THE
ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT.
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-Second day of the Sixth Session of the
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 8th September, 1971.

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

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

801—

2482—(1) Q—Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao, (Nellore) V. Rama Rao (Vijayanagaram) C V. K. Rao (Kakinada) and R. Mahananda (Darsi):— Will hon. the Dy. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have allotted about Rs. 35 crores for laying and widening the National Highways in the State?

(b) if so, whether any schemes have been prepared by the Government giving top priority and if so, the names of such schemes may be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) if no schemes are prepared, what are the National Highways that are proposed or under consideration to be taken up by the Government during 1971-72?

The Deputy Chief Minister

(Sri J. V. Narsing Rao):

(a) The Government of India have approved a programme of Rs. 37-00 crores for the development of National Highways for the I / Five Year Plan period for Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The State Government have sent so far to the Government of India plans and estimates for 266 works costing Rs. 25-41 crores inclusive of 103 works costing Rs. 8-31 crores shown in the annual plan of Government of India for 1971-72. A list of these works is placed on the Table of the House.

INFORMATION PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO ITEMS (b) & (c) OF THE ANSWER TO THE L. A. Q. No. 2482-I (STARRED), S. No. 801.

LIST OF WORKS FOR WHICH ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of work</th>
<th>Estimated amount in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REPLACING SUBMERSIBLE BRIDGE/CAUSEWAYS WITH HIGH LEVEL BRIDGES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khandaleru bridge on N. H. 5</td>
<td>17,60</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approaches to Khandaleru bridge on N. H. 5 (M. C. Road)</td>
<td>5,914</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tupran bridge on N. H. 7 (Hyderabad-Nagpur)</td>
<td>8,954</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Approaches Tupran Bridge</td>
<td>1,655</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bridge M. 219/4 on N. H. 5</td>
<td>5,04</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstructing of Weak Major Bridges:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nagavalli bridge on N. H. 5</td>
<td>34,10</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Approaches to the Nagavalli Bridge on N. H. 5</td>
<td>34,66</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Minor bridge across Sayanagadda</td>
<td>5,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Minor Bridge across Waddada Channel.</td>
<td>0,841</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Musi Bridge on N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada)</td>
<td>16,706</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Approaches to Musi Bridge on N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada)</td>
<td>1,995</td>
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<td>Reconstruction of Weak Minor Bridges:</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Bridge M. 135/2 on N. H. 5</td>
<td>8,2063</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Approaches to the bridge M. 135/2 on N. H. 5</td>
<td>1,34</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Venkaiah Canal bridge M. 344/8 on N. H. 5</td>
<td>4,8286</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Approaches to Venkaiah Canal on N. H. 5</td>
<td>3,877</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Bridge M. 597/8 of N. H. 5</td>
<td>0,94</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Bridge at M. 44/5 (Kurnool Gooy section) on N H. 7</td>
<td>1,038</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Bridge at M. 56/8 on N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Sholapur)</td>
<td>0,836</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Approaches to bridge at M. 56/8 on N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Sholapur)</td>
<td>1,397</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Bridge M. 77/8 on N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada)</td>
<td>5,233</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Approaches to the bridge at M. 77/8 on N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada)</td>
<td>0,82</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bridge M. 628/1-2 of N. H. 5</td>
<td>6,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oro Answers to Questions: 8th September, 1971

23. Approaches to the bridge at M. 628/1-2 on N. H. 5.
24. Bridge at M. 628/5-6 on N. H. 5.
25. Approaches to the bridge M. 628/5-6 on N. H. 5.

Minor Bridges on Guntur Byepass:
26. Constructing a minor bridge Ch. 22,700.
27. do Ch. 44,700.
28. do Ch. 48,160.
29. do Ch. Ongole byepass.
30. Electrical Installation to I. B. at Big Amberpet.

Improvements to Law Grade Sections:
31. Improving Hyderabad-kurnool Road M. 100/6
   to 125/1 N. H. 7
32. Improving Itikavalsa Jaipore road N. H. 43 M. O/O
   to 4/6
33. Reconstruction of Culverts on Itikavalsa Ramabhad-
    rapuram Road.
34. M. 182 to 183 & 198 to 205 of M. O. Road
35. M. 205 to 215 of N. H. 5.
37. Reconstructing of Culverts on Itikavalsa-Jaipore
    Road N. H. 43
38. M. 24 to 30
39. M. 30 to 40
40. M. 40 to 50
41. 19. M. 224 to 233 of M. C. Road.
42. Strengthening and widening of M. C. Road 275-283,
    N. H. 5
43. W/s 317-337 of N H 5
44. W/s 340 to 355/6 of N H 5
45. M.362 to 368/0 of N.H.5 between Vasista &
    Gowtami Bridges.
46. Strengthening & Widening of M. C. Road M. 424/2
    M. 443.
47. M. 20/0 to 22/0 of N. H. 7 Hyderabad-Kurnool Road
    (Only widening).
213  8th September, 1971  Oral Answers to Questions:

50. M. 20/0 of N. H. 7 Hyderabad-Kurnool (Only strengthening). 3,786

Strengthening Single Lane Sections:
51. M. 167 to 177 and 184 to 187/0 of Hyderabad-Nizampur Road N. H. 7. 17,350
52. M. 187 to 194/5 300 of N. H. 7 do 5,900

Strengthening Existing Double Lane Sections:
53. M. 290/0 to 296/4 of N. H. 5. 20,64
54. M. 290/0 to 294/4 3.5 of N. H. 5. 13,863

Over Bridge:
55. Approaches to O/B in M. 8/1 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road N. H. 9. 9,720

Miscellaneous:
56. Visakhapatnam bypass from M. 5/2 to 11/4 on N. H. 5. 28,378

Pre-Survey Estimates
57. P. S. Estimates for 1969-70 Plan (works Balance Portion.) 0.976
58. P. S. Estimates for Road Works on N. H. 5 and 9 0.2187

RECONSTRUCTION AND WIDENING OF CULVERTS INCLUDING REPLACEMENT OF DIPS AND CAUSEWAYS BY NEW CULVERTS.
59. Widening culverts N. H. 57/5 to 153/1. 1,2894
60. M. 50 to 52 1,3265
61. M. 52 to 56 0,060
62. M. 56 to 62 1,163

Providing Bye Pass Around Congested Town:
63. Guntur bypass on N. H. 5, excluding minor bridge and Railway bridge. 39,365
64. Approaches to over bridge on Guntur bye-pass. 9,737
65. Ongole bypass excluding minor bridge & Culverts. 13,063
66. Culverts on Ongole-bypass. 1,250

Replacing Railways Level Crossing By Over Bridges:
67. Approaches to O/B on Tanuku bypass. 9,120

Miscellaneous:
68. Forming bypass around Nellore (L. A. only) 3,645
## ANNUAL PLAN 1970-71

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Work</th>
<th>Estimated Amount (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Construction of Major Missing Bridges:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pennar bridge N, H. 7 (Kurnool-Bangalore)</td>
<td>32,270.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Approaches to Pennar</td>
<td>11,9020.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reconstruction of Weak Major Bridges:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge across river Thandava in M 424/1-2 of N H 5</td>
<td>13,910</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Approaches to the bridge across river Thandava.</td>
<td>19,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bridge across Yenamaduru Drain on N.H.5</td>
<td>13,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Approaches to the bridge across yenamaduru drain</td>
<td>5,2810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge across river Goorthani bridge in N.H.5</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Approaches to Goorthani bridge in N H.5</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge across the river Varaha in N.H.5 at M.442/6</td>
<td>13,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Approaches to the bridge in M.442.6 Varaha of N H.5</td>
<td>3,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reconstruction Weak Minor Bridges</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M 85/2 on N.H.4</td>
<td>0,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Approaches</td>
<td>0,864</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.87/2 of N.H.4</td>
<td>0,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Approaches</td>
<td>1,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M 97/7 on N.H.4</td>
<td>0,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.83/8 on N H 5.</td>
<td>0,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.51/7 on 733</td>
<td>0,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.81/8 on N H 5</td>
<td>1,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.86/3 on N H 5</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.92/6 on N H 5 (92/5+230)</td>
<td>1,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.92/7 (92/6+43) on N H 5</td>
<td>3,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge in M.93/6 (93/6+48) on N H 5</td>
<td>3,140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. Constructing a bridge in 93/3 (93/2+129) on N H 5 4,482
24. Constructing a bridge in M.I14/3 of N H 5 4,452
25. Constructing a bridge in M. 125/6 on 1,288
26. do in M.144/2 on N.H.5 1,396
27. do in M.150/2 do 1,332
28. do in M.183/6 do 1,337
29. do in M.139/7 do 6,862
30. do in M.240/6 do 1,560
31. do in M.128/8 do 1,359
32. do in M.129/2 do 0,817
33. do in M.244/2 do 1,790
34. do in M.145/4 do 0,965
35. do in M. 459 do 1,120
36. do in M. 477 do 0,886
37. do in M. 490 do 1,142
38. do in M. 496/6 do 4,194
39. Approaches to the Bridge in M. 496/6 of N. H 5. 3,143
40. Constructing a bridge in M 510/3 in N. H. 5 of M. C. Road. 1,156
41. do in M. 512/6 do 1,256
42. do in M. 585/6 do 0,935
43. do in M. 48/3 do 1,550
44. do in M. 93/4+27 do 1,520
45. do in M. 114/5 do 1,962
46. Constructing of a Minor bridge across mid-level channel in Prathipadu–Alampuram bypass. 1,985
47. Constructing a minor bridge in M 94/7 to 95/3 of N H 9 in geometric improvements. 2,718
48. do at Ch 58.22 0,7847
49. do at ch 136.45 1,6483
50. do at ch 14.66 0,9180
51. Constructing a minor bridge at ch 68.60 in M. 24/0 1,842
26° 0 of N H 9 (F.V Road) 2,04
52. Presurvey estimates for 87 bridge.
Oral Answer to Questions: 8th September, 1971

ROAD

WIDENING AND STRENGTHENING OF SINGLE LANE SECTION TO TWO LANES.

53. Widening and strengthening of single lane section to two lanes on Madras-Chittor Road, NH 4
   Length: 95/7 to 98/0, Cost: 4,420

54. Strengthening and widening MC Road, section 169-180, NH 5
   Length: M 95/7 to 98/0, Cost: 26,246

55. Do M 51/0 to 70/0 of NH 5
   Length: 10, Cost: 39,240

56. Do M 118-136
   Length: 10, Cost: 49,000

57. Do 136-151
   Length: 10, Cost: 39,000

58. Do 151 to 169
   Length: 10, Cost: 49,190

59. Do 75 to 80
   Length: (Road portion only), Cost: 12,680

60. Do M 80 to 86
   Length: (Road portion only), Cost: 16,048

61. Do M 70 to 86
   Length: (C.D. works only), Cost: 1,482

62. Do M 136 to 151
   Length: (C.D. works only), Cost: 5,450

63. Do M 118 to 136
   Length: (C.D. works only), Cost: 5,200

64. Do M 151 to 169
   Length: (C.D. works only), Cost: 5,955

65. Do M 283/0 to 290/0
   Length: (Road portion only), Cost: 16,103

66. Do M 370 to 388/6
   Length: 1, Cost: 43,282

67. Do M 50/0 to 62/0 of N. H. 9 (Vijayawada Road)
   Length: 1, Cost: 23,728

68. Do M 62/0 to 73/0
   Length: 1, Cost: 18,996

69. Do M 106/0 to 140/0
   Length: 1, Cost: 20,487

Strengthening Single Lane Sections Provision of Hard Shoulder Where Necessary:

70. Widening to two lanes in M. 63/0 to 72/0 of Hyd-Nagpur Road, N. H. 7
   Length: 1, Cost: 12,175

71. Widening to two lanes and strengthening in M. 72/0 to 82/0 of N. H. 7 Hyd-Nagpur Road
   Length: 1, Cost: 9,782

72. Widening two lanes in M. 156/0 to 167/0 of N. H. 7 Hyd-Nagpur Road
   Length: 1, Cost: 19,428

Strengthening existing double lane sections:

73. M. 356/0 to 361/1 of N. H. 5 M. C. Road
   Length: 1, Cost: 14,320

74. Providing flexible overlays on N. H. around Hyd-Vijayawada Road in M. 4/1 to 12/4
   Length: 1, Cost: 11,669

Providing hard shoulders on single lane sections where existing pavements do not require strengthening:
217  8th September, 1971  Oral Answers to Questions:

75. M. 29/0 to 54/7 of N. H. 7 Hyd-Sholapur Road.  8,980
76. M. 56/0 to 63/0 N. H. 7 Hyd-Nagpur Road.  2,475
77. Widening to 2 lanes in M. 127/0 to 133 of Hyderabad
    Nagpur Road.  9,330

Providing Byepasses around congested towns:—
78. Pratti padu-Alampuram Byepass on N. H. 5  8,799
79. Anakapalli Byepass (L. A. only)  21,500

80. Link Road between N. H. 5 and N. H. 9 at
    Vijayawada.  19,420

Replacement of Railway level crossings with over/under bridges:—
81. Approaches to over bridge on 94/8 on N. H. 5.  9,631
82. do M. 125/5 of N. H. 5.  14,96

Widening to four lanes:—
84. Hyderabad to Sholapur in M. 8/5/240 on N. H. 9.  41,457

Reconstruction of widening of culverts:—
1. On section proposed for widening:
85. M. 17/0 to 50/0 of N. H. 9 Hyd-Vijayawada Road
    (C. D. Works)  7,150
86. M. 50/0 to 62/0 of N. H. 9 Hyd-Vijayawada Road
    (C. D. works)  3,616
87. M. 309 to 317 on M. C. Road N. H. 5.  0,093

2. On other sections where the condition of culverts
   is very bad:
88. Reconstructing of weak culverts on Hyd-Kurnool Road
    M. 62/0 to 87/0 of N. H. 7.  5,55
89. Reconstructing of Culverts in M. 18/0 to 77/0 of
    N. H. 9 Hyd-Sholapur Road.  8,93

Miscellaneous items:
91. Improvement to geometric at Veeravalli in M. 292
    of N. H. 5.  11,274
92. Improvements to geometries in M. 17/5 to 20/1 of
    N. H. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada)  9,125
93. Improvements to curve at M. 17/1, 17/7, 18/6 and
    22/7 of Hyd-Vijayawada Road N. H. 9 (L. A. only).  6,818
94. Improvements to geometries in M. 24-25 N. H. 9
    Hy-Vijayawada.  7,090.
95. Improvements to geometric in M. 94/0 to 95/3 of Hyd-Vijayawada road N. H. 9.

ANNUAL PLAN 1971-72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of work</th>
<th>Estimated amount Rupees in lakhs.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Widening of bridge at M. 226 3-4 of N. H. 5</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including approaches</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Widening of bridge at M 310/1-2 of N H 5</td>
<td>2.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Widening of approaches at M 310/1-2 of N H 5</td>
<td>1.41</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge at M 87/5 of N H 4</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge at M 490/5 of N H 5</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Constructing an bridge at M. 335/4 of N H 7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Approaches to the bridge at M 33/4-5 of N H 7</td>
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<td>Constructing an bridge at M 35/4 of N H 7</td>
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<td>Constructing a bridge at M 61/4 of N H 7</td>
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<td>Constructing a bridge at M 87/6 of N H 7</td>
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<td>Constructing an bridge at M 161/5 of N H 7</td>
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<td>Constructing a bridge at 165/6 of Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Nagpoor N H 7</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge a 171/1 of N H 5</td>
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<td>Hyderabad Nagpoor Road</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge at M 6/6 of N H 7 Kurnool</td>
<td>0.783</td>
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<td>Bangalore road</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge at M 73/5 of N H 9 of</td>
<td>1.004</td>
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<td>Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Constructing a bridge at M 75/2 of N H 9</td>
<td>1.06</td>
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<td>Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Approaches to the bridge in M 21/3 of N H 9</td>
<td>0.21</td>
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<td>Hyderabad-Sholapur Road</td>
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19. Constructing bridge in M 23/1 of do 4,94
do
20. do M 32/7 do 2,93
do
21. Constructing approaches with L. A. to bridge in M 23/1 of Hyderabad
22. Constructing a bridge at M 33/7 of N H 9 Hyderabad-Sholapur Road 1,947
23. Constructing a bridge at M 51/4 of N H 9 do 0,910
24. Forming approaches to the bridge in M 51/4 of N H 9
25. Constructing a bridge across river Rajanal Nala in M 63 4 of N H 9 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road 1,504
26. Forming approaches to the bridge at M 63/4 of N H 9 0,44
27. Constructing a bridge at M 83/8 of N H 4 0,910
28. Constructing a bridge at M 90/2 of N H 4 0,740
do M. 93/8 of N H 4 1,620
30. Constructing approaches 93/8 of N H 4 1,58
31. Constructing a bridge at M 82/3 of N H 5 1,149
32. Constructing a bridge across Irrigation canal at M 130/7 of N H 5 0,684
33. Constructing a bridge at M 131/2 of N H 5 0,641
34. Constructing a bridge at M 134/1 of N H 5 0,893
do across side drain at M 211/8 0,832
36. do do at M 218/2 of N H 5 2,79
37. do do at M 219/1 of N H 5 1,859
38. do do at M. 258/4 of N H 5 3,95
39. do do at M 259/1 do 0,68
40. do do at M 260/4 do 0,62
41. Constructing a bridge at M 280/6 of N H 5 4,94
do do M 349/5 of N H 5 0,934
do do M 395/1 do 0,573
do M 389/7 of N H 5 0,63
do across Sadagedda at M 306/6 of N H 5 1,77
do do at M 420/8 1579
Oral Answers to Questions: 8th September, 1971

