ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sunday, the 28th July, 1963
THE HOUSE MET AT HALF PAST EIGHT OF THE CLOCK.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

re: Release of Sri P. Sundarayya, M.I.A.

Mr. Speaker:—I am glad that Mr. P. Sundarayya and others have been released and they are to-day in our midst.

SUGAR STOCKS IN THE GODOWNS OF NIZAM SUGAR FACTORY.

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy):—(a) There is a stock of 2,98,882 bags of sugar in the godowns of the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., at Bodhan, Hyderabad and Secunderabad as on 27th June, 1963. The stock of sugar represents the balance of production after meeting the allotments made by the Government of India.

J. No.—2199

2199—1
(b) The present accumulation of stocks is due to restrictions imposed on sale and distribution of sugar by the Government of India and the seasonal nature of the Industry.

The present accumulation of stocks is due to restrictions imposed on sale and distribution of sugar by the Government of India and the seasonal nature of the Industry. Can release from State Government Centre represent stock reserve?

Is it true to say that at present only 30% of the total stock is either available or available in the market?

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Oral Answers to Questions.


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1. M. M. R. K. Jayaratne (M.R.:—Extra 100 tons of rice are being
advantage of transport facilities. 329

2. M. D. de S. Jayasuriya (M.R.):—Extra 100 tons of rice are being
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3. M. L. G. D. de S. Jayasuriya (M.R.):—Extra 100 tons of rice are being
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Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) அ. அ. தலைத்தலை (சென்டாரியோ):—சரியான மருத்துவ சின்னத்தை

(2) என். ரோசைல்:—சின்னத்தை கொடுக்க முயற்சியிலும், என்று அனுமுக்கொள்ள எச்சு செய்யலாம். மிளக்க நிலையில் All India level என செய்யும் தொடர் அடுத்து ஸ்டடேட்டு மொழியில் வாசிக்கடாமல்.

(3) க. எ. ஓன்றா (சென்டாரியோ):—சின்னத்தை எச்சு செய்யலாம் மூன்று

(4) என். ரோசைல்:—சின்னத்தை எச்சு செய்யலாம் மற்றும் பத்து நாட்களில் மூன்று சின்னத்தை எச்சு செய்யலாம். பத்து நாட்களில் எச்சு செய்யலாம் முதலே எச்சு செய்யலாம். செய்யலாம் என்றால் இரண்டு என்று தவறிட்டு எச்சு செய்யலாம். பத்து நாட்களில் எச்சு செய்யலாம் என்று தவறிட்டு எச்சு செய்யலாம்.

(5) ஓ. எம். ஜிருக்:—50% பார்வைத் தமிழ்மலை இருந்தால் என்று எச்சு செய்யலாம் மற்றும் இருந்தால் என்று எச்சு செய்யலாம். என்றாலும் கொன்றால் என்று எச்சு செய்யலாம்.

(6) என். ரோசைல்:—சின்னத்தை shortage என எச்சு செய்யலாம் உடைய

(7) என். ரோசைல்:—சின்னத்தை shortage என எச்சு செய்யலாம் உடைய stocks எச்சு செய்யலாம். என்றாலும் லிமிடைட் என்று எச்சு செய்யலாம். எஸ்ட்வர்ஸ் எச்சு செய்யலாம். எஸ்ட்வர்ஸ் எச்சு செய்யலாம்.

(8) எ. செ. ஜெர்ஜ் (அலி):—லிமிடைட் 21 இன்னை எச்சு செய்யலாம் உடைய

(9) என். ரோசைல்:—சின்னத்தை எச்சு செய்யலாம் உடைய

(10) என். ரோசைல்:—சின்னத்தை எச்சு செய்யலாம் உடைய stocks எச்சு செய்யலாம். என்றாலும் லிமிடைட் என்று எச்சு செய்யலாம். எஸ்ட்வர்ஸ் எச்சு செய்யலாம். எஸ்ட்வர்ஸ் எச்சு செய்யலாம்.
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2. The First Question:—(Mr. Cochrane):—I beg to ask the Minister of Agriculture if he will state the reasons for the late and limited supply of drinking water in Northern Ireland, as compared with that in the rest of the United Kingdom. Does he propose to take any action to prevent a recurrence of these unsatisfactory conditions?

Mr. Cochrane:—I beg to move, To call attention to the state of drinking water supply in the Province of Ulster and the proposals for its improvement. The serious deficiencies of the existing water supply in Northern Ireland have been pointed out by several Members of this House in recent weeks. The situation is now so serious that urgent action is required. The Ministry of Agriculture is taking steps to improve the water supply in the Province, and a number of schemes are already in progress. It is hoped that adequate supplies of drinking water will be available in the Province in the near future.

2049—

*4869 Q.—Sri B. Sreerama Murthy (Vizayanagaram):—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary survey in respect of the Steel Plant to be located in Visakhapatnam during the 4th Plan has been completed;

(b) whether further investigations are progressing; and

(c) what is the quantity of water required for the proposed Steel Plant?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—(a) and (b) The Survey is still reported to be in progress.

(c) 150 to 200 cusecs of water per day is estimated to be required for a 4 Million Ton Steel Plant.

Oral Answers to Questions

(1) பு. இ. பி. பொருட்பாடு:—10 ஆகத்து ராமர் வெள்ளை அருங்கியது என்பது என்ன? ஒரு இருபதாவது பிற்புக்குள் என்ன?

(2) பிர. மலராயின்:—ஒரு கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் ஒரு அரசியல் சட்டமுறை. ஒரு தோறும் குறும் முயற்சியை முன்னிலையில் முயற்சி தோறும் சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை தோறும் முயற்சியை முயற்சி தோறும் சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ 

(3) பிர. பல்லத்தேவிசு:—போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ 

(4) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை யூ�ோ முயற்சிக்கு சட்டமுறை யூடோ 

(5) பிர. பார்கையின்:—மூன்று கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை யூடோ 

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(11) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(12) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(13) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் ச�்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(14) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(15) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(16) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(17) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(18) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(19) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை 

(20) பிர. பார்கையின்:—தன்னை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை. போதுகை கருங்குறும் கேரளாவில் சட்டமுறை.
HYDERABAD CO-OPERATIVE BALDIA BANK LTD.

2050—

*3290 Q.—Sarvasri V. Visveswara Rao and K. Ramachandra Reddy (Ramannapeta) :—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Hyderabad Co-operative Baldia Bank Ltd., closed without notice on 29-11-1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) who managed the affairs of the Bank; and

(d) action taken by the Government to protect the interests of depositors and others?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) :—(a) The Hyderabad Co-operative Baldia Bank Ltd., Hyderabad has not been closed on 29-11-1962. The period of supersession of the Bank expired on 28-11-1962. The General Body meeting convened by the Special Officer to elect the Board of Management was adjourned to 5-12-1962 for want of quorum and the adjourned General Body meeting held on 5-12-1962 resolved not to elect the Board of Management. The term of the Special Officer having expired on 28-11-1962, he was withdrawn on 28-11-1962 after noon.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bank was under the management of an elected board till 28-11-1957. As the affairs of the Bank were thoroughly mismanaged by the elected Board, the committee of management was superseded and a departmental employee was appointed as Special Officer. The Special Officer was in-charge of the Bank from 29-11-1957 to 28-11-1962,

(d) As the general body which met on 5-12-1962 resolved not to take charge of the Bank and as an enquiry conduct into its affairs under section 42 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Co-operative Societies Act, 1952, revealed that there were no chances of reviving the activities of the Bank, the registration of the Bank was cancelled on 11-2-1963. The orders of cancellation shall take effect after the expiry of two months from 11-2-1963. Provided no appeal for setting aside the orders of cancellation of registration of the Bank is preferred within that period. The Liquidator will take all necessary action to recover the assets and discharge the liabilities, according to the order of priority.

2199—2

Oral Answers to Questions.

(Sri K. Brhamananda Reddy):—The Hyderabad Co-operative Bank has not been closed on 29-11-1962. The period of supersession of the Bank expired on 28-11-1962. That very afternoon the Special Officer was withdrawn.

Sri K. Brhamananda Reddy:—I will look into the matter.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

2051—

*8614 Q.—Sri K.B. Narasappa (Pattikonda):—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start consumer co-operatives in rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether the existing rural co-operatives in the villages will be entrusted with this work?

Sri K. Brhamananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

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The Government of India has intimated that the distribution of consumer articles under the rural scheme should be done through the Agriculture Credit Multipurpose Marketing Societies and that separate co-operatives need not be opened for that purpose.

CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

2052—

*3788 Q.—Sri B. Srirama Murthy:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumers Co-operative Societies opened are intended only for the Non-Gazetted Officers;

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider the question of including the teachers in the area for the purpose of extending these facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Teachers' Union, Vijayawada made a representation to the Government during February, 1963 in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action was taken on the same?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Teachers, who are Government servants are also eligible to become members of Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Stores.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

*3788 Q.—Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumers Co-operative Societies opened are intended only for the Non-Gazetted Officers;

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider the question of including the teachers in the area for the purpose of extending these facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Teachers' Union, Vijayawada made a representation to the Government during February, 1963 in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action was taken on the same?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. 5. 4. [Name]:— Will the Government give suitable advice to the staff of the various Departmental Heads, on the preparation of the Annual Estimates for the next financial year, which is approaching?

A. The Government regard the preparation of the Annual Estimates for the next financial year as a serious and important task. The staff of the various Departmental Heads will be advised on the proper methods of preparing the Estimates. The estimates should be based on sound financial principles and should reflect the needs of the respective departments. The staff will be assisted in preparing the Estimates by providing them with necessary training and guidance.

Q. 6. [Name]:— Is the non-gazetted, Class IV employees, skilled workers in industrial establishments and contingent and work charged establishments remunerated on monthly wages, temporary employees, Government servants employed in emergency service and Government servants on foreign service, allowed to join the National Co-operative Development Corporation?

A. Foreign service officers, government employees, staff of trade depositors, cash credit accommodation, and stock holders can join the National Co-operative Development Corporation. However, the Central Government is aware that the State Government is not aware of the Corporation's objectives.

Q. 7. [Name]:— The Minister for Finance and Co-operation is pleased to state that the Corporation is considering extending its activities to the rural areas.

A. The Corporation is considering extending its activities to the rural areas. The Corporation's activities will be extended to the rural areas in the near future.

Q. 8. [Name]:— Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation consider extending the activities of the Corporation to the rural areas?

A. The Corporation is considering extending its activities to the rural areas. The Corporation's activities will be extended to the rural areas in the near future.

Q. 9. [Name]:— Will the Corporation consider extending its activities to the rural areas?

A. The Corporation is considering extending its activities to the rural areas. The Corporation's activities will be extended to the rural areas in the near future.

National Co-operative Development Corporation

*No. of Questions—4971. Q. R. Sreekanta Murthy, Y.C. Veerabhadra Gowda (Yemmiganur):—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation consider extending the activities of the Corporation to the rural areas?
(b) if so, the details thereof?

*Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:*—(a) A National Co-operative Development Corporation has already been established by the Government of India on 14-3-1968.

