. I would like to know whether the Government has parted from the old policy or are they having a new policy of implementing higher elementary training schools?

Sri P V G Raju —I want a separate question, Sir. I may frankly admit it; I have not made the commitment. I cannot be expected to know all the previous commitments at a given moment.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya —I do not say that the Minister has made any commitment. But I am definite that the Government has taken a policy previously. Is the department aware of it and was it brought to the notice of the Minister who came afterwards that there was a policy and there was a deviation from it now? I am not questioning the authenticity of the information of the Minister but I would like to know whether he is informed or not about the matter. That is my point.

Mr. Speaker —It has not been brought to his notice and he is saying he will get it examined. He is not aware of any such commitment.

Sri Tenkutti Viewanatham —Sir, is it being examined or re-examined?

Mr. Speaker —Re-examination comes after examination. Examination, cross-examination and then re-examination.

Sri P. Anthony Reddy —Is it not desirable to have separate training schools for girls, Sir?

Sri P. V. G. Raju —The question is whether the Government propose to start such training schools for girls separately. The answer is, there are no such proposals with Government. The desirability of otherwise has not been questioned. The proposal is not there; whether it is desirable or not may be examined.

Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Ananthapur) —Are the Government aware, Sir, that higher grade training schools are different from junior basic schools and now Government are starting only junior basic training schools.

Sri P. V. G. Raju —I suppose there is a difference, Sir. Of which I confess I am ignorant at the moment unless I go into the question and study facts.
5.4 27th July, 1962

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P V G. Raju — We understand there is an acute shortage of teachers, that is the reason why we have extended the retirement age of teachers. I am fully aware of what the hon. Member says.

Sri P V G. Raju — I have not got the details with me, Sir, but they have given some minimum qualification. I do not like to commit myself regarding the qualifications without having the facts before me.

Sri P V G. Raju — Where is the question of misunderstanding. If the hon. Member wants I can provide the information. There is no misunderstanding involved. I do not carry all the information with me when I come for supplementary. We get only such information as we consider necessary for the question.

Mr. Speaker — Whatever information you want, the hon. Minister is giving an assurance that he will have it placed on the Table of the House. That is enough. You please ask whether there is higher grade training course at all, if so in what schools.

Sri P V G. Raju — The question they want to ask is whether both the secondary and the higher grade teachers are taught in the same school. I merely said that the department has opened 12 schools according to the question asked.

Sri P V G. Raju — I have not said that we have changed any policy of the previous Government. I merely said I am not aware of all the policies of the previous Government. I have not stated there is any change in the policy of the past.

Sri P V G. Raju — I have said, Sir, that I cannot commit myself regarding the particular qualifications we are having at different levels—
primary, secondary and higher secondary I said I would give the exact qualifications if I am allowed to place the matter before the House.

Sir P V G. Raju — We have opened two schools in Srikakulam—one at Parvatipetam and one at Palasa. Obviously people from other districts are not being admitted in those schools. They must be Srikakulam people only.

Sir P V G. Raju — Sir, I have to ask for notice for this particular question.

Sir P V G. Raju — Answer to (a) — For the year 1962-63 Government have sanctioned the opening of 12 additional training sections in the several Basic Training Schools in Andhra area.

Sir Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu — The answer is not to the question. The question is how many secondary grade training schools were newly opened, and how many higher grade training classes were newly opened?

Sir P V G. Raju — The answer is obviously not forthcoming because I do not have the information with me. A separate question dealing with the particular supplementary which the hon. Member is putting may be asked and I will provide the information.

Sir Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu — The question which I have raised as supplementary can easily be a supplementary question for which the hon. Minister must come prepared with the answer. If he says so many training sections are opened, it is but natural to expect him to tell me how many are secondary grade and how many are higher grade.

Mr. Speaker: — The hon. Minister has not got the information just at present.
Sri P V G. Raju — That question pertains to primary school teachers, Sir. If one studies up to 8th Standard, he can teach lower classes and so on. I do not want to commit myself about particular qualifications till I have the information before me. Now regarding the particular question hon Member is raising he may separately come and ask me and I will examine the matter. I have informed the departmental officers to examine these questions. What the hon Member is raising has nothing to do with the question in hand. I do not carry that particular information with me.

Sri P Anthony Reddy — Mr Speaker, there seems to be some confusion. The present policy of the Government is to start only junior basic training schools and senior basic training schools and not higher grade and secondary grade. Members are getting confused about it. Secondly, for admission to the junior basic the standing rules are that preference should be given firstly to those who have failed SSLC and then to those who have passed V Form and then failed V Form and so on. Therefore candidates who have passed higher elementary examination and III Form are not given preference.

Sri P V G. Raju — Hon. Member is an educationalist, Sir. He knows all the facts. I even said I am not fully aware of the facts, I want notice. Hon Members should sometimes be charitable to Ministers. We cannot carry all the information with us. Members may know sometimes more than we do about departments. I accept that position.

Sri T. Balakrishnayya — Sir, though the Government proposes to give preference to those who have passed SSLC, V Form, etc., for higher grade courses can they at least consider to allot certain percentage of seats for those who have passed the VIII Standard Public Examination or III Form?

Sri P V G. Raju — The hon Member says Government has already agreed. For purposes of this question and the supplementary I have agreed to nothing. I am merely placing before the House the information that my Department has provided me this morning.