47. do across side drain at M 475/4 of NH 5 1.00

48. do do in M 305/0 M C road NH 5 0.686

49. Bridge at M 513/1 of NH 5 1.36

50. Constructing a bridge at M 519/7 of NH 5 2.74

51. do across Bajjipuram stream at M 538/1 of NH 5 1.41

52. do Bhpalamuragedda at M 580/6 of NH 5 3.08

53. do at M 589/3 of NH 5 0.680

54. do at M 592/3 of NH 5 0.749

55. do at M 594/3 of NH 5 0.710

56. do at M 595/5 of NH 5 0.628

57. do at M 611/8 of do 2.57

58. do at M 618/4 of NH 5 1.1

59. do at M 79/6 of NH 7 0.848

60. do at M 82/3 of NH 7 0.837

61. do at M 101/1 of NH 7 0.083

62. do at M 110/6 do 0.480

63. do at M 111/3 of NH 7 1.37

64. do across Tahtihops Vanka at M 131/5 of NH 7 1.015

65. do at M 114/6 of NH 7 1.214

66. do at M 148/1 of do 1.42

67. do at M 80/6 of NH 7 0.995

68. do at M 104/4 do 1.075

69. do at M 133/2 do 0.766

70. do at M 47/7 of Hyderabad-Sholapur road NH 9 0.828

71. do at M 52/6 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada road NH 9 0.6985

72. do at M 26/8 of NH 9 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road 0.695

73. do at M 23/8 of NH 43 0.755

74. do at M 6/7 of NH 43 0.37
### ROADS

76. Constructing strengthening and widening of M C Road
   M 114-118 – N H 5  
   **11,145**

77. Strengthening and widening of M C Road

   **M 510-520 N H 5**  
   78. do M 520-532 N H 5  
   79. do M 565-575  
   80. do M 575-585  
   81. do M 625-629 7  
   82. do M 629 633 6  
   83. do M 467 4-471 0  
   84. do of Hyderabad–Sholapur Road  
   M 18-40 N H 9  
   **40,46**

78. Strengthening existing 2 lane C/W M 33.52 of N H 5  
   85. do M 86-87, 89-105  
   86. do M 97 4 to 105 0  
   87. do C D Works in M 97/4 to  
   105/0 of M C Road N H 5  
   **1,548**

88. do C W M 445-455  
   **44,496**

89. do C D Works only M 44Z-455  
   **3,305**

90. do C W M 453-464  
   **21,25**

91. do M 114-115 2  
   **3,41**

92. do M 62-73 (Krishna Dist)  
   **25,00**

93. C. D. Works in M 62-73 of Hyderabad–Vijayawada  
   Road N H 9  
   **5,401**

94. Strengthening and widening to 4 lands M 252-268  
   M C Road N H 5  
   **171,00**

95. Approaches to R O B in M 147/6 of M C Road  
   N H 5  
   **10,37**

96. do M 61/1 of do  
   **11,22**

97. P. S. Estimate of road work and culverts on  
   N H for 71-72 Plan  
   **1,520**

98. Widening to C/W to 21-lanes Hyderabad–Kurnool  
   Road M 100-125 N H 7  
   **26,58**

99. do M 75-100  
   **34,55**

100. do M 53-75  
   **31,63**
102. do Suryapet-Byepas - N H 9 12,45
103. Improvements to geometrics in M 297/3 and 305/0 of M C Road N H 5 2,108

ప్రాంత నియోగితలు: 1968-69, 1969-70 సంఖ్యలతో కాలం చేసుకోవడం జరిగింది?


ప్రాంత ప్రాంతం: ఈ సంఖ్యలపై ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి?


ప్రాంత ప్రాంతం: ఈ సంఖ్యలపై ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి?

ప్రాంత ప్రాంతం: ఇలా అంటే ఈ సంఖ్యలపై ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి?


ప్రాంత ప్రాంతం: ఈ సంఖ్యలపై ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి?

ప్రాంత ప్రాంతం: 1989-70 సిస్టమ యొక్క ప్రాంతాల విడితం 10,11,12-22 సిస్టమ యొక్క ప్రాంతాల విడితం

Sri R. Mahananda :— We have sent 68 works in 1969-70 to the Central Government for sanction. All these 68 works must be given top priority as you have sent in 1969-70 itself.

1970.71 అంటే ఈ సంఖ్యలపై ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాయి?
Sri J V Narasimha Rao:— It all depends upon their sanctions. Some of the items have not yet been taken up. They will be taken up the moment the sanctions are obtained.

Sri C V K Rao:— As good as in Heaven, Sir.
Sri G. RAJA Ram. May I know from the hon. Deputy Chief Minister whether a meeting was called in Delhi to allot funds for the National highways to various states, and if so who represented Andhra Pradesh Government.

Sri J. V. NARASINGA RAO: There was a meeting of Engineers, Chief Engineers and Secretaries etc. Recently there was a conference in Srinagar. I myself represented, we all discussed. They are virtually finalised, we have asked for Rs 8 crores. They said that up to Rs. 6 crores they will be giving this year. As far as plan is concerned, their indication of Rs. 37 crores sanction is in tact.

The Hon'ble Member 3. a. & f. — Roads formation 3 vary 3 vary U. K. 3 U.S.A, vary 3 vary Road Construction. 3 major bridges on MA 5.34 Approch Road to Nagarval Bridge 34. Minor bridge Sayanagadda 8 road 3 road, works (1861) are undertaken 1861 works undertaken. As far as plan is concerned, their indication of Rs. 37 crores sanction is in tact.
FORMATION OF ROAD FROM BHIMAVARAM TO ATTILI

*2481-(A) Q.—Sri B. H. VijayaKumar Raju (Put by Sri R. Sarayana Raju):—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the formation of road from Bhimavaram to Attili in West Godavari District (from Bhimavaram to Palakoderu limits) stands,

(b) the probable time required for the above work to be completed,

(c) is it a fact that the contractors are not willing to take up the work at the schedule rates which are unrealistic and un-remunerative, and
Oral Answers to Questions : 8th September, 1971 226

(d) whether any steps have been taken to revise the rates so as to bring them in conformity with the rates existing in the locality?

Sri J. V. Narasig Rao—

(a) & (b):—There is no question of formation of a road as it already exists. Only metalling and improvements have to be taken up in certain reaches. They are expected to be completed by July 72.

(c) There has been lack of response to tenders. The 3rd call for tenders has been posted to 16-9-1971.

(d) The general question of revision of the present schedule of rates is under consideration of Government as it has been represented that certain items in the schedule have to be enhanced.

Sri V. R. V. Narasig Rao:—Rates already deal 7-6-70 6% ceiling of items have to be enhanced. The 3rd call of tenders has been posted to 16-9-1971.

Chief Engineers—Rates vary deal 7-6-70 6% ceiling of items have to be enhanced. The 3rd call of tenders has been posted to 16-9-1971.

P. & B:—R & B road worst condition in 5% of roads R & B is handover due in 5%.

Sri V. R. V. Narasig Rao:—Rates of items are in 5% of roads R & B has enhanced. ZP needs to enhance R & B in 5% of roads worst condition enhanced.

Sri V. R. V. Narasig Rao:—Rates of items are in 5% of roads R & B has enhanced. ZP needs to enhance R & B in 5% of roads worst condition enhanced.

Sri V. R. V. Narasig Rao:—Rates of items are in 5% of roads R & B has enhanced. ZP needs to enhance R & B in 5% of roads worst condition enhanced.
227 8th September, 1971

Oral Answers to Question:

(a) the number of Panchayat Samithis that have been selected for the implementation of nutrition programme sponsored by the Central Government in the Andhra Pradesh during the year 1970-71.

(b) the number and names of blocks selected in Nellore District for the implementation of the above programme.

(c) Whether the Extension Officers (women and child welfare) are affectively implementing the programme, and

(d) who are supervising the implementation work of those Extension Officers?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj. (Sri T. Ramaswamy):—

(a) Nine Panchayati Samithis Sir

(b) One Panchayati Samithi, Viz., Rapur

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The Block Development Officer at Block level, District Women Welfare Officer at District level, Director of Women's Programmes in Panchayati Raj Department, Project Officer at the State level are supervising the work of the Extension Officers (Women and children Welfare) in Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks.
Oral Answers to Questions
8th September, 1971

Q. 3. The Minister of Community Development entrusted the Evaluation work of the Applied Nutrition Programme to Indian Institute of Public Management, Ahmedabad. The government of India. How does the adoption of Proximity to the Training Institution, economic and nutritive backwardness, areas selected for high yielding varieties programme: what are the findings?

Q. 4. It is observed that economic backwardness, areas selected for high yielding varieties programme. Proximity to the Training Institution, economic and nutritive backwardness, areas selected for high yielding varieties programme. What are the findings?

Q. 5. The government of India envisages the training of farmers in proper techniques. How far the government has progressed?

Q. 6. It is observed that economic backwardness, areas selected for high yielding varieties programme. Proximity to the Training Institution, economic and nutritive backwardness, areas selected for high yielding varieties programme. What are the findings?
IMPLEMENTATION OF 'RURAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES'

*1940 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya (put by Sri K. Anjani Reddy):—will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in which Rural Employment Scheme has been introduced in the state, and

(b) the amount allotted to each District for implementation of the scheme?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—

(a) The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment sponsored by the Government of India is to be executed shortly in all the Districts of the State.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 15-00 Lakhs is to be allotted to each District.
RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ZILLA PARISHADS

(a) whether there is any Zilla Parishad which follows the principle of reservation of posts to an extent of 14 p.c. and 4 p.c. to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, in the St. atinow, and

(b) if so, what are those Zilla Parishads?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—The principle of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes under Panchayat samiths and Zilla Parishads is being observed in the Zilla Parishads.

TELGU AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

*1867 Q.—Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Vijayawada-East):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions 8th September, 1971

(a) is it not a fact that Telugu was the Official Language both for administrative purpose and as a medium of instruction about 800 years back according to the white paper issued by the State Government on the Telugu language;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken (i) by the Government and (ii) by the Telugu Academy to unearth the terminology used in those days (i) for administrative purpose, and (ii) as a medium of instruction; and

(c) if no steps are taken till now what steps does the Government propose to take now?

The Minister for Education
(Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao)

a) The assumption in the "White Paper on Official language" (Telugu) Preparation of authoritative texts, that Telugu was the Official language and that Sanskrit had also a place of honour in the Royal Courts was made on the basis of a few literary works of the past.

b) Neither Government nor the Telugu Academy have taken any steps in this regard.

c) The Government do not have any proposals now under consideration.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The names of Dhananjaya Chola, Punya, Satyavrata are found in those inscriptions of Revathi who seemed to owe allegiance to Chalkya. They are short compositions and prose. The language is archiuchic and difficult to understand at the present day. Nonetheless it is Telugu. Why is it not? Because the names of the above are known to us as mentioned in inscriptions. The names of the above are not mentioned in inscriptions.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao:—The names of Dhananjaya Chola, Punya, Satyavrata are found in those inscriptions of Revathi who seemed to owe allegiance to Chalkya. They are short compositions and prose. The language is archiuchic and difficult to understand at the present day. Nonetheless it is Telugu. Why is it not? Because the names of the above are known to us as mentioned in inscriptions. The names of the above are not mentioned in inscriptions.
8th September, 1971

Oral Answers to Questions-

1. స్టాబ్సెసి సంస్థ ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించింది యొక్క ప్రశ్నాంశాల లేదా ప్రశ్నాంశాలు నిర్ణయించింది?

2. స్టాబ్సెసి నిర్ణయిస్తే వారికి కోలం హోస్ట్డ్ ప్రత్యేకంగా వ్యాప్తి వచ్చి వారికి ఎంచుకుని సమూహాలు సమాధానం చేయాలి?

3. అధికారికని ప్రశ్నాంశాల లేదా ప్రశ్నాంశాల నిర్ణయించాలి?

4. స్టాబ్సెసి సంస్థ ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించింది యొక్క ప్రశ్నాంశాల లేదా ప్రశ్నాంశాలు నిర్ణయించింది?

5. స్టాబ్సెసి నిర్ణయిస్తే వారికి కోలం హోస్ట్డ్ ప్రత్యేకంగా వ్యాప్తి వచ్చి వారికి ఎంచుకుని సమూహాలు సమాధానం చేయాలి?

6. అధికారికని ప్రశ్నాంశాల లేదా ప్రశ్నాంశాల నిర్ణయించాలి?
Oral Answers to Questions 8th September, 1971 234

It is not possible to understand it today.

...
8th September, 1971

Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 3. Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have taken any anal decision regarding the retirement age of the teachers of all grades in the State; and

(b) if so, what is the retirement age and when does it come into operation?

Sir P. V. Narasimha Rao:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The retirement age is 55 years, and it has always remained 55 years, but G.Os. 3099 dated 20-11-1964, and 1596 dated
Oral Answers to Questions 8th September, 1971

26-5-1965, conferred some concessions for extension of services beyond 55 years, which were withdrawn subsequently by the Government, under G. O 22/9 Education, dated 3-11-1967, which came into effect from 30-11-1967.

PAYMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND TO TEACHERS

*1809 Q—Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah (Prathipadu):— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether provident fund is being paid to the retired teachers on the day of their retirement; and

(b) if not, whether steps will be taken to prevent delays?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—

a) Generally the provident fund amount is not being paid to the teachers on the day of their retirement.
b) Because of procedures to be followed in paying the Provident Fund amount under the existing rules, some delays are unavoidable and it is not possible to pay the Provident Fund to retired teachers on the day of their retirement.

It does not depend on one officer. This has to go from place to place including the Accountant General.

Mr. Speaker:— As far as possible within one year.

DELAY IN PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO THE TEACHERS WORKING IN MISSION SCHOOLS

*1810 Q.—Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

In view of the fact that salaries in the Mission Schools being run with the help of Government grants are being paid after a delay...
of four or five months, whether there is any proposal with the
Government to check the said delay?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—

No complaints have been received regarding the delay in
payment of salaries in respect of Schools run by the Mission man­
agements. If any specific instance is brought to the notice of
Government, action would be taken to remedy it.

Q. 3. Whether the liberalised pension rules will be made appli­
cable to all the teachers working in Zila, Parshads, Panchayat
Samithis, Municipalities and Aided Managements; and
b) if not, the reasons therefor?
Sri P. V Narasimha Rao —
a) The matter is under examination, Sir.
b) Does not arise.

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy):
a) Yes, Sir.
b) Does not arise.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
a) whether the seniority list of the Soil Chemists working in the Agriculture Department has been prepared and whether it is being followed while giving promotions; and
b) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy):
a) Yes, Sir.
b) Does not arise.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— There are so many people who should be promoted.
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

8th September, 1971

Q: 2480. Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the APSRTC is going to purchase 1200 new buses this year;

b) if so, whether they will be used in new routes or for replacement of the old ones; and

c) the estimated cost of these buses?

The Minister for Transport (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya):

a) It is not a fact. The APSRTC has budgeted to purchase 600 new buses during the year 1971-72.

b) Of the 600 buses planned to be purchased during the current financial year, 360 are proposed to be used for replacement of old and un-serviceable buses and 240 buses are proposed to be used for

i) augmentation of services on the existing routes which are having high occupation ration;

ii) expansion of services, and

iii) operation of inter-state services.

c) A sum of Rs. 5,72,76,000/- has been provided in the budget for the year 1971-72 for the purchase of 600 buses.
8th September, 1971

Oral Answers to Questions-

Q. 30. M.R. Shri B. Abraham (Shariyal)— Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the income derived from acres 14-22 of the iram lands belonging to Sri Narasimha Swamy Temple

INCOME OF SRI NARASIMHASWAMY TEMPLE, ELUKURTHI

813—

*S866 Q.—Sri B. Abraham (Shariyal)— Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the income derived from acres 14-22 of the iram lands belonging to Sri Narasimha Swamy Temple
Oral Answers to Questions 8th September, 1971

at Elukurthi village of Warangal Taluk and District, bearing S Nos. 730, 731 and 123, is not being utilized for the maintenance of the said temple; and

b) if so, the reasons therefor and who are in actual possession of these lands now?

The Minister for Endowments
(Sri R. Ramalinga Raju)—
a) Yes, Sir.
b) All the lands bearing S Nos. 730, 731 and 123 are under unauthorised occupation as follows:

- S. No. 730, Sri Beeram Chinamallayya
  Sri Beeram Veerayya
- S. No. 731, Sri Beeram Venkayya
  Sri Beeram Mallayya
  Sri Beeram Ramulu
- S. No. 123 Sri Kondala Rao-Mali Patel

As far as S. No. 123 is concerned, the Phani, Patrik for 1959 has been changed and the name of Sri Kondala Rao Mali Patel is written in the Pattedar column instead of the deity. As regards the other S. Nos., it is reported that these lands are under unauthorised occupation though the patta stands in the name of the temple and the Trust Board has also resolved to take action against the persons in illegal possession in respect of all the S. Nos.
243 8th September, 1971 Oral Answers to Questions

PROPERTIES OWNED BY SRI RAMALINGESWARASWAMY TEMPLE IN WARANGAL

Q. 97 Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

a) the particulars of the properties owned by Sri Ramalingeswara Temple in Warangal;

b) the names of the persons who have illegally occupied the properties of the said temple.