(b) For details regarding this Corporation, the attention of the hon. member is invited to the notification, published on pp 149-150 in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part-II, dated 14-3-1968.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation consists of 20 members of whom 9 are nominees of the Government of India, 5 are the nominees of the State Government of zonal basis, two are specialists in rural economy and the remaining 4 are the nominees of the Reserve Bank of India.

AIDED SCHOOLS

2054—

*S397(1986) Q.—Sri T. Balakrishnaiah (Satyaseedu):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Aided Schools under each category receiving aid from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and

(b) the amount of aid given to such schools for the last five years by the Government?

*The Minister for Education (Sri P.V.G. Raju):—(a) and (b) Statements are placed on the Table of the House.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>No. of aided schools as on 31-3-1962</th>
<th>Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned during</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Higher Secondary Schools</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>8,86,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>High Schools</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>31,48,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Middle Schools</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6,04,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Senior Basic Schools</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,05,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Junior Basic Schools</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>5,51,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Primary Schools (non-basic)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,01,11,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nursery Schools</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Basic Training Schools</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Non Basic Training Schools</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1,81,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Schools for Oriental studies</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1,08,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Adult Schools</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2,60,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Schools for the handicapped</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

†Question No. 2055 (*8686)

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

2056—

*3784 Q.—Sri B. Sriramamurty.— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Centre evolved a National Discipline Scheme which has been made compulsory for all school children under the age group of 9-16, and

(b) whether it is being implemented in the State.

Sri P. V. G. Raju.— (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Education have evolved a National Discipline Scheme. The question of its being made compulsory for students of certain age group in schools is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) A beginning will be made from the year 1963-64 to introduce the scheme in this State.

Sri B. Sriramamurty.— What are the details of the particular scheme?

Sri P. V. G. Raju.— The details have not been worked out by the Government of India. We will go into them when they have finalised the scheme and ask us to implement.

EXAMINATIONS IN TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND.

2057—

*3826 Q. Sri M. Pitchaiyah.— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

Whether the Government propose to extent the practice in vogue under the present rules in Telangana region to Andhra region with regard to the conduct of examinations in typewriting and shorthand?

Sri P. V. G. Raju : No, Sir.

†Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are included in the Proceedings at the end of the Question Hour.
Sri M Pitchiah: May I know what are the difficulties standing in the way of the Government in this connection.

Sri P.V.G. Raju: There is no proposal.

The question is whether the Government propose to extend the practice in vogue under the present rules in Telangana region to Andhra region with regard to the conduct of examinations in typewriting and shorthand.

There is no proposal to extend it at the moment.

Compulsory National Cadet Corps Training

2058—

*3883 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Kondakarla):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether there is any scheme to give compulsory National Cadet Corps Training to all the college students?

Sri P.V.G. Raju:—Yes, Sir.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—N.C.C. is there from the beginning. We have extended it after emergency. Every University has extended it.

Sri C. D. Naidu:—What would be the actual difference between N.C.C. and National Defence Schemes.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—We do not know the exact rules of the National Discipline Scheme. When the Government of India finalises the Scheme, I can then say something. How can I compare the two different schemes. I can say something about the N.C.C. if the hon. Member desires.

Madhya Bharat Intermediate Examination Centre at Hyderabad.

2059—

*4289 Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

Whether the State Government propose to arrange Hyderabad as a centre for Madhya Bharat Intermediate examination in view of the large number of students appearing from Andhra Pradesh?

Sri P.V. G. Raju:—No, Sir.
S.R. P. V. G. Raju:—The question is about Madhya Bharat Intermediate Examination. Here in Andhra Pradesh, for some reason, there is no Madhya Bharat examination centre here. We cannot encourage this examination. Our students can have our University examination. There is no purpose in our encouraging Madhya Bharat Examination in our State.

**SCALE OF PAY OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES**

2060—

\(^{1}4247\) Q.—Sri C.D. Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the scales of pay of Male Nurses, Nurses and Midwives in Hospitals;

(b) will the Government consider the raising of their pay scales in view of the present price level; and

(c) will the Government consider construction of free quarters to the Nurses and staff of the hospitals as their services are of emergent Nature?

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

(a) The scales of pay of Male Nurses, Nurses and Midwives are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Nurses and Female Nurses</td>
<td>Rs. 130-5-155-7-100-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives (Maternity Assistants)</td>
<td>Rs. 80-2-90-2-120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No Sir.

(c) Nurses are at present provided with rent free accommodation wherever quarters are available. Efforts are also made to construct quarters for Nurses wherever possible. The staff of the hospital other than nurses are not provided rent free accommodation.

**SMALL-POX ATTACK IN TWO BLOCKS OF ANANTAPUR DISTRICT**

2061—

\(^{2}411\) Q.—Sarvasri V.K. Adinarayana Reddy (Geety) C.K.Narayana Reddy (Pileru):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) how many children had small-pox attack and how many of them died in Kambadoor and Tadpatri blocks of Anantapur District in the Months of March and April, 1968?

(b) is it a fact that Village Munisiff and Health Inspector of Kambadoor did not even report of the attack to the higher and officials and

2199—3
Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) if so, what action has been taken against village Munisiff and Health Inspector?


(b) The village Munisiff, Kambadcor had reported to the Block Development Officer and Health Inspector about incidence of small-pox on 29-9-1962,7-10-1962 and 4-10-1962. The Health Inspector did not report to the District Health Officer, Anantapur.

(c) The Health Inspector of Kamadadcor was kept under suspension by the Director of Public Health.

It is only on the Mahazar petition received by the D. M. O that it was known that there were 69 attacks and 32 deaths there from August 1962 till the end of September 1962. Refer gazetted orders.

It is only on the Mahazar petition received by the D. M. O that it was known that there were 69 attacks and 32 deaths there from August 1962 till the end of September 1962. Refer gazetted orders.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th July, 1963. 345

LEPROSY CENTRES AND TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS

2062—

*4658 Q. Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnur).—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Leprosy Centres and Tuberculosis Institutions established by the Private Individuals and Bodies in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take over all such centres and institutions?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:—(a) the number of Leprosy Centres and Tuberculosis institutions established by Private Individuals and Bodies in the State are 18 and 4 respectively.

(b) No Sir.

MERGER OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS

2063—

*4687 Q. Sri Mohammed Ismail: (Put by Sri Vasilala Gopala Krishna).—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

Whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to merge Health and Medical Departments into one unit?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:—The answer is in the affirmative.

The answer is in the affirmative.
Houses constructed under Low Income Group Housing Scheme

2064—

*797 (2781) Q. Sri V. Rama Rao (put by Sri K. Punnayya) (Ponduru):—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 458 on 24-7-1962 and state:

(a) whether the total sale price of the houses constructed under Low Income Group Housing Scheme in 1955-56 includes the cost of the land and the development charges as per the amount shown in column 9 of statement placed on the Table of the Assembly on 24-7-1962

(b) if so, the rate of development charges per yard both in Khairathabad and Mallepalli areas;

(c) the cost of the land purchased by the C.I.B. originally; and

(d) whether the amounts shown in column 9 of the statement are final, which the hire-purchaser should pay for getting the houses registered in their names?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkataramayya):—(a) the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) the Development charges per square yard are as follows:

Rs. nP.

Khairatabad 2.20
Mallepalli 3.69

(c) the land was purchased originally at the following rates:

Rs. nP.

Khairatabad 5.86
Mallepalli 0.19

(d) No. the allottees will have to pay interest, management and maintenance charges over and above the finalised cost in equated instalments after deducting 20% cost paid at the time of allotment.

(1) 28th July, 1963.

2065—

*S314 Q. Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps during this year (1962) directing the municipalities to form voluntary committees of Citizens in the wards of the towns, in the nature of Vikas-mandals to take part in all social activities; and

(b) if so, the names of Municipalities that formed such Committees and the work done by them?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

2066—

*S312 Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts sanctioned by the Government for land development in Eluru and other Municipalities in West Godavari District during the year (1962-63); and

(b) the extent of land to be acquired in Eluru Municipality by the Housing Board for construction of Middle and Low-Income Group Housing Schemes?
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) Nil.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Housing Board at present.

(c) Yes.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Housing Board at present.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTIONS FOR WATER IN MUNICIPALITIES.

2067—

*3930 Q.—Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:—

(a) is it open to the Municipal Councils to demand, as a condition precedent, the payment of Rs. 250 either from house-owners or tenants who apply to the Municipality for a house service connection;

(b) is it a fact that the Municipal Council, Vijayawada, in its resolution No. 478, dated 4-7-1956 resolved to collect a sum of Rs. 250 from all pending and future applicants from 10-7-1956;

(c) if so, is it in conformity with the G.Os. issued in the subject;

(d) the amount realised by the Vijayawada Municipal Council from 10-7-1956 to 31st March, 1962 under the G.Os. issued; and

(e) was the amount deposited in any Bank?

Sri A. Venkataramayya.—(a), (b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total amount realised from 10-7-1956 to 31-3-1962 is Rs. 92,750.

(e) The amount of contributions realised was not deposited in any Bank or invested. But the amount was spent on the capital work of Water Supply Distribution.

(f) Yes. Sr. 5th. 10-7-56 31-3-62 92,750.

(g) The amount of contributions realised was not deposited in any Bank or invested. But the amount was spent on the capital work of Water Supply Distribution.

(h) Yes. Sr. 5th. 10-7-56 31-3-62 92,750.
POLYSTERENE INDUSTRY NEAR VISAKHAPATNAM.

2128—

*3976 Q. Sri B. Sri Rama Murthy:—Will Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a chemical industrial concern applied and secured a licence for installation of Polysterene Industry near about Visakhapatnam with a total outlay of about Rs. 5 crores;

(b) it so, what are the details of the scheme; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. M/s Shariam Mills Limited, Bombay were granted a licence for the purpose.

(b) The promoters, registered in the name and style of M/s Hindustan Polymers Limited propose to issue a capital of Rs. 3 crores to finance the project to be set up in celebration with a United Kingdom firm.

(c) The Firm has taken possession of 385 acres of land at Visakhapatnam and also reported to have applied for import of necessary plant and equipment. It is also reported that the firm has already obtained Foreign Exchange loan to the tune of Rs. 2 crores and 36 lakhs. It is expected that the work on the project would progress speedily.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:— Separate question may be put.

CAST IRON SPUN PIPES INDUSTRIES AT VISAKHAPATNAM.

2129—

*3979 Q. Sri B. Sri Rama Murthy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cast iron spun pipes industries are expected to be established at Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah;

(b) it so what is the total outlay involved in excl. exc; and

(c) the state at which the matter stands?
Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—(a) Only at Visakhapatnam, Sir. The licence granted for establishing the unit at Gudivada was revoked, on the failure of the party to set up the unit within the stipulated time.

(b) The outlay is estimated to be of the order of 1½ crores for the Visakhapatnam Unit.

(c) The Firm has applied for import license for import of the required machinery for establishing the unit but the Government of India have since informed that the application was rejected as the foreign exchange cost involved was considered high. The State Government has requested the licences to formulate acceptable to the Government of India from the Foreign Exchange point of view so that this Government can take up their came.

