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THE

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratarami Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Sri M. Yellappa
4. Dr. Fathimunisa Begum

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu.

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri Poornananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N Sarma
The House met at Half Past-eight of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker Sri R. Dhasarathama Reddy in the Chair)

Oral Answers to Questions

Assignment of Land to the Secretariat Class IV Employees' Housing Colony

31—

*4798 (J)—Q—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, (Penukonda) K. Rangadass (Kollapur), C V K. Rao (Kakinada), M Omkar (Narasampet) and Smt J Eshwan Ba' (Yellareddy) —Will the Minister for Finance be placed to state

(a) the stage at which the assignment of land for Housing Colony for Class IV Employees of Secretariat stands at present, and

(b) when the land for the Housing Colony for Class IV Employees of Secretariat will be assigned and handed over to their union for constructing houses?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy).—

(a) In G O Ms No 1194, Revenue, dated 8-12-1974, Government granted assignment of Acs 50 00 of land in S No, 127 of Yousufguda village, Hyderabad Urban in favour of 1613 members of various Class IV Employees and Government Drivers associations including Secretariat Class IV Employees association in the Twin Cities, on payment of market value at Rs. 1/— per sq yard

(b) The land granted in G O Ms No 1194, Revenue, dated 18-12-1974 will be handed over to the allottees soon after the layout is prepared and the market value is paid by them

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member
318 1st February, 1975  

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) — Sir, the Minister states that a market value of Re 1 per squire yard has been prescribed. What is the basis for prescribing this one rupee and how is it the Government ignored their previous commitment of granting land at Rs 70 per acre because there is a G O issued No. 950, Revenue, dated 16-9-60. The purpose is the same. The situation, perhaps, warranted a change and Government sympathetically accepted the change. So, the Government penalised the employees with such a high market value of one rupee per sq. yd.

*Sri P. Narsa Reddy — There is no question of penalisation. They wanted a site very near here and naturally this is in short supply, we could not oblige all the employees. We had allotted an area which is little in extent. We still stand to that. But they wanted a change. It is only at their option we have given them. It is not as if there is question of penalty. Because the land was less and in order to comply the request of some of the Class IV Employees we have obliged.

Sri A. Sriramulu — Is it Government land and if so, what is the basis for one rupee per sq. yard?

*Sri P. Narsa Reddy — It is Government land.

Mr Speaker — If it is the Government land, why do you not give it at the same price? If it is a private land, of course, the rate will be high.

*Sri P. Narsa Reddy — It is near Ameerpet where the land value is near about Rs 60 per sq. yard. Yet we have fixed some price. There is good lot of competition for that.

Sri A. Sriramulu — Is it Government land and if so, what is the basis for one rupee per sq. yard?
Oral Answers to Questions
1st February, 1975

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, we need not plead the case of the Class IV employees because they belong to the Government. They are your employees and not our employees. I think, they come under weaker sections because their income does not go beyond Rs. 150. Therefore, is it not necessary on the part of the Government to be a little more liberal towards their own employees and not insist on their one rupee? If necessary, as token, you can fix a lower rate. Will the Government reconsider this question at least now?

Sri P. Narasareddy:—Where the market value is Rs. 60 we have taken only a token rate of one rupee.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This Rs 60 is a fantastic rate. There is no land which is costing Rs 60. If the Minister is prepared to purchase, we shall offer some plots. Let us not get misled by this rate. I can understand if it is in the heart of Ameerpet. It is far away from Ameerpet.

*Sri P. Narasareddy:—Because of the Central University and other things that are coming up, the rate isspeculating. I do not know whether the Hon’ble Member has any idea about it. This is an approximate rate.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Should we be guided by the speculation?
Mr Speaker — What you say is so low and what he says is too high. At least it may be Rs 30/-

Sri A. Sriramulu — Our objective is to fight speculation.

They volunteered to give some price. Because we had already committed to give them at a very lower price at Mysardevpalli, they are not agreeable to that. Most of them are agreeable and some of them are able to pay.

Mr, Speaker: — You want them to be generous.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — If he says it, it is all right.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy — I have already made my humble submission that we had offered land at Rs, 200 per acre at Mysardevpalli. But they wanted a nearer place. So we are offering this price.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: — It is only a short period, Sir.

DECONTROL OF 50% OF STOCKS OF CEMENT

(a) whether there is any proposal to decontrol fifty percent of the stocks of cement allotted to the state, and

(b) if so, when will the proposal materialise?

The Minister for Industries and Commerce (Sri P. Basi Reddy) —

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Sri A. Sriramulu — On account of this control, lot of hardship is being caused to the people. Even for two or three bags, the people are obliged to go to the Taluk Offices, and wait there for days together. What is the machinery that is there for the administration of this control order and does the Government think of effectively implementing the control order?

Sri A. Sriramulu :— That is exactly my point, Sir. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are already burdened with various other items of work. Entrusting this work to them is penalising them and penalising the people.

Sri P. Basí Reddy :— That difficult will not be there any longer because the Government is proposing to decontrol 35% of the cement quota very soon.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Can we expect it by the end of February, Sir?

Sri P Basri Reddy —It won’t be so far. It will be by the middle of February.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Is 50% of 85% 35% of 100%?

Sri P Basri Reddy —It will be by the middle of February.

Sri C V. K Rao:—Sir, how can 35% be cent percent. What is this calculation?

Mr. Speaker:—If you understand him properly, what he means to say is that the rest of the material is for Government and what is left is 35% and therefore, it means 100%.

Sri C V. K Rao:—That means 3.5% is for the people and the rest monopolist. This is very funny.

Mr. Speaker:—Very good.
1. నాయకుడు అందులో నియంత్రణ కంటే నిషేధానికి ఉండాలి అవగాహనం.

2. ప్రతికూడా అంతర్భాగాన్ని నిషేధానికి ఉండాలి.

3. కొంతమైన సమయంలో మాత్రమే వాడండి అదిప్రయోగం శుష్కం.

4. ఈ రెట్డింగులు (ఫస్టిఫూస్-1) ని ఎటువంటి సమయంలో వాడండి. ఈ నూతన రెట్టింగు ఎంచుకోబడింది తేది ప్రాముఖ్యను వారికి ఉంచుకోవచ్చు?

5. ప్రతితరిఫికేం అందులో మాత్రమే గాను గొప్ప జీవితానికి ఉండండి?

6. ప్రతితరిఫికేం (ప్రతితరిఫి) ని ఎటువంటి సమయంలో 35 సాగు ఎంచుకునే తేది ప్రాముఖ్యను వారికి ఉంచుకోవచ్చు?

7. ప్రతితరిఫికేం ప్రతితరిఫికేం ఎంచుకునే 35 సాగు ఎంచుకునే తేది ప్రాముఖ్యను వారికి ఉంచుకోవచ్చు?

8. ప్రతితరిఫికేం (ప్రతితరిఫి) ని ఎటువంటి సమయంలో 35 సాగు ఎంచుకునే తేది ప్రాముఖ్యను వారికి ఉంచుకోవచ్చు?

9. ప్రతితరిఫికేం (ప్రతితరిఫి) ని ఎటువంటి సమయంలో 35 సాగు ఎంచుకునే తేది ప్రాముఖ్యను వారికి ఉంచుకోవచ్చు?

33—

* 4800 (1)-Q—Sarvasri B Ramasharma, (Devarkonda) P Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam-2) B Yella Reddy, (Indurthi) and Mohd Rajab Ali (Khammam) —Will the Minister for Forest be pleased to state

(a) whether the Govt are in receipt of the petition sent by the people in the month of March of this year together with the covering letter of Sri V Srikrishna, M L A regarding the irregularities of Sri G V Anjaneyulu, Forest Range Officer, Vinukonda, Guntur District;

(b) if so, the contents of that petition;

(c) whether the Guntur Circle Conservator has enquired into the matter and then transferred the Range Officer from Vinukonda,

(d) if so, the reasons for reposting the same Range Officer to Vinukonda Range, and

(e) the action taken on the irregularities of the Range Officer?

The Minister for Forest (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari) —

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) Allegations made in the petition against Sri G V Anjaneyulu Range Officer of Vinukonda Range are briefly about

1 Misappropriation of Government Funds

2 Allowing working of excess area by mine owner Sri A Srimannarayana.

3 Destruction of forests in Jayanthipuram, Garikapadu and Chejerla beats

4 Non-payment of transport charges to lorry owners who brought stones, lime and sand etc.

(c) and (d) The former Conservator of Forests, Guntur Circle enquired into the matter and transferred the Range Officer Vinukonda to Karvetinagar Range on 15 4 74 on relief the Range Officer proceeded on leave on return from leave, he was reposted to Vinukonda Range by the then Conservator of Forests, Guntur Circle on 17 7 74 In view of the allegations, the Chief Conservator of Forests transferred the Range Officer to a far off place allotting him to Khammam Circle in the interest of administration.
(e) Enquiry officer has been appointed and disciplinary action is being taken.

Sri A Sreeramulu — While answering to (b), the Minister said that one of the allegations is misappropriation. What is the amount alleged to have been misappropriated and when there is a prima facie case, why immediate action was not taken to keep him under suspension? When he was transferred out of Vinukonda, he went on leave and he was again posted to Vinukonda. Why he was posted to Vinukonda? What action was taken against the conservator?

Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Regarding the amount, actually the amount was not misappropriated. It was a temporary misappropriation. He has booked expenditure before completing the work of about Rs. 1200/—. Later on the work was completed. So the question of misappropriating the amount does not arise because he had booked Rs. 500/— before completing the work.

Sri A Sreeramulu — What is that word "about"? He must be precise to the point.

Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari — As I have already mentioned he has not misappropriated any amount. For the work sanctioned, he booked the expenditure before completing the work. The work was given to the petty contractor.

Mr Speaker — About Rs 1200/— you must be specific.

Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari — It is Rs 1200/—.

Sri A Sreeramulu — What exactly is the difference between ‘Misappropriation’ and ‘Advance booking of expenditure’. Suppose I book and keep the money with me. Does it not amount to misappropriation? I draw the money and I don’t execute the work and I book the expenditure in advance. What is the distinction between ‘temporary misappropriation and advance booking of expenditure’? Can this be treated so leniently and lightly?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Misappropriation is till it is completed. That means, actually he had given this amount to a petty contractor to complete the work. The Contractor took up the work. The DFO went to checkmeasure and the Conservator inspected the spot and the work was completed. The little gap before the completion of the work, we call it, ‘temporary misappropriation’.

Mr Speaker — Whether any action was taken against the Conservator?

Sri A Sreeramulu — Sir, these amounts were drawn and given to contractors. The Minister stated that the amount was given to petty contractors. As I understand, only after measurements and check measurements, payments are made.
Mr Speaker — That is why it is stated as "temporary misappropriation". Early drawal is contrary to rules.

Sri A Sreeramulu — Is not the temporary misappropriation contrary to rules?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — For that reason, an enquiry officer was appointed and he is enquiring into the matter. As soon as the report is received, action will be taken against him. The then conservator of Forests transferred him. Later on he went on leave. In the meanwhile the conservator was also transferred and the other Conservator has taken over without knowing the background. Immediately, the Chief Conservator of Forests knowing what the Range Officer has done, transferred him out of the circle. He was transferred away from the previous range. So it was not found necessary to keep him under suspension.

Sri A Sreeramulu — So, I call this is an incentive for misappropriations and temporary misappropriations, being given by the Government. It is because they draw money and later deposit it. When that is so, why he was not kept under suspension?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — We will take action as soon as the enquiry report is received.

Mr Speaker — I think the suspension should be resorted to in the last Transfer should be made.

Sri C.V.K. Rao — Is it a guidance to the Minister?

Mr. Speaker — I am just drawing the attention.

Sri Ch Parasaruma Naidu — The Speaker can guide us all. He is doing the Minister. There seems to be a confusion in the construction. An advance payment has been made against rules and before the work was started, payment was made, just like the other case wherein advances were made to the contractors. There is a collusion between the officer and the contractor and moneys were drawn against the rules and payments were made against the rules. The Minister says that there is no misappropriation as such. However, it is not correct that he shall be exonerated without punishment. Will the Government be pleased to deal with the case in its proper perspective and reconsider the case and book the case?

9-00 a.m. Sri Md Ibrahim Ali Ansari — As I have said already, the Range officer has not been let off. Enquiry is going on. We will take serious action against him.
Sri. M Omkar — Is it a fact that due to some political intervention he was reposted there and he is still being saved and no action is taken under the conduct rules.

Sri Md Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Nothing is said on record, Sir.

Sri Md Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Immediately after the orders were received he has transferred him out. I don’t know the present position.

Sri P Janardhan Reddy — He did not join. He went on leave.

Sri P Janardhan Reddy — So, he has not joined duty.

Sri P Janardhan Reddy — They are giving shelter to that man. He was transferred out and then he went on leave.

Sri P Janardhan Reddy — He is asking about the second time. First time he went on leave and he was reposted and thereafter the Chief Conservator of forests has transferred him.

Sri Md Ibrahim Ali Ansari — In the course of answer the Minister very specifically stated that he has again been transferred.

Sri A Sriramulu — We want to know whether he has joined.

Sri A Sriramulu — He says that he has again been transferred if he does not give information whether the transfer is made or not.

Sri A Sriramulu — He is not in a position to answer.
Sri Md. Ibrahimali Ansari—I have already mentioned that he was transferred on 15-4-1974 out of Vizukonda range and later he went on leave. He was reposted later, when the orders from the Chief Conservator of Forests were received.

Mr Speaker—The Chief Conservator of Forests transferred the Range Officer to far off place. The question is whether he has joined duty after or not.

Sri Md. Ibrahimali Ansari—This has nothing to do with this question.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy—It is a supplementary, Sir.

Mr Speaker—He is not able to answer.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy—I request you to postpone the question. Temporary misappropriation is also misappropriation.

Mr Speaker—The Enquiry Officer has been appointed and disciplinary action is being taken.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy—The fact is that he is protecting him. He knew about it. Secondly he changed the version. The minister is protecting him.

Mr Speaker—I am sorry. The Minister has stated that he was first transferred. He went on leave and subsequently he was reposted and the Chief Conservator of Forests retransferred him.

Sri Syed Hasan—Are you going to postpone it?

Mr. Speaker.—He will give the information afterwards.

Smt. J. Eswaribai—

I don't know the present position

Sri Md. Ibrahimali Ansari—It is difficult for a Minister to know whether all the Range Officers joined duty....
Mr. Speaker — You should have anticipated these questions.

Sri Md. Ibrahimal Ansari — I will get the information and pass it on.

Sri P Janardhan Reddy — I will challenge it. He has not joined duty yet. He has not resigned yet. Temporary misappropriation is not misappropriation.

Mr. Speaker — In the supplementary he has stated that he has misappropriated, but it is temporary misappropriation.

Sri P Janardhan Reddy — There is a difference.

Sri A. Srinamalu — There are five clauses in this question and all the five clauses relate to that particular Range Officer. The object of the question is that this particular Range Officer is somehow manipulating to continue. The Minister is pleased to state that he is retransferred to a far-off place. Is it not the duty of the minister to inform whether he is transferred and other details? The Minister should have to be pulled up.

Mr. Speaker — He should have known that information also.

Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy (Sangareddy) — As far as misappropriation is concerned, whether it is temporary or perpetual is bad. According to the High Court judgement given in some co-operative matters, conviction is given in such temporary misappropriation cases also. Therefore, we should not depend upon anybody. I submit that this question may be postponed. If he is not transferred from there, let the Minister see that he is transferred. I suggest to defer the question.

Sri A. Srinamalu — We will support this. Let him come fully prepared.

Mr. Speaker (turning to the Minister) — I will call you later. You get the information. For further supplementaries we shall take up this question again later.

Training of Candidates in I.T.I at Visag

34—

*4796-(D) Q.—Sri K. Rangadass — Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the trade-wise number of candidates to whom training is being given in I.T.I at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an increased demand for I.T.I training as Industries are increasing around Visakhapatnam and
(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of students in I.T.I at Visakhapatnam?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah) — (a) Information is placed on the table of the House

(b) Yes Sir

(c) There is a need for establishment of another I.T.I at Visakhapatnam District, as there is no possibility of expanding the present I.T.I. The proposal could not however materialise owing to lack of funds.

The feasibility of starting another I.T.I. during the V Plan period is being examined by the Government.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE VIDE

ANSWER TO L A Q NO. 4796-D(a)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>One Year Courses</th>
<th>Sanctioned Strength</th>
<th>No on Rolls</th>
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<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Carpentry</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>3 Mech Motor</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Mech. Diesel</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>5 Mill Wright</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>6 Plumber</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>7 Mech. for Refrigeration &amp; Airconditioning</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>8 Sheettetal worker</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>9 Welder</td>
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TWO YEAR COURSES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Seniors</th>
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<td>2. Electrician</td>
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<td>3 Electronics</td>
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<td>5 Machinst (Comp )</td>
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<td>6 Machinst (Grinder)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>9. Turner</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tool &amp;Die maker</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Wireman</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:—The total number of Trainees exceeded the sanctioned seating capacity due to admission of supernumeraries to the extent permissible as per the Training Manual.
Sri A. Sriramulu :— This is almost a general principle applying to all the ITIs. There is a lot of demand for seats ITIs, but the seats are very few. Will the Government examine the possibility of having two sessions in the same ITI, so that, another set of 250 or 300 candidates can be admitted.

Sri T. Anjaiah :— Na, Kaatuvala Kuttama. We will examine the suggestion.
332 1st February, 1975 Oral Answers to Questions.

ELECTION OF SARPAHCH OF THOTALACHERUVUPALLI PANCHAYAT

35—

*4800 (C) Q—Sri K Narayana Swamy (Podili) — Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sarpanch of Totalacheruvupalli Panchayat Udayagiri Panchayat Samithi, Nellore District is unseated and if so when?

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct the election of the Sarpanch

(c) if so, the reason for the delay?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri L Lakshmana Das):—

(a) Yes Sir, on and from 23.11.1971.

(b) Elections were held on 16.9.1974.
(c) The Collector was not aware of the orders of the High Court setting aside the election of Sarpanch till 27-7-1974.

15. The Collector was not aware of the orders of the High Court setting aside the election of the Sarpanch till 27-7-1974.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN HYDERABAD CITY

*4801 (D) Q.—A Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) when the Urban Community Development Project was started in Hyderabad city:

(b) the number of wards covered by this project.

(c) whether the expenditure on this project is shared by the Central Government and if so the percentage:

(d) the number of community organisers appointed and the qualifications prescribed for these posts and

(e) whether the incumbents of these posts have been drafted from other Departments and if so, how their seniority is fixed?

*The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu)

(a) In December, 1967.

(b) Two wards Ward No. 22 and Block No 3 & 7 of Ward No 17.

(c) Yes Upto 1968-69. 50% of the expenditure was borne by the Government of India.

(d) 8 Community organisers have been appointed.

According to the qualification prescribed by the Government of India the candidate must be a Graduate with 2 years experience in a paid capacity in any field of Social Welfare, Social Education, or Community Development or Local Body or in a Recognised Programme carried by voluntary organisation.

Additional Qualifications

Diploma or Degree in Social work or Training in Social Education or Extension work in any of the Institute set up by Government or with Government Assistance Minimum age is 24 years

(e) Yes The Ad hoc Committee constituted with Chief Secretary as its Chairman, selected the candidates in the year 1967 in terms of criteria laid down by the Government of India and their relative seniority in the category of Community Organisers was not fixed

Sri A Srimulu:—Mr Speaker Sir, I have got two supplementary questions

(1) whether the Government is considering any proposal to extend this Community Development Project to other municipalities in the State ?

(2) In 1967, these Community Organizers were selected by a Committee. 8 long years have gone by. The Government has not so far decided how the seniority should be fixed When does the Government propose to finalise in regard the seniority ?
*Sri Challa Subbarayudu — So far as seniority is concerned we will certainly finalise it, as soon as possible. So far as extension of the community development to other Municipalities is concerned, we will consider it. The Central Government has stopped giving any assistance. Therefore, it is either the State Government or the Municipality that will have to take up this work.

Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi:

*Sn Challa Subbarayudu — Whether he is a Veterinary Doctor, or possesses any other qualifications, but surely he fulfils the qualifications prescribed by Government of India.

Sri A. Srimulu — Is it proper to have a Veterinary Doctor for Urban Development Programmes? The Development Officers have to deal with human beings. If this man has to administer and deal with human beings, what exactly would be the outcome?

*Sri Challa Subbarayudu — But his being a Veterinary Doctor is not a disqualification, it cannot be.

Sri A. Srimulu — The question is whether this would be a suitable qualification for a Development Officer? It is an matter to be looked into as to why the talents of a ‘Veterinary Doctor’ should be wasted on this work?

*Sri Challa Subbarayudu — He also possesses the other qualifications required.

Mr. Speaker — That Veterinary Degree is an additional qualification.

Sri A. Srimulu — Then what is the basic qualification he possesses? He is a Veterinary Graduate and that is all. What exactly are the other additional qualifications he possesses?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu: — The Government of India have fixed certain criteria. He was selected on that basis.

Sri C.V.K. Rao — Sir, this Project was started in 1967, i.e. about eight years back. What have been the achievements in the last eight years?

*Sri Challa Subbarayudu: — It is a separate question.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — Sir, are you allowing the Minister to run away like this?
Mr Speaker — It is a question pertaining to 6—7 years, he cannot answer immediately.

Sri C V K Rao — This question is none other, but the one on Urban Community Development Project, for which he was going to answer. Therefore he should have come prepared on all these points.

Mr Speaker :—Correct detailed information is not available with him for the present.

Sri C V K Rao — A Question was put to him about the Community Development Project Should he not come prepared ?

Mr. Speaker — But your supplementary covers a period of long 7-8 years ?

Sri C V K. Rao — Then give us half an hour time to discuss this fully, and let him come with full and latest information to the House.

Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi

Sri Challa Subbarayudu — I will get the necessary information, and place it.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai :—He must say what are the qualification required.

Mr Speaker — You may write a letter and know about it. With regard to qualifications he has already said, that he satisfied the criteria. If you want any other information you may write to him, he will give you the information.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) — What are the functions this Institution is supposed to discharge and whether at any time the Special Officer, or his predecessors, have reported to the Government about its working and Satisfactory functioning.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu.—So far as the objectives of the Scheme are concerned, they are laid down by Government of India. If you permit me, Sir, I will read out.

They are:

(a) Creating a sense of social coherence through corporate civic action and promoting a sense of national integration.

(b) Developing a sense of belonging through increased participation in community affairs and creating a way of thinking, while concentrating first on civic problems and creating sense of self-help and mutual aid.

(c) Bringing about a change in civic habits by methods of self-improvement in conditions of life particularly those affecting social and physical environment.

(d) Encouraging local initiative and training of local leaders.

Mr. Speaker - It is a long list. There are number of objectives. The question is whether or not the Special Officer reported about the results of the working of the Project?

*Sri Challa Subbarayudu - So far as the reporting, whenever the State Government is also involved, we are satisfied about its activities. That is my knowledge of it.

Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi:—

Mr. Speaker — Objectives of the Scheme have been read out.

Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi —

Mr. Speaker — That is a separate question.
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Smt. J. Eswari Bai — This is notice itself. I must get my answer.

Mr. Speaker — What is the number of community organisers and what are their qualifications?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu — The number is 8. I want notice for further information.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai — It is shameful on the part of the Minister.why should they come when they have no information.

Mr. Speaker — The question is how many have been appointed and their qualifications. He said 8 have been appointed and the qualifications are according as they have been prescribed by the Central Government.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai — Whether he is employed or unemployed and if he is not a B.D.O. I want information.

Mr. Speaker — You put another question.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai — Why should I put another question.

Sri Nallapureddy Sreenivasul Reddy.— On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker — The minimum qualifications have been prescribed and everybody satisfies those qualifications; one is a Veterinary doctor.

Sri. C.V.K. Rao.— There is relevancy in it; unless names are given how can we put supplementary. Minister refuses to answer.

Mr. Speaker — I am sorry; I do not agree with that. If there are 100 people, how can he give names of all those people.
Sri C V K Rao — I am not able to understand this position. He gave the number as 8; am I not entitled to ask for the names.

Mr Speaker — No.

Sri C V K. Rao.— Is it unparliamentary? can’t I ask that question?

Mr. Speaker.— You can ask any question you like. But I must also see whether it is reasonable and whether the Minister is ready to answer.

Sri C V K Rao — The number is there and a human being has a name. I want to know whether the answer is correct or not; If he does not give the name of a person, it means that he is non-existing. When he gives the number what is the difficulty in giving the names.

Mr Speaker.— Why should he say that All the prescribed qualifications including residence are satisfied.

Sri Ch Parasuram Naidu — The question is what are the qualifications. It is not open to the Minister to merely state that “I am satisfied with the qualifications that the man has” We have asked “What are the qualifications.” So he has to enumerate the qualifications what exactly are those qualifications?

Mr. Speaker — That is so.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu — Please direct the Minister accordingly. We cannot be deprived of the knowledge of the names of the members.

Mr Speaker.— In the answer to (d) it is stated that according to the qualifications prescribed by the Government of India the candidate must be a Graduate with two years experience in a paid capacity in any field of social welfare, social education or community development or local body or in a recognised programme carried by voluntary organisation.

Sri Syed Hasan:— The Minister said that no seniority has been proposed and certain persons were promoted. Is it a fact that the matter has been taken to the High Court and that the High Court has taken a different view.
Sri Ch. Subbarayudu — It is a fact, one Mr Ramaraowas promoted as Selection Grade Organiser and a writ was filed against his promotion. The Writ Petition was dismissed with costs.

*Sri Syed Hasan — The High Court has taken a different view and are you going to review according to that?

Mr Speaker — When the High Court has given an order how can he disobey? It will be contempt of Court.

FAILED VII FORM STUDENTS

37—

* 4796 (P) Q—Sri Nallapareddi Sreeramavulreddi — Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether any opportunities are being provided to complete VII form examination of the past Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools to those candidates who failed and could not complete the same even till to-day, and

(b) whether they will be allowed to sit for the Intermediate Examination compartmentally?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao) — (a) No, Sir

(b) They have to appear for the intermediate Examination in all subjects at the first instance and if they fail in any subject or subjects at the first appearance they can re-appear in those failed subject subsequently and secure a compartmental pass.

9-40 a.m. Mr. Speaker — The only point is you say the he must appear first of all and if he fails he can reappear. The only question is why not you allow compartmental pass in the first instance itself.
H R A To THE TEACHERS WORKING IN AIDED COLLEGES

38—

* 5423 Q Sri M Nagi Reddy (Put by Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasa Reddi) —Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to extend the benefit of house rent allowance to the teachers working in aided colleges on par with that of teachers in Government colleges?

Sri M V Krishna Rao —Yes, Sir Orders were issued on 28-9-1974 extending the benefit of House Rent Allowance to the teachers working in Aided Colleges on par with the teachers in Government Colleges, subject to the conditions that the expenditure will be met by the Managements of Aided Colleges in the first instance during the current year (1974-75) and reimbursed to them in the next financial year (1975-76)

ASHRAM SCHOOLS FOR FISHERMEN VILLAGES

39—

* 4562 Q —Sri Nallapareddi Sreeramavasulreddi —Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been contemplating to set up Ashram Schools with lodging and boarding facilities for every two or three villages in the coastal areas where fishermen live;

(b) if so, when the same will be implemented; and

(c) the places where the said Ashram schools will be located in Kota, Gudur and Sullurpet Panchayat Samithis in Nellore District?

The Minister for Social welfare (Sri Battam Sriram Murthy):

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) does not arise
VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN SRIDAKULAM DISTRICT.

40---

* 4916 Q.—Sri V. Narasimha Rao (put by Sre P. Srima Murthy) :—Will the Minister for Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Women Welfare Officer is conducting vocational training in the district of Sridakulam;

(b) if so, the number of training subjects introduced in the centre and the number of candidates undergoing the training in 1973-74 and 74-75;

(c) whether the Government are providing jobs after the passing of the vocational training; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister for Women Welfare (Smt. M. Lakshmi Devi):—

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Six subjects viz., Accountancy (lower), Banking (lower), Commercial Practice (lower), Commercial Geography (lower), Typewriting (lower and higher) and Shorthand (lower and higher) are being taught in the Training Centre.

During 1973-74, 23 candidates underwent training and during 1974-75, 24 candidates are undergoing training.
(d) Training is given in the Vocational Training Centres to enable the candidates to appear for the examinations held by the Board of Technical Education. Successful candidates will have to seek jobs through the Employment Exchanges.

Sri Syed Hassan —What are the minimum qualifications prescribed?


Sri Syed Hassan: —Are these schemes only restricted to Srikakulam District or extended to other districts also?

Smt. M. Lakshmi Devi: —In all the districts we have the Vocational Training Centres.

Sri Syed Hassan: —What about the vocational training of girls in this district? Vehicles for transportation since it is far from these places are not available. How do they reach the training centres? Are they given any help?
Mr. Speaker —Regarding Qn. No 34, the Hon Minister for Labour wants to clarify regarding his answer to a supplementary regard to unemployed ITI trainees.

*Sri Syed Hassan.—Is it a fact that due to inefficiency and insufficient staff, the results are not up to the expectations?

Sri M, Lakshmi Devi:—The particulars are not available.
MATTER UNDER RULE 341

re; Shelving of the proposal to locate Cement factories at Tandur and Adilabad.

Mr. Speaker:— Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy has given under rule 341 in regard to shelving of the proposals to locate cement factories at Tandur and Adilabad.

Sri P. Basi Reddy; Sir, in letter dated 18-7-1973, the Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development granted letters of intent to the Cement Corporation of India for the establishment of three cement factories at Yerraguntla, Tandur and Adilabad in public sector with an annual installed capacity of four lakhs tonnes each. In pursuance of the above, the Chairman and officers of the Cement Corporation of India Limited held discussions with the officers of the State Government on 22-1-1974 in regard to the provisions of facilities such as land, water etc. In pursuance of the discussions, the State Government sanctioned in July, 1974, three land acquisition units headed by a Deputy Collector for the work relating to the acquisition of lands for the proposed three cement factories. The Cement Corporation of India was also requested to send firm requisitions to the District Collectors concerned for acquisition of the lands in the three districts. In their letter dt 22-3-1974, the Government of India had approved finally the feasibility reports sent up by the Cement Corporation of India for the establishment of the above three cement factories. The total cost of each factory is Tandur, 1,683 lakhs Adilabad 1603 lakhs and Yerraguntla 1542 lakhs. The Cement Corporation of India has already send necessary requisitions for acquiring the land in respect of the land required for the Cement factory at Yerraguntla and orders have been issued approving the draft notifications.

During my visit to Delhi in August, 1974, I specially discussed the matter which the then Union Minister for Industrial Development who assured that all the three units in Andhra Pradesh would be taken up and promised to look into the question of providing funds for the three units. The officers of the States Government had another meeting

with the Chairman and other officers of the Cement Corporation of India at Hyderabad on 3-9-1974 at which the steps to be taken in connection with the establishment of all the three plants were against discussed. However, in view of the delay in the Government of India's giving final clearance for the two cement factories at Tandur and Adilabad, our Chief Minister had written on 23-12-1974 to the Union Minister for Finance for getting all the three cement factories included in the annual plan of Ministry of Industrial Development for 1975-76. In his reply dated 7-1-1974, the Union Minister for Industries promised to look into the matter. The Chief Minister is also likely to discuss the matter during his next visit to Delhi with the Union Ministers. The State Government have no official information about the correctness of the Press report in the Indian Express dated 29-1-1975 to which the Hon Member has made reference in his notice. Telex messages have been sent to Government of India seeking official clarification. Of course, on the 30th evening, the Chief Minister discussed the matter with the Minister for Industrial Development about this Press report and we emphasised the need to secure all the three Projects and his reaction was favourable.

Sri P. Basi Reddy —On seeing the news-item in the Press, Telex messages have been sent and the Chief Minister and myself discussed the matter with the Minister for Industrial Development on 30th.

Mr. Speaker:—And he is hopeful that he will be able to get.

The Minister for Industrial Development has control over the Cement Corporation of India.
Matters under Rule 341.

re: Levy operations in Srikakulam District.

Mr. Specker—There is another matter under rule 341. Sri Pydi Srimanamurthy and Sri C. L. Narayana have given notice under rule 341 in regard to the levy operations in Srikakulam district.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu.—According to Clause 11 of A.P. Paddy procurement and levy order, 1972, either the R.D.O., Sub-Collector, or Asst. Collector can exempt levy besides the Collector, if they are satisfied that owing to seasonal conditions or natural calamities or due to any other circumstances beyond control happens. The acquired quantity of paddy may be exempted or quantity may be reduced. In view of this, the Collector will certainly either reduce the quantity or exempt levy, according to seasonal conditions. In this case, there was no harassment. Further, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies is going to Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam on the 4th of this month and he will also personally look into the matter.

10:00 a.m.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

re: Nomination of Members to Panel of Chairmen

Mr. Speaker:— I am to announce to the House that I have nominated the following Members to the panel of Chairmen for the Fourth Session:

Sri Kaza Ramanadham,
Sri B. Yella Reddy
Sri Yellappa
Dr Fatimunnisa Begum

re: Nomination of Members to Business Advisory Committee.

Under Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure of Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I nominate the following Members to the Business Advisory Committee:

The Speaker—Chairman

MEMBERS

Sri J. Vengal Rao, Leader of the House
Sri P. Naras Reddy, Minister for Revenue
Sri M. Narayana Reddy,
Sri A Veerappa
Sri V. Srikrishna
Sri A. Srimululu
Sri N. Sreemarsul Reddy
Sri K. Rangadas, Smt. J. Shwari Bai and
Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi

Sri M Omkar—Sir, I belong to Marxist Party, and I am overlooked. Mine is a single political party in the assembly and I am the loan Member of it. I request you to include my name also in the Business Advisory Committee

Mr Speaker—Is there any obligation?

Sri M Omkar—Certainly, Sir. It is a recognised political party.

Sri C V. K. Rao.— He was also Member in the previous Committee.

Mr Speaker.—If every member comes and asks like that, it may not be possible for me to accommodate.
Announcements: 1st February, 1975.

re: Nomination of Members to Business Advisory Committee.

Sri M. Omkar —My submission is that I belong to CPM and it is a recognised party and I was also a Member in the previous Committee. I request you considering all those things, to accommodate me.

Mr Speaker —I have made selection and announced according to rules. If it is irregular and if there is any violation of rules, I will try to correct it.

Sri M Omkar —I am not going to the niceties of the rules. My submission is that being a representative of a political party, I must be taken into the Committee.

Mr Speaker.— Is there any discrimination?

Sri C. V. K Rao —Since he was already a Member last time, you can kindly consider it.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu —I want to make a representation.

Sir

Mr Speaker.— Later please.

"Mr. Ch. Kasaiah, Legislator hailing from Kothagudem constituency, was understood to have alleged at the State Legislature Congress Party meeting this evening that a landlord in Nalgonda district had managed to sell 300 acres of his surplus land recently under the Nagarjunasagar ayacut with the connivance of a Minister."

Mr. Speaker :—Tribunals are being constituted to enquire into those things.

Mr. Speaker :—Why should he? You give notice and I will consider.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai :—Yes, Sir.
Mr Speaker:—These 11 members have given a notice which I read:

"We hereby give notice of a breach of privilege committed by the Chief Minister

The A P Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Bill was introduced in the Assembly and it was referred to a Select Committee on 7-8-1974. Another Bill, the A P Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Bill was also referred to a Select Committee on 16-8-74. These two are taxation Bills requiring careful consideration. The House had no opportunity even to discuss the principles of the Bills.

On 10-12-1974 two Ordinances were promulgated increasing the rate of wet assessment by hundred per cent as against 50% proposed in the Bill and imposing a new tax ranging between Rs 5 to 25/- per acre on Commercial Crops. This is an affront to the authority, dignity and prestige of the House. In addition this has undermined the authority of the Select Committee and abruptly brought its deliberations to a halt. By this unwarranted recourse to Ordinances the Chief Minister displayed utter disregard and contempt for the authority of the House. He has thus committed a breach of privilege.

We therefore request the Hon'ble Speaker be pleased to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- 1 A Sreeramulu
  2 N. Sreenuvasul Reddy
  3 M. Omkar
  4. C. V. K Rao
  5 J. Easwari Bai
  6 D Venkatesam
  7 K Rangadas
  8. P Janardhana Reddi
  9. S. Papi Reddy
  10. Syed Hasan
  11. N. Venkataratnam

This is the notice that is under my consideration. Finally in regard to the admission, I request the hon. Members to say what they would like to say in this regard.

Sri A Sreeramulu:—We have raised a very important question concerning the utility and efficacy of the legislature. The Parliament
supreme and sovereign. Similarly the legislature also is supreme. When a Bill is introduced, more particularly, a Taxation Bill and when the House has to carefully consider the contents of the Bill and when the matter was referred to a Select Committee, I consider recourse to issue of Ordinance at that particular stage is certainly unfair and unjust to the rights of the House and it is also affecting the legislative power of the Assembly. That is why in our notice we stated that it is an affront to the authority of the House which is certainly a breach of privilege. I have a ruling on that House of Commons — Papers No 138. An affront of the dignity of the House is a contempt of the House and therefore a breach of privilege. Whether this is an affront or not, the matter has to be considered in a wider context not in a limited and legal context. The Bill has come before the House. It is a taxation Bill. The Government is trying to put additional tax on the people. The Assembly reflects the will of the people. It also reflects the aspirations of the people without bringing that particular Bill to the House and ignoring the responsibility of the Government since this is a legislative enactment, advising the Governor under the powers vested in him under Article 213 of the Constitution to promulgate the Ordinances is an utter disregard to democracy and the members of the Legislature and it is certainly as I call it, a breach of conduct. Article 213 is so wide and a sort of unbridled power is vested in the Governor. It is not for me to question the validity of the Article 213 or the validity of the acts done by the Governor or the legality of the action of the Governor or the Council of Ministers. It is for the Supreme Court or the High Court. Here I am questioning the morality with which this particular measure has been adopted by the Council of Ministers. Let me quote a few observations in regard to the issue of the Ordinances. I have made careful study. But I have not come across anything like this. Where a Bill is referred to a Select Committee and the Select Committee is examining the Bill. Here I have not got any identical bearing. It is useful if I read some of the observations made in regard to the issue of ordinances. One member protesting against to the issue of Ordinances asked "May I ask you, Sir, as the guardian of the interests of this House, to consider whether Government would be acting in the spirit of the Constitution if they use the Ordinance-making power to pass what is virtually a Money Bill. This is a matter of utmost importance. Legislation dealing with financial matters would not be ordinary legislation. It will deal with a matter in regard to which there have been a series of struggles in many countries for obtaining popular control. Is the
Governor of India which claims to be democratic Government, allowed to obtain money by promulgating an Ordinance, that is, virtually by executive authority?

The Speaker, Mavalankar observed:

"The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is justifiable or not, the issue of a large number of Ordinances has psychologically a bad effect. The people carry an impression that Government is carried on by Ordinances. The House carries a sense of being ignored and the Central Secretariat perhaps get into the habit of slackness, which necessitates Ordinances, and impression is created that it desired to commit the House to a particular legislation as the House have no alternative but to put its seal on matters that have been legislated upon by ordinances. Such a state of things is not conducive to the development of the best parliamentary traditions.

This is an observation made by Mr Mavalankar in a letter addressed to the Prime Minister at that time. In addition to this, very recently when such instances occurred in Lok Sabha the present Speaker Mr. G S. Dhillon made an observation:

'Ordinance is an ordinance what ever it might be .... (This is 1973 parliamentary Debates) .... I have tried to see whether there could be any ordinance demarcated into financial ordinance .... I had already made in very strong terms some observation. But if you think there could be some distinction between financial and non-financial, tax and non-tax ordinance, there is nothing in my knowledge on which I can base my ruling. All I can say is, I do not approve of an ordinance just at the time when the House is about to meet'.

Ordinance by themselves are not very welcome, specially so when the date is very clear. In such cases, unless there are very very special reasons, Ordinance should be avoided. This is the observation made by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Sri Dhillon. Citing these things, I submit to consider this not as a technical matter, not to be guided by the legalities involved, not guided by the precedents not the observations made in the past. We have set up new record since execution is resorting to unparliamentry practices. These extraordinary powers vested under the Constitution can be utilised in times of emergency, not as a routine. It is intended to use them daily. When this Assembly is not in session, the Government can ask the Governor to issue Ordinances. It is not the intention at all. If there is a great emergency, if it is not possible to convene the meeting of the
Privilege Motion

re Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee.

1st February, 1975.

legislature, that extra power vested under Article 213 may be invoked. Unfortunately these Bills are before the Select Committee. Ordinarily we used to have the Winter Session in December. What prevented the Government in summoning the legislature during December? It may be due to their difficulties or wranglings in their party. Without doing that and ignoring the Bills before the Select Committee and making the Select Committee superfluous, they brought these Ordinances. That is why I submit you have to consider this as a typical case, an autocratic action at the hands of the Government. It is an intervention on the rights and privileges of the elected representatives and therefore it is a clear breach of privilege. So, necessary action will have to be taken. Otherwise this will give a ruse for the executive to ignore the legislature and invoke its extraordinary power.

I request you to consider this question from a different angle. 10-20 a.m. How far it is proper for the Government to resort to this particular Ordinance? What was the urgency? The Bill as introduced in the Assembly contemplates retrospective effect from first July 1974. Even if it is delayed and passed into law this House either in February or March, it was getting retrospective effect from first of July, 1974. When that is so, what exactly is the grave crisis that was created and what was the urgency that called for a promulgation of this Ordinance if it is not to disrespect or disregard this House? That question will have to be considered.

Article 213 also has an indirect reference to this particular aspect. The Article 213 is as follows.

213. ‘Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature — 1) If, at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.’

I know this is the subjective satisfaction of the Governor and it is not objective. It is not for anybody to question this subjective satisfaction of the Governor. I am leaving that particular aspect. I am directly asking the Council of Ministers one thing. While suggesting or tendering this advice to the Governor, what exactly was the compelling condition that prompted them to give this advice. When the Bill has a provision for retrospective effect and when the Select Committee is going to put its seal of authority and when it was such a huge majority there is no difficulty absolutely. What is the morality and the propriety involved in regard to the advice given by the Council of
Ministers to the Governor to exercise this power under Article 213
I request you to make special consideration of it. This is a very serious matter affecting the authority of the House and it is a breach of Privilege.
Privilege Motion.
re Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee.

Whereas the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, whereas the Bill has not yet been passed. Whereas the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, whereas the Bill has not yet been passed.

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Whereas the BiH has been referred to the Select Committee, whereas the BiH has not yet been passed.
Sri C V K. Rao — Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of great significance affecting the rights of this House and also the manner in which the Leader of the House, the Chief Minister has to function. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of both the Select Committees. Taking all these things into account, Sir, I submit to you that a breach of privilege has been committed. Under what circumstances? It is no doubt, it is the Governor who has promulgated the ordinances. But apart from that, the Governor is also guided by his Council of Ministers. Under Act. 213, it has been stated that if the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render for promulgation of ordinance, he can. But here there are no such circumstances. I can bring breach of privilege against the Governor. Here I want to know the circumstances that made him to issue this ordinance. It is the Council of Ministers that is responsible for this affair. When the Council of Ministers failed to discharge their duty, committed a contempt, they should be hauled up. The Chief Minister who happens the Chairman of both the Select Committees should be hauled up. It is his bounden duty to protect the rights of the House, protect the dignity of the house and to see that democratic functioning is carried on. And it is also his duty to see that the Constitution is not abused or subverted. When he does it, it means he has committed a breach of privilege. The Chief Minister has committed a breach of Privilege being Chairman of both the Select Committees. That Committee could have been convened at any stage. When does the Governor issue an ordinance? When he does it, it means he has committed a breach of privilege committed by the Chief Minister has to be taken very seriously. Therefore, the matter has to be referred to the Privileges Committee. Then the Privilege Committee will go into all the details. It is not the Governor but the Chief Minister who has committed breach of privilege. Who is responsible to me? It is the Chief Minister, who is the Chairman of both the Select Committees that is responsible. I do not know with what psychological bent of mind the Chief Minister has acted. He being the Chairman of the Committees, he should have convened a meeting and place it before the Committee. If the Governor was functioning according to his sweet will and pleasure,
over and above the Council of Ministers, he should have got the protection of the House. He cannot act as though he is a non-entity. If the Chief Minister acts as a non-entity, if the Chief Minister does not discharge the responsibility, that is a grave situation. If the Chief Minister wanted that the Bill has to be passed, he should have been convened the winter session. So he committed a grave impropriety and not only that he wanted to side track these things. He has little respect for this House. Therefore he is responsible for the ordinances to be promulgated by the Governor. We passed a resolution, in a meeting of Leaders of Opposition. Knowing that resolution, the Chief Minister said that there is an urgency that taxes should be levied. Therefore he has to support the ordinances. The fact itself shows that the Chief Minister is behind the ordinances. He is not saying that the ordinances have been passed without his knowledge, but he is on the other hand, supporting them. Therefore the Chief Minister has committed a grave contempt of this House and he matter has to be referred to the Privileges Committee.

I quote from the Parliamentary Practices, certain fundamental conventions:

"It may be stated that any act or omission which obstructs or impeaches either House of Parliament in the performance of its function or which obstructs or impeaches any member or officer of such office in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency directly or indirectly to produce such results may be treated as a contempt even though there is no precedence of the offence."

Now taking all these things into account, it is the Chief Minister who has taken on his shoulders to defend the ordinance.

He is no non-entity. He is the Chairman of the Select Committee. But he did not convene the meeting of the Select Committee.

Mr Speaker—You are repeating your observations. Give me some new points, though vehemently and exhaustively.

Sri C V K. Rao—If you say, you are going to give your Ruling in my favour, I do not continue.

Mr Speaker.—Whenever I wanted to give a Ruling in your favour, I have always tried not to waste your time or the

Sri C V K. Rao—If that is the case and indication, I impress you on this point Sir, that

31—6
1st February, 1975.

Privilege Motion: re; Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee.

Sri A. Sreeramulu — When an important issue is before the House, it is strange that the Chief Minister has chosen to be absent from the House. He should know the points raised here.

Mr Speaker — His representative is dealing with it, Mr Narsa Reddy is here.

Sri A. Sreeramulu — Why should there be a proxy?

Sri C V K. Rao — Sir, I raise a point of order.

Mr Speaker — How can you raise a point of order, when you are already on your legs. It is strange that you should raise a point of order.

Sri Omkar — Then I raise a point of order.

Mr Speaker — Let Mr C V K Rao complete his speech.

Sri C V K Rao — In a humble manner I am bringing before you all the points in this case.

Mr Speaker — I am thankful to you for bringing forth these points. If you talk more it may lose its value. You have done very well. If you have any additional points you speak. Two Members have already spoken. Eleven Members have given notice, and even though I do not think all of them would speak, some of them may. Therefore, please speak only if you have any fresh points.

Sri C V K Rao — This is the additional point, Sir. The ordinance has been promulgated by the Government. I would like to draw Hon'ble Speaker may not be swayed.

Mr Speaker — I assure you that I am not going to be guided either by a majority or by any Party or the Chief Minister. I have to be guided by certain Rules and precedents. Sri Sreeramulu has brought to our notice objections and the expressions made by Hon'ble Members and Hon'ble Speaker in Parliament. I am not questioning the legality or the propriety of it. I will deal with the legality and propriety both.

Sri C V K Rao — I would like to quote from May's Parliamentary Practice. But Sir, should not the Chief Minister be present here when such an important issue has been raised. Now I would point out, it is a contempt of the House, I mean the absence of the Chief Minister. We gave notice of the Privilege Motion, and it is against the Chief Minister.

Mr Speaker — M. Narsa Reddy is here.
Privilege Motion

re: Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee

1st February, 1975.

Sri C V K Rao — Supposing the Chief Minister is found to be guilty, is the punishment going to be given to Mr Narsa Reddy? It is the Chief Minister who is responsible and he should be present. There have been occasions when I had raised such objections, and your predecessors had been kind enough to call the Chief Minister to the House. To do justice to himself, he should be here and follow the proceedings closely. My contention is the Chief Minister is not able to discharge his duty for the simple reason that he is not heeding the democratic sentiments.

I would therefore, request you that he may be called for so that he may follow the matter closely and reply. If he has committed the contempt he may express his regrets. Thus he can discharge his function.

Mr Speaker — You have brought the points to my notice and

Sri C.V.K. Rao — Will you please call him?

Mr Speaker — Not always.

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Mr Speaker — Not always.
Privilege Motion

re: Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee.

He is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary...

"It shall be deemed to come into force on the 1st July, 1974"...
Privilege Motion

re: Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee

1st February, 1975.

In Third Party Intervention is a breach of privilege. A breach of privilege is a breach of law. It is primarily, fundamentally...
and basically a breach of law and I am not able to strain the language of any provision either of the Constitution or the Rules to bring this within the compass of breach of privilege. Breach of privilege also should not be used very often so that it may become misused. We shall not abuse the language or breach of privilege for bringing everything and anything and trying to castigate whatever we like and say “here is a breach of privilege”. I cannot associate myself in saying repeatedly “points of order” for anything which I want to say.

Sri C V K Rao — I rise on a point of order. Under the provisions of the rules it is only those who have given notice of privilege that should be given a chance to speak. Here it cannot be made a debate and it is not a question of discussion. A notice of privilege has been given by certain members. The Hon’ble Speaker has given an opportunity to hear them. If somebody raises an objection you can call for the names of members who have given notice. In the initial stage somebody cannot take vakalat for the Chief Minister or any other Minister who is to be hauled up. The Hon’ble Speaker thinks this is a court of law. This is not a court of law, for the simple reason he cannot with immunity try to abuse the goodness of the Hon’ble Speaker.

Sri A Srinivasa Rao — It is to acquire a qualification to cross to the other side that my friend has laboured so hard to say that it is not a matter of privilege.

11:00 a.m.

Sri C V K Rao — Are you going to permit a debate on this?

Mr Speaker — No. The only thing is, as you said, the matter is under my consideration. Before I dispose of it, I wanted to hear the Hon’ble Members who have given notice and also a few other members.

Sri C V K Rao — Those who have not given notice?

Mr Speaker — I will try to consult them. They want to speak on that. That is why they spoke on that.

Sri C V K Rao — You kindly give permission.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy — Here the consent is not yet given. When that is so, he cannot raise point of order. Under Rule 197 you have not given the consent.
Privilege Motion 1st February, 1975.

Mr Speaker — No Who said I have given?

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu — My good friend Mr C V K Rao, a great democrat is upholding and quoting precedents. After all, there were privileges coming up before this House and your Learned Predecessor had taken an opinion on such principles as he thought fit.

Mr Speaker — You need not explain it to me. I only request you to speak on this matter.

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu — Notwithstanding the very many expressions of my good friend, who thought fit to cast upon me, I remain undisturbed and I proceed on in my own way because I have the right to speak.

Mr Speaker — May I request you to speak about the grounds? Their remarks are all friendly. You are speaking here as friends and they have made friendly remarks.

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu — Whether the issuance of this ordinance constitutes a breach of privilege, meaning the contempt of this House. When the matter is pending before the House, I see no provision, I see no language, I see no word which can be even brought into the remote corners and the academic stretchs of the influence of breach of privilege. The primary thing is there shall be a failure in the application of law and under the Constitution and under the Rules of Procedure, they are entitled to issue an ordinance. One more factor, I do not think it will be improper for me to bring it to the notice of the House.

Mr Speaker — If it is not proper, do not bring it.

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu — I do not think, it is improper. I said I am not a man of improprieties.

Mr Speaker — So I am sorry.

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu — The Select Committee gave its report and it was already placed before this House. So, I am now free. The Select Committee has finished this job by the time the ordinance was issued. Therefore, there was no more any question of further consideration by the Select Committee. It has finalised. Therefore, if an ordinance had been issued, it may be in the opinions of many of us a hasty thing but it is not a breach of privilege.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — Mr Speaker Sir, two points have been raised. Before deciding whether the consent has to be given under Rule 197 you wanted to be satisfied. Two main grounds raised by the Hon’ble Members are: the Bill was referred to the Select Committee and the other is the circumstances. As far as
satisfaction and circumstances are concerned, it has been decided in
the same House, as the learned opinion of the Advocate-General on
22nd July 1970 on Ordinance No. 2 of 1970 with regard to the Amend-
ment to the Municipal Corporation Act, that a matter which has been
thoroughly discussed and decided need not be debated further. The
satisfaction of the Government is subjective and it need not get the
circumstances in the Ordinance passed or otherwise that has been
held. The other new point is about the reference to the Select Com­
mittee. In this respect, I should expect complement to the Government
instead of condemnations in a Breach of Privilege motion. Why So?
Kindly see in the ordinance passed, in the very first preamble, it is
mentioned “Whereas a Bill to provide for the levy of additional land-
revenue etc., has been introduced in the Assembly—that is one and
“whereas the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee and where
as the Bill has not been passed.” Three things have been clearly men­
tioned. It is not as though they were suppressed. Now, by the time
the Ordinance was issued the Select Committee has concluded its sit­
tings and consideration of the Bill and the only formality of presenta­
tion of the report before the Assembly was due. Now, Sir, under
Article 213 of the constitution, the Governor and similarly under
Article 123 the President—they exercise the legislative power—exercise
a power that is exercised by this House or by the legislature where
there are two House like in our State. He is not exercising any execu­
tive power in the issue of the ordinance. So, Article 213 is meant to
exercise a legislature power which really belongs to the Legislature
when it is not in Session. After the Select Committee, the Bill would
have been either passed or rejected. Those are only the two things

11-10 a.m. Now Sir, why it was necessary that an ordinance had to be
issued before 10th December or before the meeting of the Legislature
is the point. You will kindly see, as the Hon Member Sri Janaradha
Reddy pointed out, here the legislation is given a retrospective effect
from 1st July, that is the fastli year. Now the revenue collections for
the last kharif has to be made in terms of the normal revenue programme
of kist collections before the meeting of this Legislature. Before the Bill
could be passed the revenue collection will have started in the districts
and villages. In order to obviate the hardship of the people who would
otherwise pay double the land revenue at the end of Tabi season, or
the Rabi season, this ordinance was passed or promulgated to enable
this administration to collect land revenue during the usual collection
period. Therefore, it is public convenience.

Sri A. Sriramulu: Nothing has been done. It is all illusory
thing.
Privilege Motion: 1st February, 1973. 363
re. Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — Since the power that was exercised by the Governor under Art.213, is a power of legislation and whatever this House would do can be done by the Governor. Therefore, it cannot be questioned and the Select Committee has not rejected the Bill so as to advise the Governor or the House to drop the Bill. Here the report is also presented to the House. There is absolutely no question of any privilege on either count either while pending before the Select Committee or about the circumstances not existing so as not to warrant this Ordinance. Therefore, when the Bill is coming and the Ordinance is coming up for discussion, it can be thrown out. The ordinance can be condemned through a resolution. There is no bar. Therefore, absolutely there is no case of privilege against the issue of the Ordinance.

Sri P Narasa Reddy :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the simple point now for discussion is whether there is any breach of privilege. Now, so far as the Ordinance is concerned I mostly humbly submit that it cannot be overruled by the Hon Speaker. It is an enactment. It is the House which will have to discuss the merits and demerits of the Ordinance and then come to a decision. Here, the only question is whether ...

Mr. Speaker — It is right. The question of discussing the merits and demerits of the Ordinance does not arise, because no resolution has been moved for disapproval.

Sri P Narasa Reddy :—What I submit here is that ...

Sri A, Sriramulu :—The Minister can make the speech when the resolution for disapproval comes up for discussion.

Mr. Speaker :—You have not moved. Anyway, I have not received it so far.

Sri A Sriramulu —I have given the notice of resolution he can perhaps advance his argument then. Not on this matter.

Sri P Narasa Reddy — Now the only question that remains is whether the passing of the ordinance is an affront to the House or as the Hon. Member Sri C V K. Rao has said by quoting May’s Parliamentary practice that there has been some obstruction or impediment in the working of the Legislature. Now, my humble submission in this is as Mr. Janardhan Reddy has said this enactment has got a retrospective effect from July, 1974. And therefore, it is an enactment or taxation bill. The Government will have to make enquiries, prepare registers about the commercial crops by the end of the Kharif season,
which ends by November December. Therefore, where a Bill has been referred to the House and when it is again referred to Joint Select Committee and before it is discussed, merely because an ordinance has been issued itself cannot constitute breach of privilege for the simple reason that ordinance issued under art 213 of the Constitution is not only placed before the House within six weeks, it is the Privilege of the House to discuss and approve or disapprove it. If we do not place the ordinance before the House then naturally within six weeks, the ordinance does not remain. So, where is the affront to the legislative power of this Hon Assembly? There cannot be an affront. Then I would quote Kaul's Parliamentary Practice where it has been very clearly laid down that it is the—

Sri A. Sriramulu —When the Minister is speaking let him also refer to the observations made by great men like the late Speaker Sri Mavlankar and the present Speaker—

Mr. Speaker —They are already made—

Sri A. Sriramulu —Instead of referring to art 213 and legality issue—

Mr. Speaker —You have read that I am aware of that. —

Sri A. Sriramulu —The Minister is trying to give sophisticated direction to the whole question. Let him not quote art 213 for deciding whether the Governor has power or not. I can go to High Court or Supreme Court for deciding that I need not stand here—

Sri P. Narasa Reddy—Sir, in May’s Parliamentary Practice, it has been definitely laid down very well. Merely because it has been referred to the Joint Select Committee, it cannot be said the—

It is page 534, Sir—

“The President may issue an ordinance to enforce the provisions of a Bill pending before a House or to enforce the provisions of a Bill already passed by one House and yet to be passed by the other House or entirely a new matter to be placed subsequently by a Bill to be brought before the House, or a purpose or not requiring permanent legislation”

Apart from this, there are several precedents where such ordinances have been issued which I would humbly invite the Hon Speaker’s attention. The Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property Amendment Bill, 1968 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 10th May, 1968 and before the Bill was passed by the Parliament, the Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1963 was promulgated on 17-6-1963 by the President to give effect to—
Privilege Motion: 1st February, 1975

re: Promulgation of Ordinance for Bills pending before Select Committee

Provisions of the said Bill. Another instance is the Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Amendment Bill, 1968. It was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5th March, 1968 and before it was passed, the Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Ordinance, 1968 was promulgated by the President on 17th June, 1968 to give effect to the provisions of that Bill. Thirdly, the latest, the Sick Textile Undertakings Nationalisation Bill was introduced in the Parliament on 2-9-1974. But before the Bill was passed, the Sick Textile Undertakings Nationalisation Ordinance 12/1974 was promulgated by the President on 21-9-74. And again the Press Council (Second-Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, was promulgated by the President on 27-1-1974 and the Indian Tariff Amendment Ordinance was promulgated by the President on 28th December, 1974. Then our neighbouring State, the Governor of Tamilnadu promulgated the Tamilnadu Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Ordinance 3/72 on 21-11-1972. Even though the Tamilnadu Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Bill was pending before the Select Committee, there are several precedents of the Indian Parliament and also of other Legislatures where ordinance were issued by the Governor pending the Bill being discussed either by the Assembly or when it was referred to the Joint Select Committee. So, this itself cannot be an affront to the House. My submission is, the House has got a right to discuss, has got a right to give amendment and suggestions and after that only the ordinance would be a perfect law. It would only be a perfect law after the House gives its consent. So, when the provision is clear under the Constitution and where a constitutional obligation has been enacted in view of the emergency which the Governor thought, it cannot be said that there has been obstruction or impediment. And that if they want to haul up the Government or the Hon. Chief Minister or anybody else before the Privileges Committee, it is not proper. There is no breach of any privilege at all.

Another point which was very candidly put forth by the Hon. Members was there was been some dissatisfaction is the party and therefore the Assembly was avoided and the ordinance has been brought. This is also superfluous in as much as the public has recently in the bye-elections given a thumping confidence vote to the Congress Party and the leadership of the State.

Mr. Speaker.—That we shall not discuss here

Sri P. Narasa Reddy.—So, the question of dissidents among the party or that the party is afraid to come before this Assembly, does not arise.

(Interruptions)
368 1st February, 1975.

Paper Laid on the Table

Sri P Janardhana Reddy—We want proof

Mr Speaker:—Let us not go into the matter of elections

Sri A Sreeramulu—We do not want to hear about the by-elections

Mr Speaker:—That is what I am saying

Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam)<Point of order, Sir The question is that due to some dissatisfaction in the Party, they have issued the Ordinances

Mr Speaker—I have not allowed him to speak on this. It is unnecessary.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Is the Minister justified in telling us....

Sri P. Narasa Reddy.—What is the point of order here? We have also got a right to speak

(Interruptions)

Mr Speaker—What is the point of order? What Rule has been violated?

Sri D Venkatesam—I say due to dis-satisfaction, these Ordinances have been issued.

Mr Speaker—that is what you say. It is a matter of opinion. Suppose, if I give a ruling, is it binding on you? It is a matter of expression. It is a matter of opinion. I cannot take cognizance of it. There are only certain matters, which I can take cognizance of. However, I thank you very much, for the debate. I should say that Mr. A. Sreeramulu, who spoke first has very well set the discussion properly. He dealt with the legal aspect and the propriety of it. He referred to Lok Sabha debates and Hon'ble Speakers' remarks. Therefore, matters are very clear. Members are feeling that large number of ordinances have been issued during the interim period. Members are agitated that such things should not have been happened. Therefore I have to examine the whole issue. Since several Members have spoken, I have to go through the whole issue and give a decision which is appropriate, within two days. Thank you

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) AMENDMENTS TO RULES MADE UNDER SEC. 107 OF A.P. CHARITABLE AND HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1966.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Endowments, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued in G.O Ms No 926, Revenue (Endowments. III), Dated 25-9-1974
containing amendments to the rules made under Section 107 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 and issued in G.O Ms No 260, Home (Endowments III) Department, dated 1-3-1969 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 107 of the said Act.

Mr Speaker—Paper laid.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO RULES MADE UNDER SUB-SEC (2) OF SEC. 327 OF A.P. MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1965.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following rules or amendments to rules made under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 327 of the said Act

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<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the rules or amendments to rules</th>
<th>No. and date of the Gazette in which they are published</th>
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Mr. Speaker—Paper laid.

Sri C.V.K. Rao—Point of order, Sir. In regard to placing of these G.Os. there is delay. I have raised about this previously and again there is delay in this case. Yesterday or day before yesterday Hon’ble Speaker gave his ruling and said that there should not be any delay in placing the G.Os. on the table and it should not be repeated, But still, it is being continued.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—I express my regrets. There is some lapse.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—This is a very important issue. This comes under Subordinate Legislation. Legislature lays down a broad policy and the Executive frames the notifications, rules and regulations under that. If these things are placed in time, there will be some time to examine and to bring some necessary amendments. In that way, there is Legislative control over executive. If an order issued on 17th May,
Government Motion: Constitution of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

1973 is to be placed in the year 1975, is it possible to exercise legislative control. The purpose of placing it on the table is getting defeated on account of indifference of bureaucracy and the helplessness of our ministers. The Ministers concerned will have to pull up their Secretariat people in such cases.

Mr. Speaker —It should not happen again.

Sri C V. K Rao:—Let the Ministers give entire lists of such Rules or G.Os.

(3) Amendments to Rules For exemption of certain Machinery from the operation of Sec 264 of A P Municipalities Act, 1965.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu —Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the amendment to the rules for exemption of certain machinery from the operation of Section 264 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, issued with G O Ms No. 618, M A, dated 12-1-1974, as required under sub-section (2) of Section 327 of the said Act.

Mr Speaker .—Paper laid on the Table.

(4) State Administration Report for the 1971-72 on the working of Public Libraries.

Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao —Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the State Administration Report for 1971-72 on the working of Public Libraries under Section 9 (e) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960.

Mr. Speaker — Paper laid.

Sri A Sreeramulu —1971-72 Report is being placed now. When was it prepared?

Dr Ch Devananda Rao —I regret very much for the delay. The delay was made in press.

Sri A Sreeramulu —We are in 1975. What is the purpose of this Report now?

Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao —The delay is made in press. I will see that such things do not occur in future.

GOVERNMENT MOTION

Re : Constitution Of The Committee On Subordinate Legislation.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by rule 284 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, twelve members from among their numbers to be members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation for a period of one year."
Motion of thanks on the Address by the Governor.

"That this House recommends to Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate four members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House for a period of one year."

Mr Speaker —Motion moved.

The question is

"That the Member of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by the Rule 284 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, twelve Members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation for a period of one year.

"That this House recommends to Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate four members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House for a period of one year."

The motion was adopted

Sri C.V.K. Rao —When the term of the Subordinate Legislation Committee is to be over?

Mr Speaker —On 2-2-1975.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr Speaker —In accordance with regulation made by me for conduct of Elections according to the principles of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, I fix the following programme of dates for elections to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

1 The last date for making nominations: 1-30 P.M 4-2-1975.
2 The date for scrutiny of nominations: 11-00 A.M. 5-2-1975.
4 The date on which a poll shall necessary, be taken to In the Committee Room of the Assembly 3-00 P.M.
Buildings

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

Sri A. Sreeramulu —Mr Speaker, Sir. The Governor's Address is a a very clearly worded document, containing mis-statements, false promises and threats. This is how I categories the Governor's Address must be a statement of policy activities and
achievements of the Government. Unfortunately, it has been done in a very casual manner. The Government does not even seem to show some concern for serious situations obtaining in the State with regard to price rise, unemployment etc., adversely affecting the several sections in the State. This, I take it first, as the casual way in which the Address, has been done. On page 7 of the Address, the Government says “Government are aware that the rise in prices and the inflationary situation generally have created stresses and strains in the economy. While this is an All India – nay even global phenomenon.” Why they were using this poetic explanation “All India – nay even a global phenomenon” I call this is a highly mischievous statement. It is certainly not a global phenomenon. The rise in price is a special phenomenon of the Social Republic of India. Rise in price is a special characteristic feature of the bungling that has taken place in the country over a period of 27 years, as a result of the monopoly of power of a particular party and certainly it is not a global phenomenon. I quote some countries, highly developed countries, a developing countries, wherein rise has not been so much as in India. France recorded in 1973 7.2%, West Germany 6.9%, Egypt 3.4%, Sri Lanka, a neighbouring country did not show anything more than 7.6%. But the Socialist Republic of India has recorded the registered increase of 28.2%. I want the authors of this particular document to tell me how they have jumped to the poetic conclusion of saying “nay a global phenomenon.” That is how the Government is trying to put hard truths, manipulations and distortions in the public mind. This rise in prices more particularly the rise in price of rice in Andhra is something more disastrous.

Is there any achievement of the Ministry for the last one year about which a lot of publicity and anniversaries are conducted: ceremonial functions were held and an army of ministers in a batch, attended. I am unable to understand. I have not come across an occasion of this type where an elected ministry which accidentally happened to be in office is with such a wonderful pageantry, with so much of luxury. I call this as a vulgar manifestations as a democratic institution. I consider you have totally failed in your duty, because the fundamental factor is the price of rice last year was Rs 1-20 during this time. Now it has gone up to Rs 2.80 or Rs 3 per Kg. That is 125% increase in the price of rice alone and still our Government gloats over these achievements, that this year, “we are going to procure.” Last Year, we procured 6 lakhs of tonnes. The difference between the procurement price and the market price for every bag of rice is Rs 100/- and if you procure 6 lakhs of tonnes at the procurement price and allot 4 lakhs of tonnes to the Central pool the loss that is inflicted on the people of the State and on the Government I have worked out for every ton of rice that you give to the
Central Pool is Rs 1000. If we are contributing 4 lakhs of tonnes to the Central Pool, as we did last year, the total loss to the State is Rs 40 crores because the difference between the market price and the procurement price is so much. It is an indirect tax on the people without calling it a 'tax'. You are harassing the producer and also the consumer in the state by depressing the procurement price, by adopting dual policy and 60 to 70% the miller levy at a particular rate and allowing free hand to the open market quota. So, the price of rice has terribly gone to Rs 3 while a citizen of Andhra is obliged to pay Rs 3 per Kg of rice. When you procure 10 lakhs tonnes, the Central Government would insist that you should contribute not less than 6 or 7 lakhs of tonnes, and Rs 60 crores is the loss and that is the tax indirectly levied on the people of the State. While that is the position, our Chief Minister is running to Delhi with a begging bowl for Rs 10 crores to complete Nagarjunasagar Project. It is amazing. Why Government should not say that we have procured the rice and if other States want or the Government of India want our rice, they have to purchase rice at the market price.

You procure 10 lakh tonnes, you release 4 or 5 lakhs of tonnes for local consumption. The remaining five lakh tonnes which you have procured at a procurement price, you offer it for sale to other States at the open market price. The difference between your procurement price and the sale price which you are likely to get and if you sell it the other States, it will be of the order of Rs 1,000 per every tonne. And for every 4 or 5 lakh tonnes, you will be making a net profit of Rs 50 crores and you need not be running to Delhi and beg the Government of India to give you a grant of Rs 10 crores to complete your Nagarjunasagar canals. Is our Government prepared to do it? No, because it is a nominated set-up and it is something like candidates being appointed by a boss and it is not possible for a person appointed to put up a fight or speak out his mind to the boss who has appointed him. That is the predicament in which the State is stuck up, the Government is stuck up and we are now fed up with this palliative that this is a global phenomena. This is certainly not at global phenomena. It is sheer failure on the part of the State Government to bring home to the Government of India. The Government of India cannot go on treating whatever they give as a matter of charity. Charities are unnecessary.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

In regard to Nagarjunasagar, up to 1972, the total interest on the loans (which we have borrowed from the Government of India) paid by the State was Rs. 55.43 crores. In addition to the loss we are incurring every year by supplying rice to the Central pool and other States, we are obliged to borrow from the Government of India. The interest we have so far paid on our borrowings was Rs. 55.43 crores.
The irrigation Committee headed by A. R. Anantha Rama, made a significant observation. This burden is being borne by the tax-payer of the State for the benefit of the country and hence this Committee considers that the Government of India will have to help the States like Andhra Pradesh substantially in the construction of projects as the general benefits of the same will not be confined only to the State. I can understand if the additional production that we secure under Nagarjunasagar is to be confined or is to be the exclusive preserve of Andhra State alone. Even now people are starving and we are not able to supply rice to the weaker sections, to the urban population and even a small labour and an unemployed person is obliged to pay Rs. 3-20 N.P. and purchase from the market, but, we are bent upon harassing everybody and procuring 10 lakh tonnes of rice and sending it to somebody. This is highly an unwise policy. It is irrational. Sooner the State Government tries to see the realities, it is better for everybody. The Government is making big promises in regard to creating an irrigation potential. They want to create additional irrigation potential. This is said in the first paragraph itself. 8 lakh acres are under irrigation. I very much wonder what exactly is going to be the achievement. This is how false promises are being made for the fast so many years. Look at the way how we have dealt with the agricultural production in the State. Right from 1956 to 1972, we have invested Rs. 340 crores on Minor Irrigation projects. What is the additional area brought under irrigation? It is 1.8 lakh acres. This is a poor show. I must say that the people have a right to question this ministry. The people have a right to question this ministry. Even after spending Rs. 340 crores you have not been able to bring at least 2 lakh acres under irrigation. This is something very tragic performance as far as the ministry is concerned. Look at the per acre yield. The per acre yield in 1974 according to latest figures is 1,656 K.G. per acre. This was reached in Tamilnadu in 1970. It means, we are five years behind in Tamilnadu, even in regard to the per acre yield. Despite our techniques, despite everybody promising, despite new varieties of strains and pesticides, etc. and despite all this tall talk, our per acre yield is low. Let us look at the water utilisation. In Haryana for every one cusec of water, the people are able to irrigate 350 acres of paddy. In Andhra for every cusec of water we are able to irrigate nothing more than 60 acres. If we make effective utilisation of the water that we have, a large area can be brought under irrigation. But nothing has been done. These drawbacks (I cannot call them handicaps) are largely due to incompetence of the administrative machinery, unwillingness on the part of the political leadership to give a proper direction. We are promising the people that we are going to bring lakhs of acres under irrigation and that we have a crash programme for Rabi production. We should be guided by the past.
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experiences The Government of India took up the scheme of Emergency Agricultural production Programme during 1972-73. Our State Government was able to secure an amount of Rs. 25.28 crores for implementation of this programme. Our Government expected a voluntary target of bringing 10 lakh acres under irrigation and producing 12 lakh tonnes of rice. Our State Government brought Rs. 25.28 crores. This is not a grant but this is a loan. This is how our loan commitment is going up? This is how our interest payments are increasing and this is how we are gradually heading towards a State bankruptcy. Very soon we shall be reaching that stage of bankruptcy just like Kerala. In Kerala some time ago the treasuries were closed. We may also come to that point, because we have no resource planning absolutely, except erratic increase in taxes like the ordinances which we have discussed today. I am not against taxation. There must be a method of taxation. There must be a financial planning. Taxes must not be posted piecemeal. You must have priorities. You must decide upon your Fifth Plan, your annual plan and then estimate your resources. Resource budgeting is a continuous process. Unfortunately such a scientific approach to raising additional resources is totally lacking. Yet, our Government is making tall promises in regard to Rabi Production. In this Emergency Agricultural Production programme as against the targeted 10 lakh acres, we are not able to go anything more than 6 lakhs. We wanted to produce 12 lakh tonnes and we could not reach even 8 lakh tonnes and that is a total failure. In many cases the money which we have got for this Emergency Agricultural Product was diverted. It was utilised for some other purposes and the Accountant General had an occasion to make a big note. He has raised several objections, because, funds were misspent. They were diverted to other purposes. The purpose for which they were brought was defeated. I leave it to be judged by the people. People have developed a correct understanding of the promises made by the Government. I told in the last session that our Chief Minister has promised the total cost of which, when I worked out had come to Rs. 1,600 crores. I stopped my calculations by August 1974. What is the fun of simply swelling up of this figure. Everyday promise is made. I was calculating the cost of the promises and I stopped it from August 1974. But even up to August 1974 the promises worth Rs. 1,600 crores made are not getting reflected in this address, which is supposed to be a policy statement. Perhaps the Government is afraid that when once it gets into an authoritative and statutory document of the Governor's address lots of problems and lot of complications will develop and that is why and they are clever enough not to put those promises into this official document. Perhaps, all these promises are for public consumption, for the press. It is something like the sedative being administered on sickly persons. You are administering these sleeping pills, so that
people can sleep. Once they wake up, I don’t know what is going to happen. Just now my friend was saying about bye-elections. All right. Does not matter if the people want this status quo to continue, if the people want stagnation to continue, if the people want poverty, misery, inequality, disparity and if they want the barbarous conditions to be preserved, let them vote for you and it will be a very good day. Later, perhaps, when they wake up what they will do is not possible for anybody to forecast.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao—Mr. Srramulu is expressing a sadistic mentality. It is up to the people to decide. He need not have that sadistic mentality.

11.50 a.m.

Sri A. Srramulu—Now referring to the sources of mobilisation we have got enough legislative enactments. If we have got the capacity to enforce them vigorously, to implement them effectively, you can get a lot of additional revenue. There is no need for getting new bills and additional acts. What is the object of this Betterment Levy Act? Its object is to collect not in a very big way but in a small way from so many people towards the cost of a particular project. The Act is in force, but nothing has been done. To quote the irrigation Committee, the total demand so far levied under Betterment Levy is Rs. 1,75,00,000 and collection is Rs. 91,00,000. An observation made by the irrigation Committee in this demand and collection, we must say is a pittance considering the total potential which has been created so far. I want a categorical statement from the Government as to why we have been doing this. This is on account of the apathy of the Revenue Department, lack of co-ordination between PWD and Revenue Departments. This is the chaotic condition that prevailed in the administrative set up. We have made a law here and it does get implemented. Because land revenue is the easiest one. Our Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers are resorting to that particular measure. There are 100 ways. They are not interested to mobilise all resources. They are interested simply in increasing the land revenue just as the Fuedals did in the past, even the so called socialistic government is resorting to that particular antique outdated system of taxation i.e., land revenue. They have referred about Rs. 90 crores, as if that is the achievement. It is not the achievement of your Ministry. It is due to the sacrifice of Andhra people, this Rs. 90 crores have been granted for Special Development Programme by the Central Government. Hundreds of people have laid their lives. They wanted a division of the State. They wanted justice. Because integration of the State has to be maintained, a sort of compromise was struck by our leaders against the will of the people and in that compromise the main ground was that Central Government would give Rs. 300 crores. Those Rs. 300 crores came down to Rs. 90 crores. Out of
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this Rs 90 crores, a very peculiar formula has been adopted Our Chief Minister in the last Session told us that a formula has been finalised by the Planning Commission. I could not understand how the Planning Commission has come into picture. This is with regard to the management of the State affairs particularly Special Development Grants. According to this formula 5:3:2 Five for Telangana, three for Rayalaseema and two for Andhra. 12 Districts of Andhra will get 2:1:1, 20%, 9 districts of Telangana will get 5:1:1, 50% and 4 districts of Rayalaseema will get 3:1:1, 30%. What is the rationale, what is the basis and what is the equity with this ratio? God alone knows. Our Chief Minister does not know. We the Members in this House do not know. Perhaps the Planning Commission only does know. A flash might have entered in the minds of few members of the Planning Commission and they might have arrived at this ratio, 5:3:2. For this year, we have secured Rs 18 crores. My district, for example, West Godavari has secured only Rs 3 lakhs. It is the additional grant given for the development of backward areas in West Godavari District. I am putting a straight question to the Ministry. Why Rs 3 lakhs has been given to West Godavari, why Rs 26 lakhs has been given to East Godavari? After all, they are side by side. Polavaram, Chintalapudi, Kovvur and Tadepalligudem are all upland areas and they are horribly backward. Unfortunately only Rs 3 lakhs have been given. Unless the Government is prepared to bring for discussion on the basis of this 5:3:2 and unless Government is prepared to take all of us into confidence, it may become necessary for us more particularly from the Coastal Andhra to raise the question and make it a public issue and go into the streets and fight for justice. I could only request the Ministry not to force us to that extent of taking any matter into the streets. This is a gross injustice done to West Godavari and the Coastal Andhra. This will not be allowed to continue at any cost. If they are determined to pursue this, we shall certainly approach people and we will get a solution in the streets not in the Assembly. This ratio of 5:3:2 will have to undergo a change.

With regard to Electricity, we are told that two generating sets have been commissioned and in two years, we shall be in surplus. I must quote a typical example. Our Chief Minister, some time ago, made an announcement that all restrictions on electricity shall be removed. On the third day, he went back and made another statement saying that restrictions may have to continue for some time. And a few days back, he said that there were no restrictions at all. What is the Electricity Board doing now? They have prescribed some quotas for commercial establishments like shops, cinema halls and for various other places. How the quotas are arrived at? They have taken November, 1973 basis for deciding the quota. November is not a good month. Why one month is taken, I do not understand. But the
Electricity Board has taken arbitrarily, November, 1973 as the month to fix up the quota. The quotas have been fixed and whoever exceeds the quota i.e., consumes the energy in excess, he is penalised with 4 times the rate. Ordinary shopkeepers are paying Rs 2.53 per every unit he consumes. I do not know why you are treating the ordinary man like this. You have got the Carvidi Ferro Alloys Company and are simply cheating you and you have absolutely no courage to stand up to the challenge posed by the monopolistic concern, the Ferro Alloys Company. You are able to harass, tease and suck the blood of the common man by charging Rs.2.53 per every unit of the electricity consumed. So I am not going to believe that electricity is going to become surplus. These quotes must be removed, and if they cannot be removed, they must be atleast re-examined. A rational basis must be prescribed, in prescribing the quota.

I must say a few words about unemployment because our Governor has not made any reference at all, because this is a frightening problem. If a problem becomes difficult, try to ignore the problem. That seems to be the policy of the Government. We have unemployed persons as on 1st January, 1974 a total number of 5,75,567. This is according to the Director of Employment and Training. In 1973, the figure was only 4,81,000. So our Vengal Rao’s Ministry, made a contribution of 1,15,000 unemployed persons to the army of unemployed. The increase in the previous years was not so. In 1971, it was 3,39,000, by 1972 it rose to 3,72,000. It means about 38,000 increased. During your regime, the unemployment figure has increased by 1,15,000. This number also includes about 1,3593 postgraduates. Engineers, and Doctors. Yet we are opening more Universities.

I must also point to the way in which our present administration is functioning. As I understand a Cabinet form of Government it is not here. When we point out something against a concerned Minister, it is said he is not personally responsible and they talk of collective responsibility of the Government.

I do not think there is a Cabinet form of Government as there seems to be as collective responsibility or homogeneity in the functioning. One Member of the Council of Ministers complain against the other. If there are two Ministers they give two different versions; if there are three one Minister would always be complaining against the two. I am citing these instances to show how all this has been made a mockery and how the prestige of the Government is going down. It has gone... .

Sri Ch. Venkat Rao — Nobody differs when a Cabinet decision is taken; and therefore...
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Sri A. Sriramulu:— If you want to quote instances, there are many. Recently, there was a difference of opinion between Krishnamurthy Naidu and Chokka Rao. Mr. Krishnamurthy wanted one thing and Sri J. Chokka Rao wanted another thing.

Mr. Dy Speaker:— Hardly one minute is left, better you finish your speech.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— I say there is no homogeneity and the principle of collective responsibility which is necessary for a cabinet form of Government. It is more an illusion than a reality. Unless all these things are rectified, there is nothing to celebrate one year in office. Otherwise, it is a vulgar luxury and waste of funds. It is a suicidal policy of the State Government, and it is simply making the people fool, and saying that you are all fools and that we have survived this one year. I am unable to imagine if there is a civilized Ministry in Andhra Pradesh. There is only a vulgar manifestation of their working. I give a caution, Sir, if these things are not settled, the only alternative for the people would be to go to the streets and take up the things.

As regards Krishna Water Dispute, it is an important question. I have raised this issue several times in the Press and in the Assembly. While in Karnataka the Chief Minister was liberal enough and responsible enough in supplying a copy of the Award to the Members, and having a discussion on the subject in the Karnataka Assembly, this document is still treated as a privileged and secret document. Grave injustice has been done to us. The Tribunal did not adhere to the established practices like the appropriation and protected use of water. We have not been able to raise our face. Our Ministry still claims this to be a privileged document. The whole thing is shrouded in secrecy. A well of secrecy is there all over. We have not been given full opportunity to express ourselves. I would seize some other opportunity to speak on this. It is a classical example of colossal failure of those who govern us, in not taking timely action with regard to this dispute. Karnataka Assembly is simply blackmailing the Andhra. Too much sincerity towards Delhi is jeopardizing the interests of Andhra people. Even now it is time for the Ministry to wake up, so that this blackmailing is put on and to our State does not lose a major part which is due to us.

Thank you,
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Smt. J. Eshwari Bai —Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion on the address of the acting Governor to the joint session of the Legislature as moved by Sri Paga Pulareddy does not reflect the views of the entire House. It may be that the Congress is grateful to the acting Governor for the address but not we in the opposition. We feel that the House should express its gratitude to the Governor. The address reflects the political policies of the Government and is a matter of concern for us. The House should not merely pass the motion without proper consideration.

While repeating the same here in this House may I ask the Chief Minister who it is said is known for discipline and action against erring members to rise up to the occasion and order an enquiry into the allegations made against Mr. Suryanayana Raju and Sri Bhattam Sreeramamurty without any delay. It is for these two Ministers to tell the House whether they are above board. This is a serious matter. I want these two Ministers to tender their resignations and face an enquiry because their presence in the Cabinet is not desirable when an enquiry is held.

(Signature)
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by the Governor.

For a clean administration in the country and his movement is against the one-party Government, as though India is a Jagirdar of the Congress and much less than the rule of an individual and the movements of the Congress. The movement is against the one-party Government, as though India is a Jagirdar of the Congress and much less than the rule of an individual and the movements of the Congress.
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I am sorry to state that the Formula is yet to be implemented in its true spirit, if at all there is one. The formula was evolved to save the Congress Party and sustain the Congress Raj in Andhra Pradesh. But recent incidents would show that all is not well in an organisation. There was no congress at all but only those who are in power and positions and these gentlemen are found quarrelling among themselves and even trying to manhandle one another. How can such a party be expected to rule and maintain discipline among the services and administrative machinery. The indiscipline thy name is congress. I do not know that the Minister for Panchayathi Raj will behave in such a manner. It is now for the Government or for the Chief Minister to initiate action against the same Minister. I say that this Minister should resign for his
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behaviour. I demand that he should also openly express regrets in this House for this lapse. By the Governor.

The Acting Governor had not a single word to say about improving the economic situation in the State. On the other hand, he had warned that this Government would take all necessary steps to suppress any movement which tried to exploit the economic situation. H. E. Mr. Obul Reddy wants to distribute stones instead of bread and advises us to be silent spectators at the misrule of the Congress for the last twenty-five years. We cannot be cowed down by such threats. We do have a right to overthrow this Government to bring in better social order.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy—Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Motion before the House. While doing so, I would like to invite the attention of the House to some of the important aspects of the Address as well as of the administration. I commend particularly three aspects in the address, that is the break-through that was achieved in agricultural production which suffered stagnation during the last ten years. The other is the resources mobilisation for increasing the content and tempo of development in the State. The third, the considerable improvement in the decision making at the Cabinet level.

In regard to the break-through in the stagnation of agriculture production I may mention that the causes for all the stagnation during the last ten years have been attributed to the drought and other seasonal conditions which is not quite correct. This has to be found out. Even in those years when there was no drought and adverse seasonal conditions why there was such a stagnation, should be looked into so that we may avoid in future such stagnation. The other thing is we must now emphasise more on the larger yield per acre rather than concentrating mere enlargement of area under irrigation. Whatever area that has been already developed and brought under irrigation, we must devote our attention for the increased yield per acre and necessary steps must be taken by the agriculture department and other allied departments for increasing the yields.
As you know, Madam, Chairman, whatever good policies that are formulated by the political executive they have to be necessarily implemented by the Civil administrators, i.e., the bureaucracy or the administrative set up from the Secretariat to the village level. Unless the administration from the Secretariat to the district level functions in a harmonious, coordinated manner, it will be difficult to put through our policies for rapid development of the State. