The House met at Half-past-Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Grants to Urban Welfare Extension Projects

461—

*347 (1342) Q.—Sarvesri P. Rayagopal Naid (Taranampalle), P. Narayanareddy (Vadlampet), and K. Marareddy (Rayampet)—Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the Institutions for which grants were given during the year 1964-65 under Urban Welfare Extension Projects, and

(b) the amounts given to them.

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy).—(a) There are no such schemes known as “Urban Welfare Extension Projects”.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission to Cities and First Grade Municipalities to Float Loans

462—

*456 (4287) Q.—Sri P. Rayagopal Naidu [Put by Sri V. Viswanatha Rao (Mylavaram)]—Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to permit the Cities and First Grade Municipalities in the State to float loans for their developmental activities; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPS BY THE BAPATLA MUNICIPALITY

463—

*527 (4836) Q — Srin K Satyanarayana (Put by Sri V Visveswar Rao) — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) when the foundation stone was laid for the construction of the shops by Bapatla Municipality and by whom,

(b) whether the construction of the shops by Bapatla Municipality was stayed, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Brahmanand Reddy — (a) The foundation stone for the construction of shops by the Bapatla Municipality was laid on 25th January 1965 by the late Minister for Municipal Administration

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The District Collector, Guntur ordered telegraphically not to proceed with the construction

Dr. R. K. Venkata Reddy — If so, the reasons therefor?

Sir — The foundation stone for the construction of shops by the Bapatla Municipality was laid on 25th January 1965 by the late Minister for Municipal Administration

Dr. R. K. Venkata Reddy — The District Collector, Guntur ordered telegraphically not to proceed with the construction

Mr. Speaker — They do not seem to have given good reasons, though the question is very specific. The Collector or whoever it is does not seem to have given good reasons. The Chief Minister also remarked that proper reasons are not given. Later on we will get some more information.

Mr. Speaker — They do not seem to have given good reasons, though the question is very specific. The Collector or whoever it is does not seem to have given good reasons. The Chief Minister also remarked that proper reasons are not given. Later on we will get some more information.

Sri K. Brahmanand Reddy — Yes, Sir. The Collector passed orders in Proceedings, dated 24-2-65 vacating the stay subject to the following conditions

(i) that the Municipal Council has to pay full market value for the land as per condition of the alienation orders

(ii) Since the buildings under construction and the site are meant for leasing out for rental basis for locating shops and that is a remunerative purpose, Sir, that the Municipal Council should leave a passage of 12 ft. width in front of N.G.O's Association building, dropping the proposed construction if necessary to that extent and adjacent to the shops.
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th August, 1965

Dr. Babu—(Translated) :—Hon'ble Members will recall that the services of the Excise Superintendents in the Sub-divisional Magistrate, and in the Revenue Officers in the Collectorate area, have been temporarily assigned to the Collectorate area, and that the Collectorate area has been temporarily assigned to the Excise Superintendents in the Sub-divisional Magistrate, and in the Revenue Officers in the Collectorate area.

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Mr. Speaker.—On a representation by the N.G.O. Association regarding the stay of further execution of the work until further orders, Mr. Speaker:—Not clear.

Mr. Speaker.—On a representation by the N.G.O. Association regarding the stay of further execution of the work until further orders, Mr. Speaker:—Not clear.

Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy.—Yes, Sir.

Mrs. Speaker.—On a representation by the N.G.O. Association regarding the stay of further execution of the work until further orders, Mr. Speaker:—Not clear.

Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy.—Yes, Sir.

ACCOUNTS TEST EXAMINATION CENTRE AT HYDERABAD

464—

*447 (4113) Q.—Sri K. Raghavulu (Put by Sri S. Venayya-Bucki.

Reddy palma)—Will hon'ble the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no examination centres in the Telangana area, particularly in Hyderabad for appearing for the Account's Test Examination for the employees working in the local bodies, and

(b) if so, whether the Government will consider the matter in view of the inconvenience being caused to the Telangana employees?

Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

LEPER HOME AT MAHATAB BAGH IN THE CITY

465—

*524 (5254) Q.—Sri S. Venayya—Will hon'ble the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons accommodated in the Leper Home at Mahatab Bagh in the City during 1963-64 and 1964-65, and

(b) expenditure incurred during the period referred in clause (a) above on (1) Diets, (2) Medicines, (3) Establishment and (4) other items?

Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy.—(a) & (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Oral Answers to Questions.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

Vide answer to L.A.Q. No. 465 [*624 (5254)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1963–64</th>
<th>1964–65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>1,04,875.00</td>
<td>1,53,656.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines</td>
<td>15,312.00</td>
<td>24,051.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment charges</td>
<td>17,216.85</td>
<td>20,753.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>19,843.07</td>
<td>37,819.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) No of persons accommodated in the Lepers Home at Mahatab Bagh

142

179

In fact it is more, Sir. For 179 persons the expenditure was Rs 1,53,656.74 on diet alone. Besides, medicines worth Rs 24,051.02 have also been supplied, and they are adequate. But, I am told that in the municipal leper home the present number of patients is 450 and the expenditure is Rs. 1,74,980.

Su K. Bahman Reddy – Drugs for patients, burial expenses, miscellaneous, fodder for bullocks, gardening and agriculture, house rent, purchase of beddings, purchase of utensils, purchase of towels, furniture and equipment, etc. etc.
Oral Answers to Questions.
16th August, 1936.

CONDITION OF THE RECORDS IN THE HYDERABAD CORPORATION
Office

466—

*658 (5360) Q.—Sri S. Vemaya—Will hon. the Chief Minister be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the
record section in Hyderabad Corporation Office is in a very bad condi-
tion regarding its organisation; and

(b) if answer to clause (a) is in affirmative, the action taken
thereon ?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

ALLOWANCES TO THE CORPORATORS IN THE TWIN CITIES

467—

*780 (6044) Q.—Sri S. Vemaya—Will hon. the Chief Minister be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government fixed Rs. 150 and
Rs. 50 as monthly and daily sitting allowances to the corporators
in the twin cities now, and

(b) if so, whether there are proposals with the Government to
revise the allowances to the Municipal Councillors also now in the State ?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—(a) No, Sir. The allowance fixed is
conveyance allowance and not sitting allowance. According to the or-
ders issued a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 150/- P.M. to each
councillor and in addition a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50/-
P.M. to such of the councillors as have to attend meetings of the
Standing Committee, Ad-hoc committees and Special Committees has
been ordered to be paid.

(b) No proposals are under considerations of Government to fix
or revise sitting allowances to the Municipal Councillors.

But draft rules for payment of conveyance allowance to councillors
at rates not exceeding the following rates have been issued which will
be confirmed shortly.

Third Grade Municipality ... Rs. 15 - P.M.
Second Grade Municipality ... Rs. 20 - P.M.
First Grade Municipality ... Rs. 25 - P.M.
Special Grade Municipality ... Rs. 40 - P.M.
Selection Grade Municipality ... Rs. 50 - P.M.

**Oral Answers to Questions.**

1. The following rules have been issued and they will be confirmed shortly:

2. Conveyance allowance for a councillor in a special grade Municipality:

3. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Conveyance allowance for a councillor in a special grade Municipality,


**Non-implementation of Council Decisions by the Executive Officer Karimnagar Municipality**

468—*819(6212) Q—/S— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 Councillors of the Karimnagar Municipality and M.L. As. have submitted a memorandum on 13-3-1965 to the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration regarding the inconveniences being experienced on account of non-implementation of the decisions of the Municipal Councillors by the Executive Officer of the said Municipality, and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) Yes,

(b) An enquiry has been ordered into the various allegations made in the memorandum and the report of the Director of Municipal Administration is awaited. Pending enquiry, the Secretary, Municipal Council was transferred from the Municipality.

Sri S. Venayya — May I know, Sir, what are the allegations?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — That the clerks in the municipality misappropriated huge amounts, that the files in the office were burnt, that encroachments and un-authorised constructions were permitted; that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was misappropriated by Deshpande, the previous Executive Officer and U.D Cs of the office and others, that in spite of fulfilling of conditions for grant of licence for burning brick, licence was not granted to a person as the Ex-Executive Officer and the Councillors were not rewarded, and that the Ex-Executive Officer of the municipality joined hands with the Chairman of the Municipal Council in giving tap connection to the residence of the District Medical Officer without collecting Rs. 50 towards donation as required by the resolution of the municipal council.

Mr. Speaker — He has been transferred and they are awaiting the report of the Director, Municipal Administration.
Oral Answers to Questions  

(r) Whether any amount have been allotted for Slum Clearance Scheme in Nellore District during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively?

(No answer)

(b) If so, the amounts allotted for the said purpose?

Sri K. Ramviah Chowdary (Nandirapat) — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the Government have allotted any amount towards slum clearance scheme in Nellore District during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively, and

(b) If so, the amounts allotted for the said purpose?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Why will have to compile the form and submit the proposals to the Government; when municipalities submit them, they are taken up, considered and given sanction according to the amount available.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—What is the amount spent during 1963-64 and 1964-65?
Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—I think, Sir, practically the entire amount has been utilized. I have no information regarding the particulars.

**DRAINAGE SCHEMES TO MUNICIPALITIES**

470—

*722 (5624) Q—Sri P Gunnaaya (Kothuru) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of Municipalities to which drainage schemes have been sanctioned in Srikakulam District,

(b) whether the works have been taken up in any Municipality, and

(c) if so, what are they?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy. —(a) Nil.

(b) & (c) Do not arise

Drinking water is the first necessity and it has to be attended to. It is reported by the Superintending Engineer, Visakhapatnam, that preliminary report for these schemes, Srikakulam, Parvathipuram and Bobbi Sewage schemes, are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Visakhapatnam, and detailed investigations will be taken up during the course of this year.

DRAINAGE SCHEME IN NELLORE MUNICIPALITY

471—

*34 (5279) Q—Sri S. Venayya—Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the drainage scheme to Nellore Municipality will be completed by 1965, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) No, Sir,

(b) The expenditure on the scheme has to be met from the Municipal funds. The delay in the execution of the scheme is due to the delay in placing necessary funds by the Municipality at the disposal of the Public Health Engineering Department.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, an amount of Rs. 33 crores has been incurred so far. Further progress will go on.

UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN WARBANGAL MUNICIPALITY.

472—

* 3 (5637) Q.—Sri Bh. Nagabhushan Rao (Warangal)—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income of Warangal town Municipality,

(b) whether the income of the Municipality is sufficient to provide underground drainage facilities in the said town, and,

(c) if not, whether the said work will be taken up by the Government immediately?

209—2
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) The estimated annual income of Warangal Municipality for 1965-66 is Rs 17,19,523.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) It is reported that the investigation of underground drainage scheme has been taken up by the Executive Engineer recently and that the collection of field work is in progress. The question of taking up the work by the Government at this stage does not arise.

Applications for Cement from Muffasil to Director of Controlled Commodities

*1276 (8408) Q—Sri V. Venkatarao—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Director of Controlled Commodities, Hyderabad is receiving the applications for cement from Muffasil districts,
(b) if so, how many permits are issued from 1-1-1965 to 31-5-1965,
(c) how many applications were rejected; and
(d) what are the reasons shown for the rejection?

The Minister for Finance (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy)—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) 763 permits were issued.
(c) 484 applications were rejected.
(d) Applications are rejected generally for want of approved plan of the Municipality or the Gram Panchayat concerned or for want of detailed estimates prepared by a technical person.
Mr. Speaker — He wants to know whether any quota has been received?

Dr. M. — Rally — I have received quarterly.

Mr. Speaker — 2 months ago I said that the subject was brought up. There was an Extensive plan which was sent in by the department. This department is the one that is responsible for it. Extensive means widespread, extensive. I was not aware of the extent of the inquiry. In fact, there was no such inquiry.

... Mr. Speaker — Yes, I would like to bring to your notice a certain letter sent by the department.
Oral Answers to Questions


Acute scarcity of cement generally requests for grant of cement relating to plastering, flooring and foundation are not generally considered, and releases are being made only for RCC works. Scarcity conditions prevail. Some relaxations are however made in the case of factories where concrete flooring is essential. Concrete flooring is not excepted. Generally releases are made. Exceptions apply.

1. M. R. Reddy — Director of Controlled Commodities
   Director of Controlled Commodities — Delay of automobile supplies is due to civil works. Details are being received.

10. Ramulu — Automobile supplies are limited. Requests are not given priority. Works must be done as per schedule.

12. G. Reddy — T.C. works are not given priority. Releases are not done.

Director of Controlled Commodities — Some relaxations are made in the case of factories where concrete flooring is essential. Concrete flooring is an exception. Generally releases are made. Exceptions apply.

Director of Controlled Commodities — Delay of automobile supplies is due to civil works. Details are being received.

Director of Controlled Commodities — Automobile supplies are limited. Requests are not given priority. Works must be done as per schedule.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Quantities Release

Houses & private works & instalments 4th release issues. Security & order, Should not be sold before houses are occupied, instalments 4th work in progress.

(1) RoR General Secretary (Tangol-4) —Instalments 4th release dates

Security & order, marked for purpose quarterly quotas release & utility certificate.

Instalments 4th order, utility certificate shall be issued quarterly, if not received in time, the Department has been taking steps, to recover the quantity that was issued.

Sri Ramachar R. D. Desipuri (Narayankote).—There are a number of cases where after obtaining quota, they are just selling it in black market. Will the Government take steps to see that it is utilised? The act of non-utilisation of controlled commodities will the Government see that necessary action is taken, because in a particular case 1200 zinc sheets were taken and sold in black market.

Dr M. Chenna Reddy.—As I stated if utilisation certificate is not received in time, the Department has been taking steps, to recover the quantity that was issued.

(2) RoR General Secretary (Tangol-4) —Utility Certificate delay & order, no security, marked for purpose quarterly quotas release & utility certificate.

Instalments 4th order, utility certificate shall be issued quarterly, if not received in time, the Department has been taking steps, to recover the quantity that was issued.

(3) RoR General Secretary (Tangol-4) —Utility Certificates 4th order & delay & order, no security, marked for purpose quarterly quotas release & utility certificates, cases 4th delay issues. Security & order, marked for purpose quarterly quotas release & utility certificates, cases 4th delay issues. Should not be sold before houses are occupied, instructions.

Mr Speaker—Before the session is over, the Hon. Minister can send for some of the applications and evolve a sound policy by which he can prevent these things.

Dr. M Chenna Reddy—I would like to mention that the hon. Member has already discussed this matter with me. He has proposed to give all his suggestions in writing and I asked him to do so. As soon as I receive those suggestions from him I will get them examined in the Department, and if necessary, we will further discuss the matter. We are having a meeting of the Industries consultative committee on 20th of this month, where all the different parties are represented. I will take the opportunity of discussing this point also there.