IRON ORE FACTORY IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT.

2180:

*4160 Q. Sri P. Gunnaiah (Kothuru):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore factory has been established in Srikakulam district; and

(b) if so, the revenue derived by the Government during 1962-68?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—(a) Presumably the intention of the Member is to solicit information about the establishment of a factory to manufacture pig iron and if so, the answer is in the negative. No factory has been established nor there is a proposal to establish a pig iron Project in the Srikakulam District.

(b) The Government of India have however granted two licences one to M/s. Kalinga Industries limited of Calcutta for establishing a plant at Yellandu (Khamam District) with a capacity of 1 lakh tons of Pig iron and (2) to M/s. Andhra Cement Company Limited, Vijayawada for establishing a new Industrial undertaking at Vijayawada for the manufacture of sponge iron in two stages with capacities of 40,000 tons (I stage) and 60,000 tons (II stage). The Government of India have also issued a letter of intent to grant a licence for establishment of a pig iron plant, to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.

LOCATION OF THE PROJECTS UNDER INDUSTRIAL SECTOR.

2181—

*8801 Q. Sri B. Srerama Murthy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

whether the Government proposed any detailed case regarding the location of some of the projects under industrial sector in Andhra Pradesh for submission to the Centre in relation to the regional imbalance and relative backwardness of Andhra Pradesh?
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—Yes, Sir. The Government of India are being approached from time to time for location of major projects in this State.

The Government of Kerala are being approached from time to time for location of major projects in this State. Heavy Machine Tools manufacture is almost finalised. The steel factory is almost complete. The public sector schemes are being considered. The chances of investigation are being examined. The investigation is being undertaken.

The Heavy Machine Tools manufacture is almost finalised. The steel factory is almost complete. The public sector schemes are being considered. The chances of investigation are being examined. The investigation is being undertaken.

Oral Answers to Questions.

whether there is any proposal to set up a paper mill in public sector to utilise the bagasses at the Nizam Sugar Factory for the manufacture of paper or newsprint to relieve the acute shortage of those materials in the State?

*4863 Q. Sri Tenneti Viscanatham :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal to set up a paper mill in public sector to utilise the bagasses at the Nizam Sugar Factory for the manufacture of paper or newsprint to relieve the acute shortage of those materials in the State?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy :—No, Sir. Manufacture of Pulp and Paper is in the banned list at present. An application of a private party previously recommended is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

PAPER MILL IN PUBLIC SECTOR.

2132—

*4863 Q. Sri Tenneti Viscanatham :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal to set up a paper mill in public sector to utilise the bagasses at the Nizam Sugar Factory for the manufacture of paper or newsprint to relieve the acute shortage of those materials in the State?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy :—No, Sir. Manufacture of Pulp and Paper is in the banned list at present. An application of a private party previously recommended is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

PAPER MILL IN PUBLIC SECTOR.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—
(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
(b) The over-dues of the Eluru Cooperative Central Bank under principal and interest for the year 1960-61 were Rs. 17.33 lakhs and 0.02 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were Rs. 19.23 lakhs and Rs. 0.03 lakhs. As on 31-1-1963, the overdues for 1962-63 under principal was Rs. 64.93 lakhs. There was however no overdues of interest as on 31-1-1963.

DIFFERENT SALARIES FOR L. T. ASSISTANTS AND PHYSICAL DIRECTORS.

Sri C. D. Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for differences in salaries of L. T. Assistants and Physical Directors which is Rs. 145 and Rs. 125 per month respectively?
Sri P. V. G. Raju:—The qualifications and duties of L. T. Assistants are different from those of the Physical Directors and as such they are given different salaries.

**SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN KURNOOL DISTRICT.**

2141—

*1826 Q. Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of Small Scale Industries started in Kurnool District from 1st January, 1958 till now;

(b) the amount invested or advanced by the Government for the above said Industries; and

(c) Whether any of these Industries have gone into production?

The Minister for Industries (Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya):—(a), (b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
Details of Industries started in Kurnool district in the private sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Industry</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned by Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation</th>
<th>Whether gone into production or not</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assembling of Radio Sets and Transistors of all types</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Not gone into production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Assembling of Radio Sets and Transistors of all types</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Not gone into production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Wire Nails Industry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59,310 (Since cancelled)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Varnishes and paints</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Looking Glass and Mirrors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Stainless Steel Cutlery and Surgical Instrumets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
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<td>(6)</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Fabricators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Pre-treatment of Cotton seeds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not gone into production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Fluorescent tubes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Casting Foundry Workshop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Since cancelled).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Icecream Ice Fruit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Nylon Fishing and Handling Nets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Welding Electrodes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Tin Manufacturing Unit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) Mick of Magnesia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18,060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Since cancelled).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15) Cotton Seed De linting and Processing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,07,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16) Sulphuric Acid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17) Polythene Rolls and Bags</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18) Mat weaving Industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19) Agricultural Implements</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20) Leather Industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21) Weaving Industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22) Panel Pins Mfg. Industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23) Card Board File Pads etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24) Polysterene and Acytic Buttons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25) Optical frames</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26) Plastic and Bakelite Industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of the Scheme</td>
<td>Amount sanctioned Recurring. Rs.</td>
<td>Non-g. Recurring expenditure up to end of 30-9-62 Rs.</td>
<td>Production of goods from conception to 30-9-62 Rs. in lakhs</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training-cum-Production Centre in Carpentry at Kurnool</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>42,565</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training-cum-Production Centre in Blacksmithy at Kurnool</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training-cum-Production Centre in Ceramic ware at Dronachalam</td>
<td>36,500</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Production-wings attached to the Carpentry Centre at Kurnool</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>General Engineering Servicing Workshop at Nandyal</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>2,39,000</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>Since transferred to Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. with effect from 1-7-1962.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th July, 1963

AUCTION OF STONES FOR TAKING FROM YERRAVARAM.

2142—

*3587 (J) Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana :—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether auction has been conducted this year (1962-63) for taking stones from Yerravaram (Basikonda) Yelamanchili tahuk, Visakhapatnam District;
(b) if so, the amount of the bid respectively;
(c) whether the bid is confirmed;
(d) if not the reasons therefor;
(e) whether it was put to reauction;
(f) the reasons for not holding the reauction; and
(g) the time since when the quarry has not been auctioned?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya :—(a) The quarry was sanctioned only for one year (i.e.,) for fasli 1872 (year 1962-63) on 15-10-1962.
(b) The highest bid was for Rs. 240/- at the sale conducted on 15-10-1962.
(c) the bid was not confirmed.
(d) The Sub-Collector, Narasampatnam, to whom the proposals were submitted by the Tahsildar, Elamanchili, instructed the Tahsildar to conduct the sale for five faslis.
(e) The quarry was put to reduction on 5-1-1963.
(f) In view of answer to item (e) it does not arise.
(g) The quarry was sanctioned prior to the auction referred to in (a) during fasli 1959.

Question No. 2143 (*)

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS OF HUZURABAD MUNICIPALITY.

2144—

*3586 (O) Q.—Sarvasri T.K.R. Sarma and J. Malla Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any misappropriation of municipal funds of Huzurabad Municipality in Karimnagar District by its Chairman;
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government; and
(c) if not, why?

† Question No. 2143 (*)

‡ Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are included in the proceedings at the end of the Question Hour.
Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) Reports have been received by the Government alleging that the President has misappropriated certain Municipal funds of Huzurabad Municipality, Karimnagar district.

(b) the matter is under consideration.

(c) does not arise.

(a) the matter is under consideration.

(b) does not arise.

Sri N. Mohan Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that Warangal Municipality has stopped the supply of water to nearly 400 acres of wet lands cultivated under the Dharmasagar tank, Warangal Taluk and District;

(b) whether the Government issued orders that water-supply should be continued to the Paddy crops that are now at the formation stage of the ears and corn) till the time of harvesting, so that the crop may not wither; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) It has been considered that water supply to Warangal town should take priority over irrigation in order to ensure adequate supply of drinking water and accordingly the Collector, Warangal was requested to stop letting out water for irrigation purposes under Dharmasagar tank as per the decision of the Government in 1948.

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) 1948.
DEVASTHANAM BUS ACCIDENT AT TIRUMALAI.

2146.

*3834 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana:—Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Devasthanam Bus which was descending from Tirumalai turned turtle at 7 p.m', on 2nd January, 1963

(b) the number of persons who sustained injuries;

(c) the reasons for the accident; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future?

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

(b) Twenty-six passengers sustained minor injuries;

(c) Negligence and carelessness of the Driver;

(d) The steep bends on the ghat road have been widened wherever possible for negotiating bends without difficulty. Parapet walls have been constructed at hair pin bends and rail guard protection is also provided. Traffic sign boards have also been provided wherever necessary on the ghat road and the drivers have been instructed to strictly follow traffic precautions.

2147.—

*4221 Q.—Saraswri C. D. Naidu and A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government consider to extend the benefit of pension and G.P.F. to the temple executive Officers; and

(b) whether Government propose to grant the revised dearness allowance to the temple executive Officers in the same manner as in the case of Government employees from the date of such sanction?
Smt. T.N. Sadalakshmi:—(a) and (b) The Government propose to consider these questions after a decision is taken regarding the provincialisation of the services of the Temple Executive Officers the consideration of which has been deferred till the integration of the Endowments Departments in Andhra and Telangana Area.

VEMULAWADA MUNICIPAL TOWN COMMITTEE.

1822.—

*3541 Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Bhogir):—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-Chairman and ex-Vice-Chairman of the Vemulawada Municipal Town Committee, Karimnagar district misappropriated the Municipal fund;

(b) if so, the total amount of misappropriation; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for the recovery of the said amount misappropriated?

Sri A. Venkalaramayya:—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(c) Judicial orders withdrawn.

(c) Judicial orders withdrawn.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th July, 1963. 363

Mr. Speaker:—Better, you put a separate question.

Sri N. Sanjiv Reddy:—May I request the hon. Member to put a separate question. Because, I am not aware of it. I will look into it and give a more detailed answer.

Mr. Speaker:—In view of the reply of the Chief Minister it is better a separate question is put, and he will enquire into it.

Elections for the Ramannapeta Town Municipality.

1828.—

*3570 Q.—Sri K. Ramaehandra Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elections for the Ramannapet Town Municipality, Nalgonda district has been held on 4th December 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said elections have taken place in the whole town excepting in the Harijan locality;
(c) if so, the reasons for excluding the voters of Harijan locality;
(d) the number of Harijan voters, if any, in the said election held on 4th December 1962; and
(e) whether it is also a fact that there is a reserved seat without Harijan voters?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes. But the elections were conducted based on the existing Municipal limits;
(c) The Harijan locality is not within the Municipal limits.
(d) Thirty-four. But eight persons pertaining to Scheduled Castes have voted at the elections.
(e) No.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th July, 1963. 365

PREPARATION OF MASTER PLANS FOR THE CITIES.