PROPERTIES OWNED BY SRI RAMALINGESWARASWAMY TEMPLE IN WARANGAL

814—

97 Q— Sarvasri R. Narasimha Ramaiah, (Hasanparthi) D Venkatesam, (Kuppam) N. Raghava Reddy and Dr. T. S. Murthy (Warangal):— Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

a) the particulars of the properties owned by Sri Ramalingeswara Temple in Warangal;

b) the names of the persons who have illegally occupied the properties of the said temple.
Oral Answers to Questions 8th September, 1971

C) Whether it is a fact that some persons have created fictitious documents in their favour and illegally occupied some lands of this temple and donated the said lands for the Arya Vaisya choultry which is now under construction at Warangal; and

d) If so, what is the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible for such illegal acts?

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju:

a) The following Mulgies are endowed:

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<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Old Municipal Number</th>
<th>New Municipal No. of the Mulgi</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12/787</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The temple has no landed property except the above mentioned mulgies.

b) The mulgi in Municipal No. 12/774, 775 is under illegal occupation of one Sri Komaravelli Markandeya.

c) No, Sir

d) Does not arise.
SUPPLY OF WATER TO APPAPURAM MAIN CHANNEL

815—

*951—(A) Q.—Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah :— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase the supply of water to Appapuram Main channel in Guntur District;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the inconvenience felt by the tail-end areas irrigated under this canal;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the supply of water from Appapuram Main Channel in 1971; and

(d) if not, whether any scheme has been taken up for the improvement of the said canal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Necessary repairs were carried out in 1970-71 to maintain F. S. L. in the channel

(d) An estimate for Rs. 10.42 lakhs for the remodelling of Appapuram Main Channel was sanctioned in February 1971, as a full contribution work. The same will be taken up as soon as the contribution amount is paid by the beneficiaries.
247 8th September, 1971 Oral Answers to Questions

PRIVATE FORESTS

817

*8216 Q—Sri S. Vemayya :— Will the hon. Minister for Forests be pleased to state :

a) the extent of Private Forest lands in our State now; and
b) whether there are proposals with the Government to nationalise the said land;

The Minister for Forests (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju) :

a) Medak 4,760.20 Acres. Information in respect of the remaining districts is awaited from the Collectors concerned and it will be furnished separately as soon as it becomes available.

b) No, Sir.

The Collectors of Guntur, Kurnool and Warangal have asked for copies of the question as they have not received the same. There is no report from the other Collectors till 5.00 P. M. on 7-9-1971.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
SPECIAL GRANTS FOR KARALAPADU ROAD IN TUNI TALUK.

S. N. Q. No. 2494-S: Sri B. Ratnasabapathy.

Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned a special grant for Kavalapadu Road in Tuni Taluk, East Godavari District;

b) If so, the amount sanctioned; and

c) When the work will be completed?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:

a) & b) An amount of Rs. 9000/- has been sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, Panchayati Raj to the Tuni Sugar factory area from reserve sugar cess fund kept at his disposal for taking up Kavalapadu road which has been included in the Master Plan.

c) The work will be completed by 1972.
8th September, 1971

Short Notice Questions & Answers

(i) S. N. Q:— 320. 60,000. 18. 3 years.

(ii) S. N. Q:— 320. 60,000. 18. 3 years.

(iii) S. N. Q:— 320. 60,000. 18. 3 years.

(iv) S. N. Q:— 320. 60,000. 18. 3 years.

(v) S. N. Q:— 320. 60,000. 18. 3 years.

(vi) S. N. Q:— 320. 60,000. 18. 3 years.

VACANT POSTS IN COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.

S. N. Q No. 2496-A:— Sri T. C. Rajan

Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

This is intended to carry sugarcane to the sugar factory.
a) whether it is a fact that two posts of Deputy Commissioners, three posts of Assistant Commissioners, twenty posts of Commercial Tax Officers and forty posts of Deputy Commercial Tax Officers are kept vacant in Commercial Taxes Department in the State for a long time;

b) if so, since how long each post is kept vacant, and

c) What are the reasons for not filling up those posts?

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Vijayabhaskar Reddy):

a) Two posts of Deputy Commissioners, three posts of Assistant Commissioners, seventeen posts of Commercial Tax Officers and twenty two posts of Deputy Commercial Tax Officers are vacant.

b) A statement showing the date from which each post is vacant is laid on the Table of the House.

c) One post of Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and three posts of Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, which are vacant, are being filled up shortly. As regards the other post of Deputy Commissioner, an officer is under training and he will complete his training by 20-9-1971.

The vacant posts of Commercial Tax Officers and Deputy Commercial Tax Officers could not be filled in, as the High Court has quashed the equation of certain posts made in G. O. Ms. No. 2330, Revenue, dated 28-11-1960 and as the Government have decided that no promotions should be made in cases where final Common Gradation Lists have not been approved by the Government of India.

STATEMENT-VIDE ANSWER TO CLAUSE (b) SHOWING THE DATE FROM WHICH THE POSTS ARE VACANT IN COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Deputy Commissioner, Guntur</td>
<td>6-7-1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad</td>
<td>15-6-1971 (An Officer is already under training and he will complete his training by 20-9-71)</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assistant Commissioner, Kakinada</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Assistant Commissioner, Guntur</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Assistant Commissioner, Kurnool</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer (Overflow Assessments), Visakhapatnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer (Overflow Assessments), Kakinada</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, Rajahmundry</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, (Overflow Assessments), Tadepalligudem</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, (Overflow Assessments) Tenali</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, (Overflow Assessments) Vijayawada</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Additional Commercial Tax Officer, Machilipatnam</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, Gudur</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer (Overflow Assessments), Chittoor</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, Chittoor</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, Cuddapah</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Special Commercial Tax Officer (Evasions), Nellore</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Special Commercial Tax Officer (Evasions), Kurnool</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Special Commercial Tax Officer (Evasions) Warangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer (Overflow Assessments) Nizamabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, Mobile Squad, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Additional Commercial Tax Officer, Hyderabad-II</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Place</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer (Revisions), Visakhapatnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Visakhapatnam-II</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Visakhapatnam-III</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Vizianagaram-I</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Bobbili</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer (Revisions) Kakinada</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Palakol</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, (Audit), Guntur</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Vuyyur</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Vijayawada-V</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, (Over flow assessments Vijayawada)</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Jammalamadugu</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, (Additional) Cuddapah</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Chittoor-II</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Puttur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Ongole II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
253 8th September, 1971  Short Notice Questions & Answers.

19. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Allagadda 14-7-1970

20. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Guntakal 1-9-1970

21. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer (Audit) Warangal 1-7-1971

22. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer (Revisions) Warangal 1-2-1970

J a. a. csR:—

(No answer)

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—Hon. Member must understand that this is a case of Andhra and Telangana equation of posts. Government of India has to give its consent.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—In every matter, it is so.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW MARKET IN HYDERABAD CITY.

S. N. Q. No. 2497-D Sri Vavalala Gopalakrishnaiah:— Will the Hon. Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:
a) Whether the Government will consider to construct a new market at Hyderabad city as the Mir-Alam Mandi, Mojamjah market and Osmangunj are very congested as the business has enormously increased and as there are no facilities either to the people who bring the goods for sale or for purchasers in those markets; and

b) if not whether any additional amenities will be provided in those markets?

The Minister for marketing (Sri Ramachandra Rao Kalyani) —

a) & b) The Agricultural Market Committee, Hyderabad has been making efforts to secure suitable sites to shift the fruit market from Mojamjah market and vegetable market from Mir-Alam Mandi. Efforts are also being made to shift some of the transactions of Osmangunj market also to other place, to relieve congestion.
Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation & Flood Control be pleased to state:

a) whether Shri S. Ramanjulu, a director of Tirupati Co-operative Town Bank, Tirupathi, in Ghittoor District became a defaulter from 9-5-1971 to 9-7-1971 in his personal surety loans;

b) whether a petition from Sri K S Krishnaji Rao, another Director was sent to the Collector and to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on 10-8-1971 in respect of the above defaulter and

c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for medium Irrigation (Sri R. Narapa Reddy):—

a) No, Sir.

b) Yes, Sir.

c) The complaint about the disqualification alleged to have been acquired by Shri S. Ramanjulu was examined and it was found to be not true.

Sri D. Venkatesham—What are the allegations made by Sri Krishnaji Rao against the Director in the petition referred to the Collector, what is the action taken by the Collector, how many allegations have been made, and when was the amount remitted back to the Government?
SALE OF ELECTRICITY TO OTHER STATES

816—

*1647 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham (Udayagiri):—Will the hon. Minister for power be pleased to state:

a) whether our Government have sold electricity to other States during 1970-71, and

b) if so, the rates at which it was sold?

A—

a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES WORKING IN MARKETING SOCIETIES

818—

*1368 Q.—Dhanenkula Narasimham:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood control be pleased to state:

a) whether any special training is being imparted to the employees working in the Marketing Societies by the Government, and

b) if so the number of persons to whom training had been imparted during 1969-70.
A—

a) No special training is being imparted to the employees working in the Co-operative Marketing Societies by the Government.

b) Does not arise

PUBLICATION OF “SAHAKARA SAMACHARA” PATRIKA

819—

*2144 Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:

a) whether any grant is being paid to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad, towards the publication of Sahakara Samachara Patrika,

b) what is the monthly expenditure on this paper and how many copies are published every month, and

c) how many paid subscribers are there for this paper?

A—

a) The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad is being given a grant of Rs. 23,000/- every year for propagating the principles of Co-operation in the State. Publication of “Sahakara Samacharamu”, a weekly Telugu Journal is one of the activities of the Union in the direction of propagating the principles of Co-operation in the State.

b) The monthly average expenditure including establishment charges on this paper during 1970-71 was Rs. 2,978/-. The Union is publishing 2700 copies every month

c) There are no paid subscribers for this paper at present.

CASES PERTAINING TO THE AGRICULTURAL COOP. CREDIT SOCIETIES PENDING WITH THE POLICE IN PARKAL TALUK

820—

*362 Q.—Sarvasri R. Narasimha Ramaiah and C. Janga Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:

a) the number and names of cases pertaining to the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies pending with the Circle Inspector of Police in Parkal Taluk, warangal District now,

b) since how long they are under enquiry, and

c) the time required to file the cases in the court of Law?
Matters Under Rule 341  8th September, 1971  258.
re: Publication of Intermediate Examination results of Candidates with Hindi as second language of V. B. N. College Nidubrole.

A—
a) Only one case in respect of Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Essipet is pending investigation with the circle Inspector of Police, Parkal at present.
b) Since 28-11-1965
c) The case will be filed in the court soon after the police investigation is completed.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION
re: Need to take up Nagarjunasagar Right Canal to help chronically drought affected taluks of Markapur Parasi, ETC of Ongole District.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341
(1) re: Publication of Intermediate Examination results of Candidates with Hindi as second language of V. B. N. College, Nidubrole.
259 8th September, 1971

Matters Under Rule 341

re: Revistatement of temporary or Permanent members of Staff after Strike in some Samithis of East and west Godavari districts.

(2) re: Revistatement of temporary or permanent members of staff after strike in some Samithis of East and west godavari districts.
Matters Under Rule 341
8th September, 1971
260

రె : లోయ్ప్రెంటేంటేం్చేయే ఇంటర్మిడియట్ ఎగ్జామనేషన్ రేట్స్ తెలంగాణ లో.

రాష్ట్రం లో లోయ్ప్రెంటేంటేయేం్చేయే ఇంటర్మిడియట్ ఎగ్జామనేషన్ రేట్స్ లో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 70 లేత ఉండేది. అనేకంటే రాష్ట్రంలో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 30 లేత ఉండేది. తండ్రి ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రాలలో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 80 లేత ఉండేది. ఇంటర్మిడియట్ ఎగ్జామనేషన్ రేట్స్ తెలంగాణ లో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 70 లేత ఉండేది. అనేకంటే రాష్ట్రంలో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 30 లేత ఉండేది. తండ్రి ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రాలలో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 80 లేత ఉండేది. ఇంటర్మిడియట్ ఎగ్జామనేషన్ రేట్స్ తెలంగాణ లో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 70 లేత ఉండేది. అనేకంటే రాష్ట్రంలో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 30 లేత ఉండేది. తెలంగాణ లో లోయ్ప పర్సెన్టేషన్ కానీ 80 లేత ఉండేది.
261 8th September, 1971

Matter Under Rule 341

re: Low percentage of Intermediate Examination results in Telanahana.

Srip. V. Narasimha Rao,— We do not add marks caste wise.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.— We do not add marks caste wise.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.— We do not add marks caste wise.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— With regard to the matter that I have raised earlier, I want a copy of the ruling. I can have it from the record supplied to me.

Mr. Chairman:— The papers will be returned and a copy of the ruling will be supplied in the normal course after it is printed.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— As a member of the Assembly am I not entitled for a copy?

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker:— Not immediately, but in the usual course.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— That means only after it is printed.

Mr. Speaker:— It may be one or two months.

Mr. Speaker:— It will be returned to you only when they are printed.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— When, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:— Within two or three days, if it is possible.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— Why not it be made possible?

Mr. Speaker:— I will give a direction to deliver the things. I am making it to see that copies are given to-morrow. Why should I make it impossible for you? On the other hand, it is better to move the High Court also.
Mr. Speaker :— Have you been given an intimation that permission has been given?

Smt. J. Iswar Bai :— I was told.

Mr. Speaker — Then I will take it up tomorrow if permission is given. Otherwise not.

Mr. Speaker :— That is a separate matter altogether.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— Point of order, Sir. Can a congress Member give a notice of privilege motion against the Congress Minister?

Mr. Speaker :— Perhaps thinking that he is not a congressman I am not sure.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— When he becomes a Minister he becomes immune from any criticism.

Mr. Speaker :— Under rule 196 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business I hereby give notice of my intention to move privilege motion against the Minister for Forests for the following reasons:

"My question No. 2831 admitted by the Speaker came up before the House on 16th December, 1970 and the answer was laid on the Table for want of time.

The question reads like this:

a) Whether it is a fact that one Khader Mehdin of Palmeer is collecting grazing fees for cattle, goats and sheep from residents..."
of Keelpatla, Kothapalle and other surrounding villages posing himself as owner of the forest in Keelpatla Block, Pungarur Range, Chittoor District;

b) Whether it is also a fact that he is selling the bamboos also which are within the limits of the Government reserve Forest; and

c) if so, what is the action that the Government propose to take in this matter?

The answer is for (a) No, Sir; (b & c) Do not arise.

This answer was given by the Deputy Secretary to Government Food and Agriculture (Forest III) Department and approved by the Minister for Forests.

But the answer is far from truth and not based on material and thus Minister gave false answer deliberately and willfully, and so it amounts to breach of privilege.

Sri G Rajaram:— What about my Privilege Motion given notice of by me?

Mr. Speaker: — That is still under consideration. I am considering whether it is necessary to send it to the Privilege Committee because exactly the same thing is pending. After receiving the result of that case, I will decide it.

Sri G Rajaram:— My submission is that a matter of this nature has been referred to the Privilege Committee, by the same Minister, for the same thing. If the Minister continues to fail to discharge his duties even after four or five years to lay the accounts of the Agriculture University, then what is the use, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: — That is different. The Minister may lay them on the Table of the House. But still whether it amounts to a breach of privilege is entirely a different question. No Minister can be prevented from laying papers on the Table of the House. The question is whether the delay in placing them amounts to breach of privilege. That is a separate issue. So far as that is concerned, I have not yet given the finding. Similar issues have already been referred to the Privilege Committee. I think they are disposing of it. As soon as they dispose of it I will consider whether it can be referred to the Privilege Committee or not. In the light of the finding, I will take it out. Now there is nothing is lost by waiting.
Mr. Speaker:— There is nothing wrong in it. I am considering this. I need not wait for a few days, I will consider about it. Now it is not necessary for me to have— I will consider as far as possible.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— It is a question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker:— That is why I am considering about it.

Mr. Speaker:— That is why I am considering about it.

Mr. Speaker:— I have never told you. What I told you was I was considering whether to refer it or not. All right. I will consider about it.

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF MINISTER REGARDING
SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL (RECTIFIED SPIRIT) TO
INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I wish to announce an important decision taken by the Government regarding supply of alcohol for industrial purposes about which some of the members of the House have expressed much concern during the current session.

Under the practice so far followed, allocations of rectified spirit are made for various uses including use by industrial units. There had been persistent reports that supply of rectified spirit to industrial concerns was resulting in great misuse through its diversion for potable purposes. While considering steps to combat the
GoWnmeBt Motioti 8th September, 1971 266

re: Change m the Gr3er of Business.

evil and safeguard State revenues the Government had to take into account various factors including the genuine needs of the industries in our state and the practice prevalent in other States. The Government have after a careful consideration come to the conclusion that except perhaps in a few cases where the use of rectified spirit may be indispensable, it is feasible and desirable for industries to switch over to the use of denatured spirit. The Government have, therefore, decided that.....

i) Only denatured spirit should be issued to all industries with effect from 1-10-1971.

ii) the industries which feel that the use of rectified spirit is indispensable for their production processes can make a representation to the Excise Commissioner; and

iii) the representations so received will be examined and decided by the Excise Commissioner in consultation with a Committee, which among others, will include competent technical persons.

The Government are convinced that as a result of the above decision the scope for misuse of rectified spirit will be considerably reduced. Orders are being issued to the Excise Commissioner accordingly.

GOVERNMENT MOTION

re : Change in the Order of Business.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi — Sir, I move

That the order of business for 8th September, 1971, might be changed and that the item relating to the call attention notice might be taken up in the evening session from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. and that the item relating to the Constitution Amendment Bills might be taken up immediately.

These are far reaching and important resolutions and therefore I hope the House will agree in giving precedence to these resolutions.

