ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions. ... 25
Written Answers to Questions. ... 53
Business of the House. ... 67
Announcements:
  re: Resignation of Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy, M. L. A., ... 68
  re: Arrest and release of Members from time to time.
  re: Decision of the Business Advisory Committee.
Business of the House. ... 70
Condolence Motion re: Demise of Dr. C. V. Raman (Adopted.) 70
Business of the House. ... 85
Points of Information:
  re: Election of Speaker. ... 87
  re: Selection of site for steel plant at Visakhapatnam. ... 88
  re: Distribution of portfolios. ... 89
Papers laid on the Table:
  1. The A. P. Forein Liquor and Indian Liquor Rules, 1970 89
  2. The A.P. (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion to Ryotwari) Amendment Ordinance, 1970- ... 90
  3. Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for 1969-70. ... 90

Printed by the Director of Printing, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad at M/s the Nellore Printers Association, Nellore.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Minor Forests Produce (Regulation of Trade) Ordinance 1970. ... 90
5. The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1970. ... 90

Presentation of the Report of the Joint Selection Committee on the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1970. ... 90

Presentation of the Reports of the Regional Committees:
1. The Andhra Pradesh Land Improvement Schemes Bill 1968. 91
2. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968 ... 91
3. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill, 1970. ... 91
4. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Bord (Amendment) Bill, 1970, ... 91

Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Bill, 1970 (Introduced.) ... 92
The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1970. (Introduced.) ... 92

Government Motion:
re: Amendment to the First Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963. (Discussion not concluded.) ... 92

Non-Official Business:
Bill: The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970. (Not Concluded) ... 94
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

VISIT OF CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

21—

956 (2836-G.) Q.-Sri Tulabandula Nageswararao (Mangalagiri):—Will the hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Committee has visited this State during 1970;

(b) what are the places visited by it in the State; and

(c) whether the State Government submitted any memorandum to the panel and if so, the salient features of the same?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri J. V. Narasimharao):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee visited Vijayawada, Eluru, Nidadavolu, Rajahmundry and Nellore. At Vijayawada the Committee met the local Boats Men Association and visited Krishna barrage. While proceeding to Rajahmundry from Vijayawada via Eluru and Nidadavolu, the Committee travelled along Krishna Eluru Canal and Godavari-Eluru Canal. At Rajahmundry, the Committee visited the headworks at Dowlaiswaram and also met the local Boats Men Association. At Nellore, they inspected the Buckingham Canal reach.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Committee had been requested to recommend the following Inland Water Transport Schemes in this State to the Government of India for giving Central assistance to the extent of Rs 326.89 lakhs during the IV Five Year Plan:

1. Buckingham Canal (Improvement)—Est. Cost, Rs 309 lakhs
2. Construction of a wharf at Amalapuram on Godavari Canal—Est. Rs 1.00 lakhs.
26th November, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions

(1) Construction of lock at M. 3737 of Bendamuru irrigation canal. Est. Rs. 4.984 lakhs.

(2) Conversion of the Kallipuranai main channel from M 97 to tail end at M 524 into a navigable canal and construction of a tidal lock at tail end to connect Upputeru river. Est. Rs. 5.298 lakhs.

(3) Construction of locks at the head of Upper Pulleru and Vuyyur weir in Krishna Eastern Delta and Pulleru canal. Est. Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

The Committee was also requested to recommend to the Government of India inclusion of the Buckingham Canal in a National Waterway, exclusion of the Bendampur canal from the Krishna Project, and the Government of India were also requested to give Central Assistance for lining of Eluru and Machilipatnam canals and of Buckingham canal.

28th November, 1970.

(4) Suggest that the Committee should recommend to the Government of India to include the Buckingham Channel as a National Waterway. The Committee were earlier requested to give Central Assistance for lining of Eluru and Machilipatnam canals and of Buckingham Canal.

(5) The Committee were also requested to recommend to the Government of India to include the Buckingham Channel as a National Waterway. The Committee were earlier requested to give Central Assistance for lining of Eluru and Machilipatnam canals and of Buckingham Canal.
Written Answers to Questions
27th November, 1970

1. a. (13) — The answer to the question is as follows: 13. 68 59.95

2. b. (35) — The answer to the question is as follows: 35. 35. 35.

3. a. (55) — The answer to the question is as follows: 55. 55. 55.

4. b. (25) — The answer to the question is as follows: 25. 25. 25.

5. a. (45) — The answer to the question is as follows: 45. 45. 45.

6. b. (35) — The answer to the question is as follows: 35. 35. 35.

7. a. (55) — The answer to the question is as follows: 55. 55. 55.

8. b. (25) — The answer to the question is as follows: 25. 25. 25.
28th November, 1970

Oral Answers to Questions

4.43 o'clock 27th November, 1970. Oral Answers to Questions

5.29 o'clock 27th November, 1970. Oral Answers to Questions

5.30 o'clock 27th November, 1970. Oral Answers to Questions

22:—

Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Accounts Committee recommended in 1966 to the Government that Government buildings should not be leased out on nominal rents to any non-Government Institutions;

(b) whether it is a fact that this was accepted by the Government in 1967;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government leased out Government buildings to Social Service Organisations at Hyderabad in February, 1968 at nominal rents; and

(d) if so, what are the special reasons for this violation?

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao:—

(a) & (b) Yes sir.

(c) & (d) The building in Red Hills which was just a basement structure with half walls was leased out to the Andhra Pradesh Branch of Indian Conference of Social work on 23rd November, 1964 itself on nominal rent before the recommendation of the PAC. The Organisation spent about Rs. 23,138 to complete the construction of the building and made it habitable. It is occupied by the women's Employment Scheme of the I.C.S.W. which utilises the building for the benefit of about 100 poor women mostly widows by running 21 tea stalls in various business organisations. The lease period was extended in 1968 for a period of five years.
Sri G. Sivaiah (Puttur) — Many buildings in Hyderabad were leased out to various private parties and Government have taken over other buildings for their offices. But the Government take any steps to get our own buildings vacated and accommodate our own offices therein, instead of leasing our offices in rented buildings where rents vary to a great extent.

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao — That does not arise out of this question. But I may answer. We have been trying our level best to get back possession and provide accommodation, unless there are courts' orders of stay or some such thing is there. We have been serving notices and taking possession.

S. S. R. S. Chalapathi Rao — How is the policy of the Government in leasing their own buildings on small rents and taking private buildings on higher rents based on sound economic principles?

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao — Here there is no building as such, there is only the basement. The Institution itself constructed the building at its own cost.
30th November, 1970.

**RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR NARASIPURAM VILLAGE**

23—

922 (1454—I) Q.—Sarvasri M. Venkataramanaiah (Parvathipet); ThangiSatyanarayana (Srikakulam); and V. Narayana—ppala Naidu (Pedamanapuram):—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for rural water supply is sanctioned for Narasipuram village in Parvathipet Taluk of Srikakulam District;

(b) if not, why;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the people of Narasipuram village are in dire need of drinking water; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government is going to take to meet the situation?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Ramaswami):

(a) The protected water supply scheme for Narasipuram village in Parvathipet Taluk was not sanctioned.

(b) and (c) and (d) There is no possibility of taking up the scheme due to paucity of funds. The scheme can, however, be sanctioned, if the Gram Panchayat is prepared to meet 100% of the total estimated cost of the scheme from its own fund or by securing a loan from the Life Insurance Corporation or any other financing agency.
Written Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY FOR PALASA AND CHEEPURUPALLI PANCHAYATS

24—

* Q. 39 (1771) Q.— NIchpala Ramulu (Takki) :— Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protected Water Supply Schemes for Palasa and Cheepurupalli Panchayats have been accorded sanction;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of each of the schemes;

and

(c) the amount spent so far in each scheme?

Sri T. Ramaswamy :—

(a) The Protected Water Supply schemes for Palasa and Cheepurupalli Panchayats in Srikakulam District were approved by the Government in their proceedings No. 3906/RWS/63-19 dated 21-1-64 for detailed investigation and for preparation of plans and Estimates.

(b) According to the original estimates, which were only on rough basis, the schemes for Palasa and Cheepurupalli were expected to cost Rs. 3.46 lakhs and Rs. 0.30 lakhs respectively but subsequently the estimates were revised to Rs. 4.62 lakhs and Rs. 4.36 lakhs respectively.

(c) Amount spent:

   (1) Cheepurupalli :— Rs. 39,440

   (2) Palasa :— Rs. 32,412

26—

161 50  goSatS* r^crM  Mon-
32 27th November, 1970  Oral Answers to Questions

G. Sivaiah:— Due to the financial difficulties of this Government will it be possible for them to recommend to the L. I. C. or the Nationalised Banks to lend loans for these various schemes? Is it before the Government? If so what steps have been taken?

G. Sivaiah:— This Government has not recommended.
Written Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970.

Drinking Water for Donakonda Railway Colony

25—

(a) whether there is any proposal for supply of drinking water to Donakonda Railway Colony from Gundlakamma river at West Lakhalipeta in Daripalli, Ongole District;

(b) whether the present wells at Donakonda are insufficient to supply drinking water to the railway colony; and

(c) if so, the action taken on this?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The present wells at Donakonda are insufficient to supply drinking water to the Railway Colony during summer only.
(c) The shortage of water during summer is being made good by the cancellation of some trains and by getting water to the engines from other stations.

Mr. [Name] (Secunderabad) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state that the decision to close schools be made immediately?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — What is the decision of the Government about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Kollur) — Will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?

Mr. [Name] (Lingampet) — When will the hon. Minister for Education announce the decision about the closing of schools?
(a) whether it has been decided to hold a World Telugu Conference;

(b) if so, the date and the venue of the said conference; and

(c) whether the State Government has made any generous contribution for the conference?

The Minister for Information deputised the Minister for Education and answered (Sri A. Vasudeva Rao):

(a) (b) and (c) Certain Members of the State Legislature (both the Houses) had represented to Government that a preparatory Committee has been formed to hold a World Andhra Convention and that the Government should extend its full support to the movement for making the convention a grand success. It is felt that such an important convention should be organised at high level with full backing from the Government. The question of how best to help the cause was informally discussed in a meeting held in the Chambers of the Education Minister on 25-5-1970. There was unanimity that such a convention should be held. It was agreed that some spade work should be done first before actually finalising the programme, dates and venue of the convention. At a first stage, information about the Telugu-speaking population in different countries and the important positions they are holding so that they may be addressed on the subject.

(b) and (c) Certain Members of the State Legislature (both the Houses) had represented to Government that a preparatory Committee has been formed to hold a World Andhra Convention and that the Government should extend its full support to the movement for making the convention a grand success. It is felt that such an important convention should be organised at high level with full backing from the Government. The question of how best to help the cause was informally discussed in a meeting held in the Chambers of the Education Minister on 25-5-1970. There was unanimity that such a convention should be held. It was agreed that some spade work should be done first before actually finalising the programme, dates and venue of the convention. At a first stage, information about the Telugu-speaking population in different countries and the important positions they are holding so that they may be addressed on the subject.
Oral Answers to Questions

36 27th November, 1970

[No text visible on this page]
Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — (Vijayawada East) — At this rate, may I know when it is going to materialise? Before 1972 or after 1972?

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Who can answer for after 1972?

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — If the Minister now says that he is not going to honour before 1972, he must admit that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — It is a World Telugu Conference. It is lightly taken by the Government. The hon. Minister cannot be so slippery about it. Let me put a supplementary, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Please sit down. I think we have covered 10 minutes for these supplementaries. The hon. Minister has already said that they are finding out certain information and they are collecting certain data and any supplementary that you want.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — It is not a question of covering 10 minutes. It is a question of answering in a proper form.
38 27th November, 1970.  Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—If you so feel shall we take up this question when the hon. Minister for Education will be himself here so that he can give you exhaustive answers because you all seem to be very inquisitive. If you all accept this could be taken up after the hon. Minister for Education comes.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—I have been requesting you for nearly 10 minutes to permit me to put supplementary. If you let me put supplementary, I could put many questions because you have indicated that you are very inquisitive. If you all accept this could be taken up after the hon. Minister for Education comes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—It is all right. The Minister has heard you.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—But no reply, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—If you are very serious, as I have suggested you may have this question answered again when the Education Minister comes. Let my suggestion atleast be thought over.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—Are you going to permit us to have half-an-hour discussion on this?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—We shall consider about it. If you all agree, I shall have the question answered when the Education Minister is here.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—Chief minister was asked in the Chief minister's question whether the World Tamil People Conference was to be held and it was told that World Tamil People Conference shall be held and the Tamil conference will be held. World Tamil People Conference shall be held and the Tamil conference will be held. World Tamil People Conference shall be held and the Tamil conference will be held.
Written Answers to Questions

27th November, 1970

A. a. Question 3

B. b. Question 2

C. c. Question 1

Education Minister replied as follows:

The [name of the conference] was held on 25th November. The conference invited [name of the proposals] to the conference. The preparation committee was formed. It is expected that the conference will be held on 27th November. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The conference will be held on 25th November. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education minister announced that there will be no disturbance during the conference. The education ministe
40 27th November, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri A. Vasudeva Rao:— (a) Yes Sir.
(b) A copy of the recommendations has been recently received. These recommendations have to be examined by the Board of Secondary Education in the first instance and the opinion of the Universities also has to be obtained before the State Government accepts these recommendations for implementation. Action will be taken to place the matter before the Board of Secondary Education in its next meeting.
(c) A copy of the recommendations of the Conference is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN REPLY TO PART C OF QUESTION No. 2836-K [960]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This Conference Notes with concern the winding up of the Central Examination Unit in the National Council of Educational Research & Training. The Unit had been doing very useful work in the Boards of Secondary Education in India to introduce various examination reforms. This work needs to be continued and fostered. The Conference, therefore, recommends that the National Council of Educational Research and Training may reconsider establishing an evaluation unit as early as possible.
Written Answers to Questions

27th November, 1970

With the object of improving the standard of education and introducing certain liberalisations for weaker students so that wastage at the school leaving stage is reduced, the Conference recommends to the Boards of Secondary Education to consider the following rationalisation in the scheme of examination:

(i) The minimum pass marks in any subject should be 40%.

(ii) A student will be declared pass if he secures at least 40% marks in every subject.

(iii) A student will also be declared pass if he secures a minimum of 40% marks in all the prescribed subjects except one and an aggregate of 35% in all the prescribed subjects.

(iv) Those who secure 75% or more marks in any subject will be declared to have obtained distinction in that subject. Those securing a minimum of 60%, 50%, or 35% in the aggregate of all the prescribed subjects will be declared to have been placed in the First, Second or Third Division respectively.

(v) Those who fail in only one subject without securing an aggregate of a minimum of 35% in all the prescribed subjects will be declared as compartmental.

(vi) Those who fail in two subjects only will also be declared as compartmental.

(vii) The compartmental candidates have the freedom of taking the next regular examination in all the subjects if they so choose.

(viii) The compartmental candidates can take the next supplementary examination whenever it is held.

(ix) Those, who are declared as pass although they have failed in one subject in accordance with the above scheme, may also be permitted to sit for the next supplementary examination and get a fresh certificate on the basis of the results of that examination.

(x) Every candidate has the freedom of taking a subsequent regular examination in order to improve his division if he wishes to do so.

(xi) Students are permitted to clear the subjects in parts spread over two years at the Higher Secondary (classes X and XI only), Intermediate and Pre-University/Pre-Degree stage if necessary.

The above suggestions for rationalisation may be examined by the Boards on the basis of general educational considerations and statistical investigations which may be undertaken in respect of their last three examinations. These suggestions may be supplemented by other suggestions, if any. The views of the Universities of each State may also be
42 27th November, 1970. Oral Answers to Questions

obtained as far as possible and the matter could then be consider-
ated again by the Conference at its next meeting.

In the States where the Universities have switched over to the
semester system, the Boards of Secondary Education may
consider holding two separate examinations in a year in
harmony with the semester system. In that case, the discontinuance
of the supplementary examination for compartmental candidates
may be considered.

SEED FARM AT NANDIPADU, MIRYALAGUDA TALUK

28—

Q.—Sri N. Raghava Reddy (Nakreki) :— Will the
Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of income and expenditure of the Seed
Farm at Nandipadu, Miryalaguda Taluk, Nalgonda District for
the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government are contem-
plating to close the said farm;

(c) the expenditure so far incurred towards the develop-
ment of the said farm;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the possibility
of providing irrigation facility to the said farm in case lift irrigation
facilities are provided to the left canal of Nagariunasagar; and

(e) if so, whether steps will be taken to provide irrigation
facility to enable proper functioning of seed farm?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri Kakani Venkaratnam):

(a) The expenditure incurred on the Nandipadu seed farm
during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was Rs. 68,097.16
and Rs. 69,273.75 respectively, while the income for
years as Rs. 37,790.00 and Rs. 26,362.00 respectively.

(b) There is no such proposal.
Written Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970

(c) The expenditure incurred on the farm from 1966-67 to 1968-69 is Rs. 1,36,528.50.

(d) An RCC pipe line is already provided for the seed farm and water is pumped out from Kistapur major distributary to the farm.

(e) An amount of Rs. 37,000/- has been provided in the budget for 1970-71 towards strengthening of irrigation facilities, renovation, purchase of equipment and other works.

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

(f) 

(g) 

(h) 

(i) 

(j) 

(k) 

(l) 

(m) 

(n) 

(o) 

(p) 

(q) 

(r) 

(s) 

(t) 

(u) 

(v) 

(w) 

(x) 

(y) 

(z) 

Agris. (r) — Ra§ aog SjSa P. W. D. s-a&oa Lift Irrigation & 3 a&a. P. W. D. 3 go&oaoao'&n'a &a3 3 aoaoaoaoar^.

DRY FARMING UNIT AT ANANTAPUR

29—

"*647 (1750) Q.—Sarabji:—Sangindia Narayana Rao and R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Dry Farming Unit is going to be started in Anantapur by the Canadian Government with the Collaboration of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, whether the State Government allotted land for the proposed Research Station; and

(c) whether the State Government will bear part of the expenditure in the project?

Sri Kakani Venkataratnam:—

(a) Yes Sir, not by Canadian Government in Collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research but by French Government in terms of the Technical agreement between Government of India and French Government.

(b) Yes Sir, 100 acres in Reddipalle Farm near Anantapur.

(c) Yes Sir, Rs. 37.96 lakhs by French Government and Rs. 8.31 lakhs by State Government.

"*655 (1750) Q.—Sarabji:— Site Selection is arbitrary but Conditions are preliminary and Site Selection is arbitrary and Conditions are final. 

The Project is to be started in 1970.
Oral Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970

§ 63. a. as. :— Dry farming is dry farming in which moisture content is retained dry crops. Dry farming generally I am speaking of Countries' moisture content during dry farming successful. Dry farming programme is chosen by Countries. Dry farming is dry farming in which moisture content is retained dry crops. Dry farming is dry farming in which moisture content is retained dry crops.
46 27th November, 1970. Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—(a) Whether the Government have fixed five paise as the printing charges for the Revised Pattadar Pass Book and whether the Government have paid at the rate of 35 paise to Jai Hind Press, Vijayawada; and

(b) If so, whether any enquiry was made and at what stage the enquiry stands?

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):—

(a) On a reference from the Board of Revenue in 1966 as to the capital cost for the printing of about 70 lakhs Pattadar Pass Books, the Director of Printing had estimated the rate at five paise per book. The Director of Printing had recommended the rate of 35 paise per book to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue has directed all the Collectors to keep this in view while approving the tenders for printing of Pattadar Pass Books.
Oral Answers to Questions
27th November, 1970.

The Jai Hind Art Press did not ask for any specific rate but claimed an amount of Rs. 1,06,542/- for printing about 4 lakhs of Pattadar Pass Books according to the agreement entered into with the Collector, Krishna.

(6) Certain complaints were received alleging overpayment to M/s Jai Hind Art Printing Press, Vijayawada. The matter was investigated and as this revealed certain lapses, the case has been referred to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and its findings are awaited.

(a) Whether the Officer concerned was placed under suspension before referring the matter to the Tribunal? Who is the person concerned? What is his position? Whether he is a relative of the Minister. All these matters should have been placed before the House?

(b) Who is involved in it? What is the secret about it when it is the public money?
Dr. T. V. S. Chaitappa Rao:— I am afraid that the Minister is hiding the fact that the P.A. to Collector or someone is involved in it. When the Minister is not able to get the information and place it before the House what is the use?

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:— I shall verify that.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— We are asking specific questions. What is the answer from the records that are available? Are you in a position to say who are responsible for it? Why have you not suspended the responsible persons?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Please sit down.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— The answer is very serious...

M. Deputy Speaker:— Please sit down.

Dr. T. V. S. Chaitappa Rao:— Layout needs clear basis. After he has entrusted the work to a particular company, these guide lines are given.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Now he has got that full information with him. In the light of the discussion, he says he will give all the information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The Minister said that he will place the matter on the Table of the House.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:— Last time also, they have promised to place the matter and they have not placed the information before the House.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— Let a date be fixed for placing the information on the Table of the House and discussion allowed thereon.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Already it is long overdue, and there is no point in shirking to give the information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— We can do one thing. After the Minister gives the information, we shall have half-hour discussion.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya:— We do not want half-hour discussion. We want the information now itself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— We shall fix a date and let us have discussion on this.

Sri Y. Venkata Rao:— Let the Minister give the available information.
On all the supplementary questions the Members have asked, the Minister will collect the information; he will give exhaustive information to the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Whatever information is available, I can give within one week.

Sri M. Manick Rao:—This information which is available with him does not help us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—On that day you can submit all the information to the Members. You know the supplementaries and on that you can collect the information and supply it to the Members.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—The matter is sub judice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is not sub judice. You can give.

Sri M. Manick Rao:—We want full information from the Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I think 5th December will be all right. On that day you can submit all the information to the Members. You know the supplementaries and on that you can collect the information and supply it to the Members.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Is it put to the House?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— No, I have taken the sense of the House.