Dr. M Chenna Reddy—Actualwise modern plants of industries do not need such godowns. Additional 15 godowns to additional 30 industries and additional 36 godowns to additional 30 industries. Orders are under issue, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th August, 1965. 467

(b) the number of hand-pounding rice societies in Devarakonda Taluk; —

(a) the amount paid to each of the said societies and the names of the persons in whose names it has been paid;
whether the said societies are functioning; and

(d) the amount recovered so far, there from?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy — (a) Nil.

(b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy — The question is about 'hand pounding rice societies'. So far as persons are concerned, I have a list

1. G. Narayana Reddy Devarakonda, 30-6-1963 Rs. 1,000 loan for working capital, Rs. 500 as loan for implements, and Rs 500 grant for implements.

2. Smt. G Rattamma, Devarakonda, similar amounts

3. Smt. P Mamkyamma, Devarakonda, similar amounts

4. Sri G Gopal Reddy, similar amounts,

G Mallayya, similar amounts

S Ramayya, similar amounts

Perhaps they are members of the same family.

Smt A. Kamala Devi.—Yes, Sir.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy — One is G Narayana Reddy. The other is G. Rattamma. I do not know how they are related, because I do not have the information. No. 4, G. Gopal Reddy—he belongs to Tammadanapalle—the village name is given, while the first two are from Deverakonda, a different village. No 5, G Mallayya—perhaps, he is not related. He belongs to Chintapalli. That is a different village. The last one, S. Ramayya is from Chintapalli. I do not know what you apprehend is to what extent correct.
Whether the hand-pounding societies are functioning and any recoveries so far made from them?

Dr. M Chenna Reddy—As the amounts have been released in 1968, no loan has fallen due for repayment as per the terms and conditions. Two years repayment question.

Dr. M Chenna Reddy—I can not say. I have to find out. I do not know about those details. But there is one provision. I might clarify...—209-3

Oral Answers to Questions

Latest position verify:

1. (a) The function of the Regional Officers is to verify the claims of owners of mica mines. The latest position verifies this.

(b) Is the inspector's report complete?

2. (a) Quite possible, same individual.

(b) Another individual.

So, Mr. Narayana Reddy is a M.P. Sir.

There are a number of Narayana Reddys. There are 3 or 4 Narayana Reddys here; there are 3 or 4 Ramachandra Reddys here.

ROYALTY FROM MICA MINES

*1254 (6257) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) amount of royalty collected from all the Mica Mine Owners in the State for the year ending 1964-65, and

(b) whether the amount in clause (a) has increased or decreased with reasons for same with reference to the previous corresponding year?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—(a) Rs. 1,31,634 82 P.

(b) An excess of Rs. 11,079.16 was collected during 1964-65 against the previous year's collection of Rs 1,23,456 66. The reason for increase in the collection of royalty is due to increase in the production of mineral which is again dependent upon over-seas' demand for Mica fluctuating year after year.

1. What is the status of the landslide in Chittoor? Can it be declared a National Disaster? And what steps are being taken to mitigate the effects of the landslide?

2. What measures are being taken by the Government of India to improve the welfare of laborers and miners in the mica mines? What is the current status of the mica mining labor welfare cess fund?

3. Is there any ambiguity in the acts related to labor welfare schemes, drilling, and surveying? What proportion of the cess will be allocated to the State and the Central Government?

4. Whatever amounts are credited to the State, they will go to the general revenues and whatever cess is there, it will go to the Central Government.

Sri Venkateswara Slate Pencil Factory.

* 1128 (3925) Q.—Sri S. Venkappa:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) names of the office bearers of Sri Venkateswara Slate Pencil Factory, Tharlapadu, Podia taluk, Nellore district; and

(b) amount of grant and loans sanctioned to the society for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—(a) The Venkateswara Slate Pencil Factory is a partnership concern and there are two partners namely Sri Yengala Gurubrahmam and Sri Yengala Seshadri.

(b) During 1963-64 no assistance was sanctioned to the firm. An amount of Rs 6,000 was sanctioned during 1964-65 as loan.

**INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AT KARIMNAGAR.**

477—

*1185 (5427) Q.—Sri K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (Jagtial) —Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) when the work for the establishment of Industrial Estate at Karimnagar has been taken up,

(b) the number of Industries for which licences have been issued; and

(c) the reasons for not establishing a single industry there so far?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—(a) In February, 1963.

(b) Three.

(c) Construction of buildings on the Estate is in progress.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—19 industries have applied for allotment of factory units in the State, but the following three industrialists have been given licences for the import of raw-materials.

1. Mahendra Industries
2. Bangles and Plastic Works
3. Bharati Plastics

**BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

478—

*1056 (5084) Q.—Sri T. Balakrishnayya (Satyavedu) —Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

Whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken any steps so far to request the Central Government to provide suitable accommodation by constructing new building so as to enable all the branches of Accountant General's Office concerned Andhra Pradesh to be located in one place with adequate counters and staff to relieve the congestion?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—Yes, Sir, in so far as the Accountant General's branch office at Madras is concerned. With regard to other

branches of Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city all the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

(i) Section: 3.1. What do you mean by bifurcating the branches of the Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city? All the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

(ii) Sections: 3.2. Have you considered bifurcating the branches of the Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city? All the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

(iii) Section: 3.3. Are you considering bifurcating the branches of the Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city? All the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

(iv) Sections: 3.4. Are you considering bifurcating the branches of the Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city? All the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

(v) Sections: 3.5. Are you considering bifurcating the branches of the Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city? All the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

(vi) Sections: 3.6. Are you considering bifurcating the branches of the Accountant General’s Office which are located in different buildings in the city? All the concerned counters are only in the main office of the Accountant General. It has not come to the notice of the Government that there is congestion at these counters.

Central Finance Minister and Auditor-General represent unreasonable accommodation.

Mr. Speaker — It is not in the hands of the State Government. That is what the Finance Minister says.

Sri P. Subbaiah — They have to write to the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker — They have been doing it for the last 1½ years.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy—We have been working for the transfer of entire office—why only sections?

Mr. Speaker — They made a promise and the State Government is doing its best.

Mr. Speaker — They are prepared to provide accommodation but they want accommodation very near the office. Those are the conditions.

Dr. M Chenna Reddy — Now, Sir, you will appreciate that 128 people have been shifted now. Where is the provision? Where is the assurance? It is only they do not want; they want to delay. That is what I say it is unreasonable.

Mr. Speaker — They are prepared to provide accommodation but they want accommodation very near the office. Those are the conditions.

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Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr Speaker — That is exactly the reason why the Finance Minister said they are unreasonable.

Mr Speaker.—Yes, completely. He completely agrees with you.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Not in all matters which he is alleging. He said so many things, Sir. The fundamental fact is we want the A.G's office here. It is necessary in the interests of work. They must do it. The question of accommodation will slowly be seen. They cannot put a pre-condition that unless you provide pucca building, we would not transfer. That is not a condition which we can accept.

MEDICINES TO GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, GUDUR

*416 (8787) Q—Sri P. Siddiah Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount allotted towards the medicines to Government Hospital, Gudur, Nellore District for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the medicines supplied to the Hospital are inadequate to cater the needs of the patients;

(c) if so, will the Government take steps to increase the supply of medicines, and

(d) what is the bed strength of the Government Hospital, Gudur?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad) :—

(a) 1962-63 . Rs. 15,000.
   1963-64 . Rs. 15,000.
   1964-65 . Rs. 22,000.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Additional provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the current years' budget (1965-66) for medicines.

(d) 80.

Pay Scales of Nurses.

*885 (6827) Q.—Sri P.O. Satyanarayana Raju (Korigi) :- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to improve the service conditions and pay scales of the nurses working in the hospitals; and

(b) if so, when the proposals are likely to be implemented?

Sri Y. Sitarama Prasad:—(a) and (b) The Government have appointed a One Man Pay Commission to go into the Pay Scales and allowances of all the Government servants to the state and also to examine their service conditions. Other than this, there are no separate proposals for revision of pay scales and service conditions of Nursing Staff.

Hunger Strike by the Leaders at Guntur Hospital Medical Employees' Union.

* 474 (4508) Q.—Sri B. Dharma Buxkham (Nalgonda) :- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leaders of the Guntur Hospital Medical Employees' Union have gone on hunger strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to redress their grievances?

Sri Y. Sitarama Prasad:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its notice dated 16-12-1964, the Union gave the following reasons:

(i) Non-implementation of the demands agreed to in the joint meeting held in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour on 10-3-1964 and 19-3-1964;

(ii) Negligence of the authorities to redress the grievances of the workers.

209—4
A conciliation meeting was held on 23-12-1964 and 26-12-1964 by the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Guntur in his office which was attended by the representatives of the Medical Department and the Andhra Pradesh Medical Employees' Union. A statement showing the action taken on the various demands put forward by the Union is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

(Vide answer to clause (c) of Legislative Assembly Question No. 481 [*474 (4508)]

I. Demands on which Director of Medical Services can pass orders

(a) List of cases in which Director of Medical Services has already passed orders

1. Appeals of the following persons pending in the Director of Medical Services Office should be disposed of favourably

(i) Sri G. Samuel, Ex-Male Thoty, Government General Hospital, Guntur

The appeals of Sarvasi G Samuel and V. Venkateswarlu were rejected by the Director of Medical Services and orders communicated to them.

(ii) Sri V. Venkateswarlu, Ex-Cook Maty, Government General Hospital Guntur.

2. Reconsideration of punishment and disposal of appeals.

(a) The punishment given to Sri K. Prasada Rao, Male Nursing Orderly, Government General Hospital, Guntur as per proceedings of the Director of Medical Services D.Div. No. 28182/ESC/63, dated 9th March 1964, should be reconsidered and see that no monetary loss is imposed on him.

(b) His appeals dated 37th October 1962 and 27th March 1964 should be considered and that he should be reinstated in the X-ray Department as an attendant without any loss.
The Director of Medical Services is of the opinion that as the Male Nursing Orderly was found guilty of charges, a lenient view was taken in reducing the punishment imposed by the Superintendent and it cannot be said that the Male Nursing Orderly not guilty of the charges and is honourably acquitted. The Director of Medical Services has issued orders to the Superintendent to consider the case of Sri Prasad Rao for promotion as X-Ray Attendant as and when a vacancy arises in the hospital as he was not reverted permanently.

3. Transfers:

Smt G. Kanakamma, Female Nursing Orderly should be brought back to the Government General Hospital Guntur from Tenah.

The Director of Medical Services has stated that after making some confidential enquiry regarding some allegations levelled against her and also about her conduct, she was transferred in consultation with the Chief District Medical Officer for Health, Guntur. In view of this background and in the interest of administration, the Director of Medical Services considers that it is not at all desirable to bring back Kanakamma to the Government General Hospital, Guntur.

I. Demands on which Director of Medical Services can pass orders.

(b) List of cases which are still pending with the Director of Medical Services and the reasons therefor.

1. PERMANANCY.

The posts in the Medical Institutions, Guntur existed since 1956 should be made permanent as per the instructions issued by the state Government under Go.O. Ms. No. 374, Finance (GAD) dated 27th January 1956 and the workers eligible as per rules should be continued.

At the conciliation meeting the representative of the employer stated that orders confirming to the extent of permanent vacancies of sweepers, Nurses, Thotres, etc., are being issued shortly. The Director of Medical Services has reported that some Government orders in this connection are not readily traceable and they are being gathered and action will be taken early.
480 16th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(2) **RECOVERIES**

The recoveries made against the Nursing Orderlies, Thoties, and sweepers as per proceedings of the Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Guntur Rs. No. 3283/N3/63, dated 21st April 1964 and the proceedings Rs. No. 1649/S4/64, dated 7th February 1964 was not in order.

(3) The facilities contained in Section 28F. of Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 should be implemented as the union is already recognised.

The Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Guntur has reported that the cases of recoveries of linen are being reviewed. The Director of Medical Services has stated that the Superintendent has been reminded to take expeditious action in the matter.

It was observed by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour that the above section has not come into force. The Andhra Pradesh Medical Employees Union was recognised by the Director of Medical Services, as a representative of the Hospital Employees in the Andhra area. As far as the unions operating in the Telangana region, no union is recognised and the verification of membership has been taken up by the Labour department. The Director of Medical Services has received a reply from the Commissioner of Labour regarding the question of extending the facilities that could be enjoyed by a Recognised union, and the Director of Medical Services will issue necessary instructions to all subordinate officers shortly.

II DEMANDS ON WHOM GOVERNMENT HAVE TO PASS ORDERS

(a) **Demands on which Government have already been addressed by the Director of Medical Services**

(i) **Cases in which orders already issued.**

(1) **Quarters** As the workers are residing far from their spot work and paying house rents of Rs. 10 to 20 from their meagre salaries, it is requested that Government may construe the family quarters under Industrial Hosing scheme and see that the eligible workers are provided facilities.

In Government Memo No 2542/KK/1/64/2, Health, dated 16th December 1964, the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Medical Employees, Union, Guntur was informed that the construction of the quarters for the Class IV employees of Government General Hospital, Guntur could not be taken up due to paucity of funds and that the question would be taken up for consideration during the IV Five Year Plan period subject to availability of funds.
(2) The part-time service of the Gurkha Watchmen should be abolished and they must be treated regular service workers atleast from the financial year 1961.

The Director of Medical Services was informed in Government Memo. No. 633/FF2/65-2, Health, dated 28th April 1965 that as the Gurkha Watchmen the orders issued in G. O. Ms No. 7, Finance (Exp GAD), Department dated 9th January 1965 should be made applicable to them. According to these orders, the following rates of remuneration will be paid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unskilled</th>
<th>Skilled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Menials within the twin cities</td>
<td>@ 50 p.m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) District Head quarters etc</td>
<td>@ 45 p.m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other areas</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. DEMANDS ON WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE TO PASS ORDERS.

(a) Demands on which Government have already been addressed by the Director of Medical Services.

(i) Cases which are still pending.

1. Supply of Uniforms.

The amount for non-supply of uniforms for the last three years i.e., from 1961-64 should be calculated and paid to the workers authorised.

The Director of Medical Services has reported that the Uniforms for the year 1964-65 have already been supplied to the employees working in the Government General Hospital, Guntur.

Regarding payment of cost of uniforms for the previous years or payment of cost in lieu thereof the Director of Medical Services has stated that although it is obligatory on the part of the Government to supply uniforms to the employees and for any reason, these uniforms are not supplied in any particular year to the employees, no payment need be made. The question is under consideration of the Government.

2. Regularisation of services.

The services of the following persons should be regularised.

Proposals for the relaxation of rules in respect of Sri K. Gopala Rao have been received by the Director of Medical Services. On examination,

(i) Sri K. Gopalarao, Mortuary Mechanic, Government General Hospital Guntur

(ii) Sri V. Venugopal, Plumber, Government General Hospital, Guntur

(iii) Sri V. Venkateswara Rao, General Mechanic, Government General Hospital, Guntur.