1824.—

*8586 (B) Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 1.75 lakhs for 1961-62 and Rs. 4.25 lakhs for 1962-63 for the compilation of Master Plan in the State for the towns of Hyderabad, Secundrabad, Guntur, Vizianagaram, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Nellore, Ellore, Anantapur and Masulipatam; and

(b) if so, at what stage it stands?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) and (b) No. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for 1961-62 and Rs. 4.25 lakhs for 1962-63 were originally sanctioned for the preparation of Master Plans for the following Cities and areas included in the Final Report of the Third Five-Year Plan:

1. Hyderabad.
2. Secunderabad.
3. Vizag.
4. Vijayawada.
5. Guntur.

No amount has so far been actually released by the Government of India and the matter is under correspondence. The preparation of Master Plan for the Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is completed and the Plans are submitted to the Corporation for approval.

The preparation of Master Plans of Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Guntur have been received by the Government with the resolutions of the Municipal Councils concerned for preliminary approval.

(2), (3):—మాటలే చాలా లోకాంతర్లు గుర్తించారు: ఆ సమయంలో మాటలే మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట మాట

(1) ఫెడరేషన్
(2) సినిమాటెక్
(3) హిమాచల్ ప్రదేశ్
(4) వింతాంగం
(5) ఎడమావాడ
(6) దివేద్
(7) దివేద్ మాట్
1962-68 The measure of grant awarded for the first year was Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs for the second year. Question asked by Mr. Dasgupta on the Town Planning Corporation March orders, which is incorporated in the Master Plans of the State. The Master Plans are subject to the orders of the Corporation. Mr. Dasgupta asked about the Corporation's role in the planning. He mentioned a Town Planning Trust, which was established in 1963 to prepare Master Plans for the State. He asked about the proposals for the Trust.

Mr. Speaker:—Now questions are over.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, you want to put a question. I am sorry I cannot allow it. In that case, every Member could get up and ask questions.

Mr. Speaker:—That is all right.

URDU MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

2055.—

*3686 Q.—Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high schools in the State where Urdu medium of instruction has been arranged;

(b) the conditions for starting the classes with Urdu Medium;

and

(c) the number of students required for starting the classes with Urdu medium?
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Admission into colleges of students from Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of Khammam District.

A.—

(a) (1) Number of high schools having Urdu as medium of instruction (as on 31-3-1962):—104.

(2) Number of higher secondary schools having Urdu as medium of instruction (as on 31-3-1962)—40.

(b) & (c) The school authorities have general permission to open separate sections for imparting instruction to pupils of linguistic minorities through the medium of their mother-tongue, when there is a minimum number of 10 pupils per class or 30 for school, requiring such facilities in the case of elementary schools. The minimum strength prescribed for the purpose in the case of secondary schools is 45 pupils for the three classes VI to VIII or IX to XI put together and 60 pupils in classes IX to XII of higher secondary and middle schools put together.

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUM AREAS IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS

2148.—

*4006 Q.—Sri G.C. Kondiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any specific grant to improve slum areas in Municipal Towns; and

(b) if so, what are the towns that are planned during the Third Five Year Plan in our State?

A.—

(a) A loan and subsidy at 37½% respectively is given by the Central Government for improvement of slum areas under the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme on the basis of expenditure incurred by State Government.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns where Slum Clearance Projects have been sanctioned during the III Five Year Plan.</th>
<th>Towns where projects proposed to be taken up during the III Plan.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Tenali (Two schemes)</td>
<td>(1) Tenali</td>
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<td>(2) Vijayawada</td>
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<td>(3) Adoni</td>
<td>(3) Visakhapatnam</td>
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<td>(4) Eluru</td>
<td>(4) Vijayawada</td>
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<td>(5) Guntakal</td>
<td>(5) Ongole</td>
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<td>(6) Hyderabad</td>
<td>(6) Rajahmundry</td>
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<td>(7) Cuddapah</td>
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<td>(8) Anakapalli</td>
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<td>(10) Tadepalligudem</td>
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<td>(11) Masulipatnam</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(12) Mahabubnagar.</td>
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</table>
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

**re: Admission into colleges of students from Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of Khammam District.**

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**re: Admission into colleges of students from Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of Khammam District.**

_Mr. Sepaker:_ There is one matter under Rule 74, given notice by Sri J. Vengala Rao. He will now explain the matter.
The Minister for Education (Sri P. V.G. Raju):—Sri J. Vengal Rao, M.L.A. has brought to my notice that candidates from Bhadrachalam Division seeking admission into professional colleges are being disowned by the Osmania University as well as by the Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities. He has forwarded a copy of petition from Sri C. Venkata Satyanarayana of Nagoor taluk for admission to M.B.B.S. Course and requested that instructions may be issued to the authorities concerned to consider the applications of Bhadrachalam students for admission into Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities. Government, in Health, Housing and Municipal Administration, Department have considered the above application and issued instructions to the effect that as Nugur taluk of Bhadrachalam Division was merged in Khammam taluk, Sri Satyanarana the applicant should be deemed to be a native of Khammam district and his application accepted as such subject to the production of nativity certificate in proof thereof if any doubt arises.

Recently on receipt of a representation on a similar issue from Sri Vasudev Rao, M.L.A. of Huzurnagar, orders have been issued directing that candidates who fulfil the domicile rule of Munugala Paragana merged with Nalgonda District with the requisite period of residence be treated as mulkis of delangama regions.

The question of issuing similar orders in the case of applicants from Bhadrachalam division for admission into colleges is under consideration and orders will be issued very shortly.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.


The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy):—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Section 88 (8) of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1961, a copy of the Annual Report and accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation for the year ended 31st March, 1961.

AMENDMENT TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1963


Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 700, General Administration (Services—A) dated 21-6-1963 making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963, in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ESTIMATES.

re: Singareni Collieries Company, Ltd.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Committee on Estimates (First Report of the Third Legislative Assembly) on the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.

Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.
Government Resolutions:
*re:* The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

**GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS**

*re:* The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 (as passed by the Houses of Parliament).

*re:* The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 (as passed by the Houses of Parliament).

Mr. Speaker:—Now we will take up discussion on the Government resolutions moved on 22nd July, 1968.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy (Mudholoor):—We have not been supplied with texts of amendments to the Constitution. We have been supplied only with printed reports of the discussion which took place in Parliament.

Mr. Speaker:—Let them be supplied with copies of amendments.

(The Secretary informed that they have already been supplied).

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy:—We have been supplied with copies of discussions that took place in the Rajsabha and Loksabha, but not with the texts of the amendments to the Constitution. I have carefully searched the papers today and day before yesterday also.

Mr. Speaker:—All the other members have been served with copies. You might have misplaced them.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—I do not think we will be able to finish the resolutions today. We shall take up the Non-agricultural Lands Assessment Bill now.

Mr. Speaker:—Why not this one, now?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (Nandigama):—Whatever it may be, we have got very serious objections to the amendments. We demand Assessment on non-agricultural lands Bill take up now, the point of order raise धीरे धीरे अतिक्रमण. अतिक्रमण धीरे धीरे continue धीरे proper रूप से आरोप.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no point. Either this evening, or tomorrow evening or day after tomorrow, all these bills must be finished before 31st July. That was the understanding arrived at the Business Advisory Committee. It is not as if I want to deny an opportunity to the members to speak, but all the same, in view of the fact that the House took nearly two hours on 23rd regarding the point of order raised by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, we are not hard pressed for time. Please consider about it. Another thing I must tell you. Sri Visveswara Rao and others were asking for two-hours discussion regarding the Scarcity of sugar and rise in prices. I am considering that. We may have to sit one evening. When that is so, it is for the House to decide. All the Bills must be finished before that date.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Personally I have no objection to sit in the evening. धीरे धीरे, धीरे धीरे अतिक्रमण धीरे take up धीरे.

Mr. Speaker:—Not that I am anxious to hustle through...

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—And I, Mr. Speaker, continue to move on the 37th Amendment Bill.

Then we can go to the next item.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall first finish these resolutions and then go to the next item, the Assessment Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—I disallowed two amendments of hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya and Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu on the ground that they are negative in character.

Mr. Speaker:—After examining the amendments that were given notice of and finding them that they are not proper, I have rejected them. That means I have disavowed them. There is no question of putting them to vote. The question of negativing them by the House arises only when they are admitted. Since they are not proper, I disallowed them.

Mr. Speaker:—Even without giving an amendment, hon. Members can certainly express their opinion.

Mr. Speaker:—That is what I say, you have always got a right to express your views.
The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker:—Ultimately you can oppose.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—That is true; we are not opposing completely. The Constitution Bill is another matter. It may be wrong, but we shall oppose it. There is a feeling that the amendment is not proper. It may be wrong, but we shall oppose it. Mr. Speaker:—That is true; we are not opposing completely.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of reconsideration. I have disallowed the amendments.

It is only a technical way of wording it. We can overlook that technical mistake and allow the amendment. The amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution is contained in clause 10 of the Bill. How does the amendment of the hon. Member to that clause 10 become outside the scope of the Resolution?

Mr. Speaker:—When we put to vote, do we not go clause by clause?

Sri P. Sundarayya:—We are not going clause by clause. It is only one resolution. Government resolution is this:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 as passed by the House of Parliament."

Similarly there is another resolution of Government;
Government Resolutions: 28th July, 1963

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 as passed by the House of Parliament."

So, to the first resolution, we can certainly move: "That this House ratifies the amendments except that amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution or as enunciated in clause 10 of the Constitution Amendment Bill (Fifteen). I have not seen the actual form of the amendments which the hon. Members have given notice of. But if there is some mistake in the wording thereof, you can certainly overlook that and correct it. It is a technical mistake. So the amendments can be allowed.

Mr. Speaker:—I am disallowing the amendments, but I am going to put to vote clause by clause.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—That is not the correct procedure, Sir, because the Resolution of Government is there. The Resolution is to ratify the amendments proposed by the Houses of Parliament. We cannot go clause by clause, though it is advantageous to us, no doubt.

Mr. Speaker:—The resolution seeks to ratify all the clauses. So, I am going to put all the clauses to vote one by one. If you want to vote down clause 10, the House will have that right.

Sri K.V. Narayana Reddy (Kamalapur):—Under Rule 226 (1) of the Assembly Rules—"An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the subject-matter of the Bill or motion to which it relates." And the amendment submitted by hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya is relevant to and within the scope of the subject-matter of the Resolution, Sir. Under sub-rule (5) of the same rule, the hon. Speaker "may refuse to put an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous". I wish to know what is the frivolous nature in the amendment of hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You are even questioning the right of the Speaker. Sub Rule (2) of rule 226 says: "An amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote." Is that what you are referring to?

Sri K.V. Narayana Reddy:—I am referring to sub-rule (1) of Rule 226 which says that an amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the subject-matter of the Bill, etc. Here the amendment is relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill. So, that should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not concerned herewith the question of relavancy. I am concerned with the negative effect of the amendment. A series of amendments are there. Hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya's amendment is to clause 10 of the Bill. That arises only when all the clauses are going to be put to vote. The resolution consists of all the amendments I shall put to vote clause by clause.
Mr. Speaker:—Right to move the amendments by the members is not denied. Hon. Members have always got the right to move amendments. The question is whether an amendment is of a negative character and if so, it can be disallowed.