RATES CHARGED FOR BORING SETS

37—(487) Q.—Sri Ramchandra Rao Kalyani:— Will the hon. Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:
(a) the present rates of charges on the various boring sets per foot and the rate of hire charges fixed on the different sets including the hand boring set;
(b) what were the previous rates;
(c) what is the reason for the sudden enhancement of rates; and
(d) whether the Government will reconsider the issue and fix the old rates looking to the difficulty of the ryots?

The Minister for Marketing (Sri Ramchandra Rao Kalyani):—
(a) 4" Bore—Rs. 24 per foot up to 100 ft.
   Rs. 30 per foot beyond 100 ft. in rocky areas
4" Bore—Rs. 17 per foot in alluvial areas.

4" bore—Rs. 16 per foot in all areas.

4" bore—Rs. 5.25 per foot.

Hand—boring set Rs. 30 per day.

(b) The following rates were charged when the sets were under the control of the Agriculture Department:

(i) Open dug wells—
   (A) upto 100 mts. Rs. 33/- per mt.
(B) beyond 100 mts. double the above rate.

(ii) For bores sunk from ground level—

(A) up to 100 mts. Rs. 23 per mt.
(B) beyond 100 mts. double the above rate.

(iii) Hand boring sets—

(A) up to 50 mts. Rs. 2.50 per day.
(B) 50-75 mts. Rs. 4.00 per day.
(C) 75-160 mts. Rs. 6.00 per day.

(d) The rates shown against clause (a) are those charged by the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation. They have been arrived at by the Corporation purely on technical data and actual working costs.

(d) No, Sir.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— How do these rates compare with there in other states.
Sri D. Venkatesham:— Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House that the Agro-Industries Corporation was working on no-profit no loss basis. We are not asking for any other information. We are asking about the rates; whether the rates charged by the Agro-Industries Corporation is double the rates charged by private parties. What was the previous rates that was charged and what is the present rate per day after the Corporation came into existence?

A:—
Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House that the Agro-Industries Corporation was working on no-profit no loss basis. We are not asking for any other information. We are asking about the rates; whether the rates charged by the Agro-Industries Corporation is double the rates charged by private parties. What was the previous rates that was charged and what is the present rate per day after the Corporation came into existence?

Sri D. Venkatesham: Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House that the Agro-Industries Corporation was working on no-profit no loss basis. We are not asking for any other information. We are asking about the rates; whether the rates charged by the Agro-Industries Corporation is double the rates charged by private parties. What was the previous rates that was charged and what is the present rate per day after the Corporation came into existence?

A:—

Q.—Sri G. Thimma Reddy Allagada: Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bus route has been sanctioned from Kollakuntla to Rudravaram via Revanuru and Yalluru in Kurnool district and if so, on what date;

(b) whether bus is being plied in the said route; if not, why;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is no road from Yalluru to Revanuru in the same route and if not, how a pucca route has been sanctioned;

(d) whether the said road will be completed at least now, and the bus will be plied and if so, when; and

(e) whether the Collector and the Regional Transport Officer are in receipt of any representation from the villagers to ply the bus from Yalluru to Mundhia and if so, on what date; and the action taken thereon?

A:—

a) Yes Sir, on 25-7-1966.
b) No Sir. As the condition of the road is not good the operator who was granted a permit from 7-11-1969 submitted stoppage report on 29-11-1969.

c) The Regional Transport Authority, Kurnool granted a pucca permit for the route with the hope that the condition of the road would be improved by the authorities concerned in due course.

d) The matter is under consideration of the Zilla Parishad, Kurnool and for want of funds the work could not be taken up. As and when the road is made motorable, buses can be plied.

e) Representations were received on 19-1-1970 and the traffic survey conducted revealed that there is traffic potential on the route. Since this route overlaps the notified route of the Road Transport Corporation, permit cannot be granted.

35—
255 (1527) Q.—Sri R. Mahasundar—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases of assessment pending finalisation under Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(b) what is the amount of sales tax outstanding in 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

c) what are the reasons for the heavy arrears?

A—
(a) The number of cases of assessments pending finalisation under the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 is as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act</td>
<td>2740</td>
<td>4461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sales Tax Act</td>
<td>1191</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The amount of sales tax outstanding is as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act</td>
<td>1,91,47,490</td>
<td>2,46,11,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sales Tax Act</td>
<td>31,66,014</td>
<td>43,29,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Statements showing the reasons for the arrears are placed on the table of the house.
Written Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970.  

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE (VIDE CLAUSE (c) OF L.A.Q. No. 1127 (Started)*) by SRI R. MAHANANDA, (M.L.A.).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl No.</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arrears since collected or not due for collection—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Amounts since collected</td>
<td>39,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Amounts included in the Write Off Proposals</td>
<td>10,72,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Amounts proposed to be included in the write off proposals to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioners or Board</td>
<td>10,53,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Amounts covered by acquittals</td>
<td>63,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Amounts where assessments are cancelled by the judgments of Tribunal where demands are not eliminated pending acceptance of judgment or pending decision of the High Court in Revision cases</td>
<td>3,28,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Amounts where assessments cancelled by judgment of Civil Courts and which are pending acceptance</td>
<td>38,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Arrears pending the orders of the Higher Authorities—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Disputed tax in appeals awaiting disposal by Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officer</td>
<td>8,17,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Appeals before Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal in which collection is specifically stayed</td>
<td>11,42,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Cases where any orders issued by Government or Board or Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>24,10,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Cases where Stay Orders issued by Civil Courts</td>
<td>23,13,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Suits filed by the Government</td>
<td>1,46,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Amounts covered by Instalments</td>
<td>3,77,385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27th November, 1970,

Written Answers to Questions

III. Arrears collection of which is extended to other Agencies:—

(a) Amounts covered by pending prosecutions 3,78,736
(b) Amounts covered by prosecutions, transferred to long pending cases 19,578
(c) Amounts covered by convictions and awaiting realization of arrears by the Court 62,235
(d) Amounts involved in Insolvency Proceedings or Liquidation Proceedings in the case of Cooperative Institutions 6,04,358
(e) Amounts referred to Revenue Department for Collection under section-10 41,97,510

IV. Arrears collection of which is pending with Departmental Officers:—

(a) Non-Expiry of Demand Notice Time 10,429
(b) Non-Expiry of Compounding Notice Time 489
(c) Provisional Tax in Low Turnover cases 43,990
(d) Mis-Classifications 4,78,876
(e) Mis-Appropriations 75,843
(f) Arrears due from Cooperative Institutions under intimation to Deputy Registrar 1,32,826
(g) Arrears due from Ration Shops 9,426
(h) Others 30,84,045

Total: 1,91,47,490

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF BALANCES UNDER CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956 FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31-3-1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(i) Amounts since collected</td>
<td>2,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Amounts included in the write off proposals</td>
<td>84,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Amounts proposed to be included in the write off proposals to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner or Board</td>
<td>81,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) Amounts covered by acquittals</td>
<td>1,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(v) Amounts where assessments are cancelled by the judgement of Tribunal where demands are not eliminated pending acceptance of judgment or pending decision of the High Court in Revision Cases</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statement No. 12)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written Answers to Questions</th>
<th>27th November, 1970, 57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(f) Amounts where assessments cancelled by judgment of Civil Courts and which are pending acceptance</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Amounts pending the orders of the Higher Authorities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Disputed tax in appeals awaiting disposal by Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Tax Officer</td>
<td>3,13,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Appeals before Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal in which collection is specifically stayed</td>
<td>59,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Cases where stay orders issued by Government or Board or Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>48,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Cases where stay orders issued by Civil Courts</td>
<td>2,31,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Suits filed by the Government</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Amounts covered by instalments</td>
<td>37,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Amounts collection of which is entrusted to other Agencies</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Amounts covered by pending prosecutions</td>
<td>84,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Amounts covered by prosecutions, transferred to long pending cases</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Amounts covered by convictions and awaiting realization of arrears by the Court</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Amounts involved in insolvency proceedings or Liquidation Proceedings in the case of Cooperative Institutions</td>
<td>1,93,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Amounts referred to Revenue Department for collection under Section-30</td>
<td>5,16,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. Amounts collection of which is pending with Departmental Officers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Non-expiry of demand notice time</td>
<td>39,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Non-expiry of compounded notice time</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Provisional tax in low turnover cases</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Mis-classifications</td>
<td>9,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Mis-appropriations</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Arrears due to Cooperative Institutions under intimation to Deputy Registrar</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Arrears due from Ration Shops</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Others</td>
<td>18,75,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>35,66,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Amounts since collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Amounts included in the write off proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Amounts, proposed to be included in the write off proposals to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner or Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Amounts covered by acquittals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Amounts where assessments are cancelled by the judgments of Tribunal where demands are not eliminated pending acceptance of judgment or pending decision of the High Court in revision cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Amounts where assessments cancelled by judgment of Civil Courts and which are pending acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Amounts covered by instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Amounts covered by pending prosecutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Amounts covered by prosecutions, transferred to long pending cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Amounts involved in insolvency proceedings or Liquidation proceedings in the case of Cooperative Institutions 7,56,310

Amounts referred to Revenue Department for initiation under Section III 47,54,674

IV. Arrears collection of which is pending with Departmental Officers:

(a) Non-expiry of demand notice time —

(b) Non-expiry of compounding notice time 1,23,147

(c) Provisional tax in low turnover cases 8,516

(d) Mis-classifications 47,931

(e) Mis-appropriations 35,966

(f) Arrears due from Cooperative Institutions under intimation to Deputy Registrar 1,23,166

(g) Arrears due from Ration Shops 2,42,725

(h) Others 53,02,090

Total : 2,46,11,340

(Statement No. IV)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Arrears since collected or not due for Collection:

(a) Arrears since collected 8,964

(b) Amounts included in the write off proposals 1,78,830

(c) Arrears proposed to be included in the write off proposals to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner or Board 82,656

(d) Amounts covered by acquittals —

(e) Arrears where assessments are cancelled by the judgments of Civil Courts and which are pending acceptance —

(f) Arrears where assessments cancelled by judgments of Civil Courts and which are pending acceptance 1,24
II. **Arrears pending the orders of the Higher Authorities**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disputed tax in appeals awaiting disposal by Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Tax Officer</td>
<td>1,54,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals before Sales Tax Appeal Tribunal in which collection is specifically stayed</td>
<td>34,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases where stay order issued by Government or Board of Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>63,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases where stay order issued by Civil Courts</td>
<td>4,39,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suits filed by the Government</td>
<td>5,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. **Arrears collection of which is entrusted to other agencies**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amounts covered by pending prosecutions</td>
<td>15,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts covered by prosecutions, transferred to long pending cases</td>
<td>54,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts covered by convictions and awaiting realisation of arrears by the Court</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts involved in insolvency proceedings or liquidation proceedings in the case of Co-operative Institutions</td>
<td>2,02,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts referred to Revenue Department for collection under Section-10</td>
<td>6,15,715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. **Arrears collection of which is pending with Departmental Officers**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-expiry of demand notice time</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-expiry of compounding notice time</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional tax in low turnover cases</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mis-classifications</td>
<td>6,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mis-appropriations</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears due from Co-operative Institutions under intimation to Deputy Registrar</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts due from Ration Shops</td>
<td>23,34,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,29,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INSTITUTE OF "THE HINDU DHARMA PRATHISHTANAM"
Written Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970

QS 61
(a) whether it is not a fact that the T. T. D. Board of Trustees resolved in 1968 to establish an institution by name "The Hindu Dharma Prathishtanam" in pursuance of Section 91 of the A.P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act of 1966, and to set apart a sum of one lakh of rupees for the maintenance of the said Hindu Dharma Prathishtanam;
(b) if so, whether the institution of Hindu Dharma Prathishtanam is functioning now;
(c) if so, what are its activities; and
(d) if not, why is it not functioning?
A —
a) Yes Sir.
(b), (c) and (d) — The institution is expected to start its regular work as soon as all the necessary steps are taken.