Sri T. K. R. Sarma — The question itself is whether any training schools for higher and secondary grade pupils have been started and what is the meaning of our carrying on discussion without knowing what is meant by higher grade training schools and secondary grade training schools and junior basic training schools and senior basic training schools? Therefore the information may be brought and placed before the House. So far as this question is concerned, the question itself stands to be answered, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Sri P. V G. Raju — May I say, Sir, with no disrespect to the hon. Members, that while they want to subject the answer to cross-examination, they may kindly subject the question also to cross-examination? When an ambiguous question is put then our answer is going to be either ambiguous or straight. I have made a categorical statement that we have opened 12 additional training sections in several basic training schools. It is a categorical statement. Whether these sections pertain to higher basic or the secondary stage is a question for which I said I would like to have notice of a separate question because
I do not carry the information with me. Hon Members want me to distinguish between the two and whether the previous Government had a particular policy. I have stated that there is no change in the previous policy of the Government as far as I know. There will be no change unless I examine the question.

**TEACHERS’ TRAINING SCHOOLS**

*1691 (H) Q—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya—Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to direct the authorities to give preference in the selection of seats in the Teachers’ Training Schools, to the candidates who are working as untrained teachers in the Andhra area?

**Sri P. V. G. Raju**—There is no such proposals; but untrained teachers already in service are generally given preference over fresh candidates in the matter of selection for training in Teachers’ Training Schools.

**Shri P. V. G. Raju**—I do not know what the hon Member is trying to say. I have made a categorical statement and the hon. Member is in agreement with my statement. Therefore, there is no question of any supplementary.

**Shri P. V. G. Raju**—I will have to read out the answer to the question. The question is whether the Government propose to direct the authorities to give preference in the selection of seats in the Teachers’ Training Schools to the candidates who are working as untrained teachers in the Andhra area, which is a very general question to which I have answered there is no such proposal, but untrained teachers already in service are generally given preference over fresh candidates in the matter of selection for training in Teachers’ Training Schools. That means teachers who are untrained but are working are given preference in selection against the candidates who have not yet had teaching experience. That is the position.

**Mr Speaker**—I am not allowing any more supplementary to the other questions. The hon Ministers will please read the answers.
Primary Health Centre at Ammanabrolu Village

673—

* 740 Q —SrI S Singarajah (Ammanabrolu) —Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that Medical Officer has not been appointed in the Primary Health Centre at Ammanabrolu village, Guntur district though it is eight months since the said centre had been brought into existence and though representations have been made in this regard by a medical practitioner of this village to the Assistant Director of Medical Services on 28th October 1961, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

[The Minister for Revenue deputised the Minister for Health and Medical and answered the questions] N P. The Minister for Revenue (SrI N Ramachandra Reddy) —(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Due to acute shortage of Medical Graduates, the post could not be filled up. However the Medical Officer, P H Centre, Karsipadu was placed in full additional charge of the post of Medical Officer, P H Centre, Ammanabrolu since 15th February 1962. Recently six Medical Officers have been posted to the office of the District Medical Officer, Guntur for three weeks training and on completion of it, one of them will be posted to P. H Centre, Ammanabrolu.

Dispensary at Kuppam

674—

* 1100 Q —SrI A. P. Vajravelu Chetti —Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) when the dispensary at Kuppam in Chittoor district was taken over by the Government;

(b) when the Government propose to take over the new hospital buildings at Kuppam, and

(c) whether the Government propose to make the Government dispensary at Kuppam a full-fledged Government hospital during 1962-63?

SrI N. Ramachandra Reddy —(a) The dispensary at Kuppam in Chittoor district was provincialised and taken over by Government on 1st May 1960;

(b) An operation theatre and two wards have been constructed by the Kuppam Hospital Development Committee. No request has yet been received for taking them over by Government;

(c) The matter is under consideration.
APPOINTMENT OF ADVOCATES AS MUNICIPAL PROSECUTORS

675—

1820 Q.—Sri G. C. Kondaiah—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint advocates as municipal prosecutors for effective implementation of the provisions contained in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and other Municipal Acts in all municipalities; and

(b) whether the Government propose to establish the testing laboratories in all municipalities to test the food articles and to find out the percentage of adulteration?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy (a) No.

(b) No.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AT NELLORE

676—

1567 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for constructing a new building for the Government hospital at Nellore has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when the said work will be taken up?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

ENHANCEMENT OF WAGES TO THE WORKERS OF CERAMIC FACTORY, GUDUR.

677—

1159 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the memorandum dated 2-5-1962 from the Ceramic workers of Gudur, Nellore district regarding the enhancement of their wages; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Industries (Sri M.N. Lakshminarasayya) :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action has been taken by the Government on some of the demands and some are under examination.
ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION

678—

*1230 Q—Sarvashri Tenneti Viswanatham and Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government Press Employees' Union presented a petition to the Chief Minister on 21-4-1962; and

(b) if so, what are the chief requests made by them; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the same?

Sri M N. Lakshminarasayya—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requests are:

1. To grant shift allowance
2. Expediting of Integration of services
3. Revision of pay scales
4. To take speedy steps for re-organisation of press
5. To undertake Industrial Housing Scheme for workers and
6. Application of communal GO regularly

(c) The matter is under examination.

EXCISE CONTRACTS TO THE TAPPERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

679—

*1519 Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to give excise contracts to the Tappers' Co-operative Societies during 1962-63 on a fixed price instead of holding auction?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M.R. Appa Rao) :—The shops which were under Tappers' Co-operative Societies last year will be continued this year subject to an increase of 6\% in rentals.

In addition it has been decided to give 800 fresh sendhi shops to Tappers' Co-operative Societies this year. The rental in these fresh leases would be average of the last 3 years.

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY TO AMALAPURAM

680—

*1579 Q.—Sri K. Suryanarayana [Put by Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy]: Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state;
(a) whether any representation has been received from Amalapuram Municipality for permission to approach the Life Insurance Corporation of India for a loan of Rs. 10.62 lakhs for implementing the protected water-supply scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkataramayya) :-

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) orders have been issued permitting the Amalapuram Municipal Council to approach the Life Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Speaker.—Question and answer are over.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Speaker.—They have followed some order, according to the seniority or something like that. If you avoid supplementary in the beginning, you can put more supplementary later. We cannot help it.

Mr. Speaker.—If the Member is very much interested, the information can be furnished to him. So far as the House is concerned, we are following some order and we continue to follow that crd-r.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.


The Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj (Dr M. Chenna Reddy).—Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad Act 1959, a copy of the rules and amendments made in
The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1962

Mr. Speaker.—Now Dr. M Chenna Reddy, Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj, will move that the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1962, as reported by the Regional Committee, be read a second time.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: "That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats (Amendment)
Government Bill.


Bill, 1962, as reported by the Regional Committee, be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker.—Motion moved

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1962, as reported by the Regional Committee, 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.

Clause 1 and Preamble.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

That Clause 1 and Preamble do stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 and Preamble were added to the Bill

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1962, be read a third time"

Mr. Speaker.—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1962, be read a third time.

The motion was adopted

*Dr. M. Chenna Reddy -Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962, be read a first time"

*Mr. Speaker -Motion moved.*

The Government Bill:
Government Bill:


515

The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats
Bill, 1962.

Mr. Speaker - I am informed that the copies of the Bill have been
voted to the members. It has also been included in the agenda.


Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker presented the Bill.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Chairman directed that the Bill be printed and circulated.

The Bill was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the Chair, said:

(Continued from the previous discussion)


Government Bill:


[Text cut off]
Government Bill:  
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats  
Bill, 1962.  

519
Government Bill:


चिंता भूमिक्षणारायणाला. एकेव्हरून नेत्रपाय ५२३ नं. २७ व्या व्येष्ठाकाळात अधिकृत. चिह्नितको मदत सुदृढ़ गावाच्या ५२३ नं. २७ व्या व्येष्ठाकाळांत अधिकृत केलेल्या नेत्र पायच्या मदत करुन संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. तरी १५% अधिकृत करण्यासाठी अत्यंत सुदृढ गावाच्या ५२३ नं. २७ व्या व्येष्ठाकाळांत अधिकृत केलेल्या नेत्रपायाच्या मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. ६०० वर्षांत लागू भारी गावांमध्ये पुनरादिकाळातील नेत्र पाय सोबत अद्यावधी नेत्र पायच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. तलाव जेणेकरून नेत्रपायच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. नेत्र चिह्न विशेषत: अनौपचार्य प्रतिष्ठात एवढा नेत्र पायच्या मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. नेत्रपाय मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. नेत्रपाय मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. नेत्रपाय मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. नेत्रपाय मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे. नेत्रपाय मदत करून संस्थेच्या नेत्रपायाच्या प्रामाण्याची दायगत आहे.
Government Bill


521

...
Government Bill:
Government Bill.

The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats

Bill, 1962.


52

...

On the 27th July, 1962, the Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly of the State for the purpose of establishing Village Panchayats in the rural areas of the State. The Bill provides for the election of Village Panchayats by secret ballot, the powers and functions of the Panchayats, and the responsibilities of the Government in relation to them. The Bill also provides for the formation of Town Committees in urban areas.

The Bill is an attempt to strengthen the local self-governance in the rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. It aims to ensure the participation of the villagers in the decision-making process and to empower them to address their local problems.

The Bill provides for the establishment of Village Panchayats in all rural areas of the State. The Panchayats will have the power to make rules and regulations for their internal working and for the maintenance of peace and order in the villages. They will also have the power to make by-laws for the regulation of local affairs.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of Town Committees in urban areas. The Committees will have the power to make rules and regulations for their internal working and for the maintenance of peace and order in the towns. They will also have the power to make by-laws for the regulation of local affairs.

The Bill is an important step towards the strengthening of local self-governance in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to bring about a change in the way local issues are addressed and to empower the villagers to take decisions that are in their best interests.
supersedes, dissolve, function, powers, resignation, discipline, forgery, imprisonment, integrated, progressive, Select Committee, Executive Officer, decentralization.
Government Bill.  
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962

529

executive officer నుంచి Secretary కు దానం చేసేవాడి, దానాంకితం విధించడానికి, రాష్ట్రాంధానంలో పరచడానికి. అందువల్ల, అధికారియేషన్ Executive officer నుంచి పన్నులు నిలబడిన ఉపాధియున్న రాశి, అధికారియేషన్ Executive officer నుంచి అనుమతి సంచారం కంటే ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలనతో ప్రదానం చేసేవాడి, final payment నుంచి పంచాయత అధికారియేషన్ దానం ముగించిన మండలాలలో ఉపాధి ప్రత్యేకం కాదు. సంచారం కంటే temporary appointments నుంచి ప్రత్యేకం Executive officer కంటే. 

