ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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different parts of the State are under various stages of implementation.

(b) The coverage of spindles for the 18 units is 2,16,000 spindles.

(c) and (d) : The licencees are taking steps for setting up the units granted to them.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy : Not very satisfactory progress. They have selected a site but not purchased. They have placed order for supply of indigenous machinery.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy : Padmavati Mills, Guntur, applied for electricity. Arrangements are stated to have been made for procuring water. Applied for licence for import of machinery. Construction of factory has not begun.

Andhra Cotton Mills, Proddutur, Suryalakshmi Cotton Mills and Vijayawada Spinning Mills Ltd. etc. all the 18 are in the same position i.e., to say import licence is awaited in all these 18 cases.

All the 18 are same; they are awaiting.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy : Import licenses to apply is awaited. Licences are awaited for all these?

Licences are awaited.
30th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

1. Hon. Member: Will you give information on the import licences to apply for machinery, and also on the orders placed for foreign import?

2. Hon. Minister: There have been orders placed for import of machinery.

3. Hon. Member: In respect of the licences granted, are the foreign orders placed?

4. Hon. Minister: Yes, foreign orders have been placed.
125 Oral Answers to Questions 30th November, 1963

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any offers from the private persons and Industrialists of other States to start industries in this State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to utilise the same?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Government render all possible assistance in acquiring the required land, supply of water, and Power procurement of construction materials, machinery, financial assistance etc.

Will the offers from private persons be considered by the Government at the stage of application for licences?

Sri M. Somashekar: Ritchie Committee recommended the issue of licences to private persons.

OFFERS FROM PRIVATE PERSONS TO START INDUSTRIES

82—

* 1062 (4715) Q.—Sri Md. Ismail [Put by Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Bhongir)]: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any offers from the private persons and Industrialists of other States to start industries in this State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to utilise the same?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Government render all possible assistance in acquiring the required land, supply of water, and Power procurement of construction materials, machinery, financial assistance etc.

Will the offers from private persons be considered by the Government at the stage of application for licences?

Sri M. Somashekar: Ritchie Committee recommended the issue of licences to private persons.
30th November, 1963

A. P. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

83—

1059 (4704) Q.—Sri Md. Ismail [Put by Sri Viswanatha Reddy]: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of Chairman to the A.P. Industrial Development Corporation was made; and

(b) If so, his name?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

\[\text{A. P. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION} \]

\[\text{83—} \]

\[\text{1059 (4704) Q.—Sri Md. Ismail [Put by Sri Viswanatha Reddy]: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:} \]

(a) whether the appointment of Chairman to the A.P. Industrial Development Corporation was made; and

(b) If so, his name?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
129 Oral Answers to Questions 30th November, 1963

In reply: Sirindhirāma, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce is Chairman of the Corporation and his term of office is two years. Opposition has filed as a challenge to his term of office.

Sir, the Opposition: Chairman of the Party will be the Chairman of the Corporation. Chairman of the Party is connected with the industrialists. The requisite qualifications are university degrees.

Sir, the Opposition: As to Industries 70% of the balance 30% loans. Shares Purchase?

Sir, the Opposition: As to Industries 70% of the balance 30% loans. Shares Purchase. Tokens 5% and 10% are encouraging. This is for encouragement of private sector industries.

Sir, the Opposition (Saojag): As to Industries, the Industrial Development Corporation is in Private Sector and has to work on the State sector industries. This is for encouragement of State sector industries.
30th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions 130

Sir, Mr. Syed Ali-khan, Abbasi, B. h. Oats, Industries Director, asks whether under the Act sympathetic
Syed Ali is appointed Secretary to Industries department rather than the
Chairman's term of office having expired.

Sir, Mr. Syed Ali-khan asks whether the non-official members of the
Chairman’s term of office having expired, the 12-6-62 G. O. issue.

non-official members who are appointed by the I. J. Secretary,
but the Secretary asks time 2-6-62 and the time when the
non-official members terminate their term of office, and another man is appointed?

Mr. Toor asks whether the members of the non-official side of the
Chairman’s term of office having expired, the Secretariat contact
on his own initiative.

Toor asks whether the term of office of the Secretary himself is
not fixed. Whether the action taken is unceremonial or not?
Reconstitute the company for a term of three years. The term of three years may be extended by mutual consent. Notify the company of the extension of the term not later than six months before the end of the term. When the term is extended, the company shall be given three years to question the extension. Notify the chairman of the extension of the term and the company of the question. The chairman may object to the extension of the term.

(2) Chairman: reconstitute the company for a term of three years. The term of three years may be extended by mutual consent. Notify the company of the extension of the term not later than six months before the end of the term. When the term is extended, the company shall be given three years to question the extension. Notify the chairman of the extension of the term and the company of the question. The chairman may object to the extension of the term.

(3) Chairman: reconstitute the company for a term of three years. The term of three years may be extended by mutual consent. Notify the company of the extension of the term not later than six months before the end of the term. When the term is extended, the company shall be given three years to question the extension. Notify the chairman of the extension of the term and the company of the question. The chairman may object to the extension of the term.
30th November, 1963
Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. M. Kesavan: 34. The Prime Minister, has any recommendation been made to the Government of India, that the political colour of Madras should be changed?  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: I have informed the Prime Minister that the political colour of Madras should be changed.  
Mr. M. Kesavan: 35. If any recommendation has been made, what is the term of the recommendation?  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The recommendation will be for a period of two years.

Mr. M. Kesavan: 36. In the matter of the setting up of a new aerodrome in Madras, the Prime Minister's statement that the aerodrome is required for security reasons was incorrect.  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The recommendation for the setting up of a new aerodrome in Madras was for security reasons.  
Mr. M. Kesavan: 37. In view of the statement that the aerodrome is required for security reasons, why should the members be informed that the aerodrome is required for the security of Madras?  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The aerodrome is required for the security of Madras.  
Mr. M. Kesavan: 38. In view of the statement that the aerodrome is required for security reasons, why should the members be informed that the aerodrome is required for the security of Madras?  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The aerodrome is required for the security of Madras.

Mr. M. Kesavan: 39. The Prime Minister has stated that the aerodrome is required for security reasons.  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The aerodrome is required for security reasons.

Mr. M. Kesavan: 40. In view of the statement that the aerodrome is required for security reasons, why should the members be informed that the aerodrome is required for the security of Madras?  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The aerodrome is required for the security of Madras.

Mr. M. Kesavan: 41. In view of the statement that the aerodrome is required for security reasons, why should the members be informed that the aerodrome is required for the security of Madras?  
Mr. K. A. M. Menon: The aerodrome is required for the security of Madras.
Government said 'no' we are not prepared to guarantee. The Director-rate has confidence. The Government replied 'no' and it is our own concern. Important is it, the Government said 'no' as a direct position is not satisfactory.

License was granted. P.S. Rao recommends. It is our own concern. Government get the license. License is granted. Government guarantee.

It is our own concern. Government guarantee. Otherwise the French Government does not accept. It is our own decision. Corporation guarantee.

I do not know Sir. We are a party to it.
Foreign Company's Guarantee.

Local loans to the Judicial Corporation. We have to deal with France. We have to deal with France. The Judicial Corporation

When this proposal came up before me on May 30th, I raised an objection and recorded my dissenting note that the condition will not be relaxed unless the applicant was at least prepared to offer adequate security.

Mr. Speaker: When Mr. Basi Reddi was Chairman previously, he had recommended.

Mr. Speaker: When Mr. Basi Reddi was Chairman previously, he had recommended.
Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: A separate question may be put.

Sir, it is suggested: the Government recommend to the Board recommend that the shares complete 3 shares not to be recommended to the Board recommend to the Government. Completed 3 shares not to be recommended to the Board recommend to the Government.

Let the members be clear about it. It is only a Guarantee, Sir. Let it be very clear. The allegation was raised.

The members and the public understand that there is no money involved.

**AMOUNT OUTSTANDING TOWARDS OLD CLAIMS**

85—

* 940 (2224) Q.—Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy [Put by Sri T. Nagi Reddy]: Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding as on 31-3-1962 towards old claims of Government; and

(b) the reasons for not having recovered so far?
The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy): "It is difficult to answer this question as the nature of claims of Government has not been indicated. Government claims fall under numerous categories, such as, short-term and long-term loans to Agriculturists for various purposes, loans to co-operative societies, loans for digging wells and buying cattle and agricultural implements, loans for development of industries, loans for house-building and acquisition of house-sites, arrears of taxes; etc. In the circumstances, therefore, it is very difficult to answer such a general question."

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: The question is about the amount outstanding as on 31-3-1962 towards the old claims of the Government. It is very difficult to answer that.

Sri L. Sasidhar Reddy: 103 old claims can be gathered. It is necessary to collect. It is very difficult to answer that.

Sri L. Sasidhar Reddy: Impossible Sir, some claims arise. It is necessary to gather. It is necessary to gather accounts of agriculture, Co-operation, house building loans and industrialists. There are many financial statements. There are many due amounts. It is necessary to gather the accounts.

Sri L. Sasidhar Reddy: Some financial accounts are missing. It is necessary to account. It is necessary to account. It is necessary to account.
Oral Answers to Questions
30th November, 1963

3. The Minister: Accounts hansa miss sita.

3. The Minister: Who are the agriculturists engaged in production, cultivating the fields and raising crops, and the labourers in the agriculture industry, co-operation and the position of loans.

3. The Minister: Would it be possible to meet the next session of the House?

3. The Minister: Difficulties explain the House?

3. The Minister: Agricultural loans in the agricultural schemes in the shall set a limit for agricultural loans, which are for the purpose of co-operation and house sites.

3. The Minister: Amount calculate for the House and the annual report.

3. The Minister: Time waste for the House...
Mr. Speaker: May I know when this question was sent to the department?

I think there is a fundamental mistake here. 81-1-22 and 81-3-62 are relevant to the old claims. The point is when was the question put. The question is an omnibus claim of the Government, as I have already read, Sir, these are only illustrative, these are not exhaustive, claims fall under different heads and it is very difficult to cover. For instance, house building societies, cooperative societies, assembly, loans, etc., all these fall under different heads. It requires lot of trouble. If you want, I will try to get as far as I can. It requires lot of time.

Assembly has 81-3-62 and 81-3-61. As and when they are over due, they are collected.
Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister for Finance only wants time for collecting the information. Otherwise he would not be in a position to give all the information within a week. It is not as though he is trying to avoid answering the question. He only wants time for placing the full information before the House.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: After all the Government takes loans and advances loans. There must be some way of finding out what our actual advances are and what
actually we have taken from others. It is a consolidated figure of what we have advanced and what we have got from others as loans. Unless that consolidated figure, after one and-a-half year is not available, how is it that we or the Government is functioning. Even an ordinary person must know.

Quite a number of times we have found in the public Accounts Committee and in its reports that in respect of a good number of claims files are not available or files are missing. That is a common feature. Therefore, if such a consolidated account is not kept year after year, then I am afraid, the Government has not proper accounts and we will find that more and more files are missing, and that will be the greatest trouble for us.

But is there no method for the Government by which such an account is prepared in every department, year after year, so that we would know at the end of the year or at the end of six months that from each department,
Industries department, Agricultural Department, etc. our claims are so much? Because we would like to know after six months or after the close of the financial year what our total claims are. Have we not been doing it at all?

**Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy**: No, Sir, I require time.

**Mr. Speaker**: I do not think I can allow any more supplementaries. I have hardly 20 minutes more and there are as many as 20 questions yet to be answered. If the Members are not prepared to ask supplementaries, I will allow some more time.

...
30th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Sir, that is budget for the year, Sir. The Ministry has not held the General Body Meeting for the year 1961-62 and did not elect its Managing Committee for 1962-1963. The General Body has not met during this year.

Mr. Speaker: So many Members want information. It is better if the hon. Minister places the full information by at least the next budget time.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Yes, Sir.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY AT NARAYANKHED

86—

Q.—Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayankhed): Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Marketing Society at Narayankhed, Medak. District is functioning well;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) why the godown building has not been constructed so far by the said society in spite of funds being available?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—

(a) and (b): The affairs of the Society have not been satisfactory for sometime past. The Society did not hold the General Body Meeting for the year 1961-62 and did not also elect its Managing Committee for 1962-1963. The General Body has not met during this year.

(c) The society has acquired the site. The Plans and estimates have been approved by the Registrar of Co-
operative Societies. The Society has completed the construction of the godown upto the basement level.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say the reasons why the elections are not being completed so far, as it is said that they are pending for one year or so?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: The Deputy Registrar, Sangareddy advised the society on 25-7-1962 to convene the annual general body meeting for the year 1961-62 and not later than 30-9-1962. But it did not do it. The Deputy Registrar asked the President of the Society in his letter dated 29-1-1963 to state the reasons for not conducting the annual general body meeting for 1961-62 as required under the Co-operative Societies Act. The Deputy Registrar is also taking action under Section 22 (3) of the said Act for holding the general body meeting and reconstituting the present managing committee with a view to see that the society functions well.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very clear from the reply of the hon. Minister that since more than one year nothing is done and that the Deputy Registrar is still trying to do something. Is there no machinery to see that the General Body Meeting is convened? Is the Co-operative Department or the Government aware that elections are not being conducted only for the reason that there is misappropriation of funds by the office-bearers and it is only due to that reason that elections are pending? If so, what is the action proposed to be taken?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: I have no information about misapplication of funds. As a matter of fact, the society has 437 individuals and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 24,485. I have not much reason, on the material available with me, to suspect that there is any misappropriation of funds. I do not know, there may be other reasons. But the Deputy Registrar is trying to do his best. After all it is a voluntary organisation, and if
we fall heavily on them, again complaints will come. Any­
way, the Deputy Registrar is taking steps to see that the
general body meeting is convened and a new managing
committee is elected.

87—

* 195 (3183) Q.—Sri G. Latchanna (Put by Sri Rama-
chandra Rao Deshpande): Will the hon. Minister for
Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have
issued instructions to the Education Department that the
strength of each class in Elementary Schools should be
increased and that the temporary teachers should be
ousted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. G. Raju):—

(a) No instructions are issued to increase the
strength in primary classes during 1963–64. But due to
cut in Education Plan for 1962–63 and 1963–64, 50% of
additional teachers appointed during 1962–63 under
compulsory primary education scheme were retrenched.
Subsequently, the matter was examined further and all
retrenched teachers were reinstated.

(b) Does not arise.
**Manager Post for ‘Ravindra Bharathi’**

88—

* 261 (3818) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao (Eluru): Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Manager for ‘Ravindra Bharathi’ theatre, Hyderabad has been kept vacant since a long time for want of suitable candidate;

(b) whether an advertisement was published calling for candidates; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome?

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:—*

(a) The post of Manager, Ravindra Bharathi Theatre was vacant for a period of 5 months from the date of sanction viz., 9–11–1962.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Sri P. Sreerama Sastry was selected and appointed as Manager.

*Sri P. V. G. Raju: He is B. Sc. (Hons.) Physics, and M, Sc. (Applied Physics) with experience in dramas.*

*Sri P. V. G. Raju: After passing his examination, I think he becomes an actor, Sir.*

*Sri P. V. G. Raju: Both in college and afterwards also he must have been acting.*
Sri P. V. G. Raju: 35 applications were received by the Sub-Committee. Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Planning Minister, was the Chairman of that Committee; with him Sri Setu Madhavarao, Sri D. Bhaskararao (Financial Adviser), Sri Suryachandrarao and various others who are experienced in the field, were there; and they selected. They felt he was the best man.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: I do not think the others were better qualified in the opinion of the Committee. If the names of all those who applied are necessary, a separate question may be asked.

Sri V. Satyanarayana (Penugonda): Were any requisite qualifications prescribed for the post?

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Experience in theatre art and management of theatre, acting capacity, production of dramas and things like that. These are the prescribed qualifications.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: Theatre does not itself produce any dramas. It manages the theatre; it provides facilities like electric lights, fittings and such other materials, for anybody who wants to stage dramas there. The Managing Committee, I am answering from memory, is given about Rs. 50 thousands a year for upkeep of the theatre and also where necessary for staging dramas and performances and so on.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: I have said, I would do it if a separate question is asked for.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Sorry, I cannot answer that.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: It is both administrative and technical. Before selecting, the Committee had very experienced dramatists; for instance Sri Suryachandrarao who is the Secretary of our Sangeet Nataka Akademy, Sri K. V. Gopalaswamy who is one of the leading authorities on drama in our State and who is in charge of dramatic art in the Andhra University—these persons selected the person with technical skill to manage the theatre and ability to organize dramas etc.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: All the fruits of labour are the property of those who cultivate it.
30th November, 1963  

**Sri P V G Raju**: If Sri Gopalaswamy and Sri Suryachandra Rao, felt that he was qualified, I think it must have been, and certainly more, sound than my opinion about this gentleman and so he is better qualified.

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**SWEDISH PAPER FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS**

89---

* 395 (4488) Q.—Sri A. P. Vajravelu Chetti (Kuppam): Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received Swedish Printing paper from Swedish Council as a present for production of primary school Text Books;

(b) is so, the cost of paper; and

(c) whether the Government will distribute to the poor children free of cost the text books that may be printed on this paper?

**Sri P. V. G. Raju** :-

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The cost of the gift paper has not yet been fixed. The Government of India, Ministry of Education, has been requested to furnish the rate of paper exclusive of handling charges at the port and transport charges, and their reply is awaited.

(c) Yes Sir.

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**RURAL FAMILY PLANNING CENTRES IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT**

90---

* 204 (3324) Q.—Sri A. Sarwesvar Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to date:
The number of urban and rural family planning clinics opened in West Godavari District in the year 1962-63?

**The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad):** None.

(a) what is the present total strength of the Medical Colleges in the State; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the strength in the year 1963-64?

**Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:**

(a) The strength of the Government Medical Colleges in the State during 1962-63 was 850.

(b) 190 seats were increased in the year, 1963-64.
PROSECUTION LAUNCHED UNDER THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT IN 1962.

92—

* 405 (4574) Q.— Sarvasri M. Pitchaiyah and E. Subba Rao (Kuchinapudi): Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom the prosecutions have been launched under the prevention of food adulteration Act in 1962;

(b) the number of them convicted;

(c) the number of persons among them who were awarded imprisonment; and

(d) the number of persons on whom fines have been levied?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:

(a) 1367.
(b) 782.
(c) 30.
(d) 719.

The above answer is based on the presumption that it is the calendar year 1961-62.
15. **Food Adulteration**

(a) Whether there are proposals with the Government to start Post-Basic Nursing Course for the nurses in the State:

(b) If so, the main features of the Scheme?

* Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

† Question No. 94 [*1144 (5090)]

**ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING CENTERS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.**

95—

* Sri P. Gunnayya [Put by Sri P. Subba-yya (Yerragondipalem)]: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

† Not put and not answered in the House. Hence, the question and answer are included in the proceedings at the end of the Question Hour.
the Districtwise number of training centres established by the Government in the State for imparting training to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in crafts like carpentry, tailoring and tanning etc., for their economic improvement?