QS 33
*239 (1528) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for lining the Pochampad canal to avert seepage and percolation;
(b) what is the approximate estimated seepage of water; and
(c) whether the World Bank Team has also recommended for lining the canal?
A —
(a) Yes Sir.
(b) A minimum of 10 TMC. of water.
(c) Yes Sir.

QS 34
*239 (1451) Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti (Mukundapur) — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether two new divisions have been formed for investigation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes pertaining to Telangana Region;
(b) if so, from which date;
(c) the work turned out so far by the said divisions; and

The amount of expenditure incurred so far on each division.

Ans:—

(a) to (d).—The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

**PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

a) Four New Divisions for Investigation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Telangana Region have been formed besides the former Survey Division, No. 6 which has been named as Major and Medium Project Investigation Division No. 1.

b) Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 2 formed on 1—11—1969.

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 3 formed on 16—1—1970.

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 4 formed on 27—1—1970.

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 5 formed on 23—3—1970.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>No. of Schemes for which preliminary Surveys are taken up</th>
<th>No. of Schemes for which preliminary Surveys are completed</th>
<th>No. of Schemes for which detailed Surveys are taken up</th>
<th>No. of Schemes for which detailed Surveys are completed</th>
<th>No. of other miscellaneous works turned out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


d) The amount of expenditure on each Division upto 30-5-1970.
Written Answers to Questions 27th November, 1970.

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 1
Rs. 5,64,369-46

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 2
Rs. 1,56,327-05

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 3
Rs. 98,613-52

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 4
Rs. 55,830-00

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Division No. 5
Rs. 4,511-95

Auction of Tunki Leaves

36—

*989 (395-I): Q.—Sri R. Sarmanarayana Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Forests be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed by the Government to abolish the auction system of the coupes of Tunki leaves (Beedi leaves) in the State, and to manage the same themselves; and
(b) the nature of the programme proposed to be implemented during 1970-71 for this purpose?

Ans:—

a) Yes Sir. The Governor of Andhra Pradesh has since promulgated the A.P.N.F.F. (Regulation of Trade) Ordinance, 1970 on 6-10-1970, and a copy of the same is being placed on the table of the House separately.

b) The scheme is proposed to be implemented from 1971-72 and the details are given in the Ordinance.

38—

THANDAVA RESERVOIR

36—

*323 (1920): Q.—Sri D. Kondana Rao (Chintapalli):—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Thandava Reservoir, in Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam Dist. has been completed;
(b) whether the work of the right canal of the said Reservoir, has been taken up;
(c) if so, when it was taken up and the extent of work completed so far; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

Ans:—

a) No Sir. The work is in progress.

b) No Sir.
27th November, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions

a) Does not arise.

d) The work on right canal was not taken up as the hydraulic particulars of the canal were not settled till recently and also for want of adequate funds.

SPECIAL RATE CHANNEL FOR POTHAPI

39—

198 (2199) Q.—Sri B. Ratnasabapathy (Rajampeta) :—Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

a) whether the Collector, Cuddapah had asked the Panchayat Raj Department for its approval to complete the work on special rate channel for Pothapi in Rajampet Samithi; and

b) if so, at what stage is the work?

A—

a) Yes Sir.

b) The work was partially executed by the Zilla Parishad, but further work could not be done due to lack of funds for land acquisition. Orders were issued recently by Government to take over the channel under the control of Public Works Department for investigation and repairs and later transfer it to Zilla Parishad, Cuddapah for its maintenance.

DEVELOPMENT OF KAKINADA PORT

40—

996 (2839-H) Sarvasri C. V. K. Rao, G. Latchanna, [Sompet], P. Sanyasi Rao, [Visakhapatnam-2], A. Madhava Rao & B. Ratnasabapathy :—Will the hon. Minister for Fisheries and Ports be pleased to state:

[a] Whether it is a fact that a 18 member team of Parliament Estimates Committee inspected Kakinada Port on 30-6-70 for a detailed study of facilities and requirements of Kakinada Port; and

[b] if so, whether the State Government submitted any proposal, if so, what are they and whether a copy of the report submitted by the State Port authorities be placed on the Table of the House?

A—

[a] A team of 8 members of Parliamentary Estimates Committee inspected Kakinada Port on 30-6-70.

[b] A report, indicating the schemes, originally made out, for the development of this Port under Central Sector, costing Rs. 251.36 lakhs but finally approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Shipping scheme costing only Rs. 100 lakhs, was submitted in the Estimates Committee, to the State Port Officer, Kakinada, duly explaining about the inadequacy of funds.
of Rs. 100 lakhs and impressing on the Committee the imperative need for Rs. 251.36 lakhs, to enable this Port to handle cargo to the tune of One Million tonnes at the end of IV Five Year Plan. The Government of India Ministry of Transport and Shipping was also addressed by the Committee emphasising the need for Rs. 251.36 lakhs as against Rs. 200 (made up with contributions from the Government of Andhra Pradesh totalling Rs. 251.36 lakhs as against 100 lakhs. As the report is bulky, a copy of the Statement indicating the original schemes and schemes accepted by the Govt. of India is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO CLAUSE [B] OF L. A. G. No. 2038-78.

STATEMENT INDICATING SCHEMES PROPOSED BY THIS GOVERNMENT AND FINALLY APPROVED BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAKINADA PORT DURING THE IV FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>Originally proposed by India (Ministry of Shipping &amp; Transport)</th>
<th>Approved by the Govt. of India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Provision of 4 mechanised barges.</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>13.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Rs. in lakhs]</td>
<td>[Rs. in lakhs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Navigational aids</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dredging the approach channel</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Realignment of Railway Track and resumption of Railway line</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Water supply scheme to ships</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Provision of along side facilities (Two wharf with four timber jetties &amp; 3 RCC jetties)</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Development of loading hard core</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Extension of Groynes</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Removal of dry dock gates</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Written Answers to Questions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workshop machinery</strong></td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision of Two Fork lifts</strong></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model studies of the Port</strong></td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EX MANSION OF PORT EASTWARD OF EX BURMAH SHELL AREA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Details</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Capital Dredging by Port dredgers including reclamation</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Formation of stacking area</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>included above in (a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Extension of Railway and Road</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Extension of water and power supply</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Construction of jetties and wharf walls</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Transom shed</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Mechanical Loading facilities</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision of 6 mechanised barges of 250 tons capacity each</strong></td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction of one wharf wall of 500 feet and provision of 4 electric cranes of 5 tons capacity</strong></td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision of one transit shed in Ex-Burma shell area</strong></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision of one slip way for repairing Port Craft</strong></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acquisition of a 5 ton grab dredger together with two hopper barges of 250 tons each</strong></td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stabilization of sand spit</strong></td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>deleted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 251.36 lakhs</td>
<td>100.00 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Several members rose—

Sri K. Achuth Reddy, [Kodangal]:— Sir, it is a very important issue. You must allow more questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I have allowed half an hour for these two questions on which a request was made to put. I am sorry; I cannot drag on. I have allowed sufficient time for these two questions. 5.30 was the time for the question hour to be completed. We have already taken another half an hour. We have got other agenda items to be covered and if I were to proceed, every other question is equally important and there will be no end to it. (Interruption) The time is over.

Several members were on their legs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I am sorry; I cannot allow. I cannot amend it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— How are we to discharge our duties as legislators? You have to protect our rights to enable us to discharge our duty as legislators. Here is a question. Not only myself but 4 others have put the question. Should it not be answered by the Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— It has been answered.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— You know pretty well. I have been for some time bringing to your notice that the questions are not properly taken into account. What are we for? Is it not our duty to reflect the opinions of the people? Is the question of such a dangerous form that the authority here should be thrown out? I brought to your notice. You please consider the matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Next time I will have to say if you rise without my calling you that your observations will not form part of the record.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— What is the way out? You tell us the way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— There are ways. We are following it. Not that we are not following.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Here is a question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I am sorry if you have not understood what I said.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I have closed questions and answers. I am not going to re-open it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It has to be feasible, Sir.

Several members rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Please cooperate with me.
27th November, 1970


Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Please show some flexibility. You please permit us to ask some questions. How on earth is an important question put not only by me but by the Leaders of this House is ignored, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Please sit down.

ANNOUNCEMENT re:—Resignation of Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy, Member, elected to the Assembly from the Phunganur Constituency has resigned with effect from 15th August 1970.

re: Arrest and release of Members from time to time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am announce to the House the arrest and release of members received from time to time:

1. Sri S. Vemayya was arrested on 15-8-1970 and he was released on 19-8-1970.
2. Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao was arrested on 16-8-1970 and released on the same day. He was again arrested on 24-8-1970 and released on 26-8-1970.
3. Sri Poola Subbiah was arrested on 17-8-1970 and released on the same day and he was again arrested on 24-9-1970 and released on the same day.
4. Sri T. Krishna Reddy was arrested on the night of 15-8-1970 and released on the same night. He was again arrested on 15-10-1970 and released on the same day.
5. Dr. T. S. Murthy was arrested on 7-10-1970 and released on the same day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji has resigned from the Telengana United Front and that he has decided to sit in Opposition as a member of the Telengana Congress.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under what rule that has to be announced, Sir? Under what rule such matter has to be put before the House?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—A member who was a member of certain group or certain party has informed the House and I have accordingly announced.

I am to announce the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee held on 26th November, 1970.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—I am to announce to the House the following particulars of the Business Advisory Committee meeting held on 26-11-70—

27-11-70 (Friday)
1. Government Motion relating to the Amend-
ment to the First Schedule to the Andhra

28-11-70 (Saturday)
The Andhra Pradesh Animals and Birds Se-
cruing (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
Holiday.

29-11-70 (Sunday)

30-11-70 (Monday)

31-11-70 (Tuesday)

1-12-70 (Wednesday)

2-12-70 (Thursday)

3-12-70 (Friday)

4-12-70 (Saturday)

5-12-70 (Sunday)

6-12-70 (Monday)

7-12-70 (Tuesday)

1. The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produc-
and Livestock) Market (Amendment) and Vi-
dictions Bill, 1970 to be referred to the Re-
ional Committee.
Holiday.

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produc-
and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Vi-

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) and Violations Bill, 1970.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenancy
(Amendment) Bill, 1970 (As reported by the
Joint Select Committee).

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenancy
(Revised) Bill, 1970 (As reported by the
Joint Select Committee).

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenancy
(Revised) Bill, 1970 (As reported by the
Joint Select Committee).