(iv) All eligible sweepers of the Guntur Medical College, Guntur.

All eligible sweepers of Guntur Medical College, Guntur.

The Director of Medical Services has stated that the services of Sri Venu-gopal, Plumber and sweepers in Medical College have already been regularised.

The Director of Medical Services has stated that the case of Sri V. Venkateswara Rao, General Mechanic, is a fit case for relaxation of rules and proposals were submitted by him in his letter dated 14th April 1965. They are under examinations.

(3) Fixation of pay Scales.

The pay scales of Sweepers of Guntur Medical College (whose contingent services is abolished) should be revised and the arrears due should be drawn.

The Director of Medical Services has submitted proposals in March, 1965 and they are under examination in consultation with Finance Department.

(5) Cases in which Government have not yet been addressed and the reasons therefor.

Baby Cotsches:—

The Baby Cotsches are to be provided in the Government General Hospital, Guntur to facilitate milk feeding babies of the women workers.

The Director of Medical Services has stated that he submitted proposals to Government in November, 1964. But the proposals have not been received in this Department. However on the basis of a U. O. Note received from Education Department, The Director of Women Welfare has been addressed in the matter for submitting a consolidated proposal.
Oral Answers to Questions.  


C A S E S  R E C E I V E D  F O R  A N A L Y S I S  U N D E R  T H E  D R U G S  A C T

Cases received for analysis under the Drugs Act

482—

* 612 (5185) Q.—Sri K. Mara Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) number of cases received during 1964-65 and so far during 1965-66 for Analysis under the Drugs Act,

(b) number of cases found to be of sub-standard quality, and

(c) action taken by Government against those manufacturers?

Sri Y. Swaramapuram—(a) 1964-65—375

During April 1965—9

(b) 109

(c) A statement showing the action taken against the manufacturers is placed on the Table of the House.
**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE.**

*Vide Clause (c) L A Q No. 5185 (Starred) S. No. 482*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Manufacturer and address</th>
<th>Name of the Drug found to be sub-standard</th>
<th>Action taken against the manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s. Surcot Industries, Rangunta, Chittoor District</td>
<td>Surgical Cotton, Batch No 312998</td>
<td>The manufacturer has been warned and instructed to withdraw the drug under question from the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Surgical Cotton Batch No 32083</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Surgical Cotton B. No 160</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s Indian Chemical &amp; Pharmaceutical Works, Hyderabad-22.</td>
<td>Tincture Opn B No 053</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Anaesthetic Ether, B P</td>
<td>The manufacturer has been instructed to declare the percentage of the Stabilizer used on the label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M/s Royal Laboratories, Chandulal Baradan, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>(i) Rolopl, Ex B No (1) (ii) Tinc Zingsbers (iii) Tinc B.illadona (iv) Vit D 12 (Inj) Liver Ext (v) Rorocol-D (Colledal) Calcium C, Vit D</td>
<td>Warned and instructed to stop the production of drugs shown against Sl No 1 to V until protocols of tests are carried out satisfactorily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phenyle.
Prosecution launched against the firm and the case is sub judice.

Spiritus Aethers Nitrosi,
L.P. D. 511.
Warned. Instructed to call back the stock of Drug under question from the market.

Spiritus Aethers Nitrosi,
B No. 175.
Warned. The manufacturer has been instructed to withdraw the drug under question from the market.

Eucalyptus Oil
Biozymavit, B. No. 22.
Do.

Lint. Turpentine, L.P. 55,
B No. 02088.
Warned. The manufacturer has been instructed to withdraw the drug under question from the market.

Jupiter Gripe Mixture,
B. No. 149.
Do.

Keyzyme, B.No 6411.
Do.

Do.

Do.

20. Do.

Ampoules of Pethidine,
Hydrochloride.
Do.

22. M/s. South India Research Institute, Vijayawada.
Vitapepsin, B.No. 5562.
Do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>batch number</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sai Pharmaceutical, Keshavgiri, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Saiomm, H No 809.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Warned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The manufacturer has been instructed to withdraw the drug under question from the market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Tysocaldm B 12, B No 161078.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Tysocaldm, B 12, B No 160127.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>M/s J. &amp; De. Chane, Residency Road, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Remorin, B No 3987.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Liver Extract, B No 694.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>M/s. Pearl Surgical &amp; Dressing Works, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Absorbent Cotton Wool, B No. Nul</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preservation of Monuments**

483—

* 790 (6051) Q.—Sri S. Venugopal:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent for the preservation of monuments in the State for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) whether there are proposals with the Government to conduct a survey of monuments in the State now?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition: Sri M.R. Appa Rao:—

Amount allotted Amount Spent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Yes. The survey of monuments in the State is being conducted every year since 1961

**Grants to A. P. Sports Council**

484—

* 606 (5163) Q.—Sri K. Mara Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) what is the grant received by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council during 1964-65; and

(b) what are the various activities carried out by the Sports Council for the promotion of various games for the said period?

Sri M.R. Appa Rao:—(a) State Government Rs. 3,00,000.-.

Central Government Rs. 3,324.90.
(b) The Sports Council sanctioned aid to 27 State Level Sports and Games Associations like A.P. Foot Ball Association, Hyderabad Cricket Association etc., for conducting matches in their respective Games. A Regional Coaching Centre has been started by the Council in June 1964 for coaching students and aspiring sportsmen in the games of Cricket, Tennis, Football, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Swimming and Athletics to improve the standards in Games.

**DETRIBALISATION OF TRIBALS**

485—

*788 (6933) Q.—Sri S. Venayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to introduce a scheme of detribalisation for the uplift of tribals in the State now; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi):—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DESTITUTE TRIBAL WOMEN

496—

*666 (5873) Q.—Sri S. Venayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of destitute tribal women to whom social assistance has been given in the State for the year 1964-65; and

(b) amount allotted and spent on them for the above period?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi:—(a) No Social assistance has been given to the destitute tribal women in the State during 1964-65.

(b) An amount of Rs. 6,000 was allotted in Women’s Welfare Department Budget under the scheme “social assistance to sick and aged women.” Out of the proposals received by Director of Women’s Welfare, only 56 cases were found suitable, out of which 26 cases were rejected. Hence the amount was lapsed.

HOSTEL FACILITIES TO FAILED H.S.C AND S.S.L.C. STUDENTS

487—

*672 (5896) Q — Sri K Santhiah (put by Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju) — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hostel facilities are not allowed in the case of the Harijans, Girijans and financially backward class students who have failed in H.S.C., S.S.L.C. and P.U.C examinations;

and

(b) if so, whether hostel facilities will be restored to the said students?

Smt. T. N Sadalakshmi: — (a) According to the existing rules governing the boarding grants and scholarships, the pupils are allowed the benefit of the boarding grant or scholarship for a second year in the same class twice during the course—one in Forms I to III and once in forms IV to VI. In case of Arts Colleges the above concession is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

HOSTEL FOR YENADIS

488—

*568 (5015) Q — Sarsasri T. Balakrishnayya and P. Gunnaprath — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government Hostel for Yenadis in Satyavedu taluq;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the inadequate accommodation to the Yenadi boys in the hostel for want of suitable hostel building; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to complete the roofing of the existing building?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi: — (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The proposals regarding the construction of the new dining hall and for effecting the repairs to the existing building are under consideration of the Government.

TEACHERS QUARTERS

489—

*381 (461) Q — Sarsasri P. Rajagopal Naidu and C. D. Naidu (Chittoor): Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers quarters to be constructed this year under Social Welfare Department; and

(b) whether there is any type-design for the same?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Smt T. N. Sadalakshmi—(a) 18 teachers quarters during 1964-65.

(b) No specific design or type is prescribed for construction of teachers quarters.

Acquisition of House Sites to Harijans

(a) the number of cases still pending regarding acquisition of house sites for harijans, and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government for speedy disposal of cases pending for more than one year?

Smt T. N Sadalakshmi (a) 585

(b) This issue was discussed in a meeting presided by Chief Minister and orders have been issued in G.O.Ms. No 116 Edu dated 17th April 1965 to facilitate speedy disposal of these cases.

1. The number of cases pending is G.O. orders have been issued in G.O. Table No. 10555.

2. Specific G.O. orders have been issued in G.O. Table No. 10555.

3. House sites are applied to Standing Committee orders have been issued in G.O. No. 10555 and agenda 10555 has been discussed.

4. G.O. No. 10555.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

APPLICATION OF INTERIM RELIEF TO WORK CHARGED WORKERS IN LOCAL BODIES.

S No. 490-A.

S N.Q.No 1433-0: Sri K Govinda Rao:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent grant of interim relief to the state employees applies to the employees working in work charged and contingencies establishment in the Local Bodies in our State, and

(b) if so, whether they are being paid?

Sri K. Bramannanda Reddy:—(a) yes

(b) This specific information is not readily available in the department. However this is being obtained from a few selected Municipalities.

Mr Speaker.— He is going to get the information from the Municipalities and find out whether it is being implemented or not.

Sri K. Bramannanda Reddy.—I cannot answer off-hand, Sir.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker.—non-public health, workers watchmen, gardeners, lighters posts &c. &c. 

Sri K. Bramannanda Reddy.—Representation R. G. O. 13B, immediate instructions to be.

Sri K. Bramannanda Reddy.—Representation has come, Sir. It will be examined and a decision taken.

16 August, 1945.
Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister is of the same opinion as that of the hon Member. The only thing is he wants to find out whether it is being implemented. He thinks that 'local bodies' does not mean 'municipalities' only but also Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis etc.

Mr. Speaker:—The hon Chief Minister said that he is going to take a decision soon.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Yes, Sir
Short Notice Questions and Answers.


1. R. F. Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that the Merit Scholarships is being entrusted to Public Service Commission;
(b) if so, the students who are studying in various universities are expected again to appear for Public Service Examination;
(c) will it not cause inconvenience to the students; and
(d) will the Government consider the proposal to discontinue the process?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—(a) It is only in the case of the State Merit Scholarships Scheme, the selection of candidates through competitive examination has been entrusted to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.
(b) Yes; if they want scholarships under the scheme, the Commission will conduct competitive examination in the following subjects:
(1) English.
(2) Modern Language (Telugu, Urdu, Hindi, Tamil, Kannada or Marathi).
(3) General Knowledge.

209—6
The test will be of P.U.C. Standard in the case of post P.U.C. Scholarships and Degree Standard in the case of Post-graduate Scholarships.

(e) As the selection is based on the results of a competitive examination, those students who want to avail of the opportunity will no doubt have to undergo certain inconvenience.

(d) If any representations are received the proposal will be considered on merits. In fact no such competitive examination has been held during the last two years after the inception of the scheme— as the number of eligible applicants was less than the number of scholarships instituted.

(i) The Public Service Commission examinations are conducted by a written test and an interview. Applications have to be accompanied by a certificate from the college stating that the candidate has passed the necessary course. Applications have to be submitted for the Public Service Commission examinations along with the certificate stating that the candidate has passed the necessary course. The Public Service Commission examinations are limited to scholarship applications for merit scholarships for post graduates 100, for post graduates 50 and 50 scholarships reserved for candidates outside your state studying outside the State.

(ii) Point answer to the question:

As the number of candidates who have undergone certain inconvenience cause for a competitive test...
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 16th August, 1965.

S. No. 490 - C—Q 1482 - V Sri K. Govinda Rao.—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the report of the Anglo-American Consortium on the location of the Fifth Steel Plant has been received by the State Government; and

(b) if so, when and what are the main recommendations?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

...

Mr Speaker:— Released to whom?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.—To public on 3rd July it was made public. To public document. Public document.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I do not think the entire report has been released. The Secretary of that Department has released to the press certain portions.

Mr Speaker:— Clear public document, confidential document—?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.— Since it is not a secret document, I am sure, Sir, Brahmananda Reddy will have no objection to show it to you.

GUARDIAN.— Dateth 8th August 1965.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. After the report is received

It is a public document, it is not a secret document.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.— It is not a secret document. Even in respect of public documents, until a certain stage, i.e., until decisions are taken they are kept like that. As soon as decisions are taken, it will be released to the press and everybody.

4th plan ceiling 21,500

4th plan ceiling 21,500

ENHANCEMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS ON EARNED OR MEDICAL LEAVE.

S.No. 406-D.

S. N. Q. No. 1484-J. Sri Tenkutty Viranatham.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government have not extended the benefit of the recent enhancement of dearness allowance made in July, 1965 to officers who are on earned or medical leave;
Snort Notice Questions and Answers. 16th August, 1965.

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) will the Government set right the anomaly and extend the benefit to the officers mentioned in clause (a) above?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy — (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pay Bill on ground that reject for want of proof. As perester, the benefit to other officers mentioned in the 1964 case not extended.

Office instructions to this effect.

Thus D. A. is, permissible to the Government servants on leave on leave salary for the month of June payable in July, provided the salary falls in the range mentioned in the G. O., provided the salary falls in the range mentioned in the July, 1964.

The same applies to the D. A. payable in July, 1965.

(No answer)

Representation of the Employees of the Nizam's Sarefe-Khas

S. N. Q. No. 490-E.

S. N. Q. No. 1463-J Sri T. K. R. Sarma (Kurnool) — Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Nizam's Sarefe-Khas have made any representation to the Government in July, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the same?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Guruswamy) —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.
POINTS OF INFORMATION

re—Gandhi's Statue at Secunderabad.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not worried. Why should the hon. Member be worried?

Mr. Speaker:—So far as the Legislature is concerned I am trying to see that everything is expedited.
Point of Information:

16th August, 1963

Re: Taking oath as a member of a Zilla Parishad prior to taking oath as a member of the Assembly.

Taking oath as a member of a Zilla Parishad prior to taking oath as a member of the Assembly.

Orders pass Governor's Address. Orders pass Governor's Address. No undue delay will be caused. Expedient orders will be issued in the quickest possible time.

Regarding the clarification, the Governor's Address has become a very serious issue. We had referred it to the Legal Department. After all the opinion of the Legal Department is ...

Regarding the Parliamentary Council, the legal Council of the moment is the Legal Department.

Mr. Speaker.—Just as no Doctor practises medicine on his own self...

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Generally, the Secretary to the Legislature is a legal man in the sense he is either himself a lawyer or a Barrister-at-Law or what ever it is. Fortunately, for us, the Hon. Speaker himself is a very competent lawyer. Therefore, there is no difficulty at the moment.

Sri. Venkata Venkata Swamy.—No, Sir, but no man can be a lawyer for himself...

Sri Venkata Venkata Swamy.—No, Sir, but no man can be a lawyer for himself...

Mr. Speaker.—Just as no Doctor practises medicine on his own self...
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Strike by the Students of the Osmania University.

Mr. Speaker:—There are six call-attention notice today. The first one is given notice of by Sava S: A. Sarveswara Rao, Poola Subbiah and others.

Three years, degree course 6th students elected, detention expelled.总有3年，学位课程的学生被选举，被驱逐。
Calling attention to a matter of urgent 16th August, 1965.
Public importance:
re: Strike by the students of the Osmania University.

merit of 209-7

ment to the Vice-Chancellor to discuss the
students of the future asset. These orders would be
to discontinue the detention system. A three
years course would be

209--7
16th August, 1965. Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance.

re Strike by the students of the Osmana University.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance
re. Strike by the students of the Osmania University
5th August, 1965.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Strike by the students of the Osmania University.

That is the best available procedure. 30°

Students leaders, professors, vice-chancellor.

On a point of submission, we understand that today some of the municipal corporators have gone on hunger-strike in respect of some allotments of funds which have been made up till now for every constituency. 

Mr. Speaker: If any such thing has come to the notice of the House, he should be in a position to say anything. 'The information of the House', Member may be.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance re: Strike by the students of the Osmania University.

correct, he can draw the attention of the Government or the Minister whoever it may be—let it be in writing.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy.—This is not going to you everyday and every day it is broken and within one minute the very harm or mischief whatever it is is caused. Therefore you must consider a penalty also, Sir.

Mr Speaker:—The only penalty I can think of is to disallow it. Whenever I feel it is reasonable I always admit it.

Mr. Speaker:—They are considering it.

Mr. Speaker:—Talks are going on.

Sri Pilla'amarri Venkateswarlu.—What about the strike? Talks are going on.

Mr. Speaker:—There is nothing. No mischief in it.

Mr. Speaker:—They are considering it.

Sri Pilla'amarri Venkateswarlu:—What about the strike? Talks are going on.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance

re.: Supply of Adequate Protected Water in Vijayawada.

Sub: Supply of Adequate Protected Water in Vijayawada.

The undersigned, as the Financial Adviser to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, wish to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to a matter of great Public Importance — the supply of adequate protected water in Vijayawada.

In 1961, the Hon'ble Government of Andhra Pradesh, in consultation with the Public Health and Engineering Department, recommended supply of 40,000 to 60,000 gallons of water per day to cater to the needs of the growing population. The scheme was sanctioned in 1963 and subsequently. The water supply was to be provided through a capital expenditure of Rs. 4 lakh. However, the scheme faced several challenges, including delays in execution.

The government, therefore, decided to re-examine the matter and recommended an increase in the water supply to 50,000 gallons per day. The scheme was re-activated in 1968 and sanctioned again in 1970. The Water Supply and Drainage Department undertook the execution of the scheme.

The Water Supply and Drainage Department undertook the execution of the scheme. The scheme was completed in 1972, and the water supply was increased to 50,000 gallons per day. The scheme was subsequently expanded to cater to the needs of the growing population.

The Water Supply and Drainage Department has undertaken several schemes to improve the water supply in Vijayawada. The Department has also undertaken schemes to improve the distribution system. The Department has also undertaken schemes to improve the efficiency of the water supply system.

The undersigned wish to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the matter of the supply of adequate protected water in Vijayawada. The undersigned hope that the government will take appropriate steps to ensure the supply of adequate protected water in Vijayawada.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance


re: Supply of adequate protected water in Vijayawada.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—I, Sir, Vijayawada town was having a supply of 40 lakh gallons of water per day. Under the improvement scheme, a new 5 million gallon per day plant was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs; it was subsequently revised to Rs. 28.74 lakhs. Although the plant was not ready in all respects it was partly commissioned on 1-8-1965 with the help of the old pumps. A report was made available by this arrangement to add to the supply of 9 lakh gallons of water per day as made available to meet the increased demand due to summer.

These old pumps have to be replaced by new pumps provided for in the scheme. One new pump set was expected on 1-8-1965 and as such the old pump at the clear water reservoir had to be removed on 25-7-1965 as a result of which the additional water supply had to be stopped. The new pump set received on 1-1-1965 is being stalled now. The pipework connections being complicated it may take a week or 10 days from now for restoring the additional supply of water. The other pumps are expected to be received and installed by the end of September, 1965; after these new pumps are installed the new 5 million gallon plant will be fully commissioned.
re: UNSATISFACTORY SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS TO STUDENTS

re: SUPPLY OF NATIONALISED TEXT BOOKS

503 16th August, 1965.

To:

Subject: UNSATISFACTORY SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS TO STUDENTS

From:

Supply of Nationalised Text Books

Supply of nationalised text books

1956-57 to 1957-58:

Distribution of text books was done on a no profit no loss basis. However, there was a noticeable reduction in the supply of text books during this period. Reports indicate that the supply of text books was not adequate.

Publishers were asked to commit themselves to a specific distribution system. Private agencies were appointed to handle the supply of nationalised text books.

Storekeepers, personal delivery, and nationwide personal delivery services were made available.

Please provide a report on the supply situation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance re. Unsatisfactory supply of text books to students re. Supply of Nationalised text books

The position with regard to the sale of nationalised text books has been on the whole satisfactory considering that the sale of text books started on 1-6-1965 and so far a sum of Rs 49 lakhs has been realised. (It started on 1-6-1965, Sir) In respect of class 7 however the position is not so satisfactory though even here books have been supplied on a limited scale and indents were being complied with even at the moment. The reason for this is that in respect of text books for class 7 the time at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for the preparation of manuscripts together with illustrations was much less than the prescribed period of one year which is considered necessary for the purpose. The manuscripts were received in the Text Book Press in October, 1964, December, 1964 and March 1965. In regard to English books for classes 5 and 6 indicated in the motion, the manuscripts were ready by 10-3-1965 and 23 lakhs of text books were required and as the capacity of the text book press was inadequate the Government was compelled to farm it out to private presses on 22-5-1965 after observing the prescribed formalities. The sale of these books has also started from 7-8-1965. The publication of guide books containing the texts earlier than the nationalised books is a serious matter and Government will order immediate enquiry into it. It may however be pointed out that in the agreement executed by the private presses, the following clause has been incorporated. "The contractor should keep strict secrecy of the manuscripts. In the case of any leakage of contents pertaining to manuscripts, the Director of Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press reserves the right to take such action as he deems fit." Stringent action to plug such leakage if any will be taken by the Government in the light of the report of the enquiry committee referred to above.

Sir, with regard to Kurnool, as Mr Venkatakrishna Reddy has said Government will look into the matter in general and Namakkottur taluk in particular and take remedial action that is necessary.

(Laughter)
August 1965. 16th

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

16. Unsatisfactory supply of text books to students.

16. Supply of nationalised text books

Nationalisation of Civil Service in 1950. Nationalisation of publishing industry in 1959. The State Member in charge of education has also said that it was unsatisfactory that there was a delay in supplying textbooks. Private publishers publish nationalised textbooks. The Minister for Education advised that the supply of textbooks should be regularised and that the private publishers should be supplied with raw materials. The Co-operative Union has also been advised to supply textbooks. The State Member for education has also said that it was unsatisfactory that the supply of textbooks was delayed. The State Member for education has also said that it was unsatisfactory that the supply of textbooks was delayed.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re: Unsatisfactory supply of text books to students
re: Supply of nationalised text books.


The attention of the Government of India is drawn to the unsatisfactory supply of text books to students. The Government has been informed that there is a shortage of text books and that students are being supplied with books obtained from private agencies.

The Government has also been informed that the supply of text books is irregular and that students are being supplied with books that are not up to the required standard. The Government has been asked to take necessary steps to improve the supply of text books and to ensure that students are supplied with books that are of satisfactory quality.

The Government has been asked to take steps to ensure that text books are supplied to students in a timely manner and that students are not deprived of education due to the shortage of text books.

The Government has been asked to take steps to ensure that the supply of text books is regulated and that students are not supplied with books that are not up to the required standard.

Business of the House.

re Fire accident at Mudusumilli, Vijayawada taluk

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N Ramachandra Reddy) It has been reported Sir, that a fire accident occurred in Mudusumilli Village, Vijayawada taluk, Krishna district on 30th April, 1965 and the approximate loss of property was Rs 31,260. A total monetary relief of Rs 1,530 was sanctioned to all the 51 victims of the fire accident. The Sub-Collector, Vijayawada is taking action against the persons responsible for the delay which occurred in the grant of relief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya will speak on the Notice given notice of by him under Rule 74.

(Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya was 'Not present')

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE


Mr. Deputy Speaker Now Sri T. Hygrivachari, Chairman of the Regional Committee will present the report on the Water Courses Bill.

Sri T. Hyagrevaachari (Dharmasagar) I beg to present under Rule 161 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, the report of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Amendment Bill, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Report presented.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Please give a notice. I will call it tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable an
Hindu Religious Institutions and


Government Bill

Government Bill


Section 3: The value of the estate shall be four times the revenue.

Section 4: In the case of the possession of the estate by a tenant, the tenant rights shall be disturbed.

Section 5: The expected expenditure shall be

Section 6: The Board of Trustees shall be

Section 7: TAs, DAs shall be
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

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The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

control

vehicles and

Board of Trustees

Chairman, allowances, etc.)

Appointments of auditors, 

information

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

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Board of Trustees

Chairman, allowances, etc.)

Appointments of auditors, 

information
Government Bill


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The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

Government B.

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965


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The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

In the days of British regime, the House of Commons demanded the Government of India to observe a strict policy of non-intervention in religious matters. This policy was accordingly adopted in India from that year. The Board of Revenue was advised to withdraw as far as possible.
"Official supervision of religious institutions will, I am sure, be harmful to the growth of religious spirit. Perhaps it might kill it in the long run. What is wanted is voluntary organizations of men who have faith in religion which would stimulate and activate the religious institutions."

They should protect the institutions but the pressure of public opinion should see their passing to worthier hands in the normal way. We should see that worthier persons take the posts and not unworthy persons because of certain political reasons and other things.

With regard to protection of charitable institutions, we should give certain protective rights to the tenants. Temple properties as a whole should be protected and permanent leases should be given. Under the proposed enactment not even the most fertile land will get more than 5 bags paddy per acre as its rent. If the yield is 20 bags, it has been calculated that any substantial reduction in the income of the religious institutions will lead to the closure of almost 95% of these institutions; that is about 10,000 institutions in the whole of Andhra Pradesh."
Government Bill:


If we must take lenience towards tenants religious institution properties, let’s reside in order to provide reasonable protection to the ryots, the lease should continue for a minimum period of 5 years. No proprietary or protected tenancy or other rights should accrue to the tenants of the lands of the religious and charitable institutions concerned.

In order to prevent reckless bidding so as to prevent reckless bidding and auction, they can as well have Sealed tenders for the lands of the religious and charitable institutions concerned.

There should be a centre where religious preachings should be going on. In educational institutions, a religious and spiritual outlook and an intellectual outlook are maintained in the curriculum and by means of adequate scholarships, fellowships, literary societies etc., tenable by students in those or outside the institutions and devoted to the furtherance of Hindu ideals of life and religion. Again that should be a source of inspiration for our Hindu religion, maintaining precaution and respecting funds of the temples as per the Act. They have to contribute such surplus to the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Religious Institutions and endowments created under Section 77. Surplus should be maintained as per the Act and be subject to the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments Act.


It is very necessary that temples with surplus should come to the succour of temples with poor or scanty resources especially of the same sampradaya or denomination. It is necessary that temples with excess funds should maintain a spirit of generosity. Surplus funds should be utilized especially to support temples and religious institutions which are facing poverty or scarcity.

4) Another suggestion that has been made is that the surplus should be utilized for the promotion of temple architecture or arts like sculpture, sacred music etc. Another suggestion has been made that the surplus may be utilized for the publication of religious literature and making it available to the public at cheap rates.

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Government Bill


[Text in Telugu script]


This Bill provides for the administration, management, trustees of Hindu Religious Endowments Department.

Joint Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistants Commissioners, Special Officers shall work in top heavy administration.

209—10
18th August, 1965.


Goverment Order:

The Andhra Pradesh Chantamme and Hindu Religions institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965.

The premises represent discrimination and encroachment. The representation of armed police, special armed police is necessary.

Pending proposals regarding welfare department in special armed police are necessary. The representation of armed police is necessary.

The Government Bill was presented in the August, 1965. It proposes to regulate the management of charitable and religious institutions and endowments in the State. The Bill is aimed at ensuring that the funds and properties of these institutions are used for their intended purposes. It covers various aspects including registration, regulation of management and properties, and the resolution of property disputes.

The Bill seeks to empower the Government to maintain registers of charitable and religious institutions and to regulate their management. It also provides for the resolution of disputes relating to the properties of these institutions. The Bill aims to ensure that the funds and properties of these institutions are used for their intended charitable and religious purposes.

The Bill covers various aspects including registration, regulation of management and properties, and the resolution of property disputes.

In summary, the Bill is a comprehensive measure aimed at ensuring that charitable and religious institutions in the State are managed in a transparent and accountable manner, and that their funds and properties are used for their intended charitable and religious purposes.
528 10th August, 1965.

Government Bill


Endowments Department have in mind, and the Endowments Department have in mind, that temples have special powers to secure temple properties and public properties, which are due and payable to defaulvers and who are under the control of the special powers to secure temple properties and public properties, which are due and payable to defaulvers.


Endowments Department have in mind, that temples have special powers to secure temple properties and public properties, which are due and payable to defaulvers.

Special powers to secure temple properties and public properties, which are due and payable to defaulvers.

Temple management is responsible for temple properties, which are due and payable to defaulvers.

Temple management is responsible for temple properties, which are due and payable to defaulvers.
Government Bill

Government


Trusts and Endowments are assessed to a property of a trust or endowment or properties

Trusts and the property of a trust or endowment or properties

Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Junior Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, the Joint Commissioners or on the recommendation of the permanent Government Department, appoint competent and able officers.

Hindu religion to be supported literature and publication of literature

scholars and panel

cheap literature

temple renovation

State level

home Department
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

Local bodies may acquire land, buildings, immovable property, for any purpose connected with the objects of the institution, and may raise money by loan or otherwise, and may divert income therefrom for any purpose connected with the objects of the institution. The income of the institution may be invested in Government or prescribed securities, or in approved financial institutions, or in any other manner for the benefit of the institution.

The centre of literature and culture activities may maintain and promote the study of literature and culture activities, and may provide books, education, and places for literature and culture activities. The centre of literature and culture activities may maintain and promote the study of literature and culture activities, and may provide books, education, and places for literature and culture activities.

Pilgrims may stay at the centre for lecture, seminar, and exhibition purposes. They may stay at the centre for lecture, seminar, and exhibition purposes. They may stay at the centre for lecture, seminar, and exhibition purposes. They may stay at the centre for lecture, seminar, and exhibition purposes. They may stay at the centre for lecture, seminar, and exhibition purposes. They may stay at the centre for lecture, seminar, and exhibition purposes.