The Minister for Law and Information (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—Sir, here is a Resolution seeking to ratify a Bill passed by Parliament. That Bill is a composite Bill consisting of so many amendments. If we ratify in to it is ratified. We have to modify or not ratify. There is no partial ratification envisaged by the Constitution. That is my submission, Sir.


Subject to such reservations...

Sir, the amendment of the Constitution is envisaged in Article 388 of the Constitution. That Article reads like this:

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in—

*(a) article 54, article 55, article 78, article 162 or article 241;
Government Resolution:  

(b) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI; or

c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule; or

d) the representation of States in Parliament; or

e) the provisions of this article.

The amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

Now, Sir, this Bill is with reference to Chapter V of Part VI; therefore it has come before our House. And partial amendment of this Bill is not envisaged in the above Article. It shall be ratified by a resolution. Even if we accept 90% of the provisions of the Bill and if we do not accept 1% of the Bill, it will not be called failing it. Even clause-by-clause discussion may not be proper. Otherwise, the hon. members will be entitled to raise objections to any particular clause and reject the resolution. But the resolution has to be taken as a whole and all the provisions have to be discussed and voted on clause by clause.

Sri N. Ayyappu Reddy:—This resolution comes before the House not by virtue of any rules made by the Assembly but by virtue of Article 368. This is a constitutional resolution which comes on account of Article 368 and not governed by the rules of our House. That is my submission.
Government Resolution:


...half of the states should ratify 'if necessary' half of the states. We are not questioning the right of moving the resolution by the Leader of the House. The amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one half of the States."
Government Resolution:

Sri R. Dasaratha Rami Reddy:— Mr. Speaker, Sri, the Constitutional provision says that in certain matters, when the Constitution is to be amended, it has to be ratified by State Legislatures. Here is a case where a number of amendments have been brought in each by itself forms an Act. It would have been a separate Bill, but for the sake of convenience as all amendments have been brought in, it is in the form of a composite Bill. I am therefore of opinion that each clause has to be voted upon and it can be accepted by the Legislature each by itself. It is not necessary to ratify the entire resolution.


Mr. Speaker:—The effect is the same.
Clause 10 also. When no such amendment is there in the legislative procedure there may be an amendment to the resolution. The Sixth Amendment Bill is being introduced to substitute for the House opinion which is vitiated in the sense of non-democratic sentiments. That is not the intention of the authors of the Constitution nor could it be our opinion.

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Mr. Speaker:—I have disallowed the amendment on the ground that it is negative in character. But do you dispute the right of the members to move amendments?

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—I have never disputed the right of the members, Sir.


Mr. Speaker:—Your point is that the resolution must either be accepted in toto or rejected in toto; there are a number of clauses in the Bill; if it is only one clause it does not arise; when there are a number of clauses, it is probable that some members may not agree to some of those clauses and they might approve the other clauses. Simply because they do not approve of one clause it does not mean that either the whole thing should be rejected or the whole thing should be approved.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—That is my contention, Sir. The Constitution does not envisage a partial ratification or partial refusal to ratify.

Mr. Speaker:—That is imposing a restriction.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—It may be so, Sir. I have only submitted the constitutional position.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is the intention of the Parliament they impose a restriction on the right of the members to express their views. That is saying "Either you approve the whole thing or reject the whole thing, but you have no right to approve one clause and not approve the other clauses."

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No, Sir. How can we bring a resolution beyond the pale of article 368? It has to be brought only in that form.

Mr. Speaker:—Anyhow, I do not find any reason to revise my opinion, having disallowed the amendment. At the same time I am not disputing the rights of the members to move amendments. My ruling is strengthened also by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, i.e., in 326 where they have held when an amendment was moved to the effect that the word "approved", the word "disapproved" be substituted, that it was negative in character and it was disallowed.
Mr. Speaker:—No, I do not approve of that.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Thank you.

Mr. Speaker:—If the members want that I should put to vote amendment by amendment I shall do so. If you feel that, so far as clause 10 is concerned, it should not be there and you do not approve of it, I will also put that to vote.

Mr. Speaker:—The resolution itself seeks to approve the amendments one after another; that is why I am putting to vote one after another.

Mr. Speaker:—Supposing some of the members do not want to approve of one of the clauses. Then what is the procedure?

Mr. Speaker:—The members may express their views and leave it so that the members of the Parliament may consider it. Is that your view?

Mr. Speaker:—For instance, let us be clear about it. Now, the intention of Mr. Gopalakrishnaya in bringing forward this amendment is that he does not approve of this Clause. Well with that intention he has brought forward certain anendment. If the House feels or if the Speaker feels that it is of negative character he can certainly disallow.
But what is the method or the way by which the House can express its opinion thereon. Is it by simply expressing the views in the discussion?

Sri T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—The object of the Central Government in referring this amendment to this House is to elicit or ascertain the opinion of the Members of this House. When that is the case how can we shut out either discussion or voting clause by clause. Suppose there are six clauses presented to this House. The House may be in favour of three amendments only and the House may not be in favour of other three amendments. That view must be known to the Central Government because only based on that opinion the Central Government may act. Therefore, I am of opinion that it is not correct to say that either discussion or voting cannot be taken clause by clause. It cannot be that we have to take voting on an omnibus resolution before the House. I am afraid that the opinion of the Law Minister that either we discuss it or reject it is not correct. So discussion must take place clause by clause. It may be that this House is not competent to amend any portions of the Constitution but certain amendments are to be ratified by this House. It is for the ratification that this Bill was referred to this House. Therefore, the Central Government must know the views of this House. The views sometimes may be favourable and sometimes unfavourable. Suppose half of the States reject this amendment, then the Central Government may not proceed with further amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, it is essential and necessary for the Central Government to know the views of this House clearly and to enable the House to express our views there may be amendments to the Resolution. Amendments to the Resolution must be permitted and the views also must be expressed freely and voting must be taken clause by clause. That is my submission.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one submission I would like to make. We must recognise the difference between the discussion which the Parliament has and the powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and the powers of a Legislature to discuss the amending Bill of the Constitution. When the amending Bill of a Constitution comes before Parliament it is taken up clause by clause, word by word and probably every Member of the Parliament will be entitled to give an amendment including a comma, and an amendment to a section or a sub-section can be given only in Parliament. But when it comes before the Legislature, the Constitution itself says that it shall be by a Resolution and Article 868 of the Constitution does not

envisage any amendment to a Resolution. What is the effect of an amended Resolution, Sir? There must be a purpose in seeking to amend a Resolution. That is, if we say that this Resolution is accented subject to such and such amendment, it has the same effect of rejecting the amendment. There are a number of Legislatures in India and each State may...

Mr. Speaker:—So, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, your reasoning comes to this. If the Resolution is moved by the Government for approval of a certain amendments, no amendments can be moved by this House.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—My submission is this. The effect of an amendment to a Resolution is that of throwing it out. Suppose, we are discussing...

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever that amendment may be, let us not consider the effect of the amendment. Do you agree or do you not agree that the Members of this House have got a right to move an amendment to this Resolution or not?

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—They can certainly move an amendment. The amending Resolution must have a purpose. The purpose of an amended Resolution is that the Resolution is defeated. Now what is the purpose of an amended Resolution? Is it going to be implemented? Is there any procedure for an amended Resolution to be implemented? What is the object of an amendment to a Resolution? The effect will be nullifying the Resolution. The only thing is the Parliament and Central Government can take note why a Resolution has been defeated and that can be taken note of by a discussion in the House. Suppose an amendment is carried, it must have an effect. Now constitutionally, the amendment can have no effect except that of defeating the Resolution itself.

Mr. Speaker:—Suppose it consists of several clauses....

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Yes Sir. But several clauses can be discussed as a whole. We cannot have the same right as Parliament. In Parliament a Bill is discussed clause by clause and they can amend any clause or any portion of it. But we do not have a right and therefore the whole Bill has to be discussed as a whole and we have to say either we ratify it or reject it. We may have thousand reasons. Each Member may have his own reason or object. Similarly each Legislature has its own reasons as I submitted. Even if we approve 99 percent of it the effect of it will be rejecting the Resolution. Therefore the limited purpose envisaged in Article 398 is whether a Resolution is accepted or rejected and whether this House is going to accept the Resolution or reject the Resolution as a whole. We may have given thousand and old good reasons. But the effect of it will be we have rejected the Resolution.
Mr. Speaker:—Have you got any authority in support of your contention?

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmamandra Reddy):—May I say a word Sir? The position to my mind is so clear. Article 368 of the Constitution says: "An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament only and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided that the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures....

Where do we come in Sir? We do not come in so far as the amendments of the Constitution are concerned. The States come into the picture when a Resolution is proposed to be moved. Now as Mr. Sriramurthy has submitted correctly, what is the proposition before the House? The proposition before us....

Mr. Speaker:—The Resolution it self.

Sri K. Brahmamandra Reddy:—"That this house ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the 15th Amendment Bill, as passed by the Parliament.” That is the Resolution. I do not think Sir, that this Legislature has any power to move an amendment to the Articles in the Constitution. Either you accept the Resolution or reject the Resolution. That is the only course. You will kindly see Article 368 of the Constitution Sir. An amendment of the Constitution can be made only in either House of Parliament and we come into the picture only when it comes to the question of the Resolution for ratification. Therefore, I do not see how this House comes into the picture so far as the Clauses in the Bill are concerned. We have to take it in the shape of the Resolution. If there is any amendment to the Resolution that is a different matter to be argued and you have disallowed it being negative in character. Now the question is whether we ratify the Resolution or reject the Resolution. You will kindly persevere it again Sir. The position is so clear that we have no power to move any amendment to the Clauses in the Bill.

Immediately I am not able to quote the American authority. For every Article whenever they went to move an Amendment, they move a particular amendment to a particular Article. Omnibus...

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re: The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1. 63.

Mr. Speaker: "There are a number of amendments. So what is the harm in putting each amendment to the Vote of the House.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—That can be done only in Parliament. We cannot arrogate the rights of Parliament. We are not amending the Constitution. We are only enacting the Resolution or rejecting the Resolution as envisaged in Article 368 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker:—If an amendment is given to the Resolution, then it is alright . . .

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—When once you allow an amendment to the Resolution, there must be a purpose . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Article itself (Article 368) says an amendment of this Constitution may be initiated etc. . . . It does not contemplate amendments.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No. No.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not think several amendments can be brought together by one Resolution. Then it means . . .

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: This is a composite Resolution which consists of 7 or 8 Bills. Is that the idea, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No. The point . . .

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—"An amendment of the Constitution . . . That means many articles may be amended but even then it is only an amendment to the Constitution. There may be hundred amendments to hundred Articles of the Constitution, but all the same it is an amendment to the Constitution. That is so very clear, Sir.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—Even one amendment to one Article is an amendment to the Constitution . . . Therefore (Interruption).

Sri P. Sundarayya:—Let us argue about it.
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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—A single amendment is an amendment to the Constitution. Even if ten articles are proposed to be amended it is an amendment to the Constitution. Even if hundred Articles are proposed to be amended in one amending Bill it is an amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, that does not make any difference.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—I only want to draw the attention of the Hon’ble Finance Minister and the Law Minister to one thing. Even one amendment to one Article is an amendment to the Constitution. Why should ambiguity be there. All vote against the Bill without reason or rhyme.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is for the Parliament to consider the propriety of bringing any amendment.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I will illustrate my point further. Suppose we have taken Clause 1 and an amendment is moved and the amendment is carried. What is the further purpose served in discussing the clause which has the effect of throwing out the whole resolution except to serve an academic interest. All other Members can walk out. Even one amendment has the effect of throwing out the whole Resolution. Even then the purpose is defeated. Even if one clause is amended the whole Resolution is thrown out and no further discussion can take place. With regard to the other clause except that of academic interest . . . .

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, the point is . . . It consists of several amendments and not one. What is the point in asking them either to reject the whole Resolution or accept the Resolution?

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—That is what is envisaged in the Article. It is peculiar. The amendment of the Constitution which is provided . . . . in a way.

Mr. Speaker:—In a way prohibiting the Members of this House—Members of the Provincial Legislature to express their views with regard to certain . . . .

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—We can take the whole Bill and completely express our opinions and ultimately for one reason or other if a Member feels that he cannot approve of the whole Bill, he can vote against it; he may approve of 99 per cent of the Bill. But he will vote against the Resolution.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—That this House is not competent to amend the Constitution is a universally accepted fact. There can be no two opinions about it. At the same time, Sir, May I know with due respect to the Law Minister whether this House is competent to make any suggestion or recommendations to the Centre to amend a particular part of the Constitution in the manner this House thinks? Even if this House is not competent to make any suggestion or make recommendations to a particular part of the Constitution, I fail to understand why this proposed amendment is referred to this House
for its opinion. As I informed earlier, the opinion of this House is sought in the form of a Resolution only to know the views of this House. When the views are not in favour of the proposed amendment it may be the Centre would drop the proposal; but when the views are in its favour, the Parliament will carry it into effect. If this is the position, then apart from the letter of the law, with what object it is laid down in the Constitution that the Amendment must be ratified by one half of the States in the Union? The object therefore must necessarily be to know the views of this House and of one half of the States. If it is not for that purpose it is not for any other purpose. Apart from the letter of the law, and from the common-sense point of view—please excuse me for using that word—and that is what the lawyers call natural law—there must be an opportunity for this House and when that opportunity is given to us we have to express our views clearly. It may be a few are in favour and a few are not in favour of it. But how can we just shut out the right of the House to express its views in the House, i.e., it in the form of a Debate or be it in the form of an amendment.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There is no prohibition, Sir. Members can express their views. If they feel that they are not in agreement with it, they are at liberty to oppose it. But nobody says that we should not express our views. Nobody says that one should not oppose the amending clause. They can oppose. But the point is that they must make up their mind and when the Resolution comes for voting, they may say ‘Yes’ or ‘No.’

Sri G. Latchamani:—What is the purpose in making amendments and saying ‘Yes and No.’ The amendment was also required to be ratified by the Legislatures, not less than one half of the States. The amendment was also

The amendment was also required to be ratified by the Legislatures, not less than one half of the States. More than half of the States. (More than half of the States).
Sri C. D. Naidu (Chittoor):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are well aware that the proposition before us is only a resolution moved by the Leader of the House. But if you consider, in effect, we are considering, discussing and debating on the bills and its clauses. We are not only restricting ourselves to the words of the resolution but in effect we are discussing and debating the bill as such as passed by the Parliament for our ratification. So the effect is to be taken into consideration. As Mr. Ayyapu Reddy said, what is the purpose of an amendment to one of the clauses even if it is passed. I would only state that one amendment to all the clauses of the bill would be conveyance of a clear cut opinion of the House or opinion of one member or one section of the House. There are 10 clauses which relate to different aspects of humanity and different sections of people. In that, certain sections of this House are in favour of the Amending Bill towards certain aspects and in certain aspects and certain humanities of certain sections have got a clear opinion towards one clause or another. They want to convey that clear opinion through an amendment. Mere discussion would not give that effect as an amendment would convey a clear opinion with regard to the amendment that is now before us. So I am in full agreement with the Hon. Chair to take the opinion of the House clause by clause.
Government Resolutions:


Mr. Speaker Sir, It looks like this—that this House ratifies the amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution BIH 3963 as passed by the Houses of Parliament. The resolution is not that this House ratifies the Bill as passed by the Parliament but we are asked to ratify the amendments that have been brought in the Bill. That is why the resolution before us expressly states and asks the consent of this House to ratify the provisions relating to the amendments but it does not say that the Bill has to be ratified. The hon. Law Minister has said that if we reject any one Clause, it would be rejecting the Bill. That is why I have already submitted that it is not a case of our being asked to ratify the Bill. We are asked to ratify the amendments in the Bill and each amendment is an amendment to a separate section of the Constitution. Therefore, where the Law allows the Parliament to initiate a number of amendments—amendments which as has been stated by the Law Minister includes some which does not require ratification—we are asked to ratify certain amendments. Therefore such amendments as are required to be ratified by this House have to be brought before the
House and have to be discussed and ratified, and I do agree with the Law Minister that we have to accept the Bill in toto. Only when the Parliament passed the Bill, and before it becomes law, it is necessary that it should be ratified by the State Legislatures. That is why it is before the State Legislature. We are not now discussing the Bill as such. It is not a question of accepting or rejecting the Bill. It is a question of accepting the amendments. Therefore each amendment has to be taken and accepted or rejected and when opinion is expressed by the several legislatures, and when the required number of legislatures are in favour of any provision or amendment, to that extent, it is deemed to be ratified. Otherwise they will be rejected. Therefore each House may have a different opinion, but all the opinions have to be pooled together, and if the aggregate opinion is in favour of an amendment, it would be accepted and the hurdle is taken away, and thereafter, the amendments become law by subsequent procedure which has to be adopted by the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore I submit that there is absolutely no legal impediment at all in taking clause by clause for consideration, and the Bill itself as such is, not before us and the resolution does not say that the Bill must be accepted or ratified.

Sri T. Balakrishna (Sityavichu):—Nothing prevents the hon. Members of this House to discuss the amendments one by one. But the difficulty here is whether all the amendments have to be adopted one by one or Clause by Clause or in toto in the form of a Resolution. Now after discussion, a member, if he pleases, can discuss about one clause or one amendment or all the amendments but when it is a question of voting all the amendments have to be voted only in the form of one resolution and not on different amendments or different clauses. Some of the members are suggesting that we have to put every amendment for voting and take the aggregate opinion whether the whole House has supported the entire amendment or a part of the amendments. That is a very complicated procedure and all the amendments after discussion have to be put in the form of one resolution for voting and those who are in favour of the amendment should say that they are supporting the resolution and those who are not in favour of the amendments could say that they are not supporting the resolution. That is my view.

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:—The whole difficulty arose here about the procedure that should be adopted while ratifying in the Assembly. This question was once decided in the Supreme Court and a decision was given as to the procedure that has to be adopted. This is Vol. IV, 1955 Edition, page 3711. Assuming that amendments to the Constitution is not legislation when it is carried out by ordinary legislation by passing a Bill introduced for the purpose, Articles 107 to 111 cannot in terms apply when Parliament is dealing with a bill under Article 388. There is no obvious reason why Parliament should not adopt on such occasions its normal procedure. That procedure can be followed consistently with statutory requirements. Having provided for the constitution of a Parliament and prescribed a certain procedure for the conduct of its ordinary legislative business to be supplemented

Sri R. Dasaradharami Reddy (Kovur):—Mr. Speaker Sir, It looks like this—that this House ratifies the amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution Bill 1963 as passed by the Houses of Parliament. The resolution is not that this House ratifies the Bill. The Bill, as I have said, contains a number of amendments. We are not asked to ratify the Bill as passed by the Parliament but we are asked to ratify the amendments that have been brought in the Bill. That is why the resolution before us expressly states and asks the consent of this House to ratify the provisions relating to the amendments but it does not say that the bill has to be ratified. The hon. Law Minister has said that if we reject any one Clause, it would be rejecting the Bill. That is why I have already submitted that it is not a case of our being asked to ratify the Bill. We are asked to ratify the amendments in the Bill and each amendment is an amendment to a separate section of the Constitution. Therefore, where the Law allows the Parliament to initiate a number of amendments—amendments which as has been stated by the Law Minister includes some which does not require ratification—we are asked to ratify certain amendments. Therefore such amendments as are required to be ratified by this House have to be brought before the
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The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

House and have to be discussed and ratified, and I do agree with the Law Minister that we have to accept the Bill in toto. Only when the Parliament passed the Bill, and before it becomes law, it is necessary that it should be ratified by the State Legislatures. That is why it is before the State Legislature. We are not now discussing the Bill as such. It is not a question of accepting or rejecting the Bill. It is a question of accepting the amendments. Therefore each amendment has to be taken and accepted or rejected and when opinion is expressed by the several legislatures, and when the required number of legislatures are in favour of any provision or amendment, to that extent, it is deemed to be ratified. Otherwise they will be rejected. Therefore each House may have a different opinion, but all the opinions have to be pooled together, and if the aggregate opinion is in favour of an amendment, it would be accepted and the hurdle is taken away, and thereafter, the amendments become law by subsequent procedure which has to be adopted by the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore I submit that there is absolutely no legal impediment at all in taking clause by Clause for consideration, and the Bill itself as such is, not before us and the resolution does not say that the Bill must be accepted or ratified.

Sri T. Balabistayya (Sittavich):—Nothing prevents the hon. Members of this House to discuss the amendments one by one. But the difficulty here is whether all the amendments have to be adopted one by one or Clause by Clause or in toto in the form of a Resolution. Now after discussion, a member, if he pleases, can discuss about one clause or one amendment or all the amendments but when it is a question of voting all the amendments have to be voted only in the form of one resolution and not on different amendments or different clauses. Some of the members are suggesting that we have to put every amendment for voting and take the aggregate opinion whether the whole House has supported the entire amendment or a part of the amendments. That is a very complicated procedure and all the amendments after discussion have to be put in the form of one resolution for voting and those who are in favour of the amendment should say that they are supporting the resolution and those who are not in favour of the amendments could say that they are not supporting the resolution. That is my view.

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao:—The whole difficulty arose here about the procedure that should be adopted while ratifying in the Assembly. This question was once decided in the Supreme Court and a decision was given as to the procedure that has to be adopted. This is Vol. IV, 1955 Edition, page 3714. Assuming that amendments to the Constitution is not legislation when it is carried out by ordinary legislation by passing a Bill introduced for the purpose, Articles 107 to 111 cannot in terms apply when Parliament is dealing with a bill under Article 368. There is no obvious reason why Parliament should not adopt on such occasions its normal procedure. That procedure can be followed consistently with statutory requirements. Having provided for the constitution of a Parliament and prescribed a certain procedure for the conduct of its ordinary legislative business to be supplemented 2199—9
Government Resolution


...
Government Resolution:


The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Constitution Amendment Bill seeks to address the following issues:

1. Employees' rights curtailment.
2. Administering disciplinary action.
3. Charge sheet procedure.
5. Constitution amendment.