Sri C. V. R. Rao — I am afraid the Chief-Minister is putting all his eggs in one basket. He should not do that particularly at the late end of the session. He has made some announcements. He says he has very important announcements with regard to alcohol and I think it is our duty to supply or with a copy of that.
thing. This way, it is not fair, Sir. A copy of that must be furnished. We should be given an opportunity to discuss that. This way, he cannot run away. Further, he wants the order of business to be changed. Why should it be changed? If at all it is necessary, let the discussions be continued for some more hours.

Call Attention motions are there for definite matter of urgent public importance. They are there by their right like Privilege Motions 341 and other things. Question-hour cannot be changed. Similarly, Call Attention Motion business cannot be changed and given less priority to the Government business. In respect of their own business, they can make request to the House. But, regarding Call Attentions, there is no such procedure or rule does not permit...
Government Motion 8th September, 1971

re: Change in the Order of Business.

హి. నిశాంతుడు: గోవింద్ టెనిస్ ని చాలా పెద్ద ప్రశ్నములు చేశాడు సంప్రదాయానికి అనుకుంది. ఇందులో నిదాన పదార్థాలు 1, 2 కాలం సంప్రదాయానికి అనుకుంది. అందుకే ఇది పనిచేయాలి. Therefore, it is essential that We should have at least one or two days to look into the matter and then deal with the situation.

హి. శ్రీమత్తుడు: నిశాంతుడు తినితే ఈ ప్రశ్నములు చేశాడు సంప్రదాయానికి అనుకుంది. సంప్రదాయం సంప్రదాయానికి అనుకుంది. ఇందులో నిదాన పదార్థాలు 1, 2 కాలం సంప్రదాయానికి అనుకుంది. Therefore, it is essential that We should have at least one or two days to look into the matter and then deal with the situation.

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Mr. Speaker:— Whatever it may be, the decisions of the B. A. C. are always subject to the approval of the House. That is exactly the reason that the decisions of the B. A. C. are read out in the House and the House's approval is taken. The order of the business can be changed by the House, if a Member brings a motion to change the order of the business. Since the Chief Minister has come forward with a motion, it is better to agree with that and the Call attentions taken up later.

Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Sir, ... (Some opposition Members stood)

Mr. Speaker:— If any of you object, I will put to vote.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— If all of us oppose, even then, it will be carried because it has come from the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:— The House is supreme.
Mr. Speaker:— The House is supreme in taking decisions and changing the order of the business.

Mr. Speaker:— You want the instances?

Mr. Speaker:— The House is supreme and it can do anything. You cannot question the authority of the House.

Mr. Speaker:— If any of you oppose, I will put to vote.

Mr. Speaker:— If any Member opposes, I will put it to vote.

Mr. Speaker:— It may not be possible. Each call attention takes at least 10 minutes.
Government Motion

re Change in the Order of Business.

Paying homage is my privilege. It is an important one. Is it the way?

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Let the Call Attentions be delayed. We can take this and discuss. Let me make such a proposal. If that were not so, let B. A. C. meet and decide instead of putting us in confusion. What strikes me is that the Chief Minister suddenly brings a disputed point. He can have his own way. Let him tell frankly. Let the Call attentions go. Let us discuss these amendments. I am for it. Let him support my contention.

Mr. Speaker:— Ultimately you have come to the Chief Minister's point.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Let us take the view of the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not with regard to the Call attentions. The point is with regard to the change of order in the Agenda. It is not for Call Attentions or privileges or nothing like that. With regard to the change of order of agenda, it can only be done by a motion moved in the House or passed by the House.
Government Motion

8th September, 1971

re : Change in the Order of Business.

Mr. Speaker:— Since there are 20 call attention Notices, as suggested by Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah we may straightaway take up the constitutional amendment and take up Call Attention in the evening first when we meet.

Mr. Speaker:— So I take the consensus or the opinion in the House.

Mr. Speaker:— 25th won't take much time.

Sri K. Achyuta Reddi:— 25th is very important.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— As I have submitted, I am moving 24th Amendment now. After it is passed and voted upon, I move the rest.

Sri K. Achyuta Reddi:— What is the date? We wanted to restrict it to 24th only.
Mr. Speaker:— After 24th amendment is disposed of by the House, he will move the 25th. By 1-30 p.m. it will be finished.

Shri K. Achyuta Reddi:— Then we will continue Call Attention in the evening.

Mr. Speaker:— So, you dispose of both the amendments and after them, you can take call attentions. Otherwise, as it is if the House agrees I will take call attentions and then amendments. If you don't agree then, I will put it to the House. Number of suggestions you have offered and they are not acceptable to the House. The consensus is that Constitution amendments be taken up first.

The question is:

"That the order of business for 8th September, 1971, might be changed and that the item relating to the call attention notices might be taken up in the evening sitting from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. and that the item relating to Government Resolutions pertaining to the constitution Amendment Bills might be taken up immediately."

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

(1) re: Ratification of the constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by the Two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker:— Resolution moved.

The motion was adopted.

Government Resolutions.

re: Ratification of the constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.
Government Resolution

re Ratification of the constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment Bill, 1971)

8th September, 1971

"We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic Republic, and to secute to all citizens, JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY, in our Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949, do hereby adopt, adopt and give to ourselves this Constitution."
8th September, 1971

Government Resolution

re : Ratification of the constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

The Preambul ுపేష ప్రమాదం — The will of the
people in a democracy like ours is supreme. ఇది వెంటినంది
urgent aspirations అన్ని సిద్ధం అన్నిగడు
 హోదా, అంశాన్నిని వేగం చేయడానికి ఇప్పుడు అంటే
అభివృద్ధి సృష్టి సూచించదు నీటి అనే ఉదాహరణకు
విధానం శాసన మధ్యంతో జోటి అంటారు.

After all, Constitutions, Laws, Governments, etc., are made for
the people to meet the legitimate urges and aspirations of the people,
and interpreted by the judiciary ఇదిది రిపెట్నగుడు ఉన్నాయి.
This is why, for the sake of the people, the Constitution ఆ వీటిని
రాజకీయానికి సాధపాటించారు. ఆరోగ్యం కారణం అంటే
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ఇదిది రిపెట్నగుడు ఉన్నాయి.
As long we recognise, Sir, that this Constitution is given into
herselfs—that means, by the will of the people it naturally
owls, Sir, that whatever is blocking the progress of the society in
this country should be interfered with and all obstacles removed.
Government Resolutions

8th September, 1971

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Ratification of the constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

Fundamental rights are static. The legislature, the judiciary, and the executive are supreme. The people, directly elected by the people, because it is representatives of the people.
2/7 8th September, 1971


Naturally, Sir, in any country, the Legislature or the Parliament - whatever it may be - stands certainly reflecting the opinion of the people in the country and has got overriding powers, there is no question about it. Otherwise, it will cease to be a Legislature.
Government Resolution  
8th September 1971  
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re: Ratification of the constitution Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

1. Sri Badri Vishal Pitti :— Sir, I beg to move

Substitute the following resolution, for the resolution to be moved by the Chief Minister:

"This House urges the Parliament that it may reconsider the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill taking into consideration—

1) That the Parliament should not have the power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution except clause (f) of Article 19 which gives the right "to acquire, hold and dispose of property" and other property rights because this House is of the firm and considered opinion that right to property etc. is not a fundamental right.

2) That clause 3 (c) of the Bill makes the President obligatory to give his assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill. Against the present provision to the effect that the Bill "shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended"......the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill seeks to make it obligatory on the part of the President that the Bill "shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill." Thus the right of discretion of the President has been taken away. The framers of the Constitution had, in the view of this House, probably provided safety valve in giving discretion to the President. The House, therefore, feels that such an amendment is neither necessary nor desirable.

This House reiterates that right to property etc. is not a fundamental or natural right and it will welcome any amendment of the Constitution in the respect of taking away property rights.

2. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya :— Sir, I beg to move.

Add the following at the end of the resolution:

"So as to uphold the sovereignty of the Parliament."

Mr. Speaker : "Amendment moved."
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Government Resolution
re: Ratification of the constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

[Text in the image is in Telugu, not English.]
Government Resolution
8th September, 1971
re: Ratification of the constitution (Twenty Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthi) — Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am overwhelmed by the historic importance of these amendments which are to be ratified. These amendments can be described as two milestones in the democratic march of the Indian masses. They should also be described as two landmarks in the ideological evolution of the Indian Nation.

The 24th Amendment seeks to restore what I may say the status quo ante in the realm of law. Before the judgment in Golaknath Case was delivered, it was upto Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including the fundamental rights. The Supreme Court itself earlier to it, in its various judgments, concurred with the view that any part of the Constitution was amendable to amendment by Parliament. Sir, let us assume a situation where in the judgment in the Golaknath case was delivered, say, in 1950. If this judgment was effective from 1950 onwards, there would have been anarchy and no progress in the country because we would not have been able to succeed in the abolition of the Zamindari system or in introducing any progressive laws. Golaknath has become a very famous man, we cannot forget Golaknath, but even though he won the case he went home a sad man. This judgment has upset the applecart of the law of the land. This judgment has resulted in confrontation between the sovereign will of the people and the few learned Judges of the Bench. A Constitution as we know should be a dynamic document which should ennable itself to the changing needs of the times and the moods of the people. Otherwise, I am afraid the Constitution will have to be remade. Such of those who would like to stall the change of times should be compared to the proverbial Canute who tried to stop the waves.

You know, Sir, there are also Directive Principles in the Constitution; they are more fundamental than the fundamental rights as the fundamental rights are essentially negative in character whereas the Directive Principles are positive in their content and complexion. In Golaknath, a case we know that the judgment was delivered by a majority of only one vote. If we go by the Law of Averages, you will find more number of judges who agree to the Constitution was adopted which provide for the Fundamental Rights, while
281 8th September, 1971

Government Resolutions
re: Ratification of the constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

... amenable to amendment than those who held that they were not amenable.

That apart, coming to the 25th Amendment, a hue and cry is being raised about the fundamental right to property. You will find that in classical capitalist countries such as American and Britain, the fundamental right to property is not uniform. Before I could expatiate on the subject, I would like to make it clear that I am not for the total abolition of right to property. I am for abridgement of this right. In America, in Britain or for that matter in the Scandinavian countries, we do not find the fundamental right to property. Apart from the fundamental right to property only covers the urban property because long before the Golaknath Case judgment, the Parliament had amended the fundamental right to exclude the rural property from the purview of this property. Therefore, now what remains is urban property. I do not know, Sir, as to why there should be any discrimination between rural property and the Urban property. If fundamental right to property is not abridged can we have property?

A hue and cry was also raised about the rights of minorities. If the Parliament and the People cannot protect the rights of minorities or the necessary rights of the people, can the Constitution do it. Any Constitution in the world will have to be backed by people. Sir, it was said that if there was to be any amendment, this must be done by a provisional Parliament. This Provisional Parliament will have to be appointed by Parliament itself. How can the Parliament which cannot amend the Constitution appoint a provisional Parliament which in turn will amend the Constitution? This, I think, is a fallacy of worst order.

I, therefore, support the amendment with all the emphasis at my command. I would like to make my thought clear by saying that while the 24th Amendment seeks to restore the status quo ante in the realm of law, the 25th amendment seeks to alter the Constitution in the interests of progress and just law and order.
Government Resolutions

re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

In Article 13 of the Constitution, after clause 3, the following clause shall be inserted namely:

"(4) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any amendment to the Constitution made under Article 368"

Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure there of.

Not with standing any thing in this Constitution, the Parliament may in exercise of its constituted powers amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

c) In clause 2) as so renumbered, for the words:

'It shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill," the words

'It shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon shall be substituted.
Government Resolution

re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

8th September, 1971

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

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[Translation]
The Hon’ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:—“Sir, before I proceed to explain the provisions contained in article 304, I should like to remind the House of the provisions which are contained in other constitutions on the question of amending the Constitution. I should begin by telling the House that the Canadian Constitution does not contain any provision for the amendment of the Canadian Constitution. Although Canada today is a Dominion, is a sovereign State with all the attributes of sovereignty and the power to alter the Constitution, the Canadians have not thought it fit to introduce a clause even now permitting the Canadian Parliament to amend their Constitution. It has also to be remembered that the Canadian Constitution was forged as early as 1867 and there is not the slightest doubt about it in the mind of anybody who has read the different books on the Canadian Constitution that there has been a great deal of discontent over the various clauses in the Canadian Constitution and even on the interpretation given by the Privy Council on the provisions of the Canadian Constitution, nonetheless the Canadian people have not thought to employ the powers that have been given to them to introduce a clause relating to the amendment of the Constitution.

I come to the Irish Constitution. In the Irish Constitution there is a provision that both Houses by a simple majority may alter, or repeal any part of the Irish Constitution, provided that the decision of the Houses to amend, repeal or alter the Constitution is submitted to the people in a referendum and approved by the people by a majority.
Then let us take Swiss Constitution. In that constitution too, the legislature may pass an amending Bill, but that amendment does not have any operative force unless two conditions are satisfied: one is that the majority of the cantons accept the amendment and secondly there is a referendum also - in the referendum the majority of the people accept the amendment. The mere passing of a Bill by the Legislature in Switzerland has no effect so far as changing the Constitution is concerned.


Even in the case of Britain where there is no written constitution two prominent and effective safeguards were there. They were governed by the law of the land. The law of the land is the law which gave them freedom of thought, freedom of expression and they cannot be proceeded against without due process of law. These were the two safeguards. It is only in the German Constitution that we find restrictions such as those in clauses (2) to (6). It is only in the German Constitution that the Fundamental rights were subject to the provisions of the law that may be made by the legislature. That means that the citizens could enjoy only those rights which the legislature would give them, would permit them to enjoy from time to time. That cuts at the very root of fundamental rights. I dare say, Sir, you know what was the result. Hitler could make his legislature pass any law, put Germans in concentration camps without trial under the provisions of law made by the legislature of Germany. We know what the result was. It was regimentation, that every German should think alike and anybody who differed was sent to concentration camps. Totalitarianism fascism was the result.
Government Resolution
re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

8th September, 1971

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8th September, 1971

Government Resolutions

Re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971
13 (2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

"Any law that is made in contravention of this Part is void."

Amendment to the Constitution itself does not follow from this.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— Under that Chapter?

Sri K. Ramanadham:— Art. 368 is the Article which gives power to the amendment to the Constitution. Amendment of the Constitution also is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— In which case why that in the Amending Bill that is before us Clause (4) is provided?

Sri K. Ramanadham:— Because of the decision in the Golaknath's case, this amendment has become necessary. Otherwise absolutely it is not at all necessary. The amending power is recognised by the Supreme Court in the earlier decisions also.

A fundamental right to the property instead of agricultural lands also.
289 8th September, 1971

Government Resolutions
re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill 1971

The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall be uniform in all the institutions of the national life. The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are never the less fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. If really there is a conflict between Chapter III and Chapter IV, Chapter IV shall have to prevail because Chapter IV is the dynamic part of the Constitution, and Chapter III is the statutory part of it. It is always the dynamic part of it that should prevail.
Government Resolution
re: Ratification of the Constitution Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

8th September 1971

Sri B. Ratnasasabhapathi:— I bring one thing to his notice that it is a blow against the minority.
191 8th September, 1971

Government Resolution
re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

People are not meant for the Constitution, but Constitution is meant for the people. It is only a means to an end. Law is made according to the necessity. What is of necessity to-day? 65% of our population are have nots. They do not have any means of livelihood. The directive principle is to the effect that the State should take such measures as to fulfil that deficiency.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971

re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971

The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: a) that the citizens, men and women, equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as to best serve the common good; (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration...
tion of wealth and means of production to the common detriment; that the health and strength of workers etc., etc.,

The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education etc.,

43. The State shall endeavour, 44. The state shall endeavour, 45. The State shall endeavour, to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. Even to-day, Sir, with all our effort we have not been able to do. Of course we have covered maximum number, but still there is some lag left.

The State shall try, 'the State shall endeavour' there is difference.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:— Emphasis. The State shall do it,

We reiterated our loyalty and support. So, she was endeavouring some how to continue in office though with the minority support, So the Congress organisation decided to reduce the 10 point programme to one point programme, namely that she should
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some how continue in office. Then, our one point programme also was to oust her. If the Bank Nationalisation Bill was defeated, Indira Gandhi would have been ousted from power. Similarly if the Privy Purses Bill was opposed, she would have been ousted and it has happened by the time it went to Rajya Sabha. Since our 10 point programme reduced to one point, we opposed it. In the Lok Sabha Sri S. N. Misra supported it. He quoted from the Working Committee proceedings and the speeches of Late Pt Jawaharlal Nehru that the undivided Congress accepted in principle that the Parliament is supreme in amending the Constitution.

Even though we are completely finished, we do not mind. Truth shall ultimately prevail. Harijanas demand for reservation for Harijanas is a genuine demand. It is not a demand of a minority. It is a demand of the majority. It is a demand of the people. It is a demand of the Constitution. The Working Committee proceedings and the speeches of Late Pt Jawaharlal Nehru that the Parliament is supreme in amending the Constitution.

It must be treated as a national issue.

The Speaker was pleased to endorse that it was the view of the Chief Minister. Then, within two hours, the party began to slip out and the ladies also who were sitting gone to see that there is no quorum in the House. Is this the way, the right we are claiming to day by the amendment of the Constitution in the name of bettering the standard of life of the economically and socially backward people? Unless you shake off your mental reservations and vested interests from your own party, you cannot produce any change and the revolution which Mahatma Gandhi visualised is bound to take place in this country. It is my humble submission.