The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenancy
(Amendment) Bill, 1970 (As reported by the
Joint Select Committee).

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenancy
(Amendment) Bill, 1970.
27th November, 1970

Congolence Resolution:

Dr. C. V. Raman

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) — Sir, I move the following resolution:

"That this House pears on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. C. V. Raman and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Indian science has lost its doyen in the death of Dr. C. V. Raman. The only Indian to have won the Nobel Prize in Physics, he immortalised himself in the annals of science with the discovery of a property of light now known as the "Raman Effect."

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was born in Tiruchirapalli on November 7, 1888. Son of a college lecturer in science, he showed a keen interest in physics from an early age. With his father's encouragement, he entered Vandalur College, where he completed his education.

Later he joined the Presidency College, Madras from where he graduated in Physics, obtaining first in the University. He also obtained his master's degree from Madras University with distinction.
Condolence Resolution:

25th November, 1970

re: Death of Dr. C. V. Raman

Although Raman was keen to go abroad for higher studies in physics, his poor health came in the way. There was also tremendous pressure from his family to take up a Government job. Giving in to the wishes of his parents, Raman went to Calcutta to appear for the competitive examination for the Indian Financial Service. Within two months he taught himself history and economics, which were among the subjects he offered for the examination.

Passing the examination with the first rank, he was appointed Deputy Accountant-General in the Indian Financial Department at Calcutta in 1907.

The glamour of a Government job did not extinguish Raman's love of science. He approached Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, who had been instrumental in the establishment of the Indian Association for the cultivation of science, and obtained permission to use the association's laboratory facilities for scientific research. He spent most of his leisure time in the laboratory.

Raman's researches suffered a setback with his transfer to Rangoon. However, he did not remain there for long. He moved to Madras shortly afterwards, following his father's death.

About this time the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee was looking for a suitable person for the newly created Palit Professorship in Physics. He contacted Raman, who readily agreed to give up his coveted position in the Government and join the University.

On the death of Amirdalal Sircar in 1919, Raman was chosen the President of the IACS. Later he helped found the Indian Science Congress (1917) and the Indian Journal of Physics (1922).

In 1921 Raman made his first trip abroad to represent Calcutta University at the Congress of Universities of the British Empire held at Oxford.

Standing on the deck of the ship that carried him to England, Raman started wondering why the sky and the sea were blue. It was the train of thought which started on that voyage which led to his discovery of the phenomenon named Raman Effect in 1928.

A succession of honours was showered on him. The British Government knighted him. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Britain. Several Universities conferred honorary doctorates. Topping them all was the award of Nobel Prize in 1930.

Dr. Raman was the second Indian to have won the Nobel Prize, the first being Rabindranath Tagore who won the award for literature in 1913. The only Indian to have won the prize since then is Dr. Haripriya Khurana, a naturalised American.

Raman discovered that a small portion of light scattered by medium has frequencies differed from those of the incident light. This constitutes Raman Effect.
72 27th November, 1970. Condolence Resolution:
re: Demise of Dr. C. V. Raman

His discovery was of immense importance in the study of atoms. For the colour shift observed in the frequency variation is a measure of the energy lost by incoming protons when light passes through a medium. The loss of the protons is the gain of the molecules with which they come into contact in passing through the medium. Thus it provides a measure of the internal energy gained by the molecule.

Following up his own discovery, the scientists developed the Raman spectroscope for molecular and atomic probe. His findings also found practical applications in the subsequent developments in such varied fields as colour photography and synthetic rubber technology with an understanding of the internal structure of molecules and atoms.

Raman left Calcutta University to head the Physics Department of the Indian Institute of Physics at Bangalore.

Raman's later research related to colour and vision, besides light. He challenged the traditional trichromatic hypothesis which held that the human eye could perceive only three primary colours. He asserted that in an enlarged spectrum one could also perceive a colour (yellow) and a hundred other shades.

Exploring the atomic character of light, he found that in space light is not onlwaves but corpuscular.

The colour of the flowers aroused Raman's curiosity. After extensive research, he propounded the theory that pigments were primarily responsible for flower colour.

Crystals and diamonds caught the scientist's fancy. His interest in them was as much scientific and artistic. They were, of course, ideal substances for the study of solid state by means of the Raman spectrum. But he was also attracted by their glitter and sparkle. He was also an artist in his appreciation of light, colour and form.

The familiar South Indian musical instrument 'mridangam' and violin fascinated him. One of his early research papers dealt with the vibrations of strings and was also as intricate in his appreciation of light, colour and form.

Music and reading were Raman's hobbies. He liked to think of himself as a serious reader. His favourite author was R. L. Stevenson. He has several publications to his credit.

Sir, as an international figure of great repute, he has brought great credit to this Nation and all the leaders have paid glowing tributes to his services.

I would just like to bring to your kind notice what the Prime Minister said on his death:

"Sir C. V. Raman was the greatest scientist of modern India and one of the greatest intellectuals the country had produced".
Condolence Resolution

27th November, 1970.

She described him as a great teacher who had great enthusiasm for explaining the phenomena of nature in a manner that could be understood easily. She had a personal experience of this when in 1937 she travelled in Europe in the same ship that Dr. Raman and Dr. Homi Bhabha were in.

He inspired successive generations of young scientists in our country. His immediate circle of students was always as able as himself. Once when he was asked what had brought him the Nobel prize, he replied: "my students". He was no individualist who kept away from Government appointments and were politics, yes, he yielded to none in the love of his country and in his pride of being an Indian.

He was a great representative of integrated culture. He interested in music, literature and in gardening with hobby. It will be difficult for nature to produce another combination of so much intellectual power, simplicity of manner and enthusiasm.

The Leaders of various political parties have paid glowing tributes.

I request the House to pass this resolution unanimously, and extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.
7th November, 1970. Condolence Resolution: in Memory of Dr. C. V. Raman

In view of the sad news of the demise of Dr. C. V. Raman, the President and the Executive Council of the Indian National Science Academy hereby record their profound sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by the country in the death of this great scientist.

Dr. Raman was born on 7th November, 1888 and passed away on 20th November, 1970. He had dedicated his life to the advancement of science and had made significant contributions to the field of physics.

The Academy extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and the scientific community at large.}

78
Condolence Resolution: 27th November, 1970

Dent of Dr. C. V. Raman

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an era of science and technology and it is a matter of great pride that India could also contribute this 20th century scientist in the person of Dr. C. V. Raman.

After Shri Jagdish Chandra Bose, Sir C. V. Raman is the only scientist who has earned international eminence and reputation and also won the nobel prize. From the long list of the achievements given by the Chief Minister, it is no exaggeration if we say that Sir C. V. Raman is a born genius. At a time when India requires, after the attainment of independence, pre-eminent scientists of Sir C. V. Raman's stature, it is a pity that we lost him though he reached a ripe age of 82 years.

I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by the Chief Minister and on behalf of my party and my own self I convey my sympathies to the bereaved family.

May his soul rest in peace.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao
27th November, 1970

Condolence Resolution

re: Demise of Dr. C. V. Raman

May the God of Comfort and Peace bless you and your family during this difficult time. Dr. C. V. Raman, a great scientist and a great soul, has left us. His contributions to the field of physics and his dedication to the nation will always be remembered. The nation will always cherish his memory. May his soul rest in peace.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Condolence Resolution: 27th November, 1970

Smt. J. Iswari Bai:— Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir,

Supporting the condolence resolution moved in the House by the Chief Minister, on behalf of the Republican Party, I offer condolences to Dr. C. V. Raman. With Dr. C. V. Raman's death our Nation has lost an able intellectual person. Dr. Raman has brought credit to himself and to the country by winning several laurels. He was suitably rewarded for his work. Raman's effort had won the Nobel Prize, the highest

26th Sanjay Gopal Roy (Secretary):— It is the duty of the House to render proper respect to the departed soul. Dr. C. V. Raman's death has created a void in the intellectual life of our Nation. It is the duty of the House to render proper respect to the departed soul.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir:

Dr. C. V. Raman's death has created a void in the intellectual life of our Nation. It is the duty of the House to render proper respect to the departed soul.
27th November, 1970.

Condolence Resolution:
re: Demise of Dr. C. V. Raman

International Honour. The best way of respecting the departed scientist is to encourage the activities for which he worked. I hope, that the people with the co-operation of the Government will work in that field in which Dr. Raman worked and that that work will go on. I feel sure that in the future generations, Dr. Raman's name will be remembered in the memory of the Nation.

Sir P. V. G. Raju:—Sir, I would like to say a few words about the spirit and matter. As you know in India we do not make a distinction between spirit and matter. As you know in India we do not make a distinction between spirit and matter. Dr. Raman was a great believer in spirit and matter. Therefore, I feel on such occasions like this that we should endow him with his spirit. I would like to say a few words about science, because I believe, on such occasions we should commemorate the memory of Dr. Raman by saying a few words about science.

I believe, in India we do not give as much prominence as the science should have. I believe that science has fallen backwards because we do not think there is a proposal in the Government to further the interests of science. I will give you an example. For instance, if you want to progress in science we should have a single All India Scientific Terminology. As a matter of fact, we have got to teach science in regional languages like Telugu, Tamil, Marathi, etc. Therefore, we should have a single All India Scientific Terminology throughout India. Also, I think the people who study science do not have the economic wellbeing. I would like to say here that Dr. Raman was the first Noble Prize winner in Science. The second person who won the Noble Prize in Science is Dr. Hargovind Khorana who could not get the employment in India. Therefore, I feel sorry when the Chief Minister read his speech on Dr. Raman, he said the naturalised American Dr. Khorana was the second to get the Noble Prize. I shall say that Dr. Khorana is more Indian than an Indian. He had gone from India to America because he could not get the employment in India. I think it is a great shame to India because we could not keep Dr. Khorana in India. Therefore, I think the main thing in the memory of Dr. Raman should be the foundation to an All India Science Service. I wish that an All India Science Service should be created in such a manner that people who study in other countries should be able to get employment in India for the teaching of science. This is an occasion when we are paying tributes to Dr. Raman. I may be permitted to say something which is touching on the spirit of Dr. Raman. Dr. Raman always believed education should be the foundation to an All India Science Service. I wish that an All India Science Service should be created in such a manner that people who study in other countries should be able to get employment in India for the teaching of science. Therefore, if there is an All India Science Service, people can achieve unity and integration. If there is an All India Science Service people who pass the examinations in various Universities can teach science in all the Universities, whether it is Andhra, Tamilnadu or some other University. Therefore, if the memory of Dr. C. V. Raman should be preserved in India, I repeat again and again, we should have two Services in India. One is the All India Education Service and
Con<eases >e <ePRO<ion:  27th November, 1970

the other is the All India Science Service. Otherwise, I am afraid that after a few years people like Dr. Harigovind Korana who got the Nobel Prize for Science, who was born in India and could not get employment in India, may be there. Therefore, people like Dr. Korana will be born in future in India. They will be able to get employment either through All India Education Service or All India Science Service.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sri Konda Lakshmana Reddy: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

Dr. Raman's life is the inspiration to the people of the world, to be enthused and inquisitive to know the secrets of the Nature and make use of the same for the best interests of the people at large. I pay homage to him on my behalf and on behalf of the Telangana Congress. Thank you very much.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir,

We mourn the death of the greatest scientist of India and the world Dr. C. V. Raman. It is easy to become great, in the West or in the East. It is very difficult in India and that too at a time when this country was ruled by foreigners, it is not easy. By sheer dint of service, by sheer intellectual power and indomitable courage, Dr. Raman was able to assert himself as a great scientist. It required Sri Asuthosh Mukerji of Bengal to discover this great man in the initial stage. Not only that, Asuthosh Mukerji discovered one of our great persons like Dr. Radhakrishnan as well. So, these two great men who were patriots to the core contributed in Science and Philosophy. But now times have changed. Today when our colleague Sri P. V. G. Raju is saying that Dr. Harigovind Korana had to get out of this country, another great man, when the country is independent, he had to be recognized as an American naturalised citizen, as a great scientist, is a shame to us at this juncture. Therefore, we have got to learn many a lesson from this great man who have contributed and who brought sense to every age of us lived longer life. When we are free, the only thing we have to do is to respect every scientist. If we have got to remember the services of this great man Dr. C. V. Raman, we have got to honour and respect every scientist. At the same time, I hope it is known that the scientist should not be considered as an individual, because a scientist is one who brings forth the best that has been the contribution to the human society. For the simple reason that Dr. C. V. Raman did not play to the tunes of the politicians, it cannot be considered that he is an individualist. He is a politician because whatever be his contributions, is contributed to the service of the Nation and therefore there is much that we can learn from the contributions of the brilliant scientists who lived for 82 long years in this country and brought India on the map of the world. India can produce such great sons. Therefore, I join with the Leader of this House to pay homage to this great man along with my colleagues and convey my condolences to the Members of the bereaved family. Thank you.
Sir T. V. Raghavulu: Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the mover of the resolution and also those expressed by the various Speakers of the opposition benches. In this connection, while paying a fitting tribute to the departed soul of a great son of Bharat Mata, Sir C. V. Raman, I would like to give expression to a few strange sentiments. On an occasion like this it is natural that people get philosophical. It is true, Sir C. V. Raman rose to unprecedented heights of glory and his contribution is really unique in the field of Physics. It has been pointed out that even an independent country most of the scientists who have a bent for research are obliged to leave the country. In this connection, I would like to draw a lesson of inspiration from the life of Sir C. V. Raman in the matter that whatever may be the limitations, whatever may be the kind of equipment, if we can scrutinise the life of Sir C. V. Raman, in those days Sir C. V. Raman could not have had at his command or disposal the best type of equipment. But with the limited equipment and limited resources he could pursue his studies to such a glorious end. So, that being the case, it is proverbially said that it is only a bad workman that quarrels with the tools. No doubt there is considerable advance in the field of science and technology. And there may be limitations, limitations of equipment as far as a developing country like ours is concerned. But, that is not the reason why anybody should leave his country for any other country. Even here provided we have that will, that iron will, that spirit of determination, that spirit of devotion, one can pursue one's ends without prejudice to his goal. That is the lesson one can learn from the life of Sir C. V. Raman. His is a devoted life to a particular branch of science and he really achieved his goal in life.

Another lesson is he is singularly blessed in another respect. In this country I am honestly of opinion that there is no such thing as prejudice against Scientists. My friend Sri P. V. G. Raju has been pleased to say that now we have reached almost a stage where there is very little difference between matter and spirit. Einstein has been quoted by the gentlemen and very aptly he has quoted. That being the case, it is India more than any other country in the world that has realised that ultimately anything, any matter for that matter that could be converted into spirit and scientists of the 20th century have been slowly realising that even at this stage, that being the case, there is no prejudice. You know, if we go through the lives of scientists in the western countries, people have been persecuted. They have not only been heckled, they have not only been persecuted, but they have been killed. There is no such prejudice here. Even here provided we have that will, that iron will, that spirit of determination, that spirit of devotion, one can pursue one's ends without prejudice to his goal. That is the lesson one can learn from the life of Sir C. V. Raman. His is a devoted life to a particular branch of Science and he really achieved his goal in life.

Another lesson is that there is no such thing as prejudice against Scientists. My friend Sri P. V. G. Raju has been pleased to say that now we have reached almost a stage where there is very little difference between matter and spirit. Einstein has been quoted by the gentlemen and very aptly he has quoted. That being the case, it is India more than any other country in the world that has realised that ultimately anything, any matter for that matter that could be converted into spirit and scientists of the 20th century have been slowly realising that even at this stage, that being the case, there is no prejudice. You know, if we go through the lives of scientists in the western countries, people have been persecuted. They have not only been heckled, they have not only been persecuted, but they have been killed. There is no such prejudice here. Even here provided we have that will, that iron will, that spirit of determination, that spirit of devotion, one can pursue one's ends without prejudice to his goal. That is the lesson one can learn from the life of Sir C. V. Raman. His is a devoted life to a particular branch of Science and he really achieved his goal in life.

Another lesson is that there is no such thing as prejudice against Scientists. My friend Sri P. V. G. Raju has been pleased to say that now we have reached almost a stage where there is very little difference between matter and spirit. Einstein has been quoted by the gentlemen and very aptly he has quoted. That being the case, it is India more than any other country in the world that has realised that ultimately anything, any matter for that matter that could be converted into spirit and scientists of the 20th century have been slowly realising that even at this stage, that being the case, there is no prejudice. You know, if we go through the lives of scientists in the western countries, people have been persecuted. They have not only been heckled, they have not only been persecuted, but they have been killed. There is no such prejudice here. Even here provided we have that will, that iron will, that spirit of determination, that spirit of devotion, one can pursue one's ends without prejudice to his goal. That is the lesson one can learn from the life of Sir C. V. Raman. His is a devoted life to a particular branch of Science and he really achieved his goal in life.
Condolence Resolution:

In the death of Dr. C. V. Raman, the world has lost a great scientist whose contributions to the field of physics have been innumerable. Dr. Raman's work in the field of light scattered by molecules was revolutionary and earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. His contributions to the understanding of the nature of light and its interactions with matter have had a profound impact on the scientific community.

Dr. Raman's legacy extends far beyond his scientific achievements. He was a man of great passion and dedication, and his work ethic was an inspiration to many. His contributions to education and the advancement of science in India cannot be overstated. He was a true pioneer, and his legacy will continue to inspire future generations of scientists.

In this resolution, we express our deepest condolences to the bereaved family and friends of Dr. C. V. Raman. We pray that his soul may rest in peace. We also express our gratitude to Dr. Raman for his contributions to science and to the world. His legacy will continue to inspire us for years to come.
Condolesence Resolution:

1. Commemoration of Dr. C. V. Raman

2. Mrs. G. Godfrey:—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully associate with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Minister and other Speakers. I do not think that I can add any more to the tributes already paid by the Hon'ble Members to Sri C. V. Raman, whom the world knows as one of the leading Scientists. Not only in India, but he got an International fame. What I can say is that we should run the good work that he started in our country. I wish to send my condolences to the bereaved family and pray that his soul may rest in eternal peace.
Condolence Resolution:

27th November, 1970.

In memory of Dr. C. V. Raman.

The Council of Osmania University, in sympathy with the bereaved family, hereby expresses
its deep sense of sorrow on the occasion of the passing away of Dr. C. V. Raman.

P. C. Reddy, Secretary.

Osmania University.

To:

Governing Council,

Osmania University,

Subject: Condolence Resolution.

The Council of Osmania University, in memory of Dr. C. V. Raman, hereby expresses its deep sense of sorrow on the occasion of his passing away. The Council extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. The Council also regrets the loss of such a great scholar and a great personality who was a shining star in the field of science.

P. C. Reddy, Secretary.

Osmania University.
Condolence Resolution: 27th November, 1970

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I rise to associate myself with the motion moved by the Leader of the House and also share with the sentiments expressed. It is true that it is a great void which cannot be filled in for ages to come. A very irreparable loss. He has left a very rich treasury—a treasury which cannot be estimated by words, by counting of coins—but a treasury which could be estimated by going through his teachings and developing science which he has left for the world not only for India.

Such a great person we have lost. Therefore I pray Almighty that Peace be gifted to his soul and courage to his bereaved family.

I would request you to stand for two minutes in his memory.

The questions:—"That this House places an record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. C. V. Raman and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family".

THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED NEM CON.

ALL MEMBERS STANDING

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Smt. J. Iswari Bai:—I gave a resolution.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I received it. It will be examined. I will take the decision and inform you.

Smt. J. Iswari Bai:—Then I move the resolution. You please allow me to move it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When I accept it, this will come into Agenda. Then you can move it.

Shri K. Govinda Rao:—(Rose to ask).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—5 minutes earlier to the starting of the session, you have given me. It is under consideration and as and when decision is taken, you will be informed.

Shri K. Govinda Rao:—When going it is to be taken up. It is a lathi charge against the students. They are under police custody.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Please bear with me.

Shri K. Govinda Rao:—It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You have brought it to my notice. We will consider.

Shri K. Govinda Rao:—Shall we take it up to-morrow?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It will be considered. I will inform you.

Sri G. Siviah:—(Rose up).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Immediately after this I will discuss with him.

Sri G. Siviah:—It is not the question of speaking.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Without my permission, can an adjournment motion be moved?

Shri K. Govinda Rao:—This is an adjournment motion.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—It is a matter of serious and definite public importance. It should be allowed. The matter has to be taken into consideration. If this is delayed, the importance will be lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—By whom will it be taken into consideration?

Sri P. Subbaiah:—By the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Do you mean to say that the adjournment motion will be automatically moved.

Sri G. Siviah:—We propose National Day . . .
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—As I told you I will inform Mr. Govind Rao, discuss with him and give decision. You have to agree with me. Otherwise, the adjournment motion will go automatically.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Then you don’t want my consideration. You want to express the contents. I will discuss with him.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I have got a say in the matter. Now I would like to know. We gave a notice to the Speaker for an adjournment motion. We were here by 7.30 A.M. According to rules we should give it one hour earlier. If we come at 7.30 nobody will be here. It is not our fault. The second factor is an important thing, whether you will consider it to-morrow or day after. It is up to you to speak. It is an urgent matter. We want to discuss to-day itself. They have jailed the innocent fellows. You don’t give employment. (Laughter). They have come for employment. They are beaten. When the arrested people asked water, they are asked to drink urine. That is the type of police that were posted here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—How does it help me to say?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:—Sir, shall I move the next item on the agenda?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Immediately after my going to my Chambers I will certainly consider and inform you. I have to give my consideration.

Sri Ch. Rajasekhara Rao:—Definitely.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No, I will do it. I should have the opportunity of going through it.

Sri P. Sabithiah:—As per the rules, we have to give one hour before. I was waiting. The papers are lying on your table.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Anyway, I told you that I will consider.

Sri P. Sabithiah:—What are the considerations taken place?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When allowed. You cannot say?

Sri G. Shantha:—If this is the fate of the adjournment motion, we are sorry.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Don’t feel sorry.
Sri P. Subbaiah:—Why should we move the adjournment motion?
Mr Deputy Speaker:—Don’t you require my consent and consideration?


Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—I want to raise an important matter. That is with regard to Speaker’s election, about the propriety of the Government in rushing to papers that they are requesting Mr. B. V. Subba Reddi to resume Speakership. Of course the Government has got the majority and they can go ahead. The principle involved in this is, Sri B. V. Subba Reddi as a matter of fact resigned and the Government was keeping mum at that time.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi: My submission is that this is all in relevant.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is most relevant. What the Government said or the Chief Minister said, is it relevant?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi: The subject cannot be raised.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—They should have asked Sri B. V. Subba Reddi not to resign. What has happened? He resigned on principle, for the faults of the department committed by Government.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi: All this should be expunged.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If the Government could not prevent the resignation, what is the point in asking him to resume the speakership. Is this the way in which they want to do it? I have great respect for Sri B. V. Subba Reddi; I implored him not to resign. Now the Chief Minister is trying to be very nice to the Speaker.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi: You can also be nice. I know you will be nice.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Are you treating us as non entities.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi: I know that I am nice. I also know that Mr. C. V. K. Rao will be nice.

Selection of Site for Steel Plant at Vishakapatnam.

Sir,

In view of the urgent need for a steel plant at Vishakapatnam, it is proposed to invite tenders for the selection of a suitable site. The details of the site requirements and the terms of reference are as follows:

1. The site should be at least 1000 acres in size.
2. The site should be located near a river with a good supply of water.
3. The site should be accessible by road and rail.
4. The site should be free from any encumbrances.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 30th December, 1970. The tender documents can be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent, Steel Plant, Vishakapatnam.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Office of the Superintendent
Steel Plant, Vishakapatnam
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri G. Sivaiah : During the last meeting, the Chief Minister has assured this House to redistribute the various portfolios he is now holding; it may be to other Ministers or probably he might be intending expansion of the Ministry. I would like to know the stage at which it is now. I would like to know the portfolios because I can approach the concerned Ministers with regard to the development works of the people.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi : The stage is, so far as the questions and other matters are concerned relating to the subjects which are being dealt with by me, I will answer them.

PAPERS LAID-ON THE TABLE


Mr. Deputy Speaker : Paper laid.
27th, November, 1970.

Presentation of the Report of the Joint Select Committee:

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu) :— Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Revenue, Sri P. Thimma Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Ordinance, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 6 of 1970) promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Part IV-B dated 6—11—70 as required by Article 213 (2) (b) of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Paper laid.


Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The paper is laid on the table.

The Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Ordinance, 1970.

The Minister for Forests (Sri S. Suryanarayana Raju) :—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Ordinance, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 5 of 1970) promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Part IV-B dated 6—10—1970 as required by Article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Paper laid on the Table.


The Minister for Marketing (Sri Ramachandra Rao) :—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 4 of 1970) promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Part IV-B dated 7—10—1970 as required by Article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Paper laid.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE
Mr. Deputy Speaker — Report presented, and copies laid on the Table.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — When he said 'Written representations', it includes also the Memoranda received, and there is no need, therefore, to mention about the memoranda separately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — When I said 'oral evidence and written representations', the term 'written representations' includes 'memoranda received from the Public', and all these, I have said, I am placing on the table of the House.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE:

Sir A. Reasreddy — On behalf of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, I beg to present under Rule 164-K of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, the Reports of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the following Bills:

2. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Reports presented.
27th November, 1970.

GOVERNMENT BILLS


Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju (Minister for Forests):—Sir, I beg to move "that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Bill, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT MOTION re : AMENDMENT TO THE FIRST SCHEDULE OF THE A. P. MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1963

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah (Minister for Transport):—I beg to move. "That the following draft order which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 (Act V of 1963) for the purpose of amending the First Schedule to the Act be approved:

NOTIFICATION :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby makes the following amendment to the First Schedule of the said Act:

AMENDMENT

In the said Act, in the First Schedule, the existing item No. 7 shall be renumbered as item No. 8 and thereafter it is as numbered, the following shall be inserted, namely,
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It is just now placed on the table of the House. We have got to study the implications of this motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You can give your observations now, if you have got any.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— We have got to know what the first schedule is, what the amendment is, and for what purpose it is being proposed to amend the schedule. We have not got the original schedule before us. Let us not charge rashly through the amendments which have been moved. How can we be asked to suddenly give our observations? It is just now placed on the Table of the House, and we want time to study it.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— What I mentioned at the Business Advisory Committee yesterday is not correct. This motion has nothing to do with the order one I was telling yesterday. This is a different motion altogether. I thought this is the other one and requested all of you to give preference to it. But this motion is not that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Mr. C. V. K. Rao wants time.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I have no objection.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move that the Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970 be read a first time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I beg to move that the Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970 be read a first time.
Non official Business 27th November, 1970

Dr. T. S. Murthy in the Chair

...

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am opposing this Bill because when this Bill is introduced, we have not got a bird's eye view of the entire law on the subject. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 applies to any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments. So, Hindu religion postulates a certain type of marriage and for that purpose the minimum required is the entire law as such. Without that minimum requirements there cannot be any Hindu Marriage as contemplated under the Act by the Hindu religion. Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnapya has said that there was no possibility of marriage as postulated in this Bill, there is a Special Marriages Act where it is provided...
So far as this Bill is concerned, what Sri Vavilaia Gopalakrishnayya says is that in as much as a Bill identical in nature was already passed as law by the Madras legislature, it should be considered as being within the competence of this legislature to pass the present Bill.

At the outset I would like to submit that we have no jurisdiction to deal with the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Under Section 8 of the Act, for the purpose of facilitating the proof of Hindu marriages, the State Government may make rules providing that the parties to any such marriage may have the particulars relating to their marriage entered in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in a Hindu Marriage Register kept for the purpose. Therefore, the power vested in the State legislature is only with regard to the maintenance of registers and not otherwise. I have had the advantage of going through the entire Hindu Marriage Act. Nowhere it is provided that this Legislature is competent to make any inroads into the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act. Such being the case, is it possible for us to take up this Bill.

As I have already said, a Hindu marriage may be solemnized in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies and it applies only to such persons who want to be governed by such rites and ceremonies. This is amplified by the other Section viz., Section 2:

"This Act applies—xx xx xx [c] to any other person domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion."

That means persons of all other religions—Muslims, Christians, Jews and all others, have their own customary rites in which the marriages may be solemnized. But as far as Hindus are concerned, they are governed by the Hindu Marriages Act, and we are dealing with all these aspects.

The second aspect is that so far as the Special Marriage Act 1954 is concerned, the provisions apply to all citizens irrespective of whether they are Hindus, Christians or others.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—Is he referring to the Central Act?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Yes. Having allowed Hindus to solemnize their marriages according to their own customary rites and ceremonies, they have also postulated this contingency of Special Marriages of which Mr. Vavilaia Gopalakrishnayya mentioned. This is, however, to extend far and making up the Bill. When a law prescribes certain Hindu and customary rites, we are dealing with that act alone. Therefore, what Sri Vavilaia Gopalakrishnayya whether under the Hindu Succession Act, if a Hindu takes a second spouse and has a child, enters to that individual, if he or she entitled to all the rights? He or she is only entitled to certain rights of a certain type. And the spous-
use is not treated as a wife; she is treated as a concubine. As a matter of fact, Parliament has taken into consideration all these aspects and it has also postulated certain other things to be gone into.

You can have any Marriage Act as such. Any man is entitled to have his own kind of marriage. My only submission is when there is the possibility of the Special Marriages Act where every contingency is contemplated and postulated and such contingency and postulation could be followed by other persons also, there is no need to make any inroads to disturb the Hindu marriage as such. Hindu marriage is a sacrament. Therefore the sacrament feeling cannot be wiped out from the minds of the people. Already the feeling has been diverted and degenerated. Let it not happen once again.

You can have any Marriage Act as such. My only submission is when there is the possibility of the Special Marriages Act where every contingency is contemplated and postulated and such contingency and postulation could be followed by other persons also, there is no need to make any inroads to disturb the Hindu marriage as such. Hindu marriage is a sacrament. Therefore the sacrament feeling cannot be wiped out from the minds of the people. Already the feeling has been diverted and degenerated. Let it not happen once again.
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

1. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh on the 27th November, 1970.

2. The Bill aims to make certain amendments to the existing Hindu Marriages Act in accordance with the traditions and customs prevailing in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

3. The amendments proposed in the Bill include changes in the provisions relating to the solemnization of marriages, the registration of marriages, and the rights and obligations of the parties involved.

4. The Bill seeks to ensure that marriages are conducted in accordance with the principles of Hindu law and traditions, while also providing for the protection of the rights and interests of both parties.

5. The amendments are expected to enhance the legal framework governing marriage in the state, thereby providing greater protection and dignity to the parties involved.

6. The Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh and is now awaiting the assent of the Governor for it to become an Act.

7. The provisions of the Bill are in line with the principles of Hindu law and traditions, and they are expected to contribute significantly to the protection and enhancement of the rights and interests of the parties involved in marriage.
27th November, 1970.


The bill provides for the amendment of the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, for the purpose of providing for the solemnization of Hindu marriages in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The bill also makes provision for the registration of such marriages.

The bill is being presented to the House for consideration.

The discussion on the bill is expected to take place in the House on the next sitting day.

The bill, once passed, will be sent to the Governor for assent.

S. V. REDDY
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

...
27th November, 1970.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I raise a point of order in regard to the matter whether we are entitled to discuss this matter which is not within our State subject. When it is a Central Act, are we entitled to discuss this.

Mr. Chairman:— The discussion is already half through. You should have raised this point of order in the beginning itself. Please sit down.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Whatever it may be, the point of order can be raised at any stage because the jurisdiction is involved there. I want a ruling on this.

Mr. Chairman:— I will give my ruling afterwards.

Mr. Chairman, I support this Bill for the following reasons. This Bill, if it is going to be enacted with
Non official Bill: 27th November, 1970

The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970

not invalidate any other marriages under the Hindu Law. It is very specific. Hindu Law is as wide as Hindu ocean that any marriage either in Hindu Law or Hindu custom is valid. It does not interfere with such marriages. It only introduces a new idea that any marriage either by garlanding or by ring, such marriage also must be valid. Perhaps many Hon. Members may not know certain things. There are certain Members in this House who have married by garlanding and exchanging rings and if it is going to be questioned, it has to be questioned in a Court of Law. It is still pending. Therefore, there are such things. This is a good Bill that should be supported by one and all. Most of us know what is the importance of Hinduism and we are not interfering with the sacredness of Hinduism or Hindu laws or any such thing. There are two principles laid down under Hindu Law or Hindu usage. If you go through the Hindu law or Hindu history there are only two things, i.e., Saptapadi and oath before sacred fire. These are the two important features of Hinduism regarding a Hindu marriage. What is the Saptapadi? When you go through the history of marriage, you will know that there is a girl who has no property. It is only to exhibit that a girl has to walk with a man. Therefore, they have introduced seven steps. When she67 walks seven steps, if there is any resistance on the side of the girl, it will be known immediately to the witnesses who are present and they are made to objection. For this reason that has been introduced. In this Bill, it is only introducing such things. The second is oath before sacred fire. There is a lady who has no property, because now it is introduced that there must be some speech, some understanding by expression of words are. Though it is brought out in Sanskrit and though the parties do not understand the language, still it is clearly meant that "I stand and I would like to be the husband to you or the wife to you for life long." These two things do not interfere in this clause. Therefore, this is as good as anything else.