[The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. R. Appa Rao)]: A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the craft and District</th>
<th>No. of Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpentry.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Anantapur</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Srikakulam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kurnool</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Dress-Making.**             |                |
| 1. Srikakulam                 | 1              |
| 2. Visakhapatnam              | 1              |
| 3. East Godavari              | 1              |
| 4. West Godavari              | 1              |
| 5. Krishna                    | 1              |
| 6. Guntur                     | 1              |
| 7. Nellore                    | 1              |
| 8. Cuddapah                   | 1              |
| 9. Anantapur                  | 1              |
| 10. Chittoor                  | 1              |
| 11. Kurnool                   | 1              |
Name of the craft and District.

Basket-Making.

1. Visakhapatnam 1
2. Chittoor 1

Tanning, Shoe-Making and Weaving.

1. Hyderabad 1
2. Nizambad 1
3. Medak 1
4. Warangal 1
5. Nalgonda 1

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the nature of articles prepared there. If you have got information, please furnish that information. Otherwise, you can ask for it.
Mr. Speaker: You please verify whether your information is correct.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: If you allow me, Sir, I will read out the information available.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: This is no good, Mr. Apparao.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: Everything is all right, sir.

Mr. Speaker: If everything is all right, you cannot take so much time.

(Pause)

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: That information is not available.
The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkata Ramayya):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Contiguity of the area, Natural boundaries, voting strength and population were taken as the basis for the re-division of wards.

(c) 26-10-1962.

(d) Elections were held on 6-11-1963.
30th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

156

1) 28—10—62 ర నిదిశ.

2) ప్రభుత్వ 6—11—63 ర నిదిశ అంచన.

3) ప్రతింది: Municipal Commissioner, Special Officer

పరికరం సాధారణానికి ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు?

ప్రతింది: Rules సాధారణానికి ప్రపంచంలో నేరు.

ప్రతింది: ఐమాటిన్ ఆధారాలు. కేవలం సాధారణానికి, 6 మొదటి సమానంతరం, ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు తమీ. ఆ కోసం, 32 మొదటి సమానంతరం, ఎత్తు ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు. అతనే, తన మరు సమానంతరం, ఏందుకు ఎంతం సాధారణానికి ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు?

ప్రతింది: 1, 2.15.24, 32 మొదటి సమానంతరం, ఎత్తు ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు. ఆ కోసం ఆ ఎత్తు ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు. అతనే, 1.2,12,24 మొదటి సమానంతరం, ఎత్తు ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు. ఆ కోసం ఎత్తు ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు.

4) ప్రతింది: ఆసాన్ని ఎక్కడు ఎక్కడి అంశా కాలం అంచన.

5) ప్రతింది: ప్రతి విభాగం ఎక్కడు ఎక్కడి అంశా కాలం అంచన.

6) ప్రతింది: ఏందుకు ఎంతం సాధారణానికి ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు?

7) ప్రతింది: ఎందుకు ఎంతం మొదటి సమానంతరం ప్రపంచంలో నేరు నేరు?
Oral Answers to Questions

30th November, 1963

Mr. Speaker: I do not think.
30th November, 1963

Mr. Speaker: When District Boards were superseded, still in the name of District Boards only, everything was done.

Mr. Speaker: Administration of the Municipality must run. That is provided in the Act. There is nothing against, what is provided in the Act.
"Sri. N. Sanjiva Reddy: You are quite right. The facts cannot be disputed. They are the facts.

*314 (4050) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath (Nagarkurnool): Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several complaints against the President, Town Municipality, Nagarkurnool under enquiry by the Government since last five years;

(b) If so, what are the allegations made; and

(c) What is the action taken by the Government thereon?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:

(a) Yes, Sir.

It is presumed that the question relates to the Ex-President Nagarkurnool Town Municipality, (Sri N. Narayana Gowd) and not the present one.

(b) (i) That he misappropriated the municipal funds, and purchased a building for Rs. 20,000/. Out of the amount realised through sale of toddy by means of Abkari contract a sum of Rs. 10,000/- was spent for repairs and that he purchased a lorry for Rs. 15,000/- and a jeep for Rs. 12,000/-. 

(ii) That he was arranging dinners for Ministers and thus earning their influence, that the Government had written off an amount of Rs. 1,80,000 due from him as excise duty.
(iii) That the Collector, Mahaboobnagar sent a report to Government recommending his removal from office, that on knowing this he resigned from office of the President and that he was made subsequently the President, Nagarkurnool taluk Congress.

(iv) That his resignation was not accepted by the Government, that he is not regularly conducting the meetings of the Committee and that he is realising dues from the Contractors without giving them receipts.

(c) The allegations were investigated by the then Inspector General of Local Administration and the accounts of the Municipality were audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. As a result of the audit it was found that no case of actual misappropriation of Municipal funds has been established against the ex-President, but some irregularities were noticed in accounts. Instructions were issued to the Director of Municipal Administration, the Executive Officer and the Collector, Mahaboobnagar to recover the amounts due to the Municipality from the persons responsible for the irregularities by all possible measures.

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Oral Answers to Questions 160
Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government formed any adhoc Committee for Madanapalli Municipality; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include the local Member of the Legislative Assembly and the concerned Revenue Divisional Officer in it?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:

(a). The answer is in the negative.

(b). Does not arise.
SHifting of cattle bones

* 499 (5000) Q:—Sri P. Shyama Sundara Rao (Achanta): Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders to shift the stockage of cattle bones from the slaughter house at present situated in the midst of the residential quarters in Narsapuram Municipality to R. S. No. 546 which is at a distance from the town;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the orders issued by the Government have not been implemented by the Municipality; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Sri M. Subba Reddy: Sir, I move this minister to state. It is a fact that the Government have issued orders to shift the stockage of cattle bones from the slaughter house at present situated in the midst of the residential quarters in Narsapuram Municipality to R. S. No. 546 which is at a distance from the town.

Sri A. Venkataramayya: The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.
Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate any scheme to renovate the Ahobilakshetra (a pilgrimage centre) in Kurnool District; and

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Renovation Committee?

The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi):—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A list is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

List of members of the Renovation Committee.

1. Dr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh - Chairman.

2. Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Governor of Bihar,

3. Sri B. V. Subba Reddi, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

4. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Minister (Finance & Co-operation).

5. Dr. M. Chenna Reddi, Minister (Planning, Andhra Pradesh).

6. Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi, Minister (Endowments), Andhra Pradesh.

7. Sri A. Venkatramaiah, Minister (Municipal Administration), Andhra Pradesh.

8. Sri B. Ramakrishna Rao, M. P.
13. Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Lloyds Road, Mylapore, Madras.
15. Sri Pannalal Pitti, Hyderabad.
25. Sri S. Purushotham, President, Panchayat Board, Ahobilam, Kurnool district.
Mr. Speaker: No subscriptions have been raised. The Tirupathi Devesthanam Committee have taken a decision to subscribe one lakh of rupees for the construction of some choultry or something. The Ahobila Muth also have promised about Rs. 20,000. Subscription list has not yet been opened.

Sri M. Pitchayya: The hon. Minister says that the information has been placed on the Table of the House. I find it has not been placed.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: It has been placed.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, on your table, it has not been placed. It has been given to all other members.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

Admission of Women Candidates for S. S. L. C. Examination Privately.

S. No. Q. No. 2459-z Sarvasri C. D. Naidu and Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions in contravention of the G. O. issued in May 1963 enabling Women Candidates to appear privately to the S. S. L. C. Public Examination in March '64; and
(b) if so, whether the Government be pleased to issue immediate orders to admit the applications of Women Candidates?

_Sri P. V. G. Raju:

(a) & (b) It is a fact that the Commissioner for Government Examinations, (Director of Public Instruction) has pointed out certain difficulties in implementing the orders of the Government enabling Women candidates to appear privately to the S. S. L. C. Public Examination in March 1964. Hence he has stated that it may not be possible to call for such applications. It is, therefore, proposed to discuss this matter with the Vice-Chancellors of the three Universities in the state.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_ What is the difficulty when once the order is already published after due consideration by the Government.

_Sri P. V. G. Raju:_ Government have already passed an order G. O. allowing lady candidates to appear privately for S. S. L. C. Examination. But the difficulty was that the Sri Venkateswara University Syndicate passed a resolution objecting to this proposal of the Government and therefore, the Government’s hands are tied. Ultimately, the Universities will determine the policy to some extent. Girls who pass this S. S. L. C. Examination privately should be entitled to go for higher studies in the Universities; if the universities object to allowing the girls to sit privately it becomes an anomalous position. We have put it before the Vice-Chancellors’ meeting once again and asked them to reconsider the issue.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_ Government, after so much consideration, have decided to exempt them, as it is being done in the Telangana area. If one University objects, and if it is for Matric or anything like that, there may be some point in it. S. S. L. C. Public examination is only the concern of the Government and not that of the University. Why did the Government withdraw the
order passed. When so many applications are there, will the Government consider to allow them at least for this year?

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* I concur with the hon. Member. We are trying to convince the Sri Venkateswara University that they may agree to allowing women candidates to sit privately. Let the Vice-chancellors meet and give us some opinion. We can then decide our course of action.

*Sri Valvilala Gopalakrishnayya:* It is very peculiar. Generally, we request the Government to influence or request the Universities; But now the Universities come in the way of the Government’s portfolio or purview. It is a very anomalous position. I do not know how it happened.

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* It has happened. Therefore, we have asked the Vice-Chancellors to meet and discuss the issue with us.

*Sri T. K. R. Sarma:* So far as S. S. L. C. and H.S.C. Examinations are concerned, they were the concern of the Examination Board of the Government, and it is the responsibility of the Board and the Government. I do not know how a University can dictate the policy. How the University Syndicate or Senate can dictate the policy of allowing the students to sit for Public Examination in S. S. L. C. Is there no possibility of allowing these women students to appear for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination privately: this has nothing to do with the University or college. That is exactly the difficulty that has arisen, as a result of the latest G. O. that was issued in May.