Even now, what is past is past, let the Government sincerely translate all the powers acquired, by amending the Constitution. We have absolutely no objection. Whether in office or no office, whether we have got Membership in Assembly or not, we are ready as non-officials to support all the measures which are necessary to improve the socio-economic condition of have nots who are 65 per cent in this country. Pt. Jawahar Lal thought instead of taking extreme view of communism and progressive capitalism, let us
follow the middle path”. But after 25 years the middle path has not paid any dividends and on the other hand the Naxalite movement has come into the country. We are spending Rs. 3 crores per year for the relief of Bangla Desh Refugees. Under these circumstances, very great responsibility is cast on the ruling party. Now I will read this, Sir:—” January, 1964 Bhuvaneswar Congress” It was the last Congress attended by Late Pt. Jawahar and it was presided by Sri Kamaraj Nadar “It is in this context that Awad Session of the Congress in 1955 laid down that in order to realise the objectives of Congress and to further the objectives stated in the preamble and directive principle of State policy to the Constitution of India, planning should take place with a view to establish a socialistic pattern of society where the principal means of production under the social ownership are controlled, produce is progressively speeded up and there is equitable distribution of national wealth. This was adopted under the Presidentship of Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, who is being damned today as status quo fellow, anti-socialist and reactionary. Is there any justice?

I will just bring to the notice of the Chief Minister, a resolution passed in Guntur under the Presidentship of Mr. Kamaraj Nadar. The Resolution was adopted unanimously by the A.I.C.C. “There should be ceiling on Urban Property”. Because ceiling on rural property was imposed, the Congress thought that they may impose ceiling on Urban property. Who prevented this Government to bring such a measure? We never objected for such a measure.

He acquired unprecedented privilege being a Minister and able Parliamentarian for the past 15 years. By trying a subtle distinction between ‘shall’ and ‘shall endeavour’ what difference that it makes? There is a will, there is a way. Whether it is ‘shall endeavour’ or ‘shall’, if the will is there, way is open.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I am only saying the emphasis.

Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Apart from the emphasis, we have got a duty to discharge through the dreaming millions. Mahatma Gandhi rightly observed that hungry man does not care even for God unless he appears before him in the form of bread. So, what is that you have done to create that bread? In the same Assembly while sitting behind our Chief Minister, I made an appeal to him as
early as in 1964 or 1965 to get name and fame i.e. from Col. Reeds
to Kasu Brahmananda Reddy. When, Late Mr. Kala Venkata Rao
introduced Jamabandi Abolition Bill in Madras Assembly, it was
from Corn Wallis to Kala Venkata Rao. So, similarly, I appealed
to our Chief Minister in 1964 or in 1965 to get name and fame i.e.
from Col. Reeds to Kasu Brahmananda Reddy in abolishing the
ryotwari system. The economic inequalities in this country was
introduced by the East India Company as early as in 1792 by Col.
Reeds. It is like Corn Wallis introducing Jamabandi system in
Bengal and other parts of the country. Col. Reeds introduced this
in South India i.e. at Salem and was called as Ryotwari settlement
for the first time. Just like Kala Venkata Rao abolished the Jamabandi
system introduced by Corn Wallis, you please abolish the
Ryotwari system and claim from Col Reeds to Kasu Brahmananda
Reddy.

So, what prevented Mr. Brahmananda Reddy from bringing forward
such a Bill when he got a massive majority? They have not done
it and on the other hand they want to put the blame upon others.

Coming to Bank Nationalisation, if you please refer to the
proceedings of the Lok Sabha as early as in 1963 when Late Pt.
Jawaharlal Nehru was quite bale and healthy, this Bank Nationalis-
isation motion was brought into the House and Sri T. T. Krishnam-
achari; the then Finance Minister opposed it saying that the
Government have no enough funds to pay as compensation to the
shareholders of the Banks. He said "We accept in principle the
question of nationalisation of Banks but it does not arise at this
stage."

(Mr. Speaker in the chair)

Dr. T V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— They have got their internal
squabbles and weaknesses, for which nobody need be blamed. They
are trying to put the blame on somebody but not on those who
misled the masses. They say massive thought they have got, we
know everything. The electorate are correctly understand the
issues that are involved. I am not putting the blame on the masses.

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— We are not discussing here
the Congress theory and practice, but we are discussing here
the Constitution theory and practice.
Mr. Speaker:— Why do you want to rise all these things?

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Let bygones be bygones. Start a progressive thing. Whether we are Congress (O) or Congress (R), it does not matter.

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— It matters very much.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapati Rao:— It is because you don't want us there. That is all. We are ready to support. Even if we are not here, there will be a revolutionary programme in the November Session which will be helpful to the lot of 65% of our community.

No society can make a perpetual constitution or even a perpetual law. Law is something dynamic and creative adapting itself to the changing needs of society and not something that is immutable, unchangeable or sacrosanct.
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A generation by the will of the majority can bind itself, but it has no right to bind the succeeding generations. The preceding generation had no right to impose laws on us, unalterable by ourselves and that we have no right to make laws and impose burdens on future generations which they have no right to alter which means that the earth belongs to the dead and not to the living. Sovereignty rests with the people. They form the supreme body and not the supreme court. Freedom of speech, religion, race and equality in work, caste etc. Basic needs of life. For a man who is hungry even God must appear in the form of food.
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సంస్కరణ నాటికి తెలియటం సాధనాత్మకంగా మార్పిడి (రాష్ట్రసంస్కరణ చంద్రవంత అమెన్డ్మెంట్) బిల్, 1971 రాఖడానికి సర్వసమాధిరాత్రి రాశిస్తుంది. ఈ అమెన్డ్మెంట్ సాధనానికి ప్రస్తుతం అవసరం ఉంది. ఈ అమెన్డ్మెంట్ సాధనం ప్రస్తుతం అవసరం ఉంది. ఈ అమెన్డ్మెంట్ సాధనం ప్రస్తుతం అవసరం ఉంది.
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...
301 8th September, 1971. Government Resolution

re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Sri T. V Raghavulu (Gopalapuram):— Sir, the resolution before us seeks to have that ratification of the twenty-fourth constitutional amendment Bill as passed by both the Houses of the Parliament. In this connection, the Hon. Chief Minister and Leader of the House has done well in giving us the constitutional background and the circumstances under which this much debated and much controversial matter has been engaging the attention of this House. You know, Sir, ever since 1967, ever since the majority decision in that famous Golaknath case was pronounced, there has been a constitutional controversy creating several cobwebs of conflicting views and confusion in the minds of one and all, not only politicians, but also people having academic interest in constitutional matters. I am glad that for the first time we have had the privilege to drive the last nail in the coffin of this controversy and the doubts raised and the objections pointed in the majority decision of Golaknath case are set at rest. I am very happy, in this connection several issues of fundamental nature have been raised. In Golaknath case, as you know, Sir, it has been raised that the power to amend, i.e., the constituent power is superior to the power of ordinary law-making and that it lives outside the Parliament; as soon as the Constitution is prepared and handed over, the constituent power, viz. constitution-amending power, vests in the people, the ultimate sovereignty of the people. That is the argument, that is the plea, very very vehemently placed before the Supreme Court.

Another thing is, it is said that there is a conflict, as a matter of fact, between Article 13 (2) and the provision of Article 368. The crux of the matter is whether the provisions of Articles 368 will come into conflict with Art. 13 (2). As a matter of fact, you know, Sir, Art. 13 (1) lays down that all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, in so far as they are in consistent with the fundamental rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution, be void to the extent of inconsistency. Clause (2) of Art. 13 lays down that the State shall make no law which takes away or abrogates any fundamental right. Now, the argument is that if the Constitution is amended under the provisions of Article 368, the constitutional amendments cannot encroach upon or abridge or abrogate the fundamental rights because that constituent power...

also included in the word ‘Law’ as per the terms of Article 13 (2).

For the first time in 1951, this issue was raised and it was settled by the unanimous judgment in the Sankeri Prasad case. Again it was raised as soon as the Seventeenth amendment was challenged before the Supreme Court. Again, by a majority decision it was upheld; the decision in Sankeri Prasad case was upheld by a majority decision in the later case, i.e. Shahjahan Singh case. Unfortunately, for the third time in Golaknath case this was agitated for and all kinds of pleas were advanced very, very vehemently. In this connection, the then Chief Justice Mr. Subba Rao has gone to the extent of saying that under the provisions of Art. 368 there is a marginal note; unfortunately, the eminent and learned Chief Justice allowed himself to be influenced by marginal heading that it is only a procedure to amend and not the power to amend the Constitution; the substantive power to amend the constitution is there under the provisions of Art. 368. Not only that, having come to that conclusion, he has tried, here, there and elsewhere and he has come to the conclusion that the power to amend Constitution, if at all it is invested in the Parliament, it is there elsewhere in the residuary powers under Article 248. This matter was on the anvil on the floor of the Constituent Assembly at one time and it was thought that the residuary powers should go to the States. But, unfortunately the residuary powers were allowed to be vested in the Union Government. But, unfortunately he has come to the erroneous opinion that the power was not there and if at all it was there it was only in the residuary powers. That is another erroneous opinion the Chief Justice has come to hold, and because of this unfortunate decision in that judgment we have come to a situation where we cannot move about. We are in a changing society. Unless we provide for a change, a peaceful change, an orderly change, unless and until the Constitution is fairly flexible, unless and until the Constitution making Bill or the amending Bill is moderately flexible, I am afraid no progress can ever be made. That is the position to which we have come. Therefore, we have sought to amend the Constitution for the first time to get over the difficulty, the stumbling block, the innumerable hurdles placed before us and the Parliament has taken power. We can question if this Bill was here, when it was question how could it acquire that power now. For the first time,

during the mid-term poll, we have gone to the people, who are the ultimate sovereign power of the country to seek their verdict, which was election-oriented, issue-oriented, principle-oriented. We have sought the mandate from the people and we have been armed with adequate power, the so-called substantive power. We had gone before the Parliament to amend the Laws suitably.

We have made only three or four changes so far as the amendment is concerned. First of all we have added a new clause in Article 30 numbering it clause (4). Constitutional Law does not include ordinary law as defined by Article 32. Next, we have kept the old provision under Art. 368 as it is and we have added a new provision taking power to amend. The last change that we have made is, there is a procedure prescribed under the terms of the old provision under Article 368. First of all a Bill should be introduced in either of the Houses; it should be passed in both the Houses by the requisite majority, it should be presented to the President and then upon his consent the Constitution shall stand amended. We have made some more improvements on this. "On the presentation of such Bill it is mandatory on the part of the President to give his assent." I think by these amendments we can get over the hurdles placed in our way and the Constitution will hereafter be an effective instrument of orderly change. Unless a safety valve is provided for an orderly change, the Constitution will be thrown out by a violent change. Therefore, what can be amended shall be bended and what cannot be bended shall be ended. This can be seen by so many examples all over the world. So, this is a flexible written Constitution, which depend upon the genius of the people who work it and therefore we are doing the right thing and going in the right direction.

...
Government Resolution

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re.: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

controversion be void. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing –-

(a) that the citizens men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
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(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment; .........

Re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

The Bill shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended.

We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens....
307 8th September, 1971.

Government Resolution
re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

we assume that we are the representatives of the nation.

I am sorry that even as we were in the Constituent Assembly we have not acted as independent representatives, each one of us.

The trust in elected legislative bodies is, as already noted, dying out under every form of popular Government.
Government Resolution

8th September, 1971.

"The party machine is regarned with suspicion and often with destation of public-spirited citizens of the United States. Coalitions — and flout-crossings in Parliament have increased and in England are diminishing the moral and political faith in the House of Commons. Some means must, many English men believe, be found for the diminution of evils which are, under a large electorate, the natural, if not the necessary outcome of our party system. The obvious corrective is to confer upon people veto which may restrict the unbounded power of Parliamentary majority.

"It may be pointed out that the concepts of fundamental law and fundamental rights are the off-sprints of natural law and natural rights, that is of a law which stands above the law erected by the political sovereign and of rights which are incidental to the political society itself being the primary conditions of any civilised existence. It is interesting to note how even in countries having guaranteed bill of rights judges have felt the need of recording certain fundamental rights as standing above the pale of the ordinary law."

"Our first care should be to have our fundamental rights guaranteed in a manner which will not permit their withdrawal under any circumstances."

President Mahatma Gandhi says, 1915. In the realm of natural law and natural rights, that is of a law which stands above the one erected by the political sovereign and of rights which are incidental to the political society itself being the primary conditions of any civilised existence. It is interesting to note how even in countries having guaranteed bill of rights judges have felt the need of recording certain fundamental rights as standing above the pale of the ordinary law.

"Our first care should be to have our fundamental rights guaranteed in a manner which will not permit their withdrawal under any circumstances."

This is a movement in which we are participating. It is a matter of concern to us, and it is a movement that is being supported by the Indian people. The movement of 1915 is an example of how judges have felt the need of recording certain fundamental rights as standing above the pale of the ordinary law.
309 8th September, 1971. Government Resolution
re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

It needed courage to stand up before the big Assembly - most of nationalists, about a dozen of the Democrats and Deputies had already been thrown into the person-- to tell Hitler and the Nazis to their face that the Social Democratic Party would vote against the Bill..."
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971. 310

re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao (Amalapuram) — The basic idea underlying the present amendment is, the predominance of the static element, which has now really blocked all the ways for progress, has to be given a subsidiary position and, if occasion arises, the Parliament should not shirk to amend the fundamental rights. Some people with dogmatic ideas may fear that if such powers are given to Parliament it may curb the right of freedom of speech and freedom of expression, but it is not so. It is only a fear and nervousness, which are not warranted.

India, after 24 years of Independence, still stands at the cross-roads and a number of people are still starving from poverty; quite a few are struggling for food and shelter. If this poverty and misery are to be eradicated certain rapid strides are to be taken to ensure to our people food and shelter. People are getting impatient and demanding rapid social and economic changes to ensure improvement in their lives. This Bill asserts that no person or authority, whatever position he may occupy, cannot come in the way of fulfillment of the aspirations of the people at large. In the recent mid-term poll to the Parliament, people have given a mandate — rather a massive mandate — to bring about the necessary changes to the Constitution in order to remove certain impediments which are coming in the way or created in the way for the implementation of socio-economic programmes. The last two judgments given by the Supreme Court clearly show that the Parliament is competent enough to bring about changes in the Constitution regarding fundamental rights also, but unfortunately in Golaknath’s case that has been reversed and hence the necessity to amend the Constitution. A Constitution cannot be immutable and if it is held so, it leads to stagnation. Jurists in democratic countries have kept the safety valve of the amending process so as to save a Constitution from decay. A Constitution is after all an instrument given by the people to themselves for the governance of a country. The mere fact that a Constitution is mutable will not stop the people from making strides towards progress. It is really the static element which is trying to give predominance to the stagnant element. Hence I support the Bill.

Sri A. Madhava Rao — The view of the Jan Sangh Party is that the amending bill should be referred for referendum of public opinion. Such important bills being amended in the present process is not desirable and such a process will lead to chaotic conditions.

One of the reasons given is that the present Constitution is an impediment for bank nationalisation and also for abolishing privy purses. I submit that the present amendment is not only clothed with the power to overcome the impediment but it is also giving power for amending the fundamental rights chapter. We have all to consider whether it is necessary to clothe the Parliament with such vast power.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when fundamental rights have been given, naturally they have been given for the benefit of the society and fundamental rights have been given as a top priority. With reference to the directive principles, those principles have to be implemented. So far as social welfare is concerned, I respectfully submit, Sir, that all the amounts that have been ear-marked have been wasted and therefore social welfare could not be there. Now, Sir, is it the emotional way of doing things that should be taken into consideration or any other style as such. Emotional style can always lead to jeopardy and confusion and ultimately lead to drastic conditions. The Constitution has already undergone so many changes. So long as the Ruling Party is there, they are in a position to do that. Suppose tomorrow some other party comes and they say 'Scrap the Constitution.' Is it to be scrapped? As it stands, the entire Constitution can be scrapped any time and everything can be done provided you have majority of votes. The Constitution is not intended to be carried away only by majority of votes. It must be sacred and helpful for social welfare. What is that defect which required the Constitution to be amended in such a way? Why should we be under the thumb of the Ruling Party? The 24th amendment Bill results in usurping the rights of the people. The amendment is to include, repeal, abridge the fundamental rights. What would happen is that whatever that have been conceived originally would be taken out. I may say that when we framed the Constitution we considered what type of society should be there. That type of society which is at Russia was not conceived, that type of society which is at China was not conceived. What was conceived was an indigenous society and how that society should have its rights. If it is a question of taking away all the rights of private property, I am not opposing that. Rather I prefer that type of thing. I don't like this piecemeal business like Moghul Padushas regime, where capital punishment were given in such a way that one day hand being removed, on another day leg being removed. One should avoid this piece-meal business. A number of persons have spoken alleging that
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I do agree that there should not be that type of persons. But what is the course of action that we have followed for 22 years in this regime of Indira Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru? What is happening? Are we in a position at least to apply our mind in regard to these considerations? If we budge an inch naturally then we act according to the situation as we like.

I would also invite your attention to this Under Article 30 of the Constitution it is obligatory on the part of the President to give his assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill and further Article 13 of the Constitution infringed part of the fundamental rights. The 24th Amendment Bill took away another chunk of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution and gave Parliament the power to destroy property rights which has never been postulated or contemplated by the Constituent Assembly. On the other hand it will lead to a totalitarian rule. Is it the society which we have had contemplated, Sir? What would be the fate of ordinary citizens with reference to this Constitution amendment?

Constitutional amendments are not being brought because of the Supreme Court decisions. If that would have been the case, the amendment should have been specifically with reference to Bank Nationalisation or Privy purses. When you want to have power like this, abundant powers, what would be the position? I submit Sir that this type of bald powers being granted is something which we cannot conceive. To put in other words, the Telangana Praja Samithi gained in the elections. They are asking Sri Brahmananda Reddy to go. Is it not a mistake. Are we going to act up to it? This is an emotional way of approach, to the problem and it is bad. What we are asking is whenever you want to make an amendment with reference to certain things, let there not be such an amendment so as to give you totalitarian powers as such? What is the difference between the Russian Government and our Government? In Russia there are totalitarian powers vested with them that a particular person who is in power can deal with the situation as he likes.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Did you go to Russia to know what is there?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Not necessarily...