The second aspect is, Sir, people are going ahead whether there is Law or not, they are going ahead and marrying by garlanding or by rings. If we do not respect them, we are lagging behind many things. That means we are trying to close the people to over-rule law and not to obey the law. But if we try to recognize them, we are in the space and things will not interfere with these. If we try to recognize them, we may see differences will not interfere. When we are thinking of abolishing property rights when does it sound? If a marriage is not valid under Hindu law, one difficulty will be to succeed the property of the father. When that itself is questioned, why not we think of a small thing like this? So, in view of this, I fully support this Bill.

Mr. Chairman — Mr. Sivayya, when you are abrogating the property rights, where is the question of any property at all?

Sri G. Sivayya — That is right, Sir. But what I want to get the rights of the father in properties, this might have been introduced. So, we must valid this. That is the next thing.
In view of this, why should we refer this Bill to the public opinion as though the public are not with this Bill? They are far ahead. We need not refer this Bill to the public opinion because this is not going to interfere with any existing law. This can be straight-away considered by us. Thank you.
Sri T. V. Raghavulu—Mr. Chairman, Sir, in regard to marriages, I have to submit to you for clarification certain doubts which have arisen in my mind. First of all, the question is that there are two schools of thought among jurists. According to one school of thought, there should be a legislation taking into account all the requirements not only of the society of the present day but also the future requirements and they should go ahead according to times and make a law. This is one school of thought among the jurists. There is another school of thought opposing this. According to the other school, they say unless and until you allow time for sufficient norms and traditions to establish themselves, you should not be in a hurry to make a law. But one should not forget one thing that we should not be in a hurry in the matter of making legislation especially a legislation touching upon the social lives of the people. Marriage is a very important institution. After all, the minimum requirements in Hindu marriage is Saptapada. Saptapada is that for the first time the married couple are allowed to take 7 steps. The bride and the bridegroom are the co-pilgrims set on the right path to their goal. That is Saptapada. Saptapada is a simple ceremony and anybody without incurring any expenditure whatsoever can go through this ceremony. Besides exchanging the garlands, besides exchanging rings, this is a simple minimum programme insisted upon in Hinduism. That is a custom. I do not know whether anybody should have any objection in going through that ceremony. The over of the Bill, Sri Vavilaia Gopalakrishnayya has been telling us that so many marriages which have not subscribed to these things and which have not completed with the formalities and with minimum requirements of Hindu Law have gone to the Courts and they have been invalidated. There may be few instances of that type and there may be difficulties in the matter of succession to property as far as the children born of such marriages. I feel that there is danger if any form is going to be recognised as marriage. I am afraid, if any form is going to be recognised as marriage, the idea of marriage, the sanctity of marriage will only go and the marriage institution will fall on evil days. That is my fear. It is a simple thing to go through the formality required under Hinduism, i.e. to go through the ceremony of Saptapada and it is not going to cost anybody. I am not talking on Dowry system and other evils which are prevailing today. Anybody can present a donation to the girl. That is a different matter. Another thing is that whether we are competent to move an amendment to this kind of a Bill to the Central Act, in view of the fact that this item which is not within the four corners of the Legislative List. This is a very serious doubt and this point on which a point
Mr. Chairman:— According to the list given, it forms part of the concurrent list. Whether an amendment could be given or moved to the Central Act, that I am not discussing.

Mr. Chairman:— The question is whether it should be an amendment to the Central Act or whether it should be an independent Act by itself made by this Legislature.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It is only the Parliament that can amend the Central Act. We cannot amend the Central Act. Whether we can bring a piece of legislation like this on the Floor of the House? Whether we can bring it in a piece of legislation like this? What is the Law Department doing? Is it not the duty of the Law Department to enlighten this House?

Mr. Chairman:— Sri Vavilaia Gopalakrishnaiah must let us know what is the correct constitutional procedure. Constitution amended 19th Amendment, I think 19th Amendment to the Constitution.
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Sri K. Ramanathan: A Bill can be brought, but no amendment to the Central Act can be done by the State Legislature.

Mr. Chairman: That is exactly what I feel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu: I am glad that my friend, Mr. Gopalkrishnaiah has been pleased to say that it is an item in the Concurrent List. As far as I understand, what that item is in the concurrent list, it does not mean that both the Central and the State Governments can legislate on that item simultaneously. What it does mean is that if the State Government wants to legislate on an item in the concurrent list, it has to take the approval of the Central Government. When it takes the approval of the Central Government, there is no question of two legislatures legislating on the same subject. It is not a question of concurrent legislation at the Central and State level, it is a question of approval of one by the other, taking approval of the Central Government by the State Government. There are two pieces of legislation so far as Hindu Marriages are concerned. There were two already passed by the Parliament. That being the case, I don't know how far it is correct to think that we are competent to amend the Central legislation by moving this kind of legislation. It is a very big difficulty. I don't know how to get out of it. In this connection, certain sentiments are there. Marriage is not a mere contractual relationship between a man and a woman. But it is also sacred as it has its own sanctity and it is a bundle of sentiments. For instance, the Thali as we call it, is allowed to rest here just on the heart. Heart is supposed to be the seat of love and where it is only an outward symbolic representation of love. That is the thing. So it is not as though these things were invented or thrust upon people who are in ignorance. It is not quite correct to say even if you are asked to look at

Amendments or even if you are asked to go through ceremony, or even if you are asked to take the pledges—they have their own meaning and even if they should not be fulfilled, we should not only fulfill them. What is clear is that we have got the Thali ceremony in the Brahmadeo marriage, how it takes place. Sri R. Raghupathi Venkata Ramu Naidu, who was supposed to be a very moral reformer and who was regarded and considered to be the right hand man of Veereshalingam Pantulu, was responsible to so many marriages being gone through. Through all the volumes of the writings and speeches of Sri R. Raghupathi Venkata Ramu Naidu, you will find special emphasis on celebrating these marriages and he has got over this difficulty by allowing the couple to go through this ceremony of Sa^fA^g/A;. So we can insist upon that. Even now there is another thing. Supposing a marriage has taken place 20 or 25 years ago. Even now law requires you, law allows you, you can go through the whole marriage ceremony again. Even now it is really the only objection if you don't think as you go and approach the Registrar of Marriages, requesting him
110 27th November, 1970.

Non official Bill:
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

To register the marriage which has taken place 20 or 25 years ago, he will ask you to go through one simple formalitv under the law, i.e., you have to better give him notice of 30 days. During the 30 days, this will be notified and anybody who has any objection to the marriage can prefer objections. Objections will be acted for, and on the 30th day, the marriage will be certified and you can have the copies of the certificate also. So the marriage can be registered although it takes place 20 years ago. I don't know whether we can get over that difficulty, even if you pass such a legislation like this.

Thanking you.

Mr. Chairman:— There is some difficulty about this. Mr. Gopalakrishnan. It is called "Hindu Marriages Andhra Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1970." This is an amendment to the Central Act. I want to know whether you can move an amendment to the Central Act even if it is found in the Concurrent List.

Mr. Gopalakrishnan:— Concurrent List is the Concurrent List. We are competent to amend the Concurrent List.

Mr. Gopalakrishnan:— Concurrent List is the Concurrent List. We are competent to amend the Concurrent List. If we are competent to amend any section to an original Act made by the Central Government, I think we have got every right to amend anything which is a concurrent subject.

Mr. Chairman:— But have you mentioned it as an amendment?
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

The Bill deals with property rights, Dowry is different in different States; in one State there may not be any Dowry.

It is intended for the marriage. We prohibit it to occur at the time of marriage.

Our friends refer to the Central Act. I can quote one example. We have got the Hindu Succession Act which is a Central Act. As far as this Bill is concerned, if a woman applies to a gauvaranawak, in other States women will have equal rights.
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

rights; in this State, women cannot have equal rights as far as agricultural land is concerned. For that we do not put a separate Act. In that way, there are many conflicts. If it is in the Central List, we can propose amendments, and the Centre also can propose amendments. But, if it is in the State List, it is only in regard to that State.

A. D. K. movement. - Its aim - to break the State, to break the State list, to break the Central list, to break the Concurrent list. These legislations are very important in order to make a separate Hindu Marriage Act and a Christian Marriage Act, and to break the Marriage Law. Also, D. M. K. movement. - It is a revolutionary movement, revolutionary movement.

D. M. K. movement. - It is a revolutionary movement, revolutionary movement.
The Hindu Marriage (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

The Bill seeks to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to provide for a non-official Hindu marriage. The Bill is introduced in response to the growing demand for a simplified form of Hindu marriage, which is not by birth or conversion. It is not by

constitution Marriage sro^  aio^  xSosy^o legal heirs yRa  xSc^airR).  Hindu Marri-
ages Act  S^o^eo,
114 27th November, 1970.

Non official Bill:
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

110. In the Andhra Pradesh Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following amendments shall be made in Schedule III of the said Act:

111. In the said Schedule III, the following amendment shall be made in Column 3:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

112. The said Amendment shall come into force on the date on which it is notified in the Official Gazette.
The employer on receipt of such written request and the authorisation letter of employees shall deduct the union subscription from the wages of such employees and credit to the Bank account of the said unions specified in the written request and accordingly the Payment of Wages Act 1936 (Central Act) shall stand amended in the manner and the extent specified in Schedule 4 of the Act.
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

116

27th November, 1970.

Non official Bill.

The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.
Every member has a right to bring a piece of legislation and every other member has a right to express his own opinion on that thing.
27th November, 1970.


Temporary Mr. Chairman: I shall give a ruling.

Mr. Chairman: He has already committed himself.

Mr. Chairman: We shall defer the Bill for the present till legal opinion is obtained.
The Assembly recommends to the Government to impress upon the Government of India the need to amend the Constitution so as to confine foreign affairs, defence, communications, planning and its co-ordination at States to the Centre and greatly enlarge the State List to ensure federal structure and real democracy.

The Constitution according to the Congress view should be a federal one and there the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units and residuary powers vesting in the Units. Naturally problems which did not crop up when the same political party was ruling the whole country are now facing constitutional tests.
"I suggest that the Central Government devolve their powers to the States retaining ultimately in their charge only foreign affairs, defence and finance."

"feel autonomy of the States encourages enterprise, experiment and competition much in the case of the people as of individuals in the high road of prosperity."
We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty and prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

To ensure domestic tranquility, for the common defense and promote general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty:

The frame of the Government, the people inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form this into a free, sovereign and independent body politic or State by the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Though it is federal in form, it is unitary in content. In certain respects it is a sort of substitution for American Federalism, French Centralism. The type of federation incorporated in the Constitution is rather Canadian type than American or Australian. It may be the British system of cabinet turned out to be a weaker federation.
122 27th November, 1970.

Non-official Bill:
The Hindu Marriages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1970.

The House then adjourned till Half-Past-Eight of the clock on Saturday the 28th November, 1970.)