చేసిన ప్రత్యేకం Executive officer నుంచి చేక చేయవల్లి, అధికారియేషన్ 100 మంది voters కు దానం చేసేవాడి, అధికారియేషన్ wards ని వాటికి 100 voters కు దానం చేసేవాడి. wards ని వాటికి 100 voters కు దానం చేసేవాడి, Taxation revision నుంచి, [చేయాడించేందుకు, రాశిప్రదానతో రాశి అధికారియేషన్] ని వాటికి 100 voters కు దానం చేసేవాడి. 

Revise నుంచి taxes నుంచి, taxes నుంచి taxes నుంచి revision notices నుంచి, No-ConSdence motion నుంచి, No-ConSdence motion నుంచి, No-ConSdence motion నుంచి, No-ConSdence motion నుంచి, No-ConSdence motion నుంచి. No-ConSdence motion కు 3/5 majority కుండా ప్రభావితం. 

36 మాహం తరువాతి no-ConSdence motion, Secret ballot కు provide చేసాడి. No-ConSdence motion కు 3/5 majority కుండా ప్రభావితం. 

అందరించ దానం ని కుండా, 20% అందరించ దానం ని కుండా. అడిగి మాత్రము, అడిగి మాత్రము, సుందరంగా ప్రత్యేకం కాదు. అది, ఈ ఉపాధిలో, ఉపాధి తప్పనించాడి, 30% మాత్రము, ఉపాధి తప్పనించాడి, 30% మాత్రము, ఉపాధి తప్పనించాడి, 30% మాత్రము.

Government Bill:

530 27th July, 1962.


Executive officer of a group of villages may appoint a Collection Agent to assist him in the collection of revenue.

A major panchayat may appoint an executive officer to maintain correspondence for the major panchayat.

Commercial crops—bought and sold shall, if so notified by a major panchayat, be subject to the provisions of the Bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962

(ii) Commercial crop వ్యాపార వ్యాపారం, product తంబురపట ఆహారాను, పండిత్రలు అయ్యానా బాధ్యత. Product వ్యాపారంలో రోజు ఉండాలి, తంబురోలో వచ్చారు.

మండలం మండలానికి యొక్క commercial crop ఈ దానం ఒక జరిగింది. విధితంగా రోజుతో వచ్చారు వ్యాపారంలో వచ్చారు. సాధుదారులు దానం ద్వారా ప్రతి వారికి వచ్చారు. అనేక వారికి దానం ద్వారా ప్రతి వారికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతానికి weights check ఈ దానం ఒక జరిగింది. ప్రాంతం weights and measures తంబుర ప్రతి వారికి ఉండానికి వచ్చారు. ఉదాహరణ ఆధార వ్యాపారం వ్యాపారం ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం contribution ఈ దానం ఒక జరిగింది. ప్రాంతం ప్రతి వారికి ఉండానికి వచ్చారు. ఉదాహరణ ఆధార వ్యాపారం వ్యాపారం ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం handover ఈ దానం ఒక జరిగింది. ఉదాహరణ ఆధార వ్యాపారం వ్యాపారం ఉండానికి వచ్చారు. ఉదాహరణ ఆధార వ్యాపారం వ్యాపారం ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం ప్రతి వారికి ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం ప్రతి వారికి ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం ప్రతి వారికి ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.

ప్రాంతం ప్రతి వారికి ఉండానికి వచ్చారు.
Government Bill.

Government Bill:


...resolution Madras Government Municipality Act amend...

No confidence motion கண்டாட்டம் அல்லது வைரோட்டம் முழுமையாக முடிவு வந்தது.
Ineffective no confidence motion, simple majority ஐ என்பது நூற்றாண்டு வைரோட்டம் முன் திருப்பது.

2/3rd பொருள் நூற்றாண்டு வைரோட்டம் தெளிவுப் பாசம், சிவப்பு வைரோட்டம் முதல் மூன்றாம் அடையாளம், தொடர்ந்து no confidence motion முன் எண்ணெய் வைரோட்டம் தோளம் நூற்றாண்டு வைரோட்டம் முன் திருப்பது.

அதில் நூற்றாண்டு மூன்றாம் பதிக்கு பதிக்கு pattern தொடர்ந்து நூற்றாண்டு வைரோட்டம் imp beige வயக்கு வயக்கு correct என்பது.

நூற்றாண்டு வைரோட்டம் வழக்கம், அல்லது நூற்றாண்டு conciliation வழக்கம் வழக்கம், Confillation தோளம் தோளம் தோளம் தோளம் correct என்பது வழக்கம்

Conciliation எல்லாமை 200 தோளம் correct என்பது வழக்கம்

சூலம் social base தோளம் பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு பதிக்கு

social base வழக்கம் feudal set up வழக்கம். முன்னர் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம்

Down-trodden people வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம்

he caught him red-handed -வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம் வழக்கம்
Executive Officer to be given power to execute the clauses of the bill.


Constitutional provisions for the establishment of Village Panchayats in the State of Andhra Pradesh are in the process of implementation. The Bill envisages the establishment of Village Panchayats as self-governing bodies at the grassroots level. The Bill is aimed at providing a platform for the villagers to participate in the decision-making process and to ensure the delivery of basic services.