Sri A. Madhava Rao.— Now, Sir, emotion may be there. But what we are concerned here is when he wants to have an amendment, it must be that which would go to the root of the society in such a way that the social order itself is going to be changed. What is the social structure that is required to be considered.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.— Go to China.

Sri A. Madhava Rao.— What Mr. Rao says is about China. Now we are not concerned with China or Russia. We are concerned with only our country. I can say boldly and definitely that this is Hindustan and therefore in Hindustan we must have a life which is postulated and contemplated by our theosophic society and that is what we are thinking also about.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— What do you mean by ‘Hindustan’?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Hindustan means what has been described at a particular point of time before the word ‘India’ is mentioned. That is Hindustan. When the word ‘India’ has not seen the light of the day what our country was being called is Hindustan or Bharat. That is Hindustan. India has come only when the British came.

An Hon. Member:— ‘Akhanda Bharat’

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— I have no hesitation to say from my side ‘Akhanda Bharat’ and we are proud of calling it that way.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— What do you mean by Hindustan అఖండ భరతం?
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance 8th September, 1971.

re. Allotment of Development funds to backward areas of coastal districts.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: - If the fundamental rights have to be removed, the main objective should be to enlarge the substance of freedom and not to take away the basic rights of citizens. The 24th Amendment Bill will always lead to such abridgement of rights where a citizen will be made to zero.

The House then adjourned to meet at Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Four of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the chair )

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

(1) re: Allotment of Development funds to backward areas of coastal districts.
315 8th September, 1971. Calling attention to matters of Urgent public Importance re: Allotment of Development funds to backward areas of coastal districts.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: Sir, the break up for the amount of Rs. 2 crores is as follows: Major and Medium Irrigation.. Rs 75 lakhs; Welfare of Scheduled Tribes .Rs. 65 lakhs; Coastal Andhra share for the Housing Federation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes...Rs 35 lakhs; P. W. D Minor Irrigation Rs. 20 lakhs . Fisheries—Rs. 5 lakhs; Total Rs. 200 lakhs. Under Major and Medium Irrigation, the amount has been allocated for two projects, viz., Rs 50 lakhs for Vamsadhara Project in Srikakulam and Rs 25 lakhs for Tandava Reservoir in Visakhapatnam District. These provisions are additional to the provisions made in the Plan itself because out of Rs. 50 lakhs it is Rs. 33 45 lakhs roughly. But the intention of managing with the additional amount is to step up the work of these two projects which benefit the backward districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. The amount intended for Minor Irrigation has been allocated to the four Districts — Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Ongole and Nellore—at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per district. The provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been made for Scheduled Tribes because they constitute the weakest section of this area and the people of this area. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a provision has been similarly made from the Special Development Fund of the Telengana also, for the Scheduled Tribes Programme in that area. Similarly a provision for the Housing Federation for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been made from the Special Development Fund in the other two regions, viz., Rayalaseema.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Conversion of unmanned Railway Level crossing between Mandavalli and Kaikalur as a manned Level Crossing.

and Telengana, since fishermen constitute another important weaker section in this area. A provision for Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the Fishermen's Programme. It will thus be seen that the total amount has been practically evenly divided between irrigation and the schemes intended for the weaker sections, viz., Scheduled Castes and Tribes, so that the funds are utilised, not only for the backward areas in the Coastal Districts but also for the weaker sections of the people in this region.

(2) re: Conversion of unmanned Railway Level Crossing between Mandavalli and Kaikalur as a manned Level Crossing.

Level crossing Gudivada—Bhimavaram line—erection of manned level crossing. Your letter No. Nil dt. 2-4-1967. With reference to your letter cited above, the matter has been carefully examined and it has been found that the unmanned level crossing at kms. 69/78 at Gudivada—Bhimavaram line can be manned. As per the existing rule, the State Government has to accept the proposal for manning of unmanned level crossing and up-gradation of other manned level crossings. The State Government has the bear the cost of such manning and up-gradation. Under the circumstances, you are requested to move the subject with the Andhra Pradesh State Government.

Yours faithfully,
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re. Mass transfers of teachers in Tekkali and Kotabommali Samithis of Srikakulam District.

(Sri K. Ramanatham in the Chair)

(3) re: Mass transfers of teachers in Tekkali and Kotabommali Samithis of Srikakulam District.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Transfer of teachers by Block Development Officer, Kuppam.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—Sir, the B D O., Tekkali, Srikakulam district has ordered 72 transfers. Of these transfers—29, due to diversion of posts approved by D E O —23. And 20 others.

The B.D O. Kotabommali has effected 25 transfers, out of which transfers at request are 21. transfers on administrative grounds are 4. On the whole 5 orders have been approved by D E O.

(4) re: Transfer of teachers by Block Development Officer, Kuppam.

(Signature)
319 8th September, 1971. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Transfer of teachers by Block Development Officer, Kuppam.

Sri T. Ramaswamy: Sir, in his proceedings No 2048/71 dated 30—6—1971, the Block Development Officer, Kuppam has effected transfer of 98 teachers as indicated below:

Transfer of teachers who stayed in the previous stations for long standing periods exceeding 3 years — 47

Transfers at request — 12

Transfers of teachers who committed irregularities and on complaints and on request of villagers and Transfers due to complaints against teachers — 23

Transfers effected to bring wife and husband together — 4

Transfers on other Administrative reasons — 5.
Calling attention to matters of 
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re: Transfer of teachers by Block 
Development Officer, Kuppam.

Transfers consequent on adjustment of 
above transfers in various links — 7

— 98

All the teachers have joined in their new stations except one who is on leave on medical certificate. The B.D.O. who ordered the above transfers retired from service on 1-7-1971 F.N. The prior approval of the D.E.O. was not obtained in the 51 cases of teachers who have not completed three years of service as required under the instructions issued by Government. We have asked the D.E.O. to submit a detailed report. After receipt of the report, we will take necessary action.

Sri D. Venkatesam: What is the use of saying that the Extension Officer (Edn) has been consulted? Mass transfers have been effected and now a detailed report has been called for by the Extension Officer who is responsible for these transfers. There are clear instructions from the Government to the B.D.Os. not to disturb the teachers. What is the action taken on the B.D.O.?

Sri T. Ramaswami: The B.D.O has retired the next day.

Sri D. Venkatesam: The Minister says that on the very next day the B.D.O has retired. Why can't they stop his provident fund?

Sri D. Venkatesam: Do you mean to say that the B.D.O's action is justified?

Mr. Chairman: He has retired already.

Sri D. Venkatesam: At least the Minister must be prepared to tell whether the action of the B.D.O is justified.

Sri T. Ramaswami: Unless I receive the report, I cannot say.

Mr. Chairman: The B.D.O has made certain transfers and has retired. What action can be taken against him.
321 8th September, 1971. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Supply of Sub-standard Science equipment to schools by the Karimnagar Zilla Parishad.

(5) re: Supply of Sub-standard science equipment to schools by the Karimnagar Zilla Parishad.

Sri T. Ramaswami:—The Standing Committee No. VII and General Body meeting of the Karimnagar Zilla Parishad held on 27—1—1971 and 28—1—1971 respectively have accorded permission to the Secretary, Zilla Parishad for calling for the tenders for supply of science equipment and other articles required by High Schools and to place orders with the lowest tenders.

In view of the resolutions of the Standing Committee and General Body tenders for the supply of articles have been called
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971.

Urgent Public Importance

re. Supply of Sub-standard Science equipment to schools by the Karimnagar Zilla Parishad.

for by advertising in two newspapers, following the procedure laid down in Rules relating to Contracts for supply of materials and goods. After receiving the tenders and after the prescribed date and time, tenders were opened in the presence of Chairman, Zilla Parishad. After opening the tenders, comparative statements for each item have been prepared and orders have been placed with the lowest tenders, after obtaining the required earnest money deposit and security deposit as per rules. Accordingly the firm have supplied the articles under all the above items, except science equipments, direct to the Zilla Parishad Office, packing schoolwise bund less as per the terms and conditions mentioned in the tender notice, and also in the order. The Secretary, Zilla Parishad has stated that at the time of taking delivery of the articles by the Zilla Parishad Office, efforts have been taken and articles which were in good condition and good quality costing the rate quoted by the firms, have only been accepted and entered in the stock register of Zilla Parishad. After taking delivery of the articles, they have been handed over to the concerned schools. Payment to the extent of articles supplied by the firms have been made within the financial year 1970—71.

With regard to the Science equipment, the concerned Headmasters directly took delivery of them from the concerned firm as per the terms and conditions. The Headmasters have recorded a certificate on the overleaf of the bills of Science equipment to the effect that they have received the equipments in good condition. On the basis of the said certificates payment has also been made to the firm. The responsibility for taking delivery of the Science equipment in good condition and good quality lies with the Headmasters concerned, as the cost of each article and specifications, etc. were already communicated to them. If the articles were not in good condition and not in such quality and not costing the approved rates, the concerned Headmasters should have refused them and matter reported to Zilla Parishad so that Zilla Parishad Office would have taken necessary action as deemed fit. If any article under any times is found to be bad quality etc., the earnest money deposit and security deposit of the concerned firm can be forfeited and the name of that firm may be included in the black list for doing such grave irregularity. The maximum equipment supplied to each school amounts to Rs. 880/- and the minimum amount Rs. 165/-. 
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Refusal of Headmaster, Govt. High School, Pathipadu, (Nellore district) to allow Teachers and one Attender to join the duty after the strike.

(6) re:—Provision of protected water supply and drainage to the entire village of Parkal, Warangal District.

Mr. Chairman.—As the hon. Member Sri C. Janga Reddi is not present, the Minister will make the statement.

Sri T. Ramaswami.—The scheme for Protected Water Supply to Parkal village is one of the 58 schemes sanctioned for the former Town Municipalities in the Telangana Region. The detailed estimates for Parkal water supply scheme were originally sanctioned for Rs. 7.34 lakhs in 1965, wherein a provision was made for only a restricted distribution system. On a representation from the Gram Panchayat and the public, additional distribution lines have also been laid in important localities at a cost of Rs. 13,000/- This was over and above the original provision for distribution. This additional expenditure was met from out of the savings of the scheme. It is a fact that pipe lines could not be laid in the entire town and in its lanes even with the additional provision. To do this, the cost of the scheme was revised by Chief Engineer to Rs. 9.69 lakhs. The proposal of the Chief Engineer will be considered and he is being directed to expedite early completion of all such schemes on his hand. The reference of the hon. Member to the provision of a drainage scheme is presumably to an underground drainage system. It may not be possible to provide such a system in this panchayat due to lack of finance. At present, it is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat to look after sanitation. The Gram Panchayat authorities, will no doubt see that the proper sanitation and drainage facilities within their purview are maintained.

(7) re. Refusal of Headmaster, Govt. High School, Pathipadu, (Nellore district) to allow Teachers and one Attender to join the duty after the strike.
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971.

Urgent Public Importance

re. Refusal of Headmaster, Govt. High School, Pathipadu, (Nellore district) to allow Teachers and one Attender to join the duty after the strike.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
rc: Refusal of Headmaster, Govt. High School, Pathipadu, (Nellore district) to allow Teachers and one Attender to join the duty after the strike.

According to the Report of the D E.O. these three persons D. Ramaiah, V. Polaiah and V. Sreenivasulu of the Govt. Basic Training School, Pallipadu have already been given posting orders as Secondary Grade Teachers by the President Panchayat Samithi, Indukurpet and B.D.O. Kovvur. That is my information. About the other 2, Drawing Master, R M D. Raghunatha Varma and Muralidharrao, Craft Attender and N. Nenkaiah, Peon have already been taken back into Govt. service. The Government posts were not available for the three. Since the Second Grade Teachers were given over to the Z P and through the Z.P. to the Panchayat Samithi, Indukurpet, where they have been reported that they have been absorbed. That is the position I am visiting Nellore myself I don’t know how this discrepancy has arisen.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Need for issuing orders for
drawal of salaries for strike period in respect of teachers as in the case of other
Government Employees.

8th September, 1971.

(8) Need for issuing orders for drawal of salaries for strike period
in respect of teachers as in the case of other Government
Employees.

(9) re: Provision of Text Books in Telugu in all levels of
education.
327 8th September, 1971. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.
re: Provision of Text Books in Telugu in all levels of education.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—Sir. on the 5th of September, 37 books pertaining to the Degree Class in Telugu have already been released by the Chief Minister. The remaining 50 books will be made available in a month's time. That is the programme.

So far as rates, etc. are concerned, the rates have been decided, not by any body in the Telugu Academy, but by the Director of the Text Book Press. There is a procedure for it and it is he who decides the rates. Therefore, there is no question of any one in the Telugu Academy enhancing or reducing or changing the rates. That is the position.
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971.

Urgent Public Importance

re: Violation of the Provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act by the Vice-Chancellor.

(10) re: Violation of the Provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act by the Vice-Chancellor.

(Mr. Speaker:— in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker:— You don’t lose anything by hearing him.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re: Violation of the Provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act by the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Speaker:— What he is saying is, if I have heard him correctly from my chamber, 'whatever defects are there we are prepared to consider; you kindly tender your advice and whatever defects are there we have been able to set them right and they have come to a certain stage: And we are prepared to get them rectified...' After all, I should have disallowed this. But on to previous occasions this matter was raised on the floor of the House, once during discussion on the Demand when Mr. B. Ratnasabhapathi has brought certain irregularities and at the second time on the 25th they have read out certain things. Whatever it may, you want to bring to the notice of the Minister for Agriculture certain illegalities or whatever it is.

Sri G. Rajaram:—That chapter is over. This is altogether a different issue. We want to bring it to the notice of the Minister some other matter which is mentioned in the notice.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever is in the notice, you can certainly say.
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971.

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re: Violation of the Provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act by the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Speaker.— I am not prepared to take notice of those things unless you give advance intimation.

Mr. Speaker:— You can't read out whatever you want.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao:— It is true copy, Sir, Any way, you should not challenge me like this. If the Minister challenges on the law or on the facts, let him do so. But you should not restrict my right.

Mr. Speaker:— You can't read out whatever you want.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re: Violation of the Provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act by the Vice-Chancellor.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao:— No, Sir. You have allowed several members several times to say whatever they wanted. Now at this stage on the specific issue you want that I alone should not read it.

Mr. Speaker.— You should not unnecessarily get excited.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao:— It is a question of fact.

Mr. Speaker.— Unless you send copies of those things, I will not allow you to read it and it won’t form part of the record.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao:— If that is your attitude, I am in an unfortunate position.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not for you to read out any extracts from any proceedings unless you are able to convince me that they are admissible, in the first place.

It is suggested that the Government may take a firm decision to review the whole structure of the working of the University and appoint a high level committee to examine the working of the A.P. Agricultural University to see if it is able to achieve the purpose for which it was brought into existence.

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Sr. V. C. Arvind:— It is stated there "and request the
Minister to order a judicial enquiry under Sec 8 of the A.P.
Agricultural University Act. Section 8 of the Act is not
enacted, but Sec 129 of the Act is. Hence the matter is
involved in a separate matter and will involve privilege.

Mr. Speaker:— I understand the point raised by you. To­
orrow or the day after the University Report is to be placed on the
table of the House. I have given permission. If there is delay in
the matter of placing it on the table, it is a separate matter and
will involve privilege.

Mr. Speaker:— If that is so, the question whether any member
can give notice of his intention to raise a discussion on that is
certainly a matter which will have to be gone into.

Dr T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Under rule 73, you are
pleased to admit an nd now it has come up for discussion.

It is not serving the purpose for which it is there, 21 in 25 is 84%.
But 25 in 25 is 100%. It is not serving the purpose for which it is there.
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Mr. Speaker,— It is not difficult for you to get it attested.

Mr. Purushothama Rao:— It is not attested by the Director. It is not attested by anybody.

Sri Pooja Subbayya:— This is not a judicial court. Anybody can read any typewritten page.

Mr. Speaker:— To ask me to accept any type-written page, not only myself but nobody would accept it.

Sri A. Madanamohan:— If we reveal the truth, it becomes unpleasant. It is not X, Y, or Z who is bringing it to the notice of the House. He is a responsible member of the House and he knows his responsibility.

Sri A. Madanamohan:— If we reveal the truth, it becomes unpleasant. It does not concern the Speaker.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

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Sri P. Subbayya —Whether it is a scrap of paper......

Mr. Speaker :—No more arguments, Mr. Subbaiah. I am not prepared to accept any argument. I have already given my ruling. I may tell for the future guidance of the members that unless any particular document is attested by a responsible officer of that institution who can verify it with reference to the original record, I am not prepared to accept any typewritten page. If you want, you can apply for certified copy of it.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao :—How can we obtain?

Mr. Speaker :—You can apply for copies. I am cent percent correct in the stand I have taken.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy :—I have been seeing some persistent efforts by a few members to raise these matters of daily occurrence in this House and make an attempt to bring the Agricultural University into disrepute.