With 12 halts and a record choultry centre, transport and accommodation is provided. With 12 halts and a record choultry centre, transport and accommodation is provided. With 12 halts and a record choultry centre, transport and accommodation is provided. With 12 halts and a record choultry centre, transport and accommodation is provided. With 12 halts and a record choultry centre, transport and accommodation is provided.
Government Bill:


Fans, water coolers

Fans etc.

24, 26 etc. on the 4th etc. etc. etc. etc.

Endowment Commissioner 10, 15 etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

Rules code etc. T.T.D administration etc.

Police, Excise Departments etc.

Executer Officer etc.


Any Inam granted to a service-holder or other employee of a charitable institution for the performance of any service or charity in, or connected with, a charitable institution shall not be deemed to be a personal gift to the service-holder or employee notwithstanding the grant of ryotwari patta to such service-holder or employee under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1956, but shall be deemed to be a charitable endowment.
Government Bill


Section 16 "'person having interest' includes——

a person . . . . who is entitled to partake or is in the habit of partaking in the benefit of any charity or the distribution of gifts therefor"

Section 16.

(Sri P Narayana Reddy in the Chair)

Sri Narayana Reddy (Shri N. K. Ramaiah) — Is there

any provision in the Act for these institutions \n
Secular schools ?

(S) Narayana Reddy — Shri H. R. Krishna

Munipally has stated that the Act Secularizes

schools, but it is not without a provision for

interest in Hindu religious institutions. Secular

school are restricted to a certain"scope".

(S) Narayana Reddy — Those who are

entitled to interest in Hindu religious

institutions are not restricted to specific

sectors. Therefore, is it necessary to

restrict beneficiaries?

Beneficiaries are entitled to funds but not to restrict beneficiaries.

209—11

Government Bill


Section 15 (a) states "whose actual income exceeds rupees two lakhs has no hereditary trustee, the Government shall constitute a Board of Trustees consisting of not less than five and not more than nine persons appointed by them. A hereditary trustee shall constitute a Board of Trustees in any charitable institution whose hereditary trustee has expired. A Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than five and not more than nine persons appointed by the Government. A hereditary trustee shall constitute a Board of Trustees in any charitable institution whose hereditary trustee has expired. A Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than five and not more than nine persons appointed by the Government.

Instructions in this Act may be modified by the Board of Trustees or the Government as it deems fit.

Appeal

Dissatisfaction may be referred to the Board of Trustees or the Government as it deems fit.

Clause

Corruption
Government Bill:


clause 16 sub-clause 6 where there is only one hereditary trustee, the said hereditary trustee shall be the Chairman. If the Act entitles, the said hereditary trustee shall be the Chairman as provided in section 16 (a) where there is only one hereditary trustee, the said hereditary trustee shall be the Chairman. If the Act entitles, the said hereditary trustee shall be the Chairman as provided in section 16 (a)

If any question arises as to whether the trustee has become subject to any disqualification mentioned in sub-section (1), it shall be referred to the Tribunal by the Commissioner and decision of the Tribunal thereon shall be final.


The following is a summary of the disqualifications provided in the Bill:

1. An appointee shall be disqualified if they prove to have automatic disqualifications.
2. A disqualifying factor shall be proved if applicable by the Commissioner.
3. A Subordinate Judge shall be disqualified by the Commissioner if proved.
4. Clause 36 of the Bill is applicable to the Commissioner.
5. Subordinate Judge shall be disqualified if proved.
6. Judicial power shall be removed if适用 to sections 82 and 20 of the Bill.
7. Changes to the democratic structure are feasible.

Trustees shall nominate a group of 200, 800, or 1,200 members. Assistant Commissioner shall recommend a group to the Governor.

The Bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner to recommend the group to the Governor.
Government Bill.


Government Bill.


Government Bill.


Government Bill.


Government Bill.


Government Bill 

చారిత్రక సాధరణం ఉపాధిత్వం.  వైద్య సాధనం సమాధానం చేసేదిద్దని ప్రతిట్రయితులు, వైద్య సాధనం ముఖ్యంగా సాధనం ఉపయోగపడతాడు. ప్రతిత్రయితులు వైద్య సాధనం అనుమతివాసిన ప్రత్యేకంగా వైద్య సాధనం ప్రయోగిస్తాడు.

ప్రతిత్రయితుల అవసరాన్ని అనుమతిచేసిన ప్రతిట్రయితుల సాధనం ప్రయోగిసిన వైద్య సాధనం ప్రామాణిక ప్రయోగిసిన వైద్య సాధనం సమాధానం చేసిన వైద్య సాధనం ప్రయోగిస్తాడు.

ప్రతిట్రయితులు అవసరాన్ని అనుమతిచేసిన ప్రతిట్రయితుల సాధనం ప్రయోగిసిన వైద్య సాధనం ప్రామాణిక ప్రయోగిసిన వైద్య సాధనం సమాధానం చేసిన వైద్య సాధనం ప్రయోగిస్తాడు.

తీవ్రాన్ని అవసరం ఇచ్చిన ప్రతిట్రయితుల సాధనం ప్రయోగిసిన వైద్య సాధనం ప్రామాణిక ప్రయోగిసిన వైద్య సాధనం సమాధానం చేసిన వైద్య సాధనం ప్రయోగిస్తాడు.
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965

స్యంతర సాంస్కృతికశాస్త్ర పరిస్థితులలో ఎవరైనాక ఉంటే, ఏ చెంది నిర్వహణ చేయలేదా చేశాం సాధారణం కావచేస్తుంది. ఇది కాయలు పర్యాప్తం ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం. మాత్రమే వాయిడిగా ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం. మరియు సాధారణం ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం.

ఇది పంటలకు మాత్రమే ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం.

ఇది వాయిడిగా ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం.

ఇది సాధారణం ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం.

ఇది పంటలకు మాత్రమే ఉంటే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ చేశాం.
18th August, 1965.

Government Bill.

...
Government Heads Bill.


541
The Members of the Commission holding these views have come to the conclusion that whatever may be the encrustations and later interpretations by vested interests or Courts and other authorities, it is essential for the revival and rejuvenation of the Hindu world and for the inauguration of an era of faith and tolerance to resuscitate and by all practical and legislative means to re-establish the root idea underlying the institution of temples and mutts.

"The Members of the Commission holding these views have come to the conclusion that whatever may be the encrustations and later interpretations by vested interests or Courts and other authorities, it is essential for the revival and rejuvenation of the Hindu world and for the inauguration of an era of faith and tolerance to resuscitate and by all practical and legislative means to re-establish the root idea underlying the institution of temples and mutts."
Government Bill.

[Text from the bill is not legible due to degradation.]


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

..serious allegations...

మనం దాని మరియు చిరాంగా తెలియజేపించగలంటే, సాధనా నిపుణులు, పతాక పాఠశాలలు కంటే, పని విశ్లేషణలు తప్పంది. ప్రయతనం ప్రాముఖ్యం కంటే విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం అవుతుంది. బాగా ఇలా ప్రతి పాతంలో పంచాయతీ పాఠశాలలు సహాయం చేసిన ఈ పని అవలు. ప్రతి పాతంలో విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం మరియు సాధనా నిపుణులు పాతం ఉన్నప్పుడు, అప్పుడే దయచేసే లక్షణానికి విద్యాభ్యాసం తప్పిస్తుంది. పాతంలో తెలియడానికి అందగా సాధనా నిపుణులు పాతం ఉన్నప్పుడు, పాతంలో సాధనా నిపుణులు పాతం ఉన్నప్పుడు విద్యాభ్యాసం తప్పిస్తుంది.

ఉత్తరానికి అంటే, ఈ పని అది సాధనా నిపుణులు కంటే అందగా విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం అవుతుంది. ప్రతి పాతంలో పని విశ్లేషణలు ప్రయతనం ప్రాముఖ్యం విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం అవలు. ప్రతి పాతంలో పని విశ్లేషణలు ప్రయతనం ఎకువ విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం అవలు. ప్రతి పాతంలో పని విశ్లేషణలు ప్రయతనం ఎకువ విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం అవలు. ప్రతి పాతంలో పని విశ్లేషణలు ప్రయతనం ఎకువ విద్యాభ్యాసం నిర్మాణం అవలు.

Government Bill.

646 16th August, 1965.

quality education
Government Bill


...


Tenant to security of tenure or covenants or conditions or restrictions or conditions or restrictions.

Obscene and indecent carvings.

Explanation.

Conditional covenants.

Particular cases.

Explaination.
18th August, 1965.


Select Committee —

Mr. K. Govinda Rao —Point of information, Sir, as per the legal implications of the Select Committee.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathu Rao —Speaker Sir, Just one clarification, the literature suggests that Select Committee.

Mr. K. Chowdary —Regarding the spiritual interpretation of the Select Committee.

Mr. Shridhar —Regarding the Select Committee.
Government Bill.


Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao—The phraseology that is being used is rather difficult to understand. Enquiry is unnecessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1965 be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 28 Members; 21 members from this Assembly, namely:

2. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law.
4. Sri S. Chirnna Appala Naidu.
5. Sri C. Vasudeva Reddy.
7. Sri S. Ramaswamy Choudary.
10. Sri M. Ram Dev Reddy.
12. Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy, Minister for Revenue."
Government Bill:

15. Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy
19. Sri Ramachandrarao Deshpande.
20. Sri Tenenti Viswanatham.

and 7 members from the Legislative Council, that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 23 Members; 21 members from this Assembly, namely

1. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister.
2. Sri P. V Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law.
4. Sri S. Chenna Appala Naidu.
5. Sri C. Vasudeva Reddy.
7. Sri S. Ramaswamy Choudary.
10. Sri M. Ram Dev R.
Government Bill.

13 Sri K. S. Narayana.
15. Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy.
16 Sri Mohan Rao
17 Sri K Guruswamy Reddy.
19. Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande

and 7 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.

The motion was adopted.
554 16th August, 1965.

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I do not think he said that he has given proportionate 
That's all right, we accept it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—He said that he would consider.


Mr. Deputy Speaker—I now request the Minister for Revenue to move the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill 1965

THE ANDHRA PRADESH SUGAR CANE CROP LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT BILL, 1965.

Sri N. Ramchandra Reddy—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment Bill, 1965 be read a First Time”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

...

Commercial crop 1 1/2 times assessment charge in dry rate. In Telangana it is being charged at 2 1/2 times This is for eksali crop. Consolidated wet 1 1/2 times assessment charge is being charged. In Nizamsagar project 2 times sources charge is being charged. Uniformity in sources charge is being adopted to absorb the cost.

Si6 16th August, 1965. Government Bill


g ex. Commercial Crops 2.5% of the total assessment, the government has fixed a uniform rate of 1.5% on commercial crops. This has been done to ensure uniformity in assessment.

Average 16 3/4% of the total assessment is fixed for commercial crops. This is based on an average of 15 sugarcane units.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: On a point of order to the opposition.

Opposition members.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: There is no point of order.

Sri Tenny Vissanatham: Even assuming that the hon. member promised that he would oppose the Bill, still the right lies with the opposition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The leader of the opposition said that he had no objection. So I have given him the chance.

Sri Tenny Vissanatham: But others will have objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He gave that opportunity once to Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya also.

Government Bill.


Sugar cane additional assessment & integrate area for Delta area & sugar cane crushing per capita acre yield 1st crop 80 & 2nd crop 20 per cent recovery. Expenditure wages 64.

Recov. tonnage 64. Expenditure wages 64. Correct 65.
Government Bill.

Minister stated figures and member figures in question relating figures and member figures.

1-1/2 times water charges 2t times, dry rate 2 times, sugar cane area 2-1/2 times. Labour charges fertiliser charges cane area 2-1/2 times. Water rate 2-1/2 times, below 6000 cess 3-1/2 times, above 6000 cess 2-1/2 times, dry rate 2 times, sugar cane area 2-1/2 times. Water rate 2-1/2 times, water cess 2-1/2 times, land cess 2-1/2 times, cane area 2-1/2 times.
revenue would be 20 per cent of the area. Class I area would be 40 per cent of the upland area. The rates for 18, 19 and 20 per cent would be Rs. 72 per acre in the case of class I area and Rs. 80 per acre in the case of upland area. The wages paid to labourers, fertilisers and other expenses would be 2 1/2 per cent of the total income from sugarcane industry. The total incidence of taxation is 13 per cent of the total income from sugarcane industry.

Mr. S. Seshadri — oppose these proposals.

Mr. B. Venkatarama — oppose these proposals. Motion 1.
Government Bill.


Select Committee on Agricultural Income Tax.


Rhj oao^aocr*^, Select Committee 3  3oaoT39bosr*l3,  T^^

§60 16th  August, 1905. Government  Bill.

The Andhra  Pradesh  Sugarcane  Crop
Land Revenue Assessment BiM,
1965.

Rhj oao^aocr*^, Select Committee 3  3oaoT39bosr*l3,  T^^

Factory:

Section 6-***o/<oT) Factory  g

Effects  aoT^39oRM ?  aoT^39oRM

§60 16th  August, 1905. Government  Bill.

Select Committee 3  3oaoT39bosr*l3,  T^^

Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.

3b3o  Scientific principles 3b3o  J^a

Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.

560
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules: 16th August, 1935:

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees.

"An Agricultural Income Tax on the higher agricultural incomes should be adopted by all the States, which have not yet done so. This is necessary because of the greater equity it brings into the system.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The House is adjourned to meet today at 4-00 p.m.

(The House then rose for lunch)

The House re-assembled after lunch at four of the clock.

[Sri B Sreerama Murthy in the Chair]

Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees.

Mr. Chairman — There is one motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules by Sri C. Kula Sekhar Reddy.

Sri Tenneti Venkanna — Before you proceed with that, may I just ask how this motion is coming before us? May I ask the Government themselves have not sponsored the motion. That is one thing. Secondly, it is a fact that the Speaker's Conference asked our Speaker here to get the opinion of the Legislature and I know that I know what the terms of that communication are, so that we can be clear about the position which we should take. I want to know why the Government themselves have not come forward with any resolution?

Mr. Chairman.—Does the hon. Minister want to say anything in the matter?

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao — Sir, this question was raised by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya I think some time during the last session. The hon. Speaker then asked me what I had to say about it. I then submitted, Sir, that the matter is for the whole House to decide, and not for me as a member of the executive. This is a matter between the Legislature and the Judiciary. As a member of the Legislature,

I have every right as much as any other member of the Legislature has. Even as for Government, it is not precluded to bring a motion or express an opinion. But out of the three wings of the State, the Executive is one which comes in for severe criticism, both from the Judiciary and the Legislature, time and again, and that being our position, it would not be proper on the part of the Executive to come forward with any definite opinion on this subject, particularly of its own accord. When a motion is coming, naturally the Executive, if it wants to do so, can express its opinion or a member of the Cabinet, as a member of the House, can express his opinion, but we thought that at that time it was not proper on our part to come forward with any motion nor was it necessary to do so.

Sri Tennyti Viswanatham.—May I ask another question, Sir? Who represented this Legislature in the Supreme Court when this matter came up for discussion? Who represented the High Court and who represented the Government? Were any of these wings represented by any Advocate?

Mr. Chairman:—As per my information, nobody represented this particular wing.

Sri Tennyti Viswanatham:—That is why, they were equally disinterested in the matter.

Mr. Chairman:—This is with reference to the Speaker. We do not know what has happened with reference to Government.

Sri Tennyti Viswanatham.—On behalf of the legislature, nobody went. On behalf of the Government, nobody was deputed and the High Court also did not send anybody. The Advocate-General was not instructed by any one of the wings and, I suppose, he did not appear as Advocate General.

Mr. Chairman:—On behalf of U.P., one Advocate seems to have represented. Nobody has gone from here.

Sri Tennyti Viswanatham.—I am asking about our Legislature. Perhaps, our Legislature, our Executive and our High Court were not quite interested in the matter.

Mr. Chairman:—Actually, this House has nothing to do with the dispute and nobody went on behalf of this House.

Sri P. Rajyopal Naidu:—Even though Legislators have nothing to do with that, our Advocate-General has gone there.

Mr. Chairman:—So many other Legislatures also represented. At that time, we did not send any representatives from here.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965. 563

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham - It is true. I raised this point only to know why the Government did not take interest. I did not put the question merely to get the answer, yes or no.

Sri C. Kula Sekhara Reddy (Tadapatri) - On a point of information. I wanted to know whether Sri Tenneti Viswanatham meant that by this we should not take any more interest in this matter because we were not represented.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande - On a point of submission. I am reading from the Supreme Court case itself. I understand Mr B V. Subramaniam, Advocate General for the State of Andhra Pradesh had represented the matter, Sir. I am reading from All India Reporter, 1965, page 792.

Mr Chairman - Thank you for your information.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao - My recollection was Mr. Subramaniam did go and appear in that case, but I am not quite sure, whether he went on his own or as Advocate-General of Andhra Pradesh. That is why, I was not very clear.

Mr. Chairman - Which of the resolutions shall we take up?

Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya - Sir, I wish to submit that the purpose of both the resolutions is the same. It is left to the Chair to decide which of the resolutions should be moved.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham - They can have their own choice. Is the language absolutely the same? If it is all the same, then they can agree.

Sri C. Kula Sekhara Reddy - The language is the same in both the cases. I have tried to make the motion as innocuous as possible.

Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya: I have no objection if you take up both the resolutions together. These resolutions are based on the decisions of the Speaker's Conference. So, it is left to you to decide whether both of the resolutions are to be taken up or only either of them.

Sri C. Kula Sekhara Reddy: I do not know how to combine both the resolutions.

Mr. Chairman: At the time of voting, this can be decided. I now call upon Sri Kula Sekhara Reddy to move his resolution and initiate discussion.

Sri C. Kula Sekhara Reddy: Sir, I beg to move a motion for discussing a matter of general public importance. I have made some
motion in the motion In (a), in line 2, instead of the word "successfully" it might be more effective to have the word "effectively". I would also like to substitute (b) so as to give it a more dignified content. The meaning, of course, will not change. My amendment to (b) will be as follows. "Whereas it was intended by the makers of the Constitution that there should be no review of these matters by any court whatsoever as it is clear from the statements of Dr Ambedkar and Sri Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer made in the Constituent Assembly when Articles 105 and 194 were adopted; Lastly, in (c) in line 9 the word "could" might be substituted by the word "can".

Now, I beg to move:

"(a) Whereas it is not possible for Legislatures to function effectively without their having the powers to adjudge in case of their own contempt, whether committed by a member or a stranger whether inside the Chamber or outside it, and to punish that contempt without interference by Courts under any Article of the Constitution or otherwise;

(b) Whereas it was intended by the makers of the Constitution that there should be no review of these matters by any Court whatsoever as it is clear from the statements of Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer made in the Constituent Assembly when Articles 105 and 194 were adopted;

(c) Whereas the opinion of the Supreme Court has implications that would deter the Legislatures from discharging their functions efficiently, honestly and with dignity, and whereas this Assembly considers that suitable amendments to Articles 105 and 194 should be made in order to make the intention of the Constitution makers clear beyond doubt so that the powers, privileges and immunities of Legislatures, their members and Committees cannot, in any case, be construed as being subject or subordinate to any other Article of the Constitution;

Now therefore this Assembly requests the Government of India to take immediate steps necessary for bringing about the requisite changes in the Constitution of India so as to set at rest all controversy regarding the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures and the members thereof."

Mr. Chairman:—Resolution moved.

(Shri) Kallur Seetharama Reddy:—Sir, this House is aware of the circumstances under which the conflict between the U.P. Legislative Assembly and the High Court of Allahabad arose, how the matter took such serious proportion that the President of India thought it fit to exercise his powers under Article 143 (1) of the Constitution of India and to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court, and how the matter was
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1933.

Rules:

re. Powers, Privileges and Immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees.

accordingly referred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court by majority of six among seven considered the entire matter and came to certain conclusions and I shall read out the opinions expressed by them presently. When they finally began construing the import of Article 194, their main difficulty was in construing in Article 194 (3) and especially the latter part of (3) while for most of the other parts there was not much difficulty. Article 194 (9) of the Constitution of India reads like this:

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and (this is the most controversial clause, Sir) until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

In construing and interpreting this Article, the conclusions reached by them are as follows:

"There is no doubt that the House has the power to punish for contempt committed outside its chamber, and from that point of view, it may claim one of the rights possessed by a Court of Record. A court of record, according to Jewitt's Dictionary of English law, is a court whereof the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which has power to fine and imprison for contempt of its authority. The House, and indeed all the Legislative Assemblies in India, never discharged any judicial functions and their historical and constitutional background does not support the claim that they can be regarded as Courts of Record in any sense. If that be so, the very basis on which the English Courts agreed to define a general warrant issued by the House of Commons on the footing that it was a warrant issued by a superior Court of Record, is absent in the present case; and so, it would be unreasonable to contend that the relevant power to claim a conclusive character for the general warrant which the House of Commons, by agreement, is deemed to possess, is vested in the House. On this view of the matter, the claim made by the House must be rejected.

Assuming, however, that the right claimed by the House can be treated as an integral part of the privileges of the House of Commons, the question to consider would be whether such a right has been conferred on the House by the latter part of Article 194 (9). On this alternative hypothesis, it is necessary to consider whether this part of the privilege is consistent with the material provisions of our Constitution. We have already referred to Articles 31 and 226. Let us take Article 32 because it emphatically brings out the significance of the fundamental rights conferred on the citizens of India to move this Court if their fundamental rights are contravened either by the Legislature or the Executive. Now, Article 32 makes no exception in regard to any encroachment at all and it
would appear illogical to contend that even if the right claimed by the House were to contravene the fundamental rights of the citizen, the aggrieved citizen cannot successfully move this Court under Article 82. To the absolute constitutional right conferred on the citizen by Article 82, no exception can be made and no exception is intended by the Constitution by reference to any power or privilege vested in the Legislatures of this country."

Again, they say:

"As we have indicated at the outset of this opinion, the crux of the matter is the construction of the latter part of Article 194 (8), and in the light of the assistance which we must derive from the other relevant and material provisions of the Constitution, it is necessary to hold that the particular power claimed by the House that its general warrants must be held to be conclusive, cannot be deemed to be the subject matter of the latter part of Article 194 (8). In this connection, we may incidentally observe that it is somewhat doubtful whether the power to issue a general warrant claimed by the House is consistent with section 554 (2) (b) and section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It appears that in England, general warrants are issued in respect of commitment for contempt by superior courts of record, and the whole controversy on this point, therefore, rested on the theory that the right to issue a general warrant which is recognized in respect of superior courts of record must be conceded to the House of Commons, because as a part of the High Court of Parliament it itself is a superior Court of Record."

This was the opinion expressed by the majority of judges on the reference made by the President. The fact, Sir, is that despite of the wording of Article 194 (8), the courts have power under Articles 226 and 82 to review any matter even if it is a committal for contempt by the Legislatures even in the matter of general warrant or unspeaking warrant, as it is called if there is any violation of fundamental rights.

But the opinion of Justice Sarkar, Sir, who gave a dissenting Judgment is otherwise. He said:

"For the reasons earlier stated I come to the conclusion that when there is a conflict between a privilege conferred on a House by the second part of Article 194 (3) and a fundamental right, that conflict has to be resolved by harmonising the two provisions. It would be wrong to say that the fundamental right must have precedence over the privilege simply because it is a fundamental right or for any other reason. In the present case the conflict is between the privilege of the House to commit a person for contempt without that committal being liable to be examined by a Court of law and the personal liberty of a citizen guaranteed by Article 21 and the right to move the courts in enforcement of that right under Article 82 or Article 226. If the right to move the courts in enforcement of the fundamental right is given precedence, the privilege which provides that if a House commits a
person by a general warrant that committal would not be reviewed by courts of law, will lose all its effect and it would be as if that privilege had not been granted to a House by the second part of Article 194 (8). This, in my view, cannot be. That being so, it would follow that when a House commits a person for contempt by a general warrant that person would have no right to approach the courts nor can the courts sit in judgment over such order of committal. It is not my intention to state that there may not be exceptions to the rule but I do not propose to enter into discussion of these exceptions, if any, in the present case.

But my purpose, Sir, is not to say that this opinion is correct or that opinion is correct. But what I would like to convey to this August Assembly is whether or not we intend having the powers that were contemplated by our Constitution-makers at the time of making the relevant articles, namely, Articles 105 and 194. If we come to the conclusion that we need them, then my resolution will have to be accepted. Courts in their interpretation and construction are fettered by certain rules whereas in our case it is not so. We can look into the speeches that were made by the makers of our Constitution at the time of adopting the relevant articles and may be enlightened as to what their intention was. I would read to this House what Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer had to say in regard to this:

"Sir, in regard to the article as it stands, two objections have been raised, one based upon sentiment and the other upon the advisability of making a reference to the privileges of a House in another state with which the average citizen or the members of Parliament here may not be acquainted with. In the first place, so far as the question of sentiment is concerned, I might share it to some extent, but it is also necessary to appreciate it from the practical point of view. It is desirable to know that the widest privileges are exercised by members of Parliament in England. If the privileges are confined to the existing privileges of legislatures in India as at present constituted, the result will be that a person cannot be punished for contempt of the House. The actual question arose in Calcutta as to whether a person can be punished for contempt of the provincial legislature or other legislature of his country. It has been held that there is no power to punish for contempt any person who is guilty of contempt of the provincial or even the Central Legislature, whereas the Parliament in England has the inherent right to punish for contempt. The question rose in the Dominion and in the Colonies, and it has been held that by reason of the wide wording in the Australia Commonwealth Act as well as in the Canadian Act, the Parliament in both places have powers similar to the powers possessed by the Parliament in England and therefore have the right to punish for contempt. Are you going to deny to yourself that power? That is the question.

I will deal with the second question. If you have the time and if you have the leisure to formulate all the privileges in a comprehensive form, it will be well and good. I believe a Committee constituted by
16th August, 1965. Motion under Rule 93 of the Assembly Rules
re. Powers, Privileges and Immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees.

the Speaker on the legislative side found it very difficult to formulate all the privileges unless they went in detail into the whole working of parliamentary institutions in England and the time was not sufficient before the legislature for that purpose and accordingly the Committee was not able to give any effective advice to the Speaker in regard to this matter. I speak, subject to correction, because I was present at one stage and was not present at a later stage. Under these circumstances, I submit there is absolutely no question of vafra dig. We are having the English language. We are having our Constitution in the English side by side with Hindi for the time being. Why object only to reference to the privileges in England?

The other point is that there is nothing to prevent the Parliament from setting up the proper machinery for formulating privileges. The article leaves wide scope for it. "In other respects, the privileges and immunities of members of the Houses shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law and, until so defined, shall be such as are enjoyed by the members of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom at the commencement of this Constitution." That is all what the article says. It does not in any way fetter your discretion. You may enlarge the privileges, you may curtail the privileges, you may have a different kind of privileges. You may start on your own journey without reference to the Parliament of Great Britain. There is nothing to fetter the discretion of the future Parliament of India. Only as a temporary measure, the privileges of the House of Commons are made applicable to this House. Far from it being vafra dig, it subordinates the reference to privileges obtained by the members of Parliament in England to the privileges which may be conferred by this Parliament by its own enactments. Therefore there is no vafra dig in the wording of clause (8). This practice has been followed in Australia, in Canada and in other Dominions with advantage and it has secured complete freedom of speech and also the omnipotence of the House in every respect. Therefore we need not fight shy of borrowing to this extent when we are borrowing the English language and when we are using constitutional expressions which are common to England. You are saving that it will be a badge of slavery, a badge of serfdom, if we say that the privileges shall be the same as those enjoyed by the members of the House of Commons. It is far from that. Today the Parliament of the United Kingdom is exercising sway over Great Britain, over the Dominions and others. To say that you are as good as Great Britain is not a badge of inferiority but an assertion of your own self-respect and also of the omnipotence of your Parliament. Therefore, I submit, Sir, there is absolutely no force in the objection made as to the reference to the British Parliament. Under these circumstances far from this article being framed in a spirit of servility or slavery or subjecton to Britain, it is framed in a spirit of self-assertion and an assertion that our country and our Parliament are as great as the Parliament of Great Britain."

Then, he continues:

"I said both in the Canadian and in the Australian Constitutions."
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly: 16th August, 1966.

Mr President — In the Australian Constitution there is a direct reference to the House of Commons of the United Kingdom:

Section 49—The powers, privileges and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the Committee of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament and until declared shall be those of the Commons' House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Incidentally, I may mention, Sir, that this provision of the Australian Constitution was interpreted by the Privy Council as well as the High Court of Australia and they held that individuals—

Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnu) — He can read the relevant portion; but not the whole speech.

Sri C. Kulasekhara Reddy — I am reading it because it is relevant to the purpose.

Sri K. Rajamallu — It is better if he reads the relevant portions, and not the whole speech.

Sri C. Kulasekhara Reddy — Because it is a question dealing with the powers of the House I am reading.