Highways encroachments are a serious issue and have to be addressed. The Bill provides for the removal of encroachments to ensure the smooth functioning of highways.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of Village Panchayats in the urban and rural areas of the State. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment of Village Panchayats as self-governing bodies at the grassroots level. The Bill is aimed at providing a platform for the villagers to participate in the decision-making process and to ensure the delivery of basic services.

Taxes have been made payable on the residue of the village properties after deducting the compensation payable to the village properties.

Minister's reply:

Executive Officer to be given power to execute the clauses of the bill.
Government Bill:


Executive Officer should have a thorough knowledge of local conditions and the political life of his area. He should have the authority of an absolute executive officer in the area. The Executive Officer should be a subordinate to the President of the panchayat board and must be a local man.

The Executive Officer must be a subordinate to the President of the panchayat Board and must be a local man.

Government Bill:


...


The Andhra Pradesh government introduced the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962. The Bill provides for the establishment of village panchayats in Andhra Pradesh. The Bill was introduced in the Assembly on 16th July, 1962, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Land Reforms. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Committee on Rural Administration.

The Bill seeks to make provision for the establishment of village panchayats in the rural areas of the state. The panchayats will be elected by the villagers and will have the power to make rules and regulations for the betterment of the rural areas. The panchayats will have the power to levy taxes and to make grants to the rural areas.

The Bill provides for the appointment of Executive Officers to assist the panchayats in the execution of their duties. The Executive Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to enforce the laws and regulations made by the panchayats.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of Inspecting Officers to inspect the work of the panchayats. The Inspecting Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to inquire into the proceedings of the panchayats and to report to the government on the same.

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of village panchayats in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. The panchayats will have the power to make rules and regulations for the betterment of the rural areas. The panchayats will have the power to levy taxes and to make grants to the rural areas.

The Bill provides for the appointment of Executive Officers to assist the panchayats in the execution of their duties. The Executive Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to enforce the laws and regulations made by the panchayats.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of Inspecting Officers to inspect the work of the panchayats. The Inspecting Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to inquire into the proceedings of the panchayats and to report to the government on the same.

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of village panchayats in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. The panchayats will have the power to make rules and regulations for the betterment of the rural areas. The panchayats will have the power to levy taxes and to make grants to the rural areas.

The Bill provides for the appointment of Executive Officers to assist the panchayats in the execution of their duties. The Executive Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to enforce the laws and regulations made by the panchayats.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of Inspecting Officers to inspect the work of the panchayats. The Inspecting Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to inquire into the proceedings of the panchayats and to report to the government on the same.

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of village panchayats in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. The panchayats will have the power to make rules and regulations for the betterment of the rural areas. The panchayats will have the power to levy taxes and to make grants to the rural areas.

The Bill provides for the appointment of Executive Officers to assist the panchayats in the execution of their duties. The Executive Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to enforce the laws and regulations made by the panchayats.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of Inspecting Officers to inspect the work of the panchayats. The Inspecting Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to inquire into the proceedings of the panchayats and to report to the government on the same.

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of village panchayats in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. The panchayats will have the power to make rules and regulations for the betterment of the rural areas. The panchayats will have the power to levy taxes and to make grants to the rural areas.

The Bill provides for the appointment of Executive Officers to assist the panchayats in the execution of their duties. The Executive Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to enforce the laws and regulations made by the panchayats.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of Inspecting Officers to inspect the work of the panchayats. The Inspecting Officers will be appointed by the government and will have the power to inquire into the proceedings of the panchayats and to report to the government on the same.
The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962

27th July, 1962. 541

Thir. Shri. D. N. Inspecting Officers post is vacant, red-tapism in engineering services abounds. The major offices are engrossed in organizational matters, and there is no independent officer to handle them. The administrative officers are in need of assistance. The group of panchayats is the Executive Officer and the group of subordinates. The secret ballot is the voting system. Unreserved forests are under the protection of the government. The democratic practices are being followed.
tradition is essential to ensure a stable and democratic society. Simple majority rules, practical difficulties have been encountered. For a longer period, a multi-party system may lead to instability. A simple majority rule is preferred, but it may not always be possible. Administrative reports are submitted annually, and the tax exemption is provided for the villagers. The government ensures stable elections, and status is maintained. Recall is a means to ensure public satisfaction.
Government Bill:  


General convention—people's representative Act  

Contractors as a class  

Executive Officer over and above the head of the Panchayat Committee or the President  

Executive Officer  

Executive Officer  

Executive Officer  

Executive Officer  

Executive officer  

Townships institutional colonies


Government Bills.

The following were introduced in the Assembly:


The Bill provides for the organization of village panchayats, their powers and functions, and the procedures for their formation and functioning.

The Bill envisages the establishment of village panchayats, which are the basic units of local self-government in the state. The panchayats will have the power to take decisions on matters relating to the local panchayat, education, health, public health, and other specified matters.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of a person to serve as the chairman of the panchayat and for the election of other members.

The Bill aims to strengthen the democratic process at the grassroots level and to empower the villagers to take decisions on matters affecting their lives.

The Bill was passed without any amendments.

Hard cases were referred for consideration. In conclusion, the Bill provides a framework for the establishment of village panchayats, which will enhance the participation of villagers in decision-making processes.
Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is.

"That the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962 be read a first time."

The motion was adopted

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy — I beg to move.

"That the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 82 members, (*24 members from this Assembly and 8 members from the Legislative Council); that this Assembly recommends to the Council that the
Government Bill:

Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

1. Dr M. Chenna Reddy, Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj.
2. Sri L. Lakshmana Das.
4. Sri Yesupadam.
5. Sri T. Saynasi Naidu (Gajapathinagar).
7. Sri S. Jaya Raju.
8. Sri M. Baga Reddy.
10. Sri Goka Ramalingam.
20. Sri Kudupudi Suryanarayana.
21. Sri Gowthu Latchanna
22. Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members, (24 members from this Assembly and 8 members from the Legislative..."
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 to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee

1. Dr M. Chenna Reddy, Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj.
2. Sri L. Lakshmana Das
3. Sri Raobhavana Seetharamaswamy
4. Sri Yesupada.
5. Sri T. Sanyasi Naidu (Gajapathinagar).
7. Sri S. Jaya Raju
8. Sri M. Baga Reddy.
9. Sri P. Narsa Reddy
10. Sri Goka Ramalingam
12. Sri T. Hayagreevachary
13. Sri J. Vengal Rao
16. Sri P. V. Ramana
20. Sri Kudupudi Suryanarayana.
21. Sri Gowthu Latchanna
22. Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.

The motion was adopted.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

THE ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLAPARISHADSA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962.

Dr M. Chenna Reddy— I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill 1962 be read a first time.”

Mr Speaker— Motion moved.
I raise a point of Order Sir, that I do not think supply

Rule 103 (C) When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member-in-charge may move that the Bill be read a first time

Provided that no such motion shall be made before the expiry of seven days from the despatch to each member of a copy of the Bill with the Statement of objects and Reasons unless the Speaker in exercise of his powers to suspend this provision, allows the motion to be made.

With all respect to the Business Advisory Committee, I uphold the House. Even if I were to say I would waive the provision, it may not be serious objection in the House also for moving this Bill to-day. It is true, as Mr. Vavitala Gopalakrishnayya pointed out that sufficient notice was not given. But all the same since we are now only in the first reading, and this is also going to be referred to the Joint Select Committee at a later stage, there will be ample opportunity to discuss this important Bill. There will be enough scope when the report of Joint Select Committee is received and when clause by clause is taken up. So I consider that I have been justified in waiving notice in this case.
Government Bill—
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis
and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill,
1962.

54

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis
and Ziila Panshads (Amendment) Bill,
1962.

3741—9
Government Bill:

Mr Speaker - You are aware of the observations made by Pandit Nehru, recently in Hyderabad just a week before.

Dr. M Chenna Reddy.—I have put the same thing in a very mild form.

Mr Speaker:—Recently he has made some observations at some meeting. It appeared in the Press also.
Government Bill.

27th July, 1962. 55

27th July, 1962. Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis
and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Bill moved by the hon Minister for Planning is pursued, prima facie it looks as if the burning topics of the day, namely, whether Collectors should be the Chairman of the Standing Committees or not, whether members of the Legislative Assembly should have the right to vote at the Zilla Parishad meetings—have not been included in the Bill, but nevertheless, the assurance of the hon Minister on these aspects that they could be considered at the stage of the Select Committee and then at the stage of further discussion on the Bill in the House, would be sufficient. At this stage, without going into the merits and demerits of those two aspects, I would invite the attention of the House to a few suggestions which I would submit to the Bill as presented.

So far as the elections to the Presidentship of Panchayat Samithis or Chairmanship of Zilla Parishads is concerned, there is a view that there should be direct elections. It is easier said than done. It is easy to say that there should be direct elections and that direct elections would be better; but when the question of implementation comes, it has to be seen whether a directly elected President or Chairman can command the respect and confidence of other members of the Samithi or Parishad. If the President or Chairman directly elected cannot command the respect of the other members and if he is not taken into confidence by them, the President or the Chairman, as the case may be, cannot function well and he cannot enforce the resolutions passed or implement other things that he wants. We cannot have the luxury of the American type of President with a reluctant Congress. Even if the Congress does not approve of the President's measures there, he can still keep quiet for five years. But here so far as the Samithi or the Parishad is concerned, its day to day administration and day to day problems have to be dealt with effectively.
by the President, who has got control over the B.D.O.'s he is also responsible to see that all things that are contemplated under the Act are implemented.

On the question of the tenure of the office of the President for five years, I would suggest that it is a good amendment. There have been suggestions that the tenure should be only for three years, and a five-year tenure was unnecessary. On this point, sufficient discussion had been raised during the debate on the Gram Panchayat Bill, and the same applies to the Samithi President's and Zilla Parishad Chairmen also. Unlike the Municipalities or the Town Committees, the Samithi President will have to remain in office for five years; and the activities to be undertaken or functions to be discharged by him are varying in nature. They cannot be discharged by him, under any policy or programme approved, within a short span of three years; the reason is that all the members are aware that once a member or a body is elected, it takes half a year or an year for that person or body to get into the programme. When the term comes to an end, another six months in advance are wasted for preparation for the incoming elections. Thus a year is wasted for preliminaries in the beginning and another six months or so at the end for the coming elections. In these circumstances, the term of five years would be quite sufficient and the body or person elected could function well if the tenure is fixed for five years.