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* The Osmania University, that is, in the Telangana area, women students are permitted to appear privately and the University recognises the examination. Candidates who pass privately are admitted into
colleges in the Telangana area. The Syndicate of the Venkateswara University, with your permission, I may read the resolution, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is very lengthy, I do not want.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: For the information of the House, I am reading out the resolution, Sir: otherwise, it may not be clear:

"The Syndicate considers that the present decision of the Government to permit women students to apply for school final examination as private candidates is a reversal of the plan for advancement of women’s education followed during the last half-a-century and more and the establishment of a very large number of women’s High schools in order to provide women equal opportunity for education and public service. So far as the Universities are concerned, it will be very necessary for the three Universities in Andhra Pradesh to come to a common decision in the matter of recognising the examinations passed by students after private study. If the three Universities agree to accept school final examination passed in the proposed manner as adequate for admission to University courses, it will also follow as a logical consequence that they should permit any one who has reached a certain age to appear for their matriculation examination...."

This is the resolution of the Syndicate. The implication is that the Venkateswara University, even though the Osmania University has already implemented the policy, feel that they should not agree and that it must be pushed back from the Universities. Government cannot act arbitrarily in the matter. We have to take into consideration the viewpoint of the University also and try to carry them along with us in this enlightened policy. That is our present position.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: The Vice-Chancellors are meeting in December. I think, end of December we have tentatively fixed for a meeting. The Osmania University is implementing the policy and they are allowing the thing to go through in the Osmania University. I hope we will be able to convince the Sri Venkateswara University that this is an enlightened policy. I cannot say anything to the House at this moment.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Action can of course only be persuasion. If I may subject to the hon. member, I can persuade the friends. Action as such has to be enlightened, The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate may be persuaded to feel that this is a very necessary reform or requirement that girl students should be permitted to appear privately. I am sure that the opinion of this House will be noted by everyone concerned.
30th November, 1963

Short Notice Question and Answers

Sri P. V. G. Raju: That position sounds very correct, Sir. But I do not think we can give it because the legal rights of the examination as such—supposing once a girl student passes the examination, what is the value of the examination? She has got an immediate right; as an S. S. L. C. person she will tomorrow apply to the University. In Telangana when they pass, they apply to the University and they get admission, Sir. But in Sri Venkateswara University area supposing a girl gets an S. S. L. C. certificate, she applies to the University; she is not admitted. The whole problem arises. So, we have merely deferred the policy. Government have not given up the policy. We want the students to take the examination privately especially for girl students, Sir. So, we are only persuading the Vice-Chancellors. Of course, I know it is a little hardship on the present batch of students with us. Girls who could have taken the examination in March may be denied the opportunity. But I think that is something beyond our control at the moment.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: That position sounds very correct, Sir. But I do not think we can give it because the legal rights of the examination as such—supposing once a girl student passes the examination, what is the value of the examination? She has got an immediate right; as an S. S. L. C. person she will tomorrow apply to the University. In Telangana when they pass, they apply to the University and they get admission, Sir. But in Sri Venkateswara University area supposing a girl gets an S. S. L. C. certificate, she applies to the University; she is not admitted. The whole problem arises. So, we have merely deferred the policy. Government have not given up the policy. We want the students to take the examination privately especially for girl students, Sir. So, we are only persuading the Vice-Chancellors. Of course, I know it is a little hardship on the present batch of students with us. Girls who could have taken the examination in March may be denied the opportunity. But I think that is something beyond our control at the moment.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: I think, Sir, every body knows the position. There is nothing for me to add to what I have already answered.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: I have understood the point of the hon. Leader of the opposition, Sir. Our Advisers—our Director of Public Instruction felt that in the light of adverse comments and opinion of the University, it is better to defer the policy till we get agreement from the University. Hon. Sri Sundarayya says that irrespective of the University, Government may take a unilateral action i.e., allow students to stand for the S. S. L. C. Examination privately. But our advisers have given a different opinion—advisers means the D. P. I. who felt that it would not be correct for us to act in such a manner that public comment would arise. Therefore, we thought we should defer the policy. Now that there is a strong sentiment
expressed in this House, I shall have the matter re-examined again. We must certainly see, Sir, that no further frustration is caused to the girls. Once they have passed the examination, again the question of admission would arise, and therefore, it is a delicate matter. I will have the whole matter re-examined, Sir, with a view to taking into consideration the consolidated view of this House, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No more questions are allowed. The importance and urgency of the matter is admitted by the Government. I may only request the hon. Minister to take immediate action...

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition when he says that the Government is so helpless as that. Taking into view the feelings of the House, we will certainly not shirk to bring an amendment because so many irregularities have been pointed out to me by the hon. members of this House who represent the Senate and by the hon. members of the Upper House also. If things are going so bad as that, I think Government will not shirk, Sir. We take the House into confidence and if necessary to put larger proportion of the elected representatives of the State into the Syndicate and Senate also not a few of them sitting there and doing whatever they like. Therefore, I am strongly of the opinion, Sir, I entirely agree with the Opposition Leader that if necessary an amendment will be brought before this House.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the importance and urgency of the matter, I may request the hon. Ministers to take immediate action in the matter and inform the result of the action before the House disperses, before 13th December 1963.
Mr. Speaker: The whole matter will come up before the House disperses, Mr. Gopalakrishnayya; why again pursue the matter? I am requesting him to take immediate action in the matter and inform the decision of the Government before the House disperses, i.e., before 13th December 1963.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

COAL ALLOCATED TO KISAN ENGINEERING CO., CHITTOOR

* 1144 (5090) Q.–Sri C.D. Naidu (Chittoor): Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of coal allotted to Kisan Engineering Co., Chittoor.

(b) whether the said coal is utilised by the company properly;

(c) whether any complaint was received with regard to this coal deal;

(d) is it a fact that the said coal is sold in Madras State to a third party;

(e) if so, what action has been taken; and

(f) if not, will the Government make an enquiry and investigation into this affair?

A:— (a) One Wagon of hard coke was supplied to M/s. Kisan Engineering Co.; Chittoor from June 1962 Hard Coke Block rake.

(b) Misuse of this coke was reported and is under investigation.

(c) A report of misuse from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, was received by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
(d) The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chittoor reported firstly that the M/s. Kisan Engineering Works, Chittoor sold away coke to the extent of 21 tons to the M/s. Service Industrial Works Vellore. But the firm had explained that they had never sold any coke. On the other hand they were purchasing sometimes from Bangalore and other places. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce was asked to investigate further into the matter. His latest report reveal that the consignment of coke of the one wagon was taken to stock by the Company as on 27-7-1962 and materials were shown as issued for utilisation in their work shops from 27-7-1962 to 19-11-1962 although they are not having any pit furnace cupola by that time. The irregularity of the firm is being investigated.

(e) Immediately after receiving the above report of Misuse of coke, the allotment of one wagon of hard coke already made from October, 1962 Block rake had been cancelled and no supplies have ever since been made. Allotment of pig Iron to this firm has also been stopped.

(f) This does not arise in view of answer to (e) above.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

re: Election of Chairman to Salur Municipality.
Mr. Speaker: The whole matter will come up before the House disperses, Mr. Gopalakrishnayya; why again pursue the matter? I am requesting him to take immediate action in the matter and inform the decision of the Government before the House disperses, i.e., before 13th December 1963.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

re: Election of Chairman to Salur Municipality.
Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance re: election of Chairman to Sarur Municipality

Sri N: Sanjeeva Reddy: Before the hon. Minister concerned replies, Sir. I take serious objection to the information orders on the stage of inquiry. I am really sorry that it is not true and I do not want to say anything else. It is not true! I would say...
Further enquiry is going on.

Information regarding facts the Minister will be ready to reply. The insinuations which are not true. I do not think, it will be proper for me to answer.
Mr. Speaker: You may say in English because I do not follow Urdu.

Mr. Speaker: I will get it examined. It is not necessary for you now to speak. You may speak afterwards. If considered necessary I will give you an opportunity. Let me see what it is. I will go through it and afterwards if I think necessary I will certainly give you an opportunity.

The House will resume discussion on Cooperative Societies Bill.

Sri R. B. Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know whether general discussion will be completed now.

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing will be finished today. On Monday, we will take up clause-by-clause reading.