"Both the Privy Council and the High Court of Australia came to the conclusion that under this provision of the Australian Constitution the Australian Legislature had the authority to commit a person for contempt without that committal being gone into by the High Court. Now, Sir, this particular speech by Sri Alladi Krishnaswami Tyer was made at the time of adopting Article 105. Later on when Article 105 was adopted, Dr. Ambedkar said as follows. Since one of my friends has objection to my going into the whole thing, I will read portion of it which deals with this aspect."

Sri Tenkutti Viswanathan — We have no objection. Only one friend might object. Others are not objecting.

Sri C. Kulasekhara Reddy — This is what Dr. Ambedkar said:

"Not very long ago this very matter was debated in this House, when we were discussing the privileges of Parliament and I thought
that as the House had accepted the article dealing with the privileges and immunities of Parliament no further debate would follow when we were really reproducing the very same provision with regard to the State Legislatures. But as the debate has been raised and as my friend Mr. Kamath said that even the press is agitated, I think it is desirable that I should state what exactly is the reason for the course adopted by the Drafting Committee, especially as when the debate took place last time I did not intervene in order to make the position clear.

I do not know how many members really have a conception of what is meant by privilege. Now the privileges which we think of fall into two different classes. There are, first of all, the privileges belonging to individual members, such as for instance freedom of speech, immunity from arrest while discharging their duty. But that is not the whole thing covered by privilege.

I am mentioning the difficulty. If we were only concerned with these two things, namely, freedom of speech and immunity from arrest, these matters could have been very easily mentioned in the article itself and we would have had no occasion to refer to the House of Commons. But the privileges which we speak of in relation to Parliament are much wider than the two privileges mentioned and which relate to individual members. The privileges of Parliament extend, for instance, to the rights of Parliament as against the public. Secondly they also extend to rights as against the individual members. For instance, under the House of Commons' powers and privileges it is open to Parliament to take action against any individual member of Parliament for anything that has been done by him which brings Parliament into disrepute. These are very grave matters, e.g., to commit to prison. The right to lock up a citizen for what Parliament regards as contempt of itself is not an easy matter to define. Nor is it easy to say what are the acts and deeds of individual members which bring Parliament into disrepute.

Mr. Chairman —How much time would you like to take?

Sri C. Kulashekhara Reddy —I will take very little time, Sir.

"That is an important privilege. Then again, it is open to Parliament to take action against any individual member of Parliament for anything that has been done by him which brings Parliament into disrepute. These are very grave matters, e.g., to commit to prison. The right to lock up a citizen for what Parliament regards as contempt of itself is not an easy matter to define. Nor is it easy to say what are the acts and deeds of individual members which bring Parliament into disrepute."

Dealing with the question why they were not actually defined, Dr. Ambedkar explains:

"It seems to me, if the proposition was accepted that the Act itself should enumerate the privileges of Parliament, we would have to follow three courses. One is to adopt them in the Constitution, namely, to set out in detail the privileges and immunities of Parliament and its members. I have very carefully gone over May's Parliamentary
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965.

Rules.

re Powers, privileges and Immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees.

Practice which is the source book of knowledge with regard to the immunities and privileges of Parliament. I have gone over the index to May’s Parliamentary Practice and I have noticed that practically 8 or 9 columns of the index are devoted to the privileges and immunities of Parliament. So that if you were to enact a complete code of the privileges and immunities of Parliament based upon what May has to say on this subject, I have not the least doubt in my mind that we will have to add not less than twenty or twenty-five pages relating to immunities and privileges of Parliament. I do not know whether the Members of this House would like to have such a large categorical statement of privileges and immunities of Parliament extending over twenty or twenty-five pages. That I think is one reason why we did not adopt that course.

Sir, the opinion of the Constitution-makers, from what I have read seems to be that these powers, privileges and immunities, if they could be codified, could have been incorporated in the very Constitution itself, but since that was an arduous and difficult task and it would not be for the convenience of anybody, they seem to have thought it fit to introduce the latter portion of Article 194 (3). That, Sir, in my opinion is their view.

Now that the opinion of the Supreme Court is otherwise, it is left to us to consider whether what was intended at the time of making the Constitution is also necessary. In my opinion, sir, it is absolutely essential. We are not claiming something which was not thought of at the time of making our Constitution.

With regard to the origin of privileges, it has been held all through, it is very essential that these privileges should be vested in Parliament and Legislatures of the country in order that they may vindicate their dignity and authority and also work efficiently.

Mr. Chairman.—You may take 5 more minutes.

Sir G. Kulashekhara Reddy.—It is all right. I shall try to finish.

Then, Sir, the question arises. Supposing you are vested with these powers, are the legislatures really abusing these powers? I would like to read here the last paragraph of Justice Sarkar’s opinion.

"I wish to add that I am not one of those who feel that a Legislative Assembly cannot be trusted with an absolute power of committing for contempt. The Legislatures have by the Constitution been expressly trusted with much more important things. During the fourteen years that the Constitution has been in operation, the Legislatures have not done anything to justify the view that they do not deserve to be trusted with power. I would point out that the article 311 is not e applicable, the Legislatures have shown an admirable spirit of restraint and have not even once in all these years discussed
the conduct of Judges. We must not lose faith in our people, we must not think that the Legislatures would misuse the powers given to them by the Constitution, or that they would use the powers of judicial correction. Such correction may produce friction and cause more harm than good. In a modern State it is not necessary for the good of the country that parallel powers should exist in different authorities. It is not inevitable that such powers will clash. It would be defeatism to take the view that our country men would not be available to work these powers smoothly and in the best interests of the people and without producing friction. I sincerely hope that what has happened will never happen again and our Constitution will be worked by the different organs of the State amicably, wisely, courageously and in the spirit in which the makers of the Constitution expected them to act.

It is a compliment paid by a Judge of the Supreme Court and in all humility I accept it. We richly deserve such compliment.

The next question, sir, is, are the fundamental rights really absolute? They are not. There are certain restrictions imposed by the very Constitution, and the courts and legislatures are entrusted with certain powers to commit the individuals for contempt without their going before Courts of Law for any judicial review. Further, it is our experience for myself that we suffer many indignities at the hands of people for our being legislators and we are silently suffering them. Perhaps for this state of affairs, particularly our representatives in the cabinet are responsible in that they are not giving due respect to their legislators. If in addition, Sir, we have to go before Courts for vindication of our rights or indignities that we suffer I think, Sir, it will be difficult for the legislators to function.

I therefore submit, Sir, to this House that this motion be approved as it is. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman  Anyone to second the motion?
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965.

Mr. Chairman:—Apart from the theoretical aspect, do you think we should still do it?
16th August, 1965. Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules

Mr. Chairman:—I have put it to the House. If nobody seconds it, I shall consider that there is nobody to second the motion.

Sri D Sargeamayya:—There are two resolutions before the House. Though the purport of the two texts is the same, they are two different resolutions before the House. Therefore, I feel both can be moved and both supported later.

Mr. CAwamin.—I did not prohibit him from making a speech. He did not avail of the opportunity. It is now for the next speaker to speak.

Sri K Rajamallu:—Is it not necessary to make a speech?

Sri A. Vasaiya Rao:—It is not necessary to make a speech for seconding the motion.

Mr. Chairman:—I did not prohibit him from making a speech. It is now for the next speaker to speak.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 10th August 1965.

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees

"The conference were unanimously and emphatically of opinion that the Government of India should be requested to take immediate steps to get sections 28 and 71 of the Government of India Act, 1935, amended so as to ensure for the Central and Provincial Legislatures and the officers and members thereof all the powers and privileges which are held and enjoyed by the Speaker and members of the British House of Commons."

(Sri P. Narayana Reddy in the Chair)

"In other respects, the privileges of members of the Dominion Legislature shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Act, of the Dominion Legislature and, until so defined, shall be such as were immediately before the establishment of the Dominion enjoyed by the Members of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom"

"Under the House of Commons Rules and Privileges, it is open to Parliament to convict any citizen for contempt of Parliament and when such privilege is exercised, the jurisdiction of the Court is ousted. That is an important privilege. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind and I am sure also in the mind of the Drafting Committee that Parliament must have certain privileges when that Parliament would be so much exposed to calumny, to unjustified criticism that the Parliamentary institution in the country might be brought down to utter contempt and may lose all the respect which parliamentary institutions should have from the citizens for whose benefit they operate."

"The privileges of the House of Commons which were conferred on the House of the State Legislature under Article 164 (3) take precedence over fundamental rights."

"Fundamental right, Parliament proceedings House proceedings. The privileges of the House of Commons which were conferred on the House of the State Legislature under Article 164 (3) take precedence over fundamental rights."
16th Aug., 1965. Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules

re Powers, Privileges and immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees

"The privileges of the House of Commons which were conferred on the House of the State Legislature under article 194 (3) take precedence over fundamental rights."

"It was intended to confer on the State Legislature the powers and privileges which the House of Commons in England had..."

"Before I finally take leave of this head of the argument, I will dispose of the notion that the House of Commons is a separate Court, having exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter, on which, for that reason its adjudication must be final."
Motions under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1968.

Rules

re Powers, Privileges and immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees

The question was whether the Legislature, its Members, and Committees enjoyed Supreme authority of the Legislatures and the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Legislature, their Members, and Committees. The deposed advocacy went to the Full Bench. The restoration of the side issue is the main issue. The deposed opinion of the advocates united in position to change the Indian Constitution. Dissent is a point of view of the Constitution-makers. Dissent from constitution-makers by the fundamental rights is clear to the Supreme Court. Fundamental rights are clear to the deposed advocates united in position to change the Constitution-makers.
16th August, 1946.

MOTION UNDER RULE 55 OF THE ASSEMBLY

RULES

RESPECTING POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

OF THE ADMINISTRATION, THEIR MEMBERS

AND COMMITTEES.

Text 5th amendment to the constitution of the Supreme Sovereign.

Constitution Fundamental Rights.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965:

**Rules:**
- Powers, Privileges and immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees.

Powers, Privileges and immunities of the Legislature, their Members and Committees are guaranteed and enforceable. A Special machinery to visualise the Constitution and restrict the jurisdiction is constituted. Privileges are constitutional and are guaranteed. Article 194 of the Constitution states that the House of Commons has privileges. The Constitution is the source of these privileges. The jurisdiction is limited by the Constitution. The Constitution is categorical and unambiguous.
330 16th August, Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules-

re Powers, Privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

3a) of the Judiciary Review and access to the High Court. The Constitution Prescribed the Constitutional effect of the High Court. Would it be wide enough to enable the Legislature to disregard the fundamental rights of a citizen to which Constitution attaches so much of importance.

1698 Judges were 16th August 1698 Supreme Court.

Judges of the Supreme Court are Article 102. Constitution.

Consequences of jurisdiction.

The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says what it is.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965.

Rules.

re. Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

Constitution as Supreme Court is in Article 105, 194 Supreme Court is in Articles 105, 194 Constitutions. Freedom of speech in the legislature is complete and absolute freedom of speech in the legislature.

Legal immunity in respect of any thing said by him or any vote given by him in the Legislature is complete and absolute freedom of speech in the legislature.

Each Legislature has complete and exclusive jurisdiction in respect of internal proceedings.

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Each Legislature has power to commit and imprison a citizen for contempt committed outside the House.

Constitution must always remain above the reach of those who find the restraints inconvenient. Constitutional reasons are that the Constitution can be trusted to exercise its privileges judiciously.
Frankfort. "Man being what he is, he cannot safely be trusted with complete immunity from outward responsibility in depriving others of their rights. At best such is the doctrine underlying Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules re: Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

Power to interpret law pertains normally to a Court. Even the question of freedom of individual thought has got to be left to the domain of Court alone. The power of Court to interpret law pertains normally to a Court.

The Judiciary is a non-political organization. The duty of the Court is to decide objectively on principles and precedents and delivers judgment after giving full opportunity for a full hearing. To question the Supreme Court is to question the full basis of Constitutional Law. Without any loss or dignity or respect the frequent invocation of privileges is more likely to harm than to assist."

"In the last several decades the tendency is to narrow and not to widen the interpretation of privileges."

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Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly  

Rules.

re Powers privileges and immunities of 16th Legislatures, then Members and Committees

... elevate the reputation of Parliaments and Legislatures... constitution... fundamental rights... reasonable restrictions... natural rights... reasonable restrictions... division of powers...
584 16th August, 1965. Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules re Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

Assembly passed. The Assembly, being of the opinion that the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees could not in any case be construed as being subject or subordinate to any other Article of the Constitution, pass the following amendments to articles 105 and 194 so that the powers, privileges and immunities of Legislatures, their members and committees could not in any case be construed as being subject or subordinate to any other Article of the Constitution. Any other article having fundamental rights should be supere de reisi. Fundamental rights are natural rights. Any other article should be created rights. The Privileges Committee, constituted under the provisions of article 105, consists of the majority party and the minority party. It is only on assumption that the Assembly has to deal with it. The Assembly has to deal with the majority party and the minority party. Any other article having fundamental rights should be construed as being subject or subordinate to any other Article of the Constitution.
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965.

Rules.

Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

privilege and immunities of Members, as is shown in the following passage. The passage begins with a reference to fundamental rights and review by the Supreme Court and concludes with a reference to the rights of citizens and courts in Socrates' Greek states. The motion calls for the review of the assembly's political rules and the amendment of the Speaker's resolution on the constitution. The motion begins with the deletion of clauses (a) and (e). The speaker then begins to move.

"Delete clauses (a), (b) and (e) and substitute the following:

This House having regard to the opinion of the Supreme Court on Special Reference 1 of 1965 is of the opinion that suitable amendments of the Constitution should be undertaken by the Parliament to clearly define the powers and privileges of the Parliament and Legislatures in the country in a clear and comprehensive way in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution."
Mr Chairman — Amendment moved

...
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1968

re. Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

Powers and privileges of the Legislatures are essential for the effective functioning of the Legislature. The Constitution guarantees these powers and privileges to the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

The Constitution provides for the separation of powers among the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. The Executive represents the people, the Legislature represents the people's will, and the Judiciary interprets the laws.

The powers and privileges of the Legislatures are protected under the Constitution. The Legislative powers include the power to make laws, the power to control the execution of laws, and the power to control the budget. The Legislature also has the power to remove the Executive if it is required.

The Constitution also guarantees the powers and privileges of the Members and Committees of the Legislatures. The Members have the right to speak freely in the Legislature, to vote freely, and to be protected from prosecution for anything said or done in the Legislature.

The powers and privileges of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees are essential for the effective functioning of the Legislature. The Constitution guarantees these powers and privileges to the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

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Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly  

Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

16th August, 1965, Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules.

Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

...
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965.