The other point which has been suggested by the Bill is about the cessation of membership. There is an amendment suggested in the present Bill that the B.D.O. should be satisfied that a person has ex-facie ceased to be a member. Then only he can issue a notice, and on such intimation only the member concerned, will he deemed to be disqualified. Under Section 11, the member concerned has got the right to approach a Court of Law for determination of the question whether he has ceased to be a member or not. This small amendment is most welcome, because the B.D.O. is a responsible officer and when the Legislature puts a duty on him that he should be satisfied as to whether a member has, ex-facie, ceased to be a member as such or not, he cannot arbitrarily or as a matter of course intimate the member that he has ceased to be a member. This also safeguards victimisation. Supposing a Samithi President wants to victimise a member, hurriedly a meeting of the Samithi could be arranged and then without proper service of notice and without proper determination as to whether a particular member has or has not attended the meeting, he could be victimised. There is thus scope for the Samithi President to victimise. But under the amended clause, that lacuna is mitigated to some extent.

Now, regarding the proposal to amend Section 14 I have to point out that if a Member who has been nominated to a Standing Committee of the Panchayat Samithi refuses to work or resigns to work on the Standing Committee it would be harsh to say that he would cease to be a Member of the Panchayat Samithi. Now if any Member is unwilling to serve on the Committee, he will have to incur the displeasure
Government Bill: 17th July, 1962. 35$


of being out of the Panchayat Samithi. If he does not want to serve on the Standing Committee and yet is made to serve on the Committee, it would be merely waste of the money of the Panchayat Samithis by way of T.A.s. and other expenditure. If he does not want to serve the Standing Committee, a provision may be made that he may serve as Panchayat Samithi President. Anyone, inspite of being a Member on the Standing Committee may be coopted as Member of the other Committees.

So far as the Election to Standing Committee is concerned, it is most welcome. In most of the Panchayat Samithis, un-wittingly members had been nominated and elected to various Standing Committees and most of them are not interested in their work. For instance, there is a Standing Committee for Budget and various other subjects. Most of the persons who are not interested in the work have been nominated and they have little knowledge and they are unaware of the actual duties of those Standing Committees. Subsequently they find that they cannot effectively serve on the committee and there is no provision for resignation in that event in the Act and as such if the Standing Committees are allowed to run for five long years in which the Members so elected have no intention to serve, then the provision may be impracticable. In my opinion it would be better if persons who are best fitted to serve the Committees are nominated instead of persons who do not take any keen interest in the work and which result in utter turmoil or dissatisfaction or members coming to loggerheads with one another.

Coming to Sections 15 and 16, it has been provided that the Panchayat Samithis or Standing Committees thereof can have a right to invite persons having special knowledge in the subject to attend the Standing Committee meetings. In this case, I would suggest that there is no provision enabling the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad to attend the meetings of the Panchayat Samithis or the Standing Committees. The Collector, as a matter of right, can attend the meetings of the Panchayat Samithis and take part in the deliberations and other District Officers and other persons who are invited to attend, can also take part in the deliberations. But the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad who is the head of the entire unit of the District has no right whatever to attend the meetings. Now, supposing if a Samithi President is at loggerheads and belongs to a different party other than that of the Chairman, then it would be difficult for the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad even if he wants to take part in the deliberations or give this advice or to see to the smooth running of the Samithi work, to take part in the meetings. The Rajasthan Act has provided that the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, as a matter of right without having the right to vote, can take part in the deliberations. Therefore, I would suggest that this provision may be incorporated in our Bill namely, that the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad should have a right to take part in the deliberations of the Panchayat Samithis and Standing Committees. So far as elections to the Standing Committee for Education is concerned, in Panchayat Samithis or in Zilla Parishads, a member of the teaching staff may be elected, from among themselves,
to serve on the Committee, as we elect in the Council, because with the new experience of decentralisation, there are various problems confronting the teachers and the taught and they would be giving their valuable opinions, being members of the Standing Committees, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

There is another anomaly under Section 37 of the Act and that is the moment the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad is elected, he vacates his office as Samithi President, but nevertheless remains as a Member of the Samithi and Zilla Parishad. But if a Sar Panch of the Gram Panchayat is elected to the Zilla Parishad, he does not vacate that office. The entire concept of decentralisation is that the Gram Panchayat has to be nursed into a self-governing unit. If the Sar Panch of gram panchayat is elevated through the Panchayat Samithi to the position of Chairmanship then it would be quite obnoxious for that person to serve as Gram Panchayat President as well as Chairman of the Zilla Parishad. There was a provision in the Hyderabad District Board Act to the effect that the moment the Chairman, of a Gram Panchayat was elected as President of a District Board he could remain as a Member of the Gram Panchayat.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zila Parshads (Amendment) Bill, 1962


561

No confidence motion & provision 9. President election & provision 6. No confidence motion by any member of the Assembly is not a ground for President election. Any resolution passed by the Assembly expressing no confidence in the Government is not a ground for the President election. No confidence motion has been moved against the Government by any member of the Assembly. President election has been moved against the Government by any member of the Assembly. Government has provision (a) in the case of a no-confidence motion, the President shall not be elected within a period of 30 days from the date on which the position of the President becomes vacant; and (b) in the case of a no-confidence motion, the Government shall be dissolved within a period of 30 days from the date on which the position of the President becomes vacant.

Standing committees: (a) Each legislation committee shall have a term of 3 years as provided in the amendment to the said Standing committees. Standing committees’ members may be changed as many as three times in a term of 3 years, provided that the change is not made in the course of the session. Statutory rules shall provide for the re-election of the President of the Legislative Assembly in the case of a no-confidence motion and a dissolution of the Government in the case of a no-confidence motion. The provision of Standing committees shall provide for the re-election of the President and re-election of the Government in the case of a no-confidence motion.
Government Bill:

President’s explanation call for the following amendments: 27th July, 1962.

President’s explanation call for the following amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1962. The amendments include changes to the consultative committee, extension of the term of standing committees, and practical difficulties. Legal difficulties are mentioned in connection with the amendments. The bill is dated 27th July, 1962.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
(Amendment Bill, 1962.)


The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment Bill, 1962.)

...
Government Bill:


365

...
Government Bill:


...

Indirect elections were introduced, while direct elections were abolished. Direct elections are now indirect elections. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayats and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1962, incorporated amendments necessary for the new system. Direct elections are now indirect elections.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

The amendments also included provisions for the selection of members of the Panchayats and Parishads. The amendments were necessary to ensure that the new system was implemented effectively.

Government Bill:


...
Government Bill:

సూచించిన బిల్‌. ఒకటి మొదటింది, ప్రతి పంచాయత్స్థానాలు ప్రధాన కర్తులు 7, 8 ఎంపికలు మరియు దాని నిర్వహణ సంఖ్యలు ఉన్నాయి. మాత్రమే ప్రతి ఎంపికకు అంతర్గత శాసనానికి లేని స్థాయి. అవి మిగిలిన ఎంపికను తొలువుతుంది. అతి చాలావంతం కారణంగా తొలువుతుంది, ఇందులో ఇది ఏటా ఉండటం అనేది మరో వాయిదా. అందుకే ఇది అధికారిక మార్గం కాగా నియమాయిత్వం అభివృద్ధించడానికి జరిగిపోయింది. ఈ మార్గం ప్రతిసరిపు ఆధారంగా అడది అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది.

౨౭వారి, 1962 నిమిటానికి ఇస్సంద్రం ప్రత్యేక నిమిత్తం నియమపరిపాలన సేవలు చేయు తారాగానాటి. ఇస్సంద్రం సంచారంధ్రం మరియు శాసన సేవలు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రతిసరిపు ఆధారంగా సేవలు చేయబడింది. Smooth administration సేవలు చేయబడింది యొక్క మూలాలను యొక్క సంఖ్యలు సంచారంధ్రం కలిగింది.

సౌందర్యానికి నిండి సేవలు చేయు తారాగానాటి. సేవలు సేవలు చేయబడింది. అందుకే నియమపరిపాలన సేవలు చేయబడింది. ప్రతిసరిపు ఆధారంగా సేవలు చేయబడింది. Day to day administrative problems నియమపరిపాలన సేవలు చేయబడింది. అనికి నిమించండి. కారులు నిమించండి. మరియు నిమించండి. బ్యాల్కమ్ని నిమించండి. నియమపరిపాలన సేవలు చేయబడింది.

Elections to the standing committees for every year should be held. It is not necessary. It is not necessary. If fresh elements are brought in, enthusiasm and chance will improve. Physical or mental ability is necessary. A fresh element makes the committee more effective. Physical or mental ability is necessary. A fresh element makes the committee more effective. Physical or mental ability is necessary. A fresh element makes the committee more effective. Physical or mental ability is necessary. A fresh element makes the committee more effective. Physical or mental ability is necessary. A fresh element makes the committee more effective. Physical or mental ability is necessary. A fresh element makes the committee more effective.
Government Bill:

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment Bill) 1962 be read a first time.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—I beg to move:

That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment Bill) 1962 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 82 members, 24 members from this Assembly and 8 members from the Legislative 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 to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee

(1) Dr. M Chenna Reddy, Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj.
(2) Sri I Satyanarayana
(3) Sri Kanduru Vecianna.
(4) Sri T Veera Raghavulu
(5) Sri Kakani Venkataramnam.
(6) Sri Ch. Hanumaiah.
(7) Sri D V Ramana Reddy.
(8) Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy
(9) Sri H Narasappa
(10) Sri K. Obula Reddy.
(11) Sri P Mahendranath.
(12) Sri A. Ramswamy.
(13) Sri B. Ranga Reddy.
(14) Sri Vasudeva Rao
(15) Sri T. Nagi Reddy.
(16) Sri P Yethi Raja Rao.
(17) Smt. A. Kamala Devi
(18) Sri Mande Pitchaiah.
(19) Sri N. Venkataswamy.
(20) Sri P Venkata Krishna Reddy.
(21) Sri Simma Jagannadham.
(22) Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.
(23) Sri K. V Narayana Reddy.
(24) Sri L N. Sanyasi Raju.

Mr. Speaker.—Motion moved (Panse)
27th July, 1962. Government Bills:


Mr Speaker.—The question is:

That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be referred to the Joint Select Committee consisting of 22 members, 21 members from the Assembly and 1 member from the Legislative 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 to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

1. Dr. M Cheina Reddy, Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj.
2. Sri I. Satyanarayana.
5. Sri Kakani Venkataramnam.
22. Vavlala Gopalanishnayya.

The motion was adopted.

1-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned till half past eight of the clock on Saturday, the 28th July 1962.
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-seventh day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Saturday, the 27th July, 1962.
The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
HOUSE RENT CONTROL CASES.

681—

*1246 Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao (Eluru) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal to entrust the work connected with the Andhra Tenancy Act and the house rent control cases to the Civil Courts as in Madras State?

The Minister for Revenue*'(Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy)—

No, Sir.

(573)

3742—1