Sri R. B. Deshpande: So, today there is scope for general discussion also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Clause-by-clause discussion will be taken up only on Monday.
GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963
(as reported by the Regional Committee)

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

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The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Government Bill
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

అధికారిక వ్యాపార సామాన్యంగా ప్రతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రయత్నాలు రాష్ట్ర సంస్థలు జరిగాయి. రాష్ట్రానికి సాధారణంగా లోకాలు జానాలి జార్షికుండా పెరిగాయి. ఆయామానికి ఒకప్పటి అభివృద్ధి లేదా ఆరోగ్య సంస్థల కారణంగా వాటాంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చాలా సాధారణంగా లోకాల జానాలి పెరిగాయి. ఆయామానికి ఒకప్పటి ఆరోగ్య సంస్థల కారణంగా వాటాంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చాలా సాధారణంగా లోకాల జానాలి పెరిగాయి. ఆయామానికి ఒకప్పటి ఆరోగ్య సంస్థల కారణంగా వాటాంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చాలా సాధారణంగా లోకాల జానాలి పెరిగాయి. ఆయామానికి ఒకప్పటి ఆరోగ్య సంస్థల కారణంగా వాటాంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చాలా సాధారణంగా లోకాల జానాలి పెరిగాయి. ఆయామానికి ఒకప్పటి ఆరోగ్య సంస్థల కారణంగా వాటాంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చాలా సాధారణంగా లోకాల జానాలి పెరిగాయి. ఆయామానికి ఒకప్పటి ఆరోగ్య సంస్థల కారణంగా వాటాంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చాలా సాధారణంగా లోకాల జానాలి పెరిగాయి.
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Mr. Speaker, Sir,
the first and foremost thing that I would like to place before this august House regarding the Bill is that it is the most unconstitutional piece of legislation that has been brought here regarding which I will speak in detail. Apart from the constitutionality of the particular legislation there are also certain provisions which do not sound reasonable and practical. Sir, in this connection I would like to give my impression about the bill by saying that it is the most retrograde type of measure that is being brought for the reason that it is something like concentrating all the powers and functions in the all-powerful Registrar; not only that; all the functions of the executive, the legislature, the judiciary and also the hangman are all concentrated together in the Registrar and that cannot be a perfect and valid piece of legislation and I am afraid the very name of the legislation will have to be changed; instead of calling it a Cooperative Societies Bill, it would be better if we rename it as the Registrar’s Estates Bill. Here I would just quote with the advantage certain quotations of V.I.Ps, in connection with cooperation. Sri S.K. Dey,
the Union Minister, while inaugurating the 19th Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Conference at Eluru on 13th March, 1960 said: "Andhra Pradesh has shown the way to the rest of the country in the implementation of the democratic decentralisation of power in the sphere of panchayats, samithies and parishads. In the sphere of cooperation also, Andhra Pradesh should set an example to the rest of country by inducing the State Government to divert the powers in favour of the non-official organisations as in the Panchayat Raj." Therefore in view of the expectation and hope that the Union Minister has expressed let us not set a bad example to the country. I am also pointing out certain things which are unconstitutional. This is a piece of legislation which rather tries to take away the Fundamental Rights that have been guaranteed under Article 19 (1) and (4) of the Constitution of India; it also indirectly takes away all the fundamental rights of association and freedom of unions. That being the question, the fundamental thing is as to what exactly is the unconstitutionality of the particular Bill. There should be every possible freedom to every citizen to have associations and unions, without any possible restrictions upon the unions of the society whatsoever and herein we have got a Bill wherein in every possible section at each and every stage we have got restrictions imposed upon the particular society and its functioning to the greatest extent. I will quote Chief Justice Patanjali Sastry as to what are reasonable restrictions that can be imposed by the State in matters of legislation and also regarding curbing of fundamental rights. This is exactly what has not been done in this case. Here I will quote 1952 Supreme Court p. 196, i.e., the case of The State of Madras vs. V.G. Rao-wherein a full Bench including the Chief Justice Patanjali Sastry has given a decision. This is what the Chief Justice says:

"The right to form associations or unions has such wide and varied scope for its exercise and its curtail-
ment is fraught with such political reactions in the religious, political and economic fields, that the vesting of authority in the Executive Government to impose restrictions on such right without allowing the grounds of such impositions, is a strong element which must be taken into account in judging the reasonableness of the restrictions imposed on the exercise of the fundamental right under Art. 19 (1) (c).

Then they further laid down a particular policy as to what type of reasonable restrictions should be there and they said further:

"The formula of subjective satisfaction of the Government or its officers with an Advisory Board thrown in to review the materials on which the Government seeks to override a basic freedom guaranteed to the citizen, may be viewed as reasonable only in very exceptional circumstances and within the narrowest limits and cannot receive judicial approval, as a general pattern of reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights."

And then again, sir, in the very words of the Supreme Court, I will quote what is the test of reasonableness and after quoting a few things I will give a list of the clauses wherein every type of restriction is sought to be imposed. The test of reasonableness as is enunciated by the Judiciary has been very clearly stated. In 1950 S.C. p. 27–Gopalan versus State of Madras, Justice Das says: "Whether any law has in fact transgressed these limitations is to be ascertained by the court, who is to be the judge of the reasonableness of the particular restrictions." It is not for the Government or the Executive to say what type of restrictions should be there and what curtailment of Fundamental Rights should be there. Here also regarding curtailment of the independent functioning of particular
associations or societies, their Lordships said in the case of Dr. Khare vs. State of Delhi, that the interference or the intermeddling of the Executive of the Government authorities or its officers can be justified only when particular instances and particular exceptional circumstances are given. The conditions are:

Besides both involve an element of emergency requiring prompt steps to be taken to prevent apprehended danger to the public tranquility and authority has to be vested in the Government and its officers to take appropriate action on their own responsibility. These features are however absent in the grounds on which the Government is authorised under Sec. 15 (2) (b) to declare the association unlawful.

Of course, this was in a different context wherein it was an amendment to a different Act and it was declared ultra vires and null and void. But the principles are very much the same wherein we do not find any reason for this Cooperative Bill and therefore I do not think we have circumstances which can be justified to curtail restrictions or impose restrictions on fundamental rights guaranteeing free functioning of the units and societies. And then sir, I will quote, in the case of Dr. Khare's case, the words of the Supreme Judiciary...one more principle laid down therein specifically for the guidance of the Legislature Department of the States:

"What may be regarded as reasonable restrictions imposed will not be necessarily considered as reasonable under such a statute...the impugned Act, as the latter is a permanent measure and any declaration made thereunder
would continue in operation for an indefinite period until the Government of India should think it fit to cancel. What is envisaged is for a temporary measure or a temporary enactment and certain restrictions have been justified. But here we have a piece of legislation which is going to be permanent and which will continue indefinitely and naturally unless the Government comes forward saying that it may be cancelled or that it is not worth continuing. Then only they can do and until then it is the mercy of the Government of India. Therefore, it is not a temporary measure. It is a permanent measure and likely to be continued for an indefinite period. Therefore these reasonable restrictions being put upon these fundamental rights of functioning of the units separately and independently cannot be continued. In this context, I will also bring to the notice of the Speaker and through you Sir, to this House what has been said by Sri J.B. Patel, the Hon' Gen. Secretary of the All India Cooperative Union. I am not quoting any words of mine. But these are the words of experienced and competent men in the cooperative field. While inaugurating the second session of Mysore State Cooperative Concercne, he said: "Every occasion for the revision of the Cooperative Act was taken advantage of for tightening the official control. This would only stultify the cooperative movement". And this was said on 20th October, 1958. Then again I may quote Mr. A. P. Jain former Food Minister. While addressing the 3rd Indian Cooperative Congress at New Delhi on 13th April, he said: "If the cooperative movement in India had to flourish, it must be allowed to function independently". Here is a classic example wherein every section we have got restrictions imposed upon and where the whole freedom of the society to function, as it liked in an independent manner has been taken away...
When we read the Bill we feel that it is not a cooperative movement but it is something like an administrative movement that is being carried out and again in the words of Sri A. P. Jain, "this is all because although the Britishers have gone, the legacy of their methods still binds us. Finally I will quote the various sections of the Bill wherein we find there are restrictions which are not reasonable but are imposed. These Clauses are 7, 12, 15, 16 (2), 23, 31, 34, and the proviso to Clause 45, Clause 60, 64 and 109. Here again I would just throw some light upon those particular clauses to show to what extent there are restrictions and to prove there is no independence allowed in the functioning of such societies. For example Clause 7 regarding registration of a particular society wherein it is stated that after certain prescribed conditions are fulfilled, the registrar may give the registration. But therein also the discretion is put and even after all these things are completed the Registrar has got the discretion to refuse registration. I fail to understand why there should be the discretion. And if I go on with the list of clauses and the restrictions that are imposed, it would take much longer time, but before I conclude, I would once again bring it to the notice of this House and particularly the Legislature Department and request through you, Sir, that the whole matter may be examined because what I feel is we are not going towards a cooperative movement but we are going in the wrong direction. It may be something else, but it is not cooperative movement. In this connection, I will quote the words of our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Because we have determined to follow the leadership of Nehru, let us not repeat the mistake he committed in respect of this cooperative movement. This is what Mr. Nehru said inaugurating the Third Indian Cooperative Congress in Vignan Bhavan in New Delhi on 12th April, 1958. "His Government was wrong in accepting the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, namely
that a greater association of the State or interference with the cooperative movement in the country is needed to vitalise it". He further said "the fault is mine" and he has said that he had now realised that the approach of the committee in some respects was not a good or a sound one" "It tended to push the cooperative movement in the wrong direction. There was a tendency of the committee to distrust the common people thinking that they were not competent enough and therefore the Government officials should help them. He further said, “that the Survey Committee Report which the Government had unfortunately accepted, encouraged the tendency on the part of the officials to boss over the people” “We should try to get of it as quickly as we can and aim at small cooperatives without official interference. Again I would quote here from what I read about in the speech of K. D. Malvya, President of the Third Indian Cooperative Conference held in New Delhi. He has specifically given some directions or indications as to what the cooperative movement should be and the cooperative Act should be. I am just reading from his speech: “Secondly the Government assistance given to the cooperatives in every sphere we feel that when the Government gives particular assistance to the societies and unions, it feels as though they are having over-all control over the societies without allowing to function independently......“the Government assistance given to the cooperatives in pursuance of the State policy should not be made a condition for interference directly or indirectly in the affairs of the cooperatives and the guardian aider must not assume the role of a money lender, but should be free to take whatever decision they consider right and must assume full responsibility for the decisions and total changeover in the approach of the Government assistance is thus called for” In this connection, I would only say that not only from the point of view of constitutionality of the Bill that is before us that it should be withdrawn, but also for sound
reasons. I, therefore, feel that the Bill either should be withdrawn and then reframed and redrafted or in the alternative at least it should be referred to a Select Committee afresh to go into the matter and examine it in the light of what I have said and then after inviting public opinion particularly the opinion of the cooperators in the field, that the whole matter may be taken up.