The resolution aims to ensure employees' rights are upheld, constitutional amendments are made, and the Supreme Court's jurisdiction is maintained.

Employees' rights are safeguarded, and the Supreme Court's jurisdiction is upheld.
396 28th July, 1963. Government Resolution:


Fundamental rights may violate amendments. Judges may reject amendments in the amendment. Government may violate rights curtail amendments. Existing rights may violate amendments. Law Minister said, “The whole resolution will go.”

Government Resolution:


Fundamental rights may violate amendments. Judges may reject amendments in the amendment. Government may violate rights curtail amendments. Existing rights may violate amendments. Law Minister said, “The whole resolution will go.”
Government Resolution:


Sri E. Ayyavu Reddy: — I support this Resolution. There has been lot of discussion on the 15th Amendment, especially as it relates to the age, the tenure and the retirement of High Court Judges. This has been discussed by the Bar Association throughout India and after taking into consideration the opinion of all the Bar Associations of India and after a lot of discussion this Bill was approved both in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The speeches made by the Law Minister in Lok Sabha as well as in Rajya Sabha clearly and convincingly prove the necessity for the 15th Amendment. Of course there are certain eminent jurists who are against frequent amendments of the Constitution. Hardly fifteen years have passed and we have amended the Constitution as many as fifteen or sixteen times. Previously it used to prevail that a Constitution must be considered to be sacred and that an amendment to a Constitution must never be entertained and that used to be the opinion of the very eminent jurists. As a matter of fact, about half a dozen years ago or more than that, the eminent jurist, the late Mr. Jayakar, thought that any tampering with the Constitution must be looked down upon and it must not be encouraged. But even the views of jurisprudence are fast changing and a fast changing society has to adapt to its needs and circumstances. As we all know the longevity and expectation of life has gone up and a person aged 50 years must be considered to be very young. So the age of retirement, raised by two years is a most welcome feature. There are instances in western countries where a Judge is appointed for his life. He has no retiring age. Though we need not go to that extent at least we have raised the age of retirement of High Court Judges from 60 to 62. The retirement age of Supreme Court Judges originally was fixed at 65. Now we have reduced the difference between the retirement age of a High Court Judge and a Supreme Court Judge by two years. Now applying the same reason, though it may not be relevant or pertinent to the Resolution before us, it may be desirable for the State Government to consider raising the retirement age of Subordinate Judiciary. As you all know the retirement age of a District and Sessions Judge is only 55 years. The difference between the retirement age of a District Judge and a High Court Judge will now be seven years. If a Sessions Judge becomes a High Court Judge at the age of 55 he will have additional tenure of seven years in service whereas if he retires at the age of 55 as a Sessions Judge, he will have no opportunity to serve in the Judiciary. Now this appears to be anomalous. I understand that in some States the retirement age of District Judges is raised to 58 years and I consider it necessary to suggest to the State Government to consider very seriously about raising the retirement age of District and Sessions Judges.
With regard to Article 811 though we do not have any power or right to suggest any amendment it has been pointed out by Mr. Pillahmarri Venkateswara Reddy that it will certainly lead to arbitrary exercise of power and dismissal of officers. It has been felt by long experience that in certain just cases it may not be possible to hold the enquiry and give out all the reasons. Shri Venkateswara Reddy has evidently overlooked the amendment to Article 223 also. The scope under Article 226 has been wide. Wherever there is injustice even now if the procedure prescribed under Article 811 is followed and if any person is dismissed from service it is always subject to judicial review under Article 228. So long as power of judicial review under Article 226 is guaranteed to every citizen, it is always available for every officer and the amendment to Article 811 will not cause any injustice in just cases.

In regard to fixing of age of retirement of High Court Judges it has been thoroughly discussed in Parliament. With regard to giving powers to the President, that is the Government, to fix the age of High Court Judges, the matter has been thrashed out and it may not be necessary for us to enter into any controversy whether the Government of India must retain the power to fix the age or ascertain and fix the date of birth of High Court Judges. There is safety provided in the Article itself which says that the age of High Court Judges shall be fixed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice. Therefore, we will not have the sorry spectacle which we have witnessed recently of High Court Judge moving the High Court by a writ or an application that his age must be reconsidered or that his affidavit must be accepted.

With the above few suggestions I heartily support this Resolution.


The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Accept or reject the Bill. Accept or reject the Bill.

extension of the period of the 1963 Bill. The students of 1963 are eligible for the extension.

2199—10

Government Resolution:


हर हरिूकार त्रिविन्दन, अ रंगी है reinstate तीनकाल अंतः अनुभूति, तथा, चाहते संस्कृतको मामलाविहरनु आता तिन्ते तिने स्वस्था। अर्थात अ निर्दिष्ट रूपमा रहि थिए ? मामलाविहरनु अनुभूति अथवा अनुभूति चैत गर्न स्वस्था। यो अर्थ हो तिने मामलाविहरनुरूपमा अनुभूति गर्नु प्रस्तावित; अतः युक्तिविद्यमा मामलाविहरनु, अर्थात रूपमा रहि यो अनुभूति चैत गर्न। अर्थात रूपमा रहि यो अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ। तिने तिने मामलाविहरनु अर्थात अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ। यो अनुभूति चैत गर्न यस लाग्ने विषयमा अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ। यो अनुभूति चैत गर्न यस लाग्ने विषयमा अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ।

"No such person...in which he has been informed of the charges against him and a reasonable opportunity of appeal being heard in respect of those charges." "Reasonable opportunity" अर्थात अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ। यस लाग्ने विषयमा अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ। यस लाग्ने विषयमा अनुभूति चैत गर्नको माध्यममा आयोजित गरिएको छ। "Where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank..."


If any such person again says whether it is reasonably practicable to hold such an enquiry, 

**Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao** :—Reasonably practicable........

**Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya** :—It is neither reasonable nor practicable. He says reasonably practicable.

...
Government Resolution:


The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(1) Mr. A. Bhavan (Chairman):— Hon. Sir, we are at the threshold of passing the Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963. The object of this Amendment is to provide for the removal of any disability under which Indian citizens are at present subject to compulsory military service. The Bill provides for the removal of the disability under which Indian citizens are at present subject to compulsory military service.

(2) Mr. K. Chandrasekhar:— Hon. Sir, I would like to express my appreciation of the statement made by the Chairman. It is a welcome step towards the abolition of compulsory military service.

(3) Mr. L. Narasimha Rao:— Hon. Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for his speech. The Bill is a step in the right direction. It is a step towards the abolition of compulsory military service.

(4) Mr. P. Venu:— Hon. Sir, I would like to express my appreciation of the statement made by the Chairman. It is a welcome step towards the abolition of compulsory military service.

(5) Mr. A. Bhavan (Chairman):— Hon. Sir, we are at the threshold of passing the Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963. The object of this Amendment is to provide for the removal of any disability under which Indian citizens are at present subject to compulsory military service. The Bill provides for the removal of the disability under which Indian citizens are at present subject to compulsory military service.

(6) Mr. K. Chandrasekhar:— Hon. Sir, I would like to express my appreciation of the statement made by the Chairman. It is a welcome step towards the abolition of compulsory military service.

(7) Mr. L. Narasimha Rao:— Hon. Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for his speech. The Bill is a step in the right direction. It is a step towards the abolition of compulsory military service.

(8) Mr. P. Venu:— Hon. Sir, I would like to express my appreciation of the statement made by the Chairman. It is a welcome step towards the abolition of compulsory military service.


in the interest of the security of the State and in the interest of the country, it is desirable to enact
Defence of India Act, 1950. Section 2(b) has been
amended to include the Armed Forces of the
Union within the definition of 'Defence Forces'.

Security of the country and enquiry into the
Security of the State have been brought
under the ambit of the enquiry into the
Security of the Nation, as per the provisions of
the Enquiry Act, 1958. The provisions of the
Defence of India Act, 1950, have been
amended accordingly.

Defence of India Act (1950) Section 2(b) as
amended now reads:
"Defence Forces" means the Forces of the
Defence of India, viz., the Indian Army, the
Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force
including the Army, Navy and Air Force of
the Union and shall include the forces of any
country in which national security is
envisaged, the forces of any country in which
national security is threatened, or the forces of
any country which is engaged in armed conflict,
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any country which is engaged in armed conflict,
Mr. Speaker, Sir (Chittoor):—At the very outset, before I discuss the 15th and 16th Amendments to the Constitution, I would only state that we are rushing very rash with the amendment of the Constitution. Political authority has always been subservient to Higher Law. Even absolute monarchs were apparently answerable to “Dharma” and Almighty. The conception of Higher Law in modern times finds in the shape of Constitutions. Therefore, the Constitution of a Country is a very sacred Statute. After a good deal of deliberation, discussion and debate, the eminent jurists and very great political thinkers of our Country compiled the sacred Statute called the Constitution in the year 1949. It sets forth political goals and ideals that the Country shall pursue for years to come and at the same time protecting certain human activities from undue interference by the State. It is very unhealthy to meddle and to amendment the sacred Statute frequently.

You all know that in a period of 220 to 225 years in the United States of America which has a written Constitution, there are only eight amendments of this kind; but in our Country in the period of fourteen years we have already had sixteen amendments and in the August Session we are also having the 17th amendment to this Constitution. So, such methods of interfering with the Constitution at every stage for trivial affairs is not very healthy and it has to be checked by the political thinkers and the Houses of this kind also at every stage.

Now, the 15th Amendment of the Constitution contains, figuratively, two containers—one containing wine and the other containing poison. The amendment Bill raises the retirement age of High Court Judges from 60 to 62 years; and takes away the second opportunity of representation given to the civil servants under Article 311 (2) with regard to the disciplinary matters. Articles 217 (1) and 224 (8) were suitably amended to raise the retirement age of the High Court Judges to 60 years (in view of the recommendations of the Law Commission which wanted 65 years as age of retirement of the High Court Judges.). The matter of raising the retiring age of the High Court Judges was discussed and debated on the floor of the Parliament in the year 1956, but it was negatived because the suggestions came from the opposition benches. But, I do not know how the hostile view that existed in 1956 has become very necessary and useful as it is sponsored by the Ruling Party this year.
The Law Commission recommended the age of retirement to be 65 years for the reasons that there was a marked rise in the expectancy of life now in India, that prior experience and mature wisdom should be useful for more time by raising the retirement age of the judges. That argument of the Law Commission, I saw, applies to all other services also—the civil services and other services, too. That aspect is omitted by the Law Commission. In this way, it is rather discriminatory only with regard to the judges of the High Court. On the other hand, by raising the retiring age of the judges of the High Court, it would be unfair for the young aspirants either from the district judges or from the practising lawyers of the Bar. After all the Nation has been enjoining their services through different Tribunals and other quasi-judicial services. Further, the High Court Judges after retirement can devote themselves to juristic writing and the Nation will be grateful for such pursuits by the retired judges of the High Court. Added to that, they are at liberty to practice also. Further, it is not of such a national inevitable necessity that the Constitution should be amended in the time of Emergency.

Article 322 (2) is amended to provide compensatory allowance to the judges that are transferred from one State to the other. The argument is that it is done only to give incentives for judges to accept transfers. Judges, as a matter of fact (whoever it is) are servants of the Nation. They are bound to accept transfers, if they are essential in the interests of the integrity of the Country. Even at the time of original appointments of judges they can be appointed from one State to another State. To overcome this difficulty Article 128 is amended only to the extent of enabling the appointment of retired judges of High Court as ad hoc judges of the Supreme Court. Further Clause (1A) is added to Article 326 viz., “The power conferred by Clause (1) to issue directions, orders or writs to any Government, authority or person may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, whole or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories.” I am afraid by this amendment it is felt that it is not safe to avoid the cause of action concept.

With reference to the appointment of acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, it is most unnecessary because it is not warranted. It seeks to provide a so-called lacuna which is not a lacuna at all. It empowers the President or the Governor to appoint an Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission. When they have got the power under the Constitution to appoint the permanent Chairman of the Commission, they have got an implied authority to appoint even the temporary Chairman also. Apart from the implied power, the President and the Governor can exercise authority by virtue of the executive power vested in them under Articles 53 (1) and 154 (1) respectively.

The next point which is opposed by all the members of the opposition is regarding the taking away the existing opportunity, i.e., the second opportunity of civil servants in disciplinary matters. In
406 28th July, 1963. Government Resolution:

this connection; I may state that their retiring age is not extended, their emoluments are not increased in view of the rise in the cost of living. In addition to that this opportunity also is denied. It is contended by some of the Congress members that they are, in fact, helping the services. I am unable to understand that argument. They have had some opportunity at some level. Even that is plucked away from the public servants and if it can be argued that it is a benefit for the employees, I am at a loss to understand the view point suggested by the members of the Congress Party in this House. But any way this aspect of the matter is not only agitating the minds of the public servants, but those who can understand the life of a common man in this country are really opposed to this kind of amendment to the Constitution because they are the common men in society who are deprived of even this small opportunity and they are put less than inferior to human beings because what right was given formerly under the Constitution to a common man like a public servant, is being denied by a majority vote in this Country and that aspect of the matter Constitutionally, legally and also emotionally is objected to by the public servants in this Country.

With reference to the 16th Amendment of the Constitution before I . . .

Temporary Chairman:—Not now please.

Sri C. D. Naidu:—Well, Sir, with your permission I would only state this. I am in a conflict whether to support the Amendment Bill or to negative it or to reject it. So, in conclusion in view of the preliminary deliberations we have already had, I oppose this Amendment Bill because it affects not only some of the sections of the human activity, but at the same time, it is very unhealthy in bringing so many amendments for trivial matters of this kind.

Taxation policy is being reviewed. The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) BiH, 1963.

The Sub Inspector is suspended. The Sub Inspector is suspended.

Government Resolution:


Medical Examination by Medical Board is necessary. The 25 years of age is a minimum age for retirement of a High Court Judge and 60 years of age for a Supreme Court Judge. 25 years of age is a minimum age to retire. This also applies to semi-employed, half-employed and unemployed persons. 62 years of age is the retirement age of High Court Judges and the Supreme Court Judges.


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a) appointment of a Supreme Court Judge

b) balance of Convenience

62 nothing is sacrosanct.

62 balance of convenience.

64Compensatory allowance.

65 seriously.

67 reasonably practicable.

69 enquire.
The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The phrase was used in the Constitution Act, 1935 (It was taken badly from the Act of 1935) to avert. It will lead to two separate enquiries (It leads to that) to avert. It will lead to two separate enquiries (It leads to that) to avert. It will lead to two separate enquiries (It leads to that) to avert. It will lead to two separate enquiries (It leads to that) to avert.
Government Resolutions: 28th July, 1963. 411

The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Members:

In the case of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1963, that was passed by both Houses of Parliament, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 as passed by the Houses of Parliament.

Temporary Chairman:— The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 as passed by the Houses of Parliament."


Mr. Speaker is engaged otherwise. Are there any amendments.

**Temporary Chairman:** Mr. Speaker is engaged otherwise. Are there any amendments.

**Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy:** At present there is no amendment to the resolution and no amendment to any clause. I do not know why there is any necessity to take up clause by clause.

**Temporary Chairman:** Let us take up the Sixteenth Amendment Bill.

“In the interests” is to add “the sovereignty and interests” to the resolution. I have no objection.

Friends, do not delay matters. The六teenth Amendment Bill is an important bill.
Government Resolutions:


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Government Resolutions:

*re: The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill 1963.*

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The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Feudal cliques & major perspective development are to be avoided always. The details required are to be undertaken. Darin, 28th July, 1963.
Government Resolutions: 


The Integration of Transcory as an independent State — "Travancore is an Independent State" — a resolution passed in 1929. Transcory was an economically weak state. The economic aspect of the States was to be strengthened. The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.


**Government Resolutions:**


Mr. Speaker, Sir, I realise that the Ruling Party however much they may justify the wrongs, mistakes or their interference with the individuals and their liberties, yet they stand as simple truths to be judged by an impartial person or by the impartial press of the country. One American Jurist rightly said that America is a land of laws and not a land of men. But in this context, I am afraid that our country appears to be neither a land of laws nor a land of men. Before I discuss about the 16th Amendment to the Constitution I wish to say that I shouly believe in the oneness of the country, in the integrity of the country and in the sovereignty of this nation and before I entered this august Assembly I took the oath that I would also respect the Constitution and I hold the same view even now.

With your permission, Sir, let me analyse the constitutional and rather the legal aspects of this amendment. I believe I am in concurrence with the Member of Parliament, Shri Tyagi, when he said that the Bill was not so necessary and even without this Bill the security of the Union would not be affected.

Therefore I stated that the Bill intends for the session of the country. The intention of the Bill is to check the propaganda of one particular party. I stated that there is a misunderstanding with regard to this constitutional amendment because we are trying to attribute political motives to this sacred Statute. The political party indulging in propaganda has certain ideals of its own. They should be met by other political parties. Constitutional amendment for political ends is not accepted by constitutional authority or by constitutional conception...
in the whole world. Apart from that, as Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya said there is a known in passing this 16th Amendment, because the 16th amendment is intended against a particular political party. The Integration Committee recommended for the passing of the 16th amendment. The Chairman of that Committee is Sri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. But I would state that it is intended against a political party as such and when a report is taken on the basis of a particular party, in this I hold the bona to that extent. Their opinion or their view point or the evidence on behalf of the particular party is not taken before a recommendation is made to the Parliament for necessary amendment in this regard, and that way I believe the 16th Amendment of the Constitution as passed by the Parliament which is before us for ratification, is also an unnecessary amendment. The Law Minister was trying to justify that these 17 amendments in 14 years have brought rather very important issues. I believe they are not of such national importance because we oppose the amendment with regard to the public servants. The amendment was brought to nullify the decision that is given by the Supreme Court in the case of the Commissioner for India v. I.M. Lal in which they upheld.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, are we going to back the resolution which we have finished.

Mr. Speaker:— No.

Sri C. D. Naidu:—I hold again my own viewpoint that we are rushing rash with these amendments to the Constitution which are very unnecessary especially in these days of emergency and that only for grave and important matters, the Constitution is to be amended.

7th July, 1963.

...
Government Resolutions: 28th July, 1964

The Constitution (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Hon. C. D. Naidu:—You are bringing a Constitutional amendment for a political purpose. I am really constrained to say that Sri Naidu has construed National Integration has a political purpose. I beg to differ. It is a national purpose. It is not merely for a political purpose. It is political economic and cultural and it actually embraces everything, every aspect of human life. So it is not correct to say that this constitutional amendment is meant for a political purpose. The Constitution may be a basis to all other laws and that basis is the integrity of the country. When the integrity is threatened, Constitution is automatically threatened. It goes to pieces. So whatever we are doing for preserving the integrity of the country is in a way a step to uphold the principles of the Constitution. That is direct result. So it is not correct to say that there is a political motive or to say that it is directed against a particular party. That is also not the correct position although it may be that accidentally one or two parties in India are to-day agitating for cessation but whoever agitates for cessation, whether it is an individual or a party, a group of individuals, whatever it is, this amendment seeks to prevent that party or individuals or a group of individuals from carrying on these activities. That is the only intention. There is no other intention, either political or ulterior.

Sri C. D. Naidu:—I never said that it was for a political purpose of one party but there is little distinction between having it for a political purpose of a particular party or it is against the interests of a political party. The Anti-Cessation Bill has got a political character. It might not help or might not be in the interest of your party. There is that subtle distinction. There is a little mistake or error in the Hon. Minister understanding my case. My viewpoint is that there is no benefit or prejudice caused to the ruling party or the Congress party but this Anti-Cessation Bill is against a party or one or two political parties.
in the country which are political in character. An amendment which
has got a political character need not be in the constitution. The con­
stitution is above politics. In that way it should be understood.

Sir P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am coming to that. The other aspects
of Sri Vavilala Copalakrishnayya cover these points but since he has
started from the basis itself, I had to deal with that point first.

I have submitted that I refuse to construe national integration as
a political purpose. Now he says that it is directed against one or
two parties which the moment are agitating for cessation. Now I
say even if a person does not take part in politics, who does not
belong to any party at all for his own whimsical reasons if he wants
that some part of the country should secede from India, he cannot do that
according to me. There is no question of politics being imported
into this. It is only the question of a particular tendency being curbed.
How far we will be able to curb it is only a question which will depend
on so many other circumstances. That is not the only thing that
we are going to do and keep quiet on that. This is not only the basis
but this is only the beginning. We are going to follow it up by certain
positive measures and unless those positive measures are also taken,
I am quite sure that this Constitutional amendment by itself
is not going to give us the results which we are seeking.

All these great languages are natural languages
Regional language, our national language

422 28th July, 1963. Government Resolutions


What is a fissiparous tendency? It is a tendency

Government Resolutions

which aims at actually balkanising the country, making bits of the country and making a part of the country secede from the rest of the country. A man not only wants something to live for, but something to die for. Otherwise he will start quarrelling about unhealthy things.

He must have some thing to quarrel about. The resolution was adopted.

Now the Resolutions can be taken up.

Temporary Chairman:—The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963, as passed by the Houses of Parliament."

The resolution was adopted.

Sri Vavila Gopalakrishnayya and Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarulu pressed for a division.

The House divided:

Ayes: 86.
Noes: 87.
Neutrals: Nil.

The resolution was adopted,

Temporary Chairman:—The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 as passed by the Houses of Parliament."

The Resolution was adopted.

Temporary Chairman: The House stands adjourned to 9.30 a.m. on 29th July, 1963.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Nine of the Clock on Monday, the 29th July, 1963.