Dr. T V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—Certainly not. Please verify. We protest. He has no business to attribute motives. He is blackmailing. Please be fair. He is attributing motives.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—There is the Vice-Chancellor there; there are rules and statutes governing the conduct of the affairs of the Agricultural University. This Government is not going to interfere into the day to day working of the University. If members are under any misapprehension that Government would interfere, let me make it absolutely clear.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—You are thoroughly mistaken. It is impossible for us to function if the Leader of the House thinks of attributing motives that we are trying to bring the University into dispute and that the Vice-Chancellor is an angel, it is unfair and we expect the Speaker to hold the scales evenly. He is attributing motives, Sir. As you know, abuse begins where there is no argument. Evidently, Government has no argument. This is an extraordinary thing. Kindly expunge. We vehemently protest against the unwarranted, unfair and undemocratic remarks of the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker :—Regarding the admissibility of the document, it will not be a good precedent, and I may tell you, you can get it verified by anybody...
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Sri A. Madan Mohan:—On the question of admissibility of the document, I request you to reconsider. If that should be the case, there will not be any possibility for any member to focus on the floor of the House the attention of the House to the malpractices or things of that sort going on there. A member is entitled to openly bring to the notice of the House their attention to the charges or allegations against anybody and place before it any material that is available with him. What would prevent the member from raising the matter and the matter being talked off in the House? At least the Member can say and pass on the information and paper that is with him. If the admissibility should depend on certified copies being furnished, he may not possess them at all.

Mr. Speaker:—Tomorrow somebody will take out a typewritten paper and say this is a copy of the letter which the Prime Minister has addressed to the Chief Minister. Should I accept it? A mere typewritten page, unless it is attested by the concerned responsible officer cannot be accepted.

Dr. T. V. S. Chappaiah Rao.—If what the member says is incorrect, they can bring a privilege motion against the member. That remedy is there.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—If I remember correctly, on a mere allegation by an hon. Member of the House, an enquiry was ordered to be instituted against the Director of Medical Services. God knows what grain of truth is there in it. I do not know. But here, when hon. Members are referring repeatedly and with a full sense of responsibility to certain correspondence that has taken place, how could the Chair expect any responsible officer to attest. Such attestation by any officer might involve him in any disciplinary action. I, therefore, submit that when an hon. Member places it before you, and if ultimately it should be found that the member had placed incorrect or untrue information, action can be taken against such a member who is making irresponsible allegations.

Mr. Speaker:—In the case referred to by you, with the knowledge of the member concerned certain irregularities were committed. He has not quoted from any typewritten page; he has not relied on any document. He takes the risk for what he alleges and he knows that he will be liable for a breach of privilege. But here, the hon. Member is quoting from a document. It is typewritten. It is not attested. I am not going to take cognizance of it.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Here the hon. Members have come out with specific allegations not only with allegations, but they have come with certain documents—Where why a mere alleg—
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tion is made by an hon Member, an enquiry has been ordered to be instituted, against the Director of Medical and Health Services

Mr. Speaker — It would not be safe to accept such a document.

Sri A. Madan Mohan — Here, the hon. Member runs a greater risk by quoting from documents and tomorrow he is certainly liable for penal action.

Mr. Speaker — If you want, I am prepared (Interruption by Sri Madan Mohan). Kindly hear me. All the time, you cannot be saying yourself. Why don’t you hear me. (Interruption by Sri Purushothama Rao) I am not prepared to hear you at all. You can go on with whatever you want. Now, if the House is not prepared to see the things, I am prepared to have a committee appointed by this House to go into this question and decide such of the papers which should be accepted and finally leave it to the House to accept those papers or not. I am going to leave it to the House. If you think my ruling on that point is not correct, I am prepared to leave it to the House.

Sri Madan Mohan — (rose)

Mr. Speaker — I am not prepared to hear you. Kindly resume your seat.

Sri C.V.K. Rao.—The irregularities committed in the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University have been placed before this House. This House is a representative body of the entire people of Andhra Pradesh. A member who has been elected and raises certain allegations does so with a full sense of responsibility. If he does not do so, in fact, he commits a dereliction of duty to the people of the State. With a full sense of responsibility when a member has placed before this House freely, frankly and without fear certain matters, is it not the responsibility of the Government to answer them. On the other hand, the Minister for Agriculture was not able to furnish an answer. From the Chair you have been good enough to say that the Minister should have been prepared to answer them. He has not. Thereby the Government has committed an error. The Government has defaulted. The Government has no answer to the violations of the Agricultural University Act by no less a person than the Vice-Chancellor who has committed serious
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance, re: Violation of the Provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act by the Vice-Chancellor.

errors. That being so, this should not be treated lightly and should not be muzzled as such. Every responsible man including the hon. Speaker must give full freedom in relation to this thing and should ask the Government to go into it. On the other hand, the Chief Minister tells us that just because a few members bring in allegations the Government is not going to be cowed down. That means, the Government is going to shield corrupt elements. I know for the last four years the Government is freely shielding corrupt elements (CRIES OF SHAME SHAME FROM OPPOSITION BENCHES) That is why the Chief Minister is facing trouble, and he does not realise the truth of it. He has go to realise the truth of that thing. We are not children. We are not at the mercy of any authority, whatsoever. We are here under your protection. We have got to ventilate the grievances of the people and if the Chief Minister is bold enough, let him take serious action.
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971.

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Mr. Speaker — Unless you give me intimation of those things I won't take notice. (SHOUTS OF 'NO NO' FROM OPPOSITION BENCHES). If you are making any reflections or insinuations, kindly send intimation; I will consider. They come under rule 360 It is very clear. If you don't accept them, I can't help it.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Please place them on the Table.

Sri K Brahmanada Reddy:— No. They are not matters for Assembly. We called for his remarks. We got the remarks. We are satisfied that there is nothing.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Please place them on the Table.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Non-payment of H.R.A. to the Government Employees in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anakapalli, and Chirala.

has acted in contravention of the Statutes, there is the Board of Management certainly. We have entrusted the Board of Management with full powers over the affairs of the University so how can the University function? How can the University function? He raised some new issues which must be met by us.
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971.

Urgent Public Importance

re: Non payment of H.R.A. to the Government Employees in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anakapalli, and Chirala

Sri K Vijayabaskara Reddy.—Sri, the house rent allowance is a sort of compensatory allowance which is granted generally in consideration of the Expensiveness due to high cost of residential accommodation in certain places at which government servant is working. The Government of India has taken the population as the criteria to determine the expensiveness of places for purposes of granting of house rent allowance to their employees. Government is also adopting rates of house rent allowance admissible to the central Government employees to the extent possible within the limited resources. For the first time based on the recommendation of the One Man Pay Commission and the places notified by the Government of India, this government sanctioned house rent allowance on par with the rates of central government to its employees with effect from 19-3-1969 vide G.O.773 dated 13-3-1969. Subsequently the house rent allowance has also been extended to the following places with effect from 1-4-70 in G. O. No. 105 dated 13-4-1970. Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntakal, Srikakulam, Tirupathi, Khammam, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar. It may however be pointed out that the Government of India have recently classified the following towns as 'C' class based on the mid-census estimate of the population for the purposes of grant of C. A. and house rent allowance to the central government employees with effect from 1-2-1971—Cuddapah, Guntakal, Chittoor, Anakapalli and Chirala. Thus it can be observed that this government is more generous in sanctioning the central rates of house rent allowance to the above places except Anakapalli and Chirala much earlier, viz., with effect from 1-4-70. As the Government have recently classified the two towns, viz., Anakapalli and Chirala as 'C' class towns with effect from 1-2-71, the question of extending the benefit of house rent allowance to the employees in those two towns is being taken up separately. Hence, there seems to be no real hardship caused to the employees which the call attention seeks to say.

Sir, the State Government is following the notification made by the Government of India and as soon as the Government notifies the places, we will also follow suit.
8th September, 1971. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re:—Anxiety of ryots in Krishna and West Godavari Districts due to delay in construction of Nagarjuna-sagar Left Canal

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—The Central Government has already notified the places, Sir.

Immediately we will also accept these two towns which are left out till now. We are considering s*p*irately.

Mr. Speaker — He has agreed

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:— Almost, Sir The action will be taken very soon.

(12) re:—Anxiety of ryots in Krishna and West Godavari Districts due to delay in construction of Nagarjuna-sagar Left Canal
Calling attention to matters of 8th September, 1971. Urgent Public Importance re Anxiety of ryots in Krishna and West Godavari Districts due to delay in construction of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re. Anxiety of ryots in Krishna and West Godavari Districts due to delay in construction of Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal

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[Addressing the issue] 343

[Details of the issue] 8th September, 1971. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re. Anxiety of ryots in Krishna and West Godavari Districts due to delay in construction of Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal

[Signatures and authorities]
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) Annual Accounts and Audit Report of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for the year 1966—67

Sri Kakani Venkata atnam :—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for the year 1966—67 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act, 1963

(2) re: Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964 issued in Memo No. 1029 Tr. 1/67-18 Dt. 16—12—69.

Dr. M. N Lakshminarasayya :—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, copies of the Notification issued under Memo No. 1029, Tr. 1/67-18 dated 10-12-69 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

Annual report on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., For the year 1968—69

Sri Ramachander Rao Kalyani :—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., together with the Audit Report for the year 1968—69 as required under Sec. 619—A of the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker :—Papers laid on the Table.
Mr. Speaker:—The House will now resume discussion on the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill.

(Discussion continued)

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—This amendment is stated to be simple and by its implementation it is made out that the kingdom of heaven is going to be established. Even Hitler in the name of National Socialism led the people into a state of hunger and has established dictatorship, subverting all the principles and taking away all properties also. What happened we have seen and the same fate will happen if this Amendment is allowed.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—As all of us are aware that our constitution has been framed by our elders who are considered to be eminent Jurist of the country. But it was drafted in 1949-50 having all the circumstances which were prevailing at that time in the country, economic, social and political conditions. Our constitution is an embodiment of consolidation of various parts of the World Constituencies. I would like to submit here Sir, mainly from Britain, America and Sweden. They have taken number of Articles which were existing in those countries into Our Constitution. Our constitution is neither flexible nor rigid. Our Constitution is neither Federal nor Unitary. We have to consider these two aspects and whether there is any power for us to amend the Constitution at this stage.

Art. 13(2) Clearly states :—"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of the clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void." This is the most obstructing Article—Art. 13(2). For that only this Amendment has been introduced to overcome that difficulty

Another Art 368 is there. The procedure has been laid down regarding the Amendment of the Constitution. But it is the numbersome procedure to overcome that difficulty. That is why this Amendment has been introduced.

There are two Chapters which are considered important—one is the Fundamental Rights and the other is the Directive Principles. What the Directive Principles say: Art. 38: "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971


This is an attempt further to make or the establishment of what we call the contemplated socialist society. So far as Articles 31 and 32 are concerned, elaborate discussions were held in the Constituent Assembly. Of all these Articles, expression of speech, freedom of the Press etc., is the most important Article 19. Regarding the Property Constitution makers provided it. Subsequently Sri K. M. Munshi suggested that it is better to hold, acquire and that itself is the fundamental right to acquire and dispose also. That is the main crux of the problem. In view of the present situation and changed circumstances in the society it has become imperative on the part of the Government to bring this amendment. Vast majority of the people have no food, shelter and clothing. Under these circumstances we have to appreciate the Government of India in coming forward with such an amendment. Article 31 is the important Article regarding compensation to be paid. Supposing Government confiscates and acquires property. As you know under the present circumstances, number of people who are having property, big landlords are obstructing the way of establishing the society which will be beneficial to the majority of the common people of India. For that purpose whether the Government should give power to the Courts in getting all these is the question. Suppose when we acquire property, the Courts say that reasonable compensation should be paid, otherwise it becomes contempt of law. Even though we are going to amend the Art. 31 we are not going to restrict the power of a citizen to go to a court of law. So, there is no question of abridgement of the Fundamental Right. Lastly, unless you bring certain legislative measures which are in conformity with the social objectives that are enshrined in our Preamble and also enshrined in our Congress Party—and a majority of the parties also—we are not going to reach the cherished goal of a socialist society in the State. Thank you very much.
347 8th September, 1971. Government Resolution

Sir, since I oppose this 24th Constitution Amendment Bill tooth and nail and I will not bring it before the House. I propose that the house be more unitary than a federal State or it is federal unitary...
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971.


When a judge or Supreme Court can make any.
Having regard to the past history of the country, it (the country) could not implicitly believe the representatives of the people...
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971.


over in regard to law for private property that it will not authorize least violation of it—no, not even the general good of the community.
Sri K. Vema Reddy:—The time allotted to me is very brief as such, it is impossible for me to make a lengthy speech. Any how I will only touch the compass of the amendments moved. I support the resolution ratifying the 24th amendment of the Constitution. It is a great landmark in the history of the Constitution. It is not only a landmark, it removed legal obstacles in the way of economic and social progress of the country and also in the implementation of the Directive Principles adumbrated in Articles 36 to 51 of the Constitution.

As it was rightly pointed out, the sovereignty of the people has been jeopardized by the Golaknath case. All the discussion today centered round this case. As a matter of fact, it was in 1951; as referred to by the Chief Minister, that the Supreme Court, presided by the Chief Justice Pananjali Sastri, who was one of the distinguished Judges of India, delivered a unanimous judgment upholding the sovereignty of

The Parliament to amend the Constitution. Till now so many amendments were effected by Parliament. It was the Golaknath case which refused to recognise the will of the people which refused to recognise the sovereignty of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. It is the Golaknath case, which, as a matter of fact, impeded the socialistic transformation of the country. It also has reduced the Parliament to an insignificant position. For that, I need not deal at length with the Golaknath case, because, Mr. Gopalakrishnayya has referred to certain observations made by Chief Justice Subba Rao. The Golaknath case does not reflect the will of the people. The Supreme Court should adjust to the changing conditions of the country and it should always respect the will of the people. The Golaknath case has created a great confusion in the country leading to midterm elections to strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister to go ahead with her policy having a mandate from the people.

So far as the 21th amendment of the Constitution is concerned, as observed in the judgment in the Golaknath case. Article 368 does not provide a substantial right to amend the constitution: it only lays down the procedure for amending the Constitution. Article 13 which is the most important Article does not allow any amendment of the Fundamental Rights. Today, we are amending Article 368 to see that Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution. The proposed amendment to Article 368 gives power to the Parliament to amend the Constitution, to get over the other Articles 13, 14, 15 and 19.

It was pointed out that the Constitution should not be rigid. The framers of the Constitution including late Jawaharlal said: "We are passing through a period of rapid transition and the world is in turmoil, and we cannot be rigid." One of the framers of the Constitution, late Nehru said that the Constitution must be flexible and it must change according to the spirit of the times. Constitution should be changed as often as possible.

So far as compensation is concerned, even Gandhi was opposed to it. He said once that when national Government wants to take over a place and people get dispossessed, no compensation need be given. If compensation is to be given, it is something like robbing Peter and paying Paul.

(Sri K. Ramanatham in the Chair)
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971.


...

What we need is not a skeleton constitution, what we need is a constitutional morality.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971. 356


...
Amendment to Article 368 seeks to make it clear beyond doubt that the article would now contain not only procedure to amend the Constitution, but would also contain a substantive power to exercise the sovereign and constitutional right of Parliament to amend any provision of the Constitution including the fundamental rights.

Amendment to Article 13 also is intended for the social and economic transformation of Indian society. Such an amendment is absolutely necessary. I support the Government resolution.

Mr. Chairman:—Now, the hon. Member Mr. Madan Mohan will wind up the debate.
Mr. Chairman:—Every member has got a right, not only you. On the other resolution you will get time.

(Sri Sultan Salauddin Owaisi staged a walk out)

Sri A Madanmohan (Siddipet):—Before we understand the spirit behind this amendment, I would like the members of this House to look into a few Articles and thereby understand the spirit of the Constitution.

Article 17 prohibits untouchability, Art. 23 prohibits forced labour, Art. 24 prohibits a child below the age of 14 to work under any man to take up hazardous jobs. At the same time Art. 32 gives a right to the citizens of the country to approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement or protection of his individual rights. In the light of all these things and— I may also add—the sad experience we have had during the last 23 years after independence, there seems to be something radically wrong with the persons who had come to occupy privileged position, who instead of taking the people forward after having assumed power and position, wrongly tried to put brakes. For instance the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with a real positive approach, tried to make this society and the country classless and casteless. I remember, Sir, while I was a student of the College we used to see on the walls posters propounding “speak not of caste, think not of caste and talk not of caste”, but in the real experience that we have seen, it is most ugly to see on the part of an enlightened society that we are more and more talking about caste. The late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to create a classless society; he wanted to actually bridge the economic and
social disparities, but whatever laudable objects that the leaders had before them, at the point of implementation a few persons after having assumed power, because it suited their individual needs, tried to frustrate them. Although we have always acted in the name of great people, we have proved detrimental and obstructionist both with regard to the implementation of the thinking of the Leaders and also the aspirations of the people.

The Preamble emphatically proclaims the resolution of the people of India to secure to all citizens economic and social justice, equality of status and equality of opportunity; but let us search our conscience and see whether we are really providing equality of opportunity. There are great social and economic urges which until yesterday were latent; now we see that the people are actually urging and yearning for them, and unless we meet the situation probably we will not be remembered in history. It is probably to meet this growing challenge that the Prime Minister had gone to the people for a mandate and the people did give her the mandate. I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Parliament for having passed the 24th Amendment. I think this is the first step in the right direction, viz, what we preach we should be able to put into practice. So far we have been only preaching and in our actions we have been doing something contrary to our preachings. When we look into the fundamental rights and directive principles of State Policy, there has been a discussion going on throughout the country among the intellectuals, academicians, lawyers, eminent jurists and politicians whether the fundamental rights actually are supreme or the Directive Principles of State Policy.