There are certain provisions which have power to take away, rather substitute executive justice for judicial justice and which is against the fundamental principles of law. Here we are giving the judicial powers to the Registrar and it is a known principle that the executive justice cannot be a substitute for judicial justice.

(The bell was rung.)

One more submission, Sir. When I spoke about the Village Panchayat Bill, I referred to the rule making power that is given under the provision and that without prejudice to whatever has been done and whatever action has been taken under those rules, those rules will be placed before the House and it is only after the House has either approved or confirmed it or rescinded in that it will take effect. But it is said that these rules will take effect irrespective of the approval or disapproval of the House and therefore what I feel is that the rules should come into force after the approval of the House. I would once again request that the Bill be withdrawn and redrafted or in the alternative be circulated for public opinion and referred to a fresh Select Committee as it is unconstitutional.

Shri P. Anthony Reddy (Anantapur): Our Friend, Mr. Deshpande has been rather very severe in his criticism of the Bill. No doubt there are certain clauses which to a great extent restrict the working of the cooperative societies in this State at all levels, but we should not
forget that unfortunately some of our societies—I mean a great percentage of the societies—have not yet come to that stage when they can realise their own responsibilities, their own civic responsibilities, their civic rights, and that the need and the benefit of the community is more important than their own personal benefits. Till a stage comes when our citizens realise that the community benefits are more important than the self, that every man has a right as also a duty and responsibility—till that stage is reached—I am sure and I think it is necessary that certain restrictions are necessary for the smooth functioning of the Cooperative societies. But the Departments should not think that they are police just to prosecute and impede the smooth working of the society. They should be there more as guides and some sort of directors by which they could help the society work smoothly and guide them when they are likely to go wrong and interfere only when their help would aid the normal functioning of the society.

I think the Cooperatives to a great extent should try to be of help to the ryots rather than cause frustration to the ryots. At present, Sir, the Cooperative Credit societies usually give short term loans. These short term loans are not helpful to the poor ryots, especially in those areas where failure of crops takes place as in Rayalaseema and some parts of Telangana. At the end of the year when they have to repay the loan, they do not have crops. They must go to a money lender to borrow at high interest and then repay the loan and after two or three months take loan from the Bank. This does not help the poor ryots. I have known cases where the directors of a particular credit society go to big towns and borrow at two, three or even five per cent from money lenders upto 10 or 20 thousands which are due to the Central Bank and pay to the man and again after two or three months get loan and manage.
any way help the poor ryot? Therefore, I request the Government that hereafter at least they should see that when they give the loans to the credit societies, they are reduced to the minimum. The only short term loans they would advance are the produce loans. Usually what happens is that when the ryot gets the produce and as he is in need of money, he sells it to a middleman at low prices. After two or four months the very same ryot has to pay much more to buy back the same produce. There is liberal provision in the Central Bank Funds for produce loans. This will go to a great help to the poor ryots. At present 10 to 15 per cent of the credit capacity of the particular society is given as a sort of produce loan. I request the Government hereafter to raise the produce loan provision to at least 30 or 40 per cent to every credit society so that they may come to the rescue of the poor ryot at the time when he needs it most and if this is done, the ryot can wait to sell his produce for a longer period and he can always afford to wait for two or three months for getting a better price for his produce. I therefore, request the Government to make greater provision for produce loans. At present the medium term loans are not even upto 10 per cent. For instance, in our own society where we have credit facilities for 1,50,000, the medium term loan provision is only 10,000. The medium term loan has great advantage to the ryot because every two or three years he can manage to clear the loans. But to pay two thousand at a time is very hard and to pay 600 or 650 a month by selling some of his produce and clear the loan may not be hard for him and he can carry on with the cultivation work. Therefore, there should be greater provision for medium term loan for the existing credit societies. At present the Central Banks are not helping and are not encouraging the rural cooperative stores. Nowadays the Central Banks are diffident to lend any loan to the Cooperative
sales societies in rural areas and for what reasons I cannot understand. In cases where they give some loan they put lot of restrictions and levy an usual interest and then a fee called supervision fee is collected at the rate of 4 annas per cent for the full turnover. For example, if a small society borrows one thousand rupees from the Central Bank and if it does business upto 25,000 rupees, in addition to the interest they pay for the one thousand, they will have to pay at the rate of 4 annas per cent for the 25,000. This works out at the rate of one per cent per month. This means all the cooperative societies in most of the villages are not able to run on well. I, therefore, request the Government that these cooperative sales stores which are working in the rural areas may be encouraged by giving better loan facilities—may not be greater amounts, but with low interest—and easy instalment payments so that they may thrive well and at the same time help to reduce the prices of various articles in the rural areas. If these three suggestions of mine are taken, I am sure, they will to a great extent benefit the poor ryots in the village and will to a great extent help the successful working of the Cooperative movement in the State.
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(2) The Scheduled service shall be furnished without any guarantee from the State Government. "Guarantee" means guarantee furnished by or on behalf of the State Government or by or on behalf of any other public authority. "Guarantee" shall include any guarantee given by the State Government or any other public authority and declared to be a guarantee within the meaning of the Guarantee Act, 1973 (1 of 1973) and shall have the meaning assigned to the term "guarantee" in such Act.

Guarantee shall mean a guarantee given by the State Government or any other public authority and declared to be a guarantee within the meaning of the Guarantee Act, 1973 (1 of 1973) and shall have the meaning assigned to the term "guarantee" in such Act. The Guarantee Act, 1973 (1 of 1973) shall be construed as if it were re-enacted and applied to the purposes of this Bill.

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The Government of Andhra Pradesh

[Signature]

[Secretary to the Government]
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The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963

This Bill has been considered by the Regional Committee and is reported with certain amendments.

1. State Bank
2. Loan
3. Gold Control Order
4. Socialism

[Further detailed text discussing various aspects of the bill, including amendments and additional regulations pertinent to cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh.]
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Socialism and the State:

In conclusion, it is evident that Socialism, as a concept, encompasses a broad spectrum of ideas and practices. It seeks to address the societal challenges of inequality, exploitation, and lack of social justice. The Bill aims to provide a framework for cooperative societies, which are essential for the economic development of the state.

However, the implementation of Socialism in any form requires a comprehensive approach that considers the needs and conditions of the local community. The Bill, in its current form, provides a strong foundation for the growth and sustainability of cooperative societies. It is hoped that this Bill will contribute to the overall development of the state and its people.

In addressing the questions raised by the members, it is clear that the Bill has been designed with a clear objective in mind. The concerns raised have been addressed, and the Bill is expected to serve as a catalyst for positive change.

The Bill, therefore, is a significant step towards the realization of Socialism in the state. It is a testament to the commitment of the government to the welfare of its people and their collective well-being. The Bill is expected to bring about significant transformations in the state, and it is hoped that the implementation of the Bill will be carried out in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the people.
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ప్రతిభానికంగా, ఈ విషయానికి సుదూర రెండు రేటు ఉంది, మరొక రేటు ఉంది. ఎందుకంటే ఈ
కార్యకరికత నిర్ణయం నిర్మాణం చేయబడింది. అందుకే 10 కంటే అంతరియా
పైబడి, ఈ ప్రతిభానికం కార్యకరికత కనుగొనబడి, మనం ఎంత నిర్మాణం చేయడా
సాధ్యం. మేము ఈ ప్రతిభానికం కార్యకరికత నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి సమర్థమైన మనం 10
బ్యారిటీల కంటే మరింత చిత్రంగ దిత్తు సాధ్యం
వుంది. మేము ఈ ప్రతిభానికం కార్యకరికత నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి సమర్థమైన మనం
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సాధ్యం.

తే. తాడిభాగం (చిత్రం): అధునా, మార్పుకారం ఎక్కడ 30 శతాంత్రం వచ్చిన మార్పు కారంపై భాగం కూడా ఉంది. పిల్లె సమాధానం ఉండాలాం కాని సంస్థల ప్రతిభానికం
తేస్తున్నది. మేము ఈ ప్రతిభానికం కార్యకరికత నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి సమర్థమైన మనం
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సాధ్యం. ఎందుకంటే ఈ ప్రతిభానికం కార్యకరికత నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి సమర్థమైన మనం
సాధ్యం. ఎందుకంటే ఈ ప్రతిభానికం కార్యకరికత నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి సమర్థమైన మనం
సాధ్యం.
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(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Requirements for registration, rules & regulations, rules & regulations to fulfill the requirements of proforma. A proforma shall be submitted to the Cooperative Department, on which basis registration to be held by the promoters meeting. The rules and regulations of the Cooperative Department shall be followed. Department shall issue a proforma of registration to promoters meeting. The Department shall examine the proforma and register the society. Registrar shall have full powers to determine any offense and infringe any rule. Papers call for representation, call for representation. Consultation and representation are to be given weight. Representation shall be on the basis of amendment. Representation shall be on the basis of weight. Representation shall be on the basis of weight and representation.
Registrar friend and guide to the cooperative movement, dictating the cooperative movement as non-official claim. Indigenous freedom is a principle of the cooperative movement. Cooperative movement is non-official element in the executive powers. Cooperative movement is economic field. Registrar is the dictator, stating that there is no indigenous freedom. Cooperative movement is non-official element. Cooperative movement is non-official element. Registrar is the dictator, stating that there is no indigenous freedom. Cooperative movement is non-official element. Registrar is the dictator, stating that there is no indigenous freedom.