Rules:

re. Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

Powers, privileges and immunities of: The Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

- Right of Habeas Corpus.
- 100 legislature(s) of the Assemblies are immune.
- Legislation Power: Supreme Court and the Assemblies.
- Constitution amended by Full Bench Supreme Court.
- Contempt: Judges, lawyers, typists.
- High Court of Const. Power: Judges: Full Bench 28 judges.
- Contempt: Judges, lawyers, typists.
- Motor drivers, type typists.
- High Court on Full Bench 28 judges.
- Contempt: Judges, lawyers, typists.
- Supreme Court on Full Bench 28 judges.
- Power: Supreme Court.
- Contempt: Judges, lawyers, typists.
- Constitution amended by Supreme Court.
- Power: Supreme Court.
- Jurisdiction: Legislative.
- Petition: Contempt of Legislature.
16th August, 1965

Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules.

re: Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their members and Committees.

The Courts can decide right as well as wrong. The famous saying: "Contempt of Legislature is contempt of the Courts." High court judges have the power to order contempt of legislature.

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The House having regard to the opinion of the Supreme Court on special reference of 1964.

Constitution amendment, Article 254. Fundamental rights in Part III, Article 21 to 35.

The House having regard to the opinion of the Supreme Court on special reference of 1964.
Motion under Rule 93 of the Assembly 16th August, 1965 593

Rules:
re: Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

This House having regard to the opinion of the Supreme Court on Special Reference I of 1961, is of the opinion that a suitable amendment of the Constitution should be undertaken by the Parliament to clearly define the powers and privileges of Parliament and legislatures in the country in a clean and comprehensive way. "comprehensive right of committal ..."
Motion under Rule 95 of the Assembly Rules

Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures, their Members and Committees.

### Powers, Privileges, and Immunities

- **Powers of the House of Commons and the High Court of Parliament**: These bodies possess exclusive authority over the legislative process within their respective jurisdictions. Members enjoy immunity from legal proceedings for acts performed in the course of their parliamentary duties.

- **Judicial Committees**: These committees exercise residual powers over the High Court of Parliament, allowing for the investigation of potential threats to the parliamentary process.

- **Committee for Contemplation**: This committee has the authority to investigate and address any matters that threaten the integrity of the legislative process, ensuring that the proceedings are conducted in a manner consistent with parliamentary ethics.

- **Contempt of Court**: Members of the House of Commons are not subject to contempt proceedings when acting in their official capacities. Any breach of the rules by non-members outside the House is outside the purview of the Contempt of Court.

- **Removal of Obstruction**: The Contempt of Court Committee has the power to investigate and address obstructions to parliamentary proceedings, ensuring that the process remains transparent and free from interference.

### Examples of Controversies

- **Demonstrators**: In some cases, demonstrations outside the House may be considered extreme acts, highlighting the need for effective communication and management of such events to maintain order and respect for legislative proceedings.

- **Contempt of Court**: Cases of contempt involving public officials outside the House require careful consideration to maintain the integrity of the judicial process and ensure that all actions are conducted within the bounds of legal and ethical standards.
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Executive power concentrate High Court power Legislature 20 power concentration. High Court powers legislature. Executive power Parliament powers, High Court powers Legislature. Executive power Concentration power High Court power Legislature. Henry VIII power Executive power. Complete democracy complete autocracy.

Democracy Complete autocracy form. Complete tyrants. 20 power Speaker's conference power. 20 power Speaker's conference power.
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Fundamental rights of dignity, religious endowment, Supreme Court power and Habeas Corpus applications. Distinguish between dignity and question. Hence define 40 sections to pass. High Court and Supreme Court power and dignity. Distinguish between dignity and question. Hence define 40 sections to pass. High Court and Supreme Court power and dignity.

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...
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According to our Constitution, the powers of the three organs of the Constitution, namely, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, are well defined. There is no conflict and nobody wants that any conflict should be brought in between these three organs, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The powers of each organ are well defined—the executive is there; the Judiciary is there and then the Legislature. Judiciary is the highest organ which has to interpret law and to administer justice. The function of the judiciary is to interpret law, that is, Constitution, in this case, and administer justice. So, now our argument is, there is our Constitution which is written unlike that of Great Britain. In Great Britain, they are following usages, traditions, customs, etc. Our Constitution is well defined, it is a written constitution. That is why in the recent conference of the Speakers, they have stated that in article 194 (3) of our Constitution there is a deficiency. What does that deficiency refer to? That deficiency refers to the meaning of what is a privilege, what is a contempt, has the House the power to punish if a contempt has taken place and the incidental things that arise thereto. That lacuna is there. Therefore, that has to be amended. That is what the conference of the Speakers decided at Bombay.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a point here, whether this amendment will affect the fundamental rights defined in the Constitution. As is well said of the Constitution, the heart of the Constitution is the fundamental rights, because many people fought for the fundamental rights and achieved them and they were incorporated in the Constitution. Nobody questions that because we have been fighting for them and we have achieved them and therefore there is no question of going back. When such is the case, will this thing come into conflict with fundamental rights at all? Certainly not. Are articles 220 wherein the High Courts get the power of issuing writs whatever variety of writ it may be and 321 which empowers the Supreme Court affected
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in any way? Certainly, these two articles are not affected in any way. How? The Legislature has a particular organ, a specified organ, in the democratic set up. This organ is legislative and it does not conflict with the judiciary at all nor can judiciary interfere with the legislative activity of the Legislature. The play of fundamental right comes into effect only when the articles in the Constitution are violated in person. When an individual's rights are affected fundamentally, then he has a right. Then, he has a right and then the High Court or whatever the type of court it might be, will come into play and administer justice as much as the fundamental right of the particular man is affected. Then only the question of fundamental right comes in. When it is a question of Parliament or when it is a question of House, it does not come into play at all.

Besides, I am fortified in my argument by another argument that our Legislatures are equated with that of the House of Commons. The drafters of our Constitution stated clearly when they wrote article 194 (3) or article 105 (3) that the powers of our Parliament are equated with the powers, privileges and immunities of the House of Commons. That is there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will submit a point here as to how the judges in U.P. erred. The point is this: Kesava Singh published a contemptuous paper for which the House sentenced him. The judges are well aware of the British Constitution; they are well aware of our Constitution; they are well aware of what is meant or what is there in article 105 (3); they must have followed our Constituent Assembly proceedings. Therefore, the entertaining of that petition by the judges after having known the implications thereof, is clearly wrong.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will submit here how the fundamental rights are not going to be affected. The privilege comes into play when a particular person makes inroads into the functions, privileges or immunities of the House; then only the House takes cognizance of it. When a particular person outside or a member of the Assembly speaks or writes any contemptuous matter, any libel, which affects the immunities, privileges and powers of the Legislature or legislation, then only the question comes. Sir, my friend has been arguing that if privileges are given and if the Assemblies are authorized to sentence a particular person for making inroads into the rights, privileges or immunities, they may be misused. Such an idea has been prevailing in the minds of certain persons which is certainly not correct. Safeguards are provided. If a particular man makes any libel or any contemptuous matter, the first thing that has to be done is it has to be brought to the notice of the Speaker. The Speaker has to permit the particular matter under privileges, powers and immunities. After the Speaker permits, then 80 members have to support it. Then, the matter will be referred to the Privileges Committee. Then, the Privileges Committee's report has to be brought before the House which has to discuss it. The House has the power to criticize it. Therefore, there are several safeguards provided and therefore no fundamental right is going to be affected by anything whatsoever. Therefore, the
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operation of articles 82 or 226 need not be invoked at all. They have no place here; they are totally different and the privileges, immunities and powers of the House are totally different. That is the reason why Justice Sarkar stated "When there is a conflict between a privilege conferred on the House by the second part of article 194 (8) and a fundamental right, that conflict has to be resolved by harmonizing the two provisions. It would be wrong to say that the fundamental rights must have precedence over the privileges, simply because it is a fundamental right or for any other reason ..". Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question, no fear, nothing whatsoever. Safeguards are provided for the individual. Certain persons have expressed their doubts or apprehension whatever it may be that the majority party may doom the minority party. Certainly not. It cannot be, because traditions are there; safeguards are also provided. Therefore, there is no question of the majority party, or since a particular party has the majority, it can doom the minority party. It cannot doom us, as per the convention. Besides that, Sir, all our practices, all our usages are from the British Constitution itself. In this context, I shall read a passage from what Dr. Ambedkar had said: "Under the use of rules and privileges, it is open to Parliament to convict any citizen for contempt of Parliament and when such a privilege is exercised, the jurisdiction of the court is ousted. That is an important privilege. Therefore, we have to take all this into account." So, the jurisdiction of the court is ousted when a question of privilege comes in the House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the court interferes by issue of a writ whatever type of writ it may be on the sentence made by the Speaker or the Assembly, what is the privilege that the House is enjoying at all? Certainly, there is no privilege at all, no immunity or power whatsoever. This is a particular organ which is enacting the law. While so doing, if any person makes inroads or brings the House into contempt or degrades, then only contempt arises. Therefore, there need be no apprehension or fear of the fundamental rights going to be affected at all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall read a very few lines from another passage. I am afraid, I do not have much time. Lord Cairns who delivered the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria vs High Glass stated: "Beyond all doubts, one of the privileges and one of the most important privileges of the House of Commons is the privilege of committing for contempt." Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important quotation: "Beyond all doubts, one of the privileges and one of the most important privileges of the House of Commons is the privilege of committing for contempt, and incidental to that privilege, it has been well established in England that the House of Commons have the right to be the judges themselves of what is contempt..." Therefore, the House is equated. When the question of contempt comes, when privilege is affected, the House can act as a judge. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want elucidation on this point. The quotation continues: "...the House of Commons have the right to be the judges themselves of what is contempt, and to commit for that contempt by a warrant.
stating that the commitment is for contempt of House ... "So, it is well said that the fundamental rights are not going to be affected at all. Secondly, in view of the judgments, in view of the rulings held, the question of fundamental rights coming in conflict with the privileges of the House is imaginary. The privileges of a House are quite different, the fundamental rights are totally different and the operation of article 82 which empowers the supreme Court and that of article 226 which empowers the High Courts to issue writs do not come into picture at all when we envisage all these things in a calm atmosphere.

My another point, Mr. Speaker is, the U. P. Legislature erred in sending summons to the judges, but the judges also erred because they entertained this petition. Therefore, one is correlative with the other. If the judges have not entertained that petition, the question of questioning the validity thereof would not have arisen at all. The Legislature having known that their powers, privileges and immunities are equated with that of the House of Commons could have exercised a sort of restraint. I do concur with that. They have exceeded their limits and served summons to the judges; that is the only wrong they have done. Apart from that, there is nothing wrong with what the U. P. Assembly had done. Another thing which I would like to submit here is, Mr. Sarkar while giving the minority judgment has stated categorically that the language is plain. But whatever the plainness of the language, the powers have to be well defined, because this rupture, this conflict, may be envisaged in the future days also. Of course, an amendment may not be necessary if we equate the power of the Legislature to that of the House of Commons. But ours is a written Constitution while theirs is an unwritten Constitution and therefore they can inspire and imbibe certain things like usages which we cannot do although eminent legal jurists like Dr. Ambedkar and Sri Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer might have said so. The difficulty with us is ours is a written Constitution. Therefore, our written Constitution has to be amended and the powers have to be well defined; otherwise we will come into conflict in the future days also. Therefore, I am supporting the view that the language has to be rewritten. That is left to the authors.

Thank you.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—Mr. Chairman, this is a very important resolution that has come up for discussion before the House and particularly in the light of the fact that none on behalf of the State Government, either the Legislature or the Executive or the Judiciary represented our case in the Supreme Court, I feel it would be better if the Advocate General who is entitled to participate in the discussions of this House also just gives his views on this particular important matter. I doubt whether he has been intimated of this resolution which is coming up for discussion today.
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Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — The point is thus. What he is aiming at is, has the Advocate General who has got a right to speak here and participate in the discussion been intimated that this resolution will be coming up today? He wants to know if, for he would like to have the benefit of the views of the Advocate General also stated in this House. That is all. The point is whether these resolutions were circulated to him and whether he knew that they were coming up today. Are we in the habit of sending our Agenda to the Advocate General or not? I just want to know. (Sri P V Narasimha Rao) Not always. I think it is necessary. He has got a seat here. He is a member. In olden days, regularly everything used to go there. If he does not know how can we say that the Advocate General—

Mr Chairman. So far as I can see, the entire agenda has not been regularly sent except at times when his presence is required.

Sri C. Kulasekhara Reddy — So far as this resolution is concerned as I submitted earlier, I don’t think it raises any controversy as to whether the majority opinion is correct or the other opinion is correct. What the resolution wishes to convey is that since these opinions are there, is it the intention of this House to have the powers, privileges and immunities that were enjoyed by the House of Commons as were contemplated to be enjoyed by the Constitution-makers or not. That is the only point.
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Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — It should not be subordinate to any other article in the constitution, it should be fundamental rights to be clear.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao — That is what Article 194 (3) says.

Sri S. R. Satchi — Article 194 (8) should also be clear. House of Commons should not interfere with the fundamental rights of the House of Commons.

Sri A. Abdulla — The article should be clear. The vague term of judiciarly interfering with privilege is also vague.
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Outside the House privileges of the House stay orders outside the House. Hence a Member of the House privileges not be met outside the House. 

Fundamental issues are human beings human weakness and prejudice. Legal points are not ultra vires to be defended.

Backward communities are backward community or hereditary. Village officers are hereditary. The backward community.
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...
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Advocate General — Sir, I rise to oppose
the original motion. I must also express that I am in full concur-
rence with the amended resolution, and I also share the views held
by Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri Rajagopala Naidu and yourself. Of
course, I have my own views to say in this regard.

The whole discussion, in my opinion, appears to turn upon one
particular view, whether there is anything like a conflict between
the Legislature and the Judiciary or between the Constitution and
the Legislature. What I personally feel is that, whether there is something like a conflict between
the Legislature and the Judiciary or between the Constitution and
the Legislature.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — Sir, I am rising here to oppose
the original motion. I must also express that I am in full concurrence
with the amended resolution, and I also share the views held
by Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri Rajagopala Naidu and yourself. Of
course, I have my own views to say in this regard.

The whole discussion, in my opinion, appears to turn upon one
particular view, whether there is something like a conflict between
the Legislature and the Judiciary or between the Constitution and
the Legislature. What I personally feel is that, whether there is something like a conflict between
the Legislature and the Judiciary or between the Constitution and
the Legislature.
say that our Constitution, as it stands, is a written constitution and has been, as has been criticised on several occasions, amended on a very number of times, whenever particularly there are decisions of a far-reaching character given by judiciary.

The problem has arisen out of the facts relating to an incident in the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh. A general warrant was issued by that Assembly for the arrest of one Mr Keshav Singh, he went to the High Court with a writ petition, and the question came whether he should be let off on bail or not. It has been put to us that the High Court was there to take away our rights to commit that particular person for having committed a breach of the privilege of the House.

(7:03 p.m The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight o’clock on Tuesday, the 17th August, 1965)