We have seen so many judicial pronouncements whereby it was said that the Directive Principles of state Policy are subordinate to Fundamental Rights. I might invite the attention of this House to the Vajravelu case, the Metal Boxes case and also the case of Shantilal, where a different view was taken. My submission to this House is that, to the extent that I could understand, they are not in conflict with each other, and there is no question of supremacy of the one over the other. But, on the other hand, they are, to a certain extent, complementary to each other.

A fundamental right is a fundamental right of a citizen against the exercise of authoritarian rule, in excess of its powers, by the State, whereby the citizen is protected, whereas Directive Principles of State Policy are just the

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obligations of the State, which the State has to discharge, for the greater good of its citizens. So, the one is an individual citizen's right, and the other, the duty of the State. I do not think there is or could be any conflict anywhere, between the two—'Fundamental Rights', and 'Directive Principles'.

Now, as you all know, for every problem, there is both a negative approach and a positive approach. People who go in the direction of a positive approach say that 'while we do not encroach upon the Fundamental Rights to the extent that it is necessary, we should also have the liberty, where actually the exercise of a Fundamental Right is going to prove detrimental to the greater good of the Welfare State, to curb its exercise. This is a positive approach. The Negative approach is where we look to our own selves, that is subjective thinking. After all, how many people in this country are there who can really think in terms of protecting their rights to property? The question of protection or the right arises only where one has property. It is common knowledge that hundreds of people of our country do not, and they are not in a position to have two square meals a day. The constituent Assembly, in its wisdom, while framing the Constitution, had envisaged also a class of people who live in the society in our country who own and possess property; and to do social justice to that class of people or section of society also, the framers of the Constitution had created the right to property also as a fundamental right. Except that, I do not think there is any other significance attached to it.

Discussion went on in the House as to whether the Constitution is supreme or the Parliament is supreme. After all, it appeals to reason, and I need not emphasize, that in a changed world, in a changed country, in the changed socio-economic urges, it is always the will of the people that should prevail, with the result that it is the Parliament that is supreme, and the constitution cannot afford to be sacrosanct. The times were different from now, when the framers of the Constitution were drafting the Constitution; and to say that the same Constitution holds good for all times to come and in perpetuity and for all generations is something which goes against the interests of the people.
When the first amendment to the constitution was visualised, late Jawaharlal said that “the Constitution lays down certain Directive Principles of State Policy and after long discussion we agreed to them and we got the approval of the framers of the Constitution. The Constitution also lays down certain Fundamental Rights. Both are important. The Directive Principles of State Policy represent a dynamic move towards a certain social objective; Fundamental Rights are semi-static to preserve certain rights which exist”. Then, at the time of the fourth Amendment, he said; ‘I would like to draw the attention of the House to something that is not adequately stressed either in Parliament or in the country. Lawyers argue in a court of law about fundamental rights. Rightly so. But there is such a thing also as Directive Principles of the Constitution. Those are, as the Constitution says, fundamental in the governance of the country. If there is an inherent contradiction in the Constitution between the fundamental rights and the directive principles of State Policy it is up to the Parliament to remove the contradiction and make the fundamental rights subserve the directive principles of the State Policy., Then again, the late Ambedkar had said that fundamental rights make India a political democracy and the directive principles make it a social and economic democracy. We have certainly now fundamental rights which have conceded political democracy, but at the same time we have forgotten that we have a responsibility cast upon us to do justice social and economic; and unless there is social and economic democracy in this country, we cannot afford to claim that we have really done justice to the people at large.

Now, Sir, some people take refuge in what other great men had said. One of them is quoted to be Sri T. T. Krishnamachari. I may also tell you of what he had said. He said about the Directive Principles of State Policy that as a veritable doctrine of sentiment, they are sufficiently resilient as to permit any individual of the House to ride his hobbyhorse into it. I do not say he was wrong; there is some reasonableness in his criticism; and what I feel is, it is not as though he wanted to humiliate or make a mockery of the directive principles of State policy. What he meant probably is: supposing an indifferent legislature comes; and indifferent executive is there, then it can certainly frustrate the good things that are involved in the directive principles of State policy. Probably, he wanted to caution against this, and he never seems to have meant either to humiliate or belittle the directive principles of State policy.

Discussion went on for sometime about committed judiciary. To the extent that I could understand about committed
judiciary, it means that Judges should understand objectively the social and economic urges of the people and try to move in that direction and also make a harmonious construction while giving judicial interpretations. As we are all aware, judiciary happens to be one of the important wings of the State like Legislature and the Executive. We have seen so many agrarian reforms have been passed by legislature with the object of bringing in progressive measures, but ultimately they were scuttled and there was obstruction in the reforms being implemented as a result of judicial interpretation. It is probably to avoid this frustration that a committed judiciary was thought of on the lines I have just now indicated. It was never meant that the commitment of the judiciary or the executive should be to an individual. It is only to see that the constitution and the sacred objectives enshrined therein would be able to serve to the greater good of the mankind and of society. Probably keeping this in view, the concept of committed judiciary seems to have been thought of.

But before we speak of committed judiciary, I would certainly like — because I am a member of this House — a committed legislature under all circumstances. Why I submit like that is for this reason. We have seen by experience that people elect their representatives only on certain ideological or political purposes, or in consideration of certain progressive measures that are announced by the candidates when they go before the people for their votes. Having been elected and having assumed position, if we do not have the missionary zeal to implement what we have promised on the election eve, when we come into power, then certainly we become the greatest hurdle, both to the leadership and to the people. This should be properly kept in view even by the Leadership or any one who heads a political party. We must see that only we have a committed judiciary but also a committed legislature or Parliament. Otherwise, it is difficult and this danger cannot be avoided.

About our own legislature; there is the integrated tenancy law that we enacted. While there was a progressive piece of legislation of tenancy in the former Hyderabad Government, it took so many years to make the integrated law; and even there, there are so many reservations. I do not know how far it is correct, but so far as the news items in the newspapers go, the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission had rightly stop-

Ped from obtaining the assent of the President. If they have done so, I congratulate the President, the Prime Minister and the Planning commission, because, unless you bring a progressive piece of legislation in respect of these matters in the shape of land ceilings or land reforms, I do not think people will be satisfied. While we may satisfy some individuals here, we may not be able to satisfy the urges of the people at large. Even though they also might have spoken sometime back, about 15 years back, about radical measures in the House, now, after having acquired certain properties and having certain vested rights, they might have easily forgotten what they advocated for some years back. But it is not to satisfy these individual members here that we have been elected. We have got to serve the people at large and whatever measures that we bring, they should serve the people at large either here or there in the country.

With these, I take leave.
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(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

...
Sri A. Madaromohan:— One submission here. Even this morning the hon. Chief Minister had ever-emphasised this point. Although the judgment was 6:5, as many as 13 Judges commented and criticised the judgment.

Sri K. Brahmaranda Reddy:— That is correct. I entirely agree with you. Thank you for the supplemental information.

It meant for people. The will of the people is supreme in every country and especially in democracy.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971


This is an enabling provision. This by itself is not substantial in the sense that it is taking away any particular right to property. This by itself is not substantial in the sense that it is taking away any particular right to property.
367 8th September, 1971. Government Resolution

Sir, the President shall give his assent.

However great he may be, we have respect, we have regard for the office, for the position, but still, Sir, they have said in their wisdom that the "President shall give his assent".

The President's assent is not a formality. It is a significant action that must be taken after careful consideration of the Bill. The President's assent is given in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the land. It is a crucial step in the legislative process and must be given with due caution and consideration.

The President's assent is given after ensuring that the Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament with the necessary two-thirds majority. The President's assent is given only if the Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament in a similar form.

The Government Resolution re. The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971, is a significant step in the legislative process. It is important to understand the significance of the President's assent and the role it plays in the legislative process. It is a crucial step in the legislative process and must be given with due caution and consideration.

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Government Resolution 8th September, 1971. 368


My point is: after all when the Parliament and majority of the State Legislatures ratify, Sir, it has been said in the amendment that has been passed by the Parliament that the ‘President shall give assent’. I think it is proper, Sir. Nobody signs saying it is midnight. Nobody says saying it is morning.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — All matters of world importance are done only in the midnight. You don’t know that.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — Therefore, Sir, I express my gratification and convey my thanks to all the hon. Members for ratifying this Resolution.

Mt. Speaker.— First I have to put the amendments to vote.

The question is:

“Substitute the following resolution, for the resolution to be moved by the Chief Minister:

This House urges the Parliament that it may reconsider the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill taking into consideration:

(1) That the Parliament should not have the power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution except clause (f) of Article 19 which gives right to acquire, hold and dispose of property and other property rights because this House is of the firm and considered opinion that right to property etc. is not a fundamental right.

The question is.

"Substitute the following resolution, for the resolution to be moved by the Chief Minister:

This House urges the Parliament that it may reconsider the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill taking into consideration:—

(1) That the Parliament should not have the power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution except clause (f) of Article 19 which gives the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and other property rights because this House is of the firm and considered opinion that right to property etc., is not fundamental right.

(2) That clause 3 (c) of the Bill makes the President obligatory to give his assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill. Against the present provision to the effect that the Bill 'shall be presented to the President for his assent' and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended ........ the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill seeks to make it obligatory on the part of the President that the Bill 'shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill'. Thus the right of discretion of the President has been taken away. The framers of the Constitution had, in the view of this House, probably provided a safety value in giving discretion to the President. This House, therefore, feels that such an amendment is neither necessary nor desirable.

This House reiterates that right to property etc., is not a fundamental or natural right and it will welcome any amendment of the Constitution in the respect of taking away property rights."

The amendment was declared negatived.

Sri Badrivishal Pitti:—Pressed for division.

The House divided:—Ayes: 1; Noes: 103; Neutrals: 1

The amendment was negatived.

(Sri Badrivishal Pitti staged a walk out)

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I am not pressing my amendment, Sir. I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971.


Mr. Speaker:—So, I am not putting his amendment to vote. The amendment was, by leave of the Houses, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Art 368 thereof proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill as passed by the two Houses of the Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

(2) Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty Fifth Amendment, Bill, 1971.

DISCUSSION CONTINUED

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"(1) That this House commends the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971, which seeks to abridge the fundamental rights conferred by Articles 19 and 31 of the Constitution of India for the purpose of surmounting the difficulties placed in the way of giving effect to the directive principles of State policy by the interpretation placed on Article 31 by the Supreme Court of India in the Bank Nationalisation case.

"(2) This House recommends that Parliament may make a law providing that all the property of the Union shall be subject to all the taxes imposed by the local authorities in the States.

"(3) This House recommends that Parliament may omit clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution of India or in the alternative amend that clause so as to raise the maximum limit of total amount of tax leviable by a local authority on professions, trades, callings and employments to Rs. 2,500/- per annum from Rs. 250/- per annum.

"(4) This House recommends that Parliament may amend clause (2) of Article 311 so as to provide for the dismissal or removal or reduction in rank of a civil servant after an enquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given an opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges.

"(5) This House recommends that Parliament may amend Article 366 of the Constitution of India so as to add a description of "socially and educationally backward classes of citizens laying down objective criteria for declaring any group of citizens..."

as a backward class of citizens for the purposes of clause (4) of Article 15, clause (4) of Article 16 and Article 340 of the Constitution of India."

Mr. Speaker:—Resolutions moved.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—Sir, all these resolutions are bracketed together. The 1st one is with regard to the Twenty-fifty Amendment Bill and the 2nd one is with regard to imposition of Professional tax, etc etc

Mr. Speaker:—He is moving the resolutions one after another. They will be discussed together. When they are put to vote they will be separately put to vote.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—How can he introduced in one manner and take vote in a different manner, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—No, there is nothing irregular about it. Now I request the members to move their amendments.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I move;

"Add the following as para 2 (a) in the resolution:

'(a) Whatever said in Article 31 (2) (i.e., new clause (2)) will not apply to the landed property acquired of anybody, worth a maximum limit of Rs. 50,000/-

Explanation:—If a land property of anybody is acquired for any public purpose, which is worth Rs. 50,000/- or below, the person will have the right to seek redress in court of law basing on the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In para 4 of the resolution after the words "Article 31 so as to provide" insert the words, "recommending to the Central Government."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri C. Janga Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"Add the following at the end of the resolution:

'Provided the public opinion is in favour of the said amendment."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971. 372

No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of law which provides for compensation for the property so acquired or requisitioned and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined and given and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that compensation provided by that law is not adequate.”

The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good: (b) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

If any law is passed to give effect to the directive principles contained in Art. 39 (b) and (c) and contains a declaration to that effect such law shall not be deemed to be void that it takes away or abridges any of the rights contained in Articles 14, 19 & 31 of the Constitution and that law shall not be called in question on the ground that it does not give effect to the directive principles laid down in Art. 39 (b) and (c) whichever are relevant in the case.
373 8th September, 1971. Government Resolution

If the Constitution Twenty-fifth Amendment Bill becomes law then the implementation of the policy of securing the objects referred to in Article 39 (b) and (c) will have predominance and the fundamental right to property etc. will be in a subsidiary position. Implementation of the above principles alone can solve the poverty and backwardness of the millions. That it is not justiciable to disregard the law by scrapping it is not justiceable at all. It is the duty of the Government of India to disarming the opposition to agree or not to do anything. The best way of solving the opposition is to agree or not to do anything.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971. 374

71(4) 84%, to be distributed. The resolution is as follows. Slums, 85%,
entrance, drainage, sanitation, etc. Sanitation, 65. Resolved that
property, subject to tax, should be reduced. Fitting, 65. Number of
2, 1, 12
feet, 75. Resolution is to be extended, 75. Sanitation, 65. property—
subject to tax, 65. Constitution. 2. on 8, 11. Sanitation
Ran, 5. service, 75. property, 65. have been.

Socially Educational Backward Classes—Rural areas, 65. Constituent
Assembly weight in favour of status quo—

Socially and Educationally Backward Classes—Communities—big segment of
our population. The President's order, schedule castes, Tribes
President orders in their wisdom and experience to amend the Constitution to meet the need to fight corruption.

Corruption in public administration must meet article 311. An accused must have an opportunity to rebut the charges. A chance should be given to acquittal. Action should be taken to remove stages' impediments.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971.


A. S. M. M. Noorani, — Enquiry opportunity enshrined, misfire already justice, appeal a right accordingly?

B. M. H. H. Shakir: — Question of appeal raised. Final

appeal. Above article 'reasonable opportunity' words judicial commentary.

C. S. D. Govt. — Enquiry opportunity misfire justice, appeal right accordingly?

D. M. O. M. Noorani: — Official service... issue. Only
governors etc. are included. Delays official... non-officials include pressure harrassment, corrupt etc... ministers etc... Commission root out measure urgently.

E. S. S. M. Noorani: — specially Ministers, Members of Parliament and Assembly... corruption charges... channel... root out channels... root out... process... corruption... root out... channel...

Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—The whole question is, we have got to effectively participate. It should not be looked that way.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I would have agreed...

Mr. Speaker:—You must also realise the difficulty of the Members. Now, because to-morrow happens to be the last working day, many of them might be going to-morrow after work. And then to-morrow morning because you have got number of Call Attention Notices etc. we will not be able to find much time for this. The resolution on the last Mr. Brahmananda Reddy.
Government Resolution 8th September, 1971.


Mr. Speaker—Let there be no discussion. He has moved I will suggest one thing. If all of you agree, we will sit to-morrow between 1-30 and 2-30 and finish.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—Yes. Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—To-morrow from 1-30 to 2-30 we will sit and by 1-30 we will finish the main resolution.

Sri C. V. K. Rao—So many things cannot be rushed that way. If the Chief Minister wants, he can please himself. Why rush so many amendments.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it may be, to-morrow we have got business posted till 1-30. This cannot be taken up because we have got heavy agenda for to-morrow. If you want some more time, we have now about 25 minutes. Another one hour we can sit to-morrow between 1-30 and 2-30 and finish to-morrow. Otherwise I leave it to the House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let this debate be closed. Next session it can be taken. He has moved it.

Mr. Speaker:—No question of next session, It must be completed by to-morrow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is a very important thing and as such should it be disposed off in such a summary manner. If that is so, we will be doing great injustice to the freedom of speech and democratic process of discussing matters. It is not an ordinary thing. Now already a Bill has been passed by the Centre and now here for the opinion of the House it has been put.

Mr. Speaker:—We must come to some kind of understanding. If you say that this should be postponed, they (the Government) are not agreeable to it.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, Sir. I would like to sit to-morrow afternoon also. All the points have not been discussed.

Sri Rajeswara Rao:— If it is day after to-morrow we can sit.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Day after to-morrow Mr. Vavilala will come in—non-official business.

Sri C. V. K. Rao & Ch. Rajeswara Rao:— We will agree.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Let there not be non-official business and let us finish it off.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapatha Rao:— One hour or half-an-hour is enough for non-official business and the rest of the time we can have this. 10 స చాలాపథారావు అనేక మంది లేత పరిసరం చేసినది.

Mr. Speaker:— We will do like this. In that case we, are not sitting now till 8-00 P. M. What I would suggest is if the House is prepared to sit day after to-morrow, there won't be question-hour or other business we will have about one hour for non-official business and then take up this.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapatha Rao:— No, no.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not a question of standing on prestige. If you sit for half-an-hour or an hour, you will not be able to do justice for non-official business. Do not have it at all.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Do not have it because this is important.

Mr. Speaker:— So, the House will sit for five hours day after to-morrow and discuss only about this Resolution and nothing else. No Non-official business.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— It starts at 8-30 A. M. and we will go on.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:— Very good.

Mr. Speaker:— Upto 12.00 clock or 1.00 clock or whatever time.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapatha Rao:— To-day we are not prepared to sit even for one minute.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker:— The House is adjourned to 8.30 A. M. to-morrow morning.

(The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 9th September, 1971).