Sugar mills of 1000 tons of Sugarcane crush 1600 tons per day. Crushing capacity 1600 tons per day. Enquiries are Co-operative Movement. I need not pass any remarks on that Society. Sugar mills are not to be investigated.
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It is a failure in the sugar industry if we
find that the Co-operative farming
has failed. In fact, cooperative farming
has failed in a number of cases. The
Co-operative farming societies have
failed in the sugar industry. Co-operative
farming societies have failed in the
Co-operative farming societies have
failed. If information is sought for, we
find that in 1950, the cooperative
societies had 220 families belonging
Co-operative farming society had 220
members. But in 1963, there were 220
members belonging. The Co-operative
Registrar had 220 members belonging.
Central Government had 220 members belonging.
Co-operative basis running a remarks pass. Central
Government remarks pass. The Co-operative
farming society remarks pass. Central
Government remarks pass. The Co-operative
farming society remarks pass.
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The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

Government Bill

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The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

Time limit on the procedure in the case of double or multiple applications.

...
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30 November, 1963

For the Bill to be called the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963

for the Regional Committee

This Bill seeks to provide for the organization and regulation of cooperative societies in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It aims to promote the principles of cooperative movement, protect the interests of cooperative societies, and ensure their efficient functioning. The Bill includes provisions for the registration of cooperative societies, the election of their officers, and the maintenance of records. It also addresses matters relating to the accounting and auditing of cooperative societies.

The Bill is drafted with the objective of creating a conducive environment for the growth of cooperative societies, which are fundamental to the socio-economic development of the State. It is expected to enhance the effectiveness of cooperative institutions in providing financial and other support to the members, thereby empowering them economically.

For the Bill to be called the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963

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30th November, 1963
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Government Bill
Govt. of A.P., Nagpur, 21.9.63, to the Hon'ble Member of the F.C. of A.P.:

...
30th November, 1963

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

The bill provides for the registration of agricultural cooperative societies.

- It establishes a few limitations on the number of members of a society.
- It defines the competent authority for certain purposes.
- It provides for the appointment of a committee to examine the accounts and returns of societies.
- It outlines the provisions for the conduct of elections within the society.
- It empowers the Board to issue directions to societies in certain instances.
- It provides for the execution of the provisions of the Bill by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Enquiry

Regarding Crop and Loans Society:

- The bill mandates that societies operating under such terms should provide for the repayment of loans.
- In case of default in repayment, the Board may enforce recovery of the loan.
- The Board may also declare a society as defunct or compulsorily dissolve it.

Cash Balance

- Societies are required to maintain a cash balance as per the provisions of the bill.

Unlimited Societies

- The bill differentiates between limited and unlimited societies.
- Unlimited societies are granted more powers and flexibility.

Underground

- The bill provides for societies operating underground or semi-underground.
- These societies are subject to additional reporting and inspection requirements.

Floor

- The bill mandates that societies should provide for a minimum floor area for their premises.

240

101,000

4,000

10

20

50

125

Cash Balance

enquiry

regarding Crop and Loans Society.

limited

enquiry

societies.

unlimited

underground

floor

240

101,000

4,000

10

20

50

125
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

enquire in case of any difficulty. The D.S.P. will be responsible for
accounts. In such cases, the accounts distrib-
uted by the D.S.P. will be responsible for the
management of the accounts. For any mismanage-
ment by the D.S.P., an enquiry will be held.

Fundamental is the principle of scheduled castes so
scheduled castes so
de means backward
classes as scheduled castes. This will ensure equal treatment.

30th November, 1963
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Sugarcane growers societies & agriculture improvement societies

Field labour cooperative society
Government Bill
The AnBhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

2. Service surety (செவ்வையுரங்கம்): என்னுடைய முக்கியத்துவம், நேரடையும் மூலம் பெங்கல்கள் மற்றும் செவ்வையுரங்கங்கள் பெற்று முந்தைய வித்தியாசத்திற்கு. நேரடையும் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் செவ்வையுரங்கங்கள் வெளியான முக்கியத்துவம் மற்றும் தண்டாமை மற்றும் பாரம்பரியத்துக்கு மேலும் விளக்கம் அடுத்து விளக்கம். அதனால் நேரடையும் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் செவ்வையுரங்கங்கள் வெளியான முக்கியத்துவம் விளக்கத்தை முற்பக்தி விளக்கத்தை நேரடையும் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் செவ்வையுரங்கங்கள் வெளியான முக்கியத்துவம் விளக்கத்தை முற்பக்தி விளக்கத்தை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதி தீர்த்த சுருதி தீர்த்த சுருதி தீர்த்த சுருதி தீர்த்த சுருதி 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதி 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதி 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

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Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதி 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதி 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை தீர்த்த சுருதியை தீர்த்த சுருதியை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை 

Service surety சிற்பார்வரியா 

Service surety தீர்த்த சுருதியை
30th November, 1963

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Government Bill

limited liability

unlimited liability

The Bill contains the following provisions:

1. The Bill provides for the establishment of cooperative societies for the purpose of carrying on a business of any kind, including the business of banking, insurance, and the like.

2. It defines the term "cooperative society" and specifies the conditions under which a society may be formed.

3. It outlines the procedure for the registration of cooperative societies and the powers of the registrar.

4. It provides for the meetings of the society and the management of its affairs.

5. It contains provisions for the regulation of the business of the cooperative society.

6. It provides for the winding up of the society and the distribution of surplus assets among the members.

7. It contains provisions for the enforcement of the Act.

The Bill is designed to promote the development of cooperative societies in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide a legal framework for their operation and management.
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the House that the bill has been drafted in such a way that it does not cover the entire field of cooperative activities. The bill provides for the registration of cooperative societies and the regulation of their affairs. It also provides for the appointment of a registrar and a supervisory board to oversee the functioning of these societies.

The bill has been drafted with the objective of promoting co-operation among the people of the state. It is hoped that this bill will provide a strong foundation for the development of co-operative movement in the state.

It is also hoped that this bill will provide a strong foundation for the development of co-operative movement in the state.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
30th November, 1963

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill 1963 as reported by the Regional Committee
సాధనముల ప్రాంతం బాగా పురాతన అంశాల సమాధానం వచ్చింది. కొత్త సంబంధాలు పెట్టడానికి ప్రతి సంస్థ విభాగాలు కూడా దానిలో అందించాయి. సాధనములు ప్రాంతానికి ప్రతి సంస్థ విభాగాలు వైపు పలు పరిమితిలు సాధనములకు వాటిని విశేషమైన పరిమితిలు సాధనములకు ఉంటాయి.

తొలివస్తు మారినపోయిన పరిమితిలు అమలేయిన పరిమితిలు సాధనములకు ఉంటాయి. కొనసాగించే సంఘాతి విభాగాలు కూడా పరిమితిలు సాధనములకు ఉంటాయి. కొనసాగించే సంఘాతి విభాగాలు కూడా పరిమితిలు సాధనములకు ఉంటాయి.

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30th November, 1963  Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

குறு & மீண்டும் தமிழ் சொல்லும். குறு & மீண்டும் தமிழ் சொல்லும் மரகும் மரகும் போன்றவை. மேற்கும் மேற்கும், குறு & மீண்டும் தமிழ் சொல்லும் மரகும் மரகும் போன்றவை. குறு & மீண்டும் தமிழ் சொல்லும் மரகும் மரகும் போன்றவை. குறு & மீண்டும் தமிழ் சொல்லும் மரகும் மரகும் போன்றவை. குறு & மீண்டும் தமிழ் சொல்லும் மரகும் மரகும் போன்றவை.
217 Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

Bye-laws 5. The Bye-laws for the registration

Registrar 6. The Bye-laws for the registration

Select Committee stage 6. The Select Committee stage

Split 10. The 2/3 majority

Minority 10. The 2/3 majority

assets & liabilities 10. The assets & liabilities
30th November, 1963

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Certificate

Registrar consult Finance Bank

Consult Direct Finance Bank

Certificate

Registrar consult Finance Bank

amendments direct Byelaws

Eligibility

Sufficient cause

Area of operation

Withdrawal

shares withdrawal

Area of operation

shares withdrawal

shares withdrawal
withdraw the office. Provided also that where the bye-laws so provide the Government or the Registrar may nominate all or any of the members of the committee for such period as may be specified therein” Bye laws may specify in the bye-laws that the provisions of the bye-laws may be extended to include the above provisions.
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Proceedings of the Regional Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963:

1. **Societies** wind up in different ways. They may be liquidated, wound-up, dissolved, etc. Depending on the circumstances, a winding-up order may be granted by the court. Societies may also be dissolved voluntarily. The Bill provides for winding-up, liquidation, and voluntary dissolution. The winding-up order may be granted by the court, and the winding-up enquiry may be conducted by a committee appointed by the Government. The winding-up process includes the examination of the accounts, the appointment of a receiver, and the liquidation of the assets. The winding-up order may also be granted by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies if the society fails to submit its annual return or if the society is found to be in default of any of its obligations.

2. The winding-up order may be made after an examination of the accounts and the appointment of a receiver. The receiver may be appointed by the court or by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The receiver is responsible for the management of the assets of the society and may be required to produce accounts and other documents to the court or to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The winding-up order may also be made by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies if the society fails to submit its annual return or if the society is found to be in default of any of its obligations.

3. The winding-up process includes the examination of the accounts, the appointment of a receiver, and the liquidation of the assets. The winding-up order may be made after an examination of the accounts and the appointment of a receiver. The receiver is responsible for the management of the assets of the society and may be required to produce accounts and other documents to the court or to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The winding-up order may also be made by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies if the society fails to submit its annual return or if the society is found to be in default of any of its obligations.

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7. The winding-up order may be made after an examination of the accounts and the appointment of a receiver. The receiver is responsible for the management of the assets of the society and may be required to produce accounts and other documents to the court or to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The winding-up order may also be made by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies if the society fails to submit its annual return or if the society is found to be in default of any of its obligations.

8. The winding-up order may be made after an examination of the accounts and the appointment of a receiver. The receiver is responsible for the management of the assets of the society and may be required to produce accounts and other documents to the court or to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The winding-up order may also be made by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies if the society fails to submit its annual return or if the society is found to be in default of any of its obligations.

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Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

cooperative movement

Guidance

Audit

Enquiry

Direct

Control

Supersede

Dismiss

technical

financial issues

guide

rural economic welfare
30th November, 1963

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

...
Mr. Brown, I wish to express my gratitude and heartfelt thanks, Sir, for the compliment you have been so kind as to pay me. I trust that my assistance and guidance have been found useful and that the marketing societies have profited thereby. I would like to extend my thanks to the Co-operative Societies Board and the Secretaries for your cooperation and understanding. However, I must say that I have not received the official interference I was promised by the Bank. The marketing societies are in dire straits, and we must take care not to allow the same situation to recur.

In instances where it is necessary to hold elections, we must ensure that they are conducted fairly and transparently. We must also ensure that the supervisory authority is correct and guidance authority is issued to the marketing societies. We must correct any misappropriation of funds or cease any misappropriation. The cash book and resolutions are records of our actions. We must ensure that there is no clause by clause misappropriation. The Registrar should cease any such activity. We must ensure that there is no breach of the law. The Registrar must cease any such activity. We must ensure that there is no breach of the law. The Registrar must cease any such activity.
Audit wing should be completely separate subject to the general superintendence of the Registrar as Joint Registrar day to day working administration Registrar.

2, 3 Auditor decision correct. Chief Auditor should be completely separate subject to the general superintendence of the Registrar.

Chartered Accountant separate wing. Credit societies, urban societies, marketing societies, Central Banks Riksha Pullers Associations charitable institutions. For instance, the cooperative societies membership appeal power. The cooperative society charitable institution adults enrol every adult in a village is a member.
30th November, 1963

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill 1963 (as reported by
the Regional Committee)

A cooperative society is a society established for the purpose of
promoting social welfare or the economic or professional advancement
of its members, or both.

All right, Registrar has power to issue a power of attorney to
a member of the cooperative society or any other person for
the purpose of signing any document on behalf of the
cooperative society. 'No, you are not eligible
to get out' said the registrar. Right, what remedy?

As delegated authority, Registrar, you
are not eligible? Right, get out get out get out? Right, confuse
the registrar. Open membership, why?
Registrar, why not? Right, power of attorney is given to
any person for the purpose of signing any document on behalf of
the cooperative society. Right, an insane person or insolvent
person cannot. Right, can anyone sign any document?
Right, disqualifications. Right, disqualifications
are one. Sufficient cause is given to
the registrar. Right, sufficient cause given to
the registrar, sufficient cause. Right, Joint Select Committee,
sufficiency cause. Right, Joint Select Committee,
sufficient cause. But the
general tendency is that it must be open membership. It must be
eligible for everybody. Right, any appeal applications
are open. Right, disqualifications
are open. Right, any appeal applications
are open. Right, sufficient cause
to get out two months, two months
member becomes a member of the
Cooperative Society.
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

The Bill proposes to provide for the establishment of cooperative societies, to enable them to conduct their business, and to provide for the winding up of such societies. The Bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Directors for each society, and their powers and duties. The Bill also provides for the management of the society, the conduct of its business, and the regulation of its affairs. The Bill further provides for the registration of the society, and for the inspection of its books and records. The Bill also provides for the appointment of a Auditor for each society, and for the inspection of its accounts.

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The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

...99 per cent of the villages are covered by the societies... and in some districts like Krishna, it is hundred per cent...
180 The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)


(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, they are appealable to Tribunals. Any decision or order of the Authority, any of its officers or members, may be challenged in the High Court. Election regulations provide that such an appeal is heard by a Joint Select Committee. On a reasonable apprehension of prejudice to the interest of any party, the Central Government, Central Banks, District Co-operative Marketing societies Apex Banks, and such other regulations are made as provide for an appeal to the Third Plan end of 1963.
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest. Consistent with security, the rate of interest on deposit should not exceed 8% per annum. Ultimate ryot should not be charged more than 6.5% interest.

Apex Banks, Land mortgage Banks, and other cooperative institutions should be guided by the margin of 8% to 9%, and the apex bank, open membership elections, and ownership changes should be guided by open membership elections, and ownership changes should be justified. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable. Unjustifiable complaints should be justifiable.

Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans. Co-operative society should have a particular number of Persons with adequate loans.
Government Bill 30th November 1963
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

The bill contains provisions for the formation of cooperative societies and the regulation of their activities. Credit is a significant aspect of cooperative societies, providing loans and other financial services to members. Shares are a crucial aspect of cooperative societies, allowing members to have a share in the society's profits.

Deposits are another important aspect, attracting savings and providing funds for the cooperatives. The private market offers interest rates of 12%, 15%, and 16% for deposits of 12% and above. The central bank offers fixed deposit rates of 12%, 15%, and 16%.

Co-operative institutions offer better administration compared to other institutions. The government is responsible for the amount of information provided. Information is crucial for better administration and decision-making.

In summary, the bill aims to strengthen cooperative societies by providing them with the necessary tools and regulations to function effectively.

For more information, please refer to the original document.

**Important:** The text is in Telugu, the official language of Andhra Pradesh, and does not have an English translation available.

For further assistance, please provide specific queries or topics of interest.
30th November, 1963

Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

...
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

30th November, 1963

Institutes are independent institutions, eternal, omnipotent, immutable, eternally existing. Day to day care of these will be taken over by the independent institutions. They should have an advanced, efficient, and independent administration.

Day to day care of these will be taken over by the independent institutions. They should have an advanced, efficient, and independent administration.
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional committee)

Section 1: The Agricultural Produce (Marketing) Act, 1965. To represent the views of the cooperative societies, a Bill is introduced in this Session. The Bill seeks to create a separate cooperative organization to carry out the functions of the Agricultural Produce (Marketing) Act, 1965. The Bill is expected to improve the functioning of the cooperative societies.

Section 2: The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1963. The Act is to be amended to include new provisions to enhance the functioning of the cooperative societies. The amendments are expected to improve the financial and administrative systems of the cooperative societies.

Section 3: The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1963. The existing Act is to be amended to include new provisions to improve the functioning of the cooperative societies. The amendments are expected to enhance the financial and administrative systems of the cooperative societies.

Section 4: The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1963. The Bill seeks to amend the existing Act to include new provisions to improve the functioning of the cooperative societies. The amendments are expected to enhance the financial and administrative systems of the cooperative societies.

Section 5: The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1963. The Bill seeks to amend the existing Act to include new provisions to improve the functioning of the cooperative societies. The amendments are expected to enhance the financial and administrative systems of the cooperative societies.
The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

In any case in which a direction has been given under sub-section (1), the Government may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, call for and examine the record of the proceedings of the Registrar and pass such orders in the case as they may think fit.

The Government may pass any order under this sub-section and the person likely to be affected by such order shall be given an opportunity of making his representations.

In any case in which a direction has been given under sub-section (1), the Government may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, call for and examine the record of the proceedings of the Registrar and pass such orders in the case as they may think fit.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy: Enquiry is different from taking any action and that action too has to be taken by your own authority and simply without leaving...

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Why should I not take action.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: I do not think that the Government is so anxious to take all powers into its hands. An enquiry can be made and after enquiry is made certain delegation of authority may be given. We have known decisions wherein certain political decisions were taken. Why not leave it to a judicial authority.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1963 (as reported by the Regional Committee)
The Government may, by order, direct the Registrar to make an enquiry...

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: Enquiry on what? The question is if you have got a particular power on a particular subject, it is a different matter. You want to make an enquiry. We have had the experience where the Government has taken certain decisions which are not in consonance with the democratic practice. Would the Government after making an independent enquiry see that it does not decide on its own like this.

Sri K. Govinda Rao: About the auditing of the Co-operative institutions, may we know under whose supervision it should be done. Why not under the supervision of the Accountant General?

Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy: For all these functions, the Registrar is the final authority. The Accountant General does not come into the picture subject to the general supervision. As far as possible we want the auditing to be done independently.
Provided that before passing any order under this sub-section, the person likely to be affected by such order shall be given an opportunity of making his representations. There is nothing extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment in the name of Sri Vavilasa Gopalakrishnayya:

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I have sent two amendments.

Mr. Speaker: The other one is disallowed.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: So far as the one amendment which is allowed is concerned, it seeks that the bill be recommitted to the Regional Committee. According to Rule 127 of the Assembly Rules, if the member in charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be read a second time, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining public opinion or further opinion thereof. But here my point is, when the select committee sends a report, it naturally goes to the regional committee. When I request a recommittal to the Select Committee, it
naturally must go back to the Regional Committee. My intention is that it should go to the Regional Committee but ultimately for consideration to the Select Committee. It is clearly there. If I want to request the House to recommit to the Select Committee, what is the way? That is the position.

Mr. Speaker: This Bill is now under consideration before the House Under Rule 128-E, after the presentation of the report of the Regional Committee on a bill, the member-in-charge may move that the bill as reported by the Regional Committee, be taken into consideration. That is the stage that the bill is before the House. Provided that any member of the Assembly may object to its being taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for seven days and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into consideration. After the report is received, the Finance Minister has moved this motion. It has come from the Regional Committee.

Sri Treneti Viswanadham: It is not a regional bill which affects Telangana area.

Mr. Speaker: That stage is passed. When a member in charge of a bill moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee.

The other amendment which you have given notice of is in order and that is why it has been admitted. This particular amendment does not arise at this stage. That stage has passed.
Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, the time is over.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd December, 1963.

1.32 P.M. The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 2nd December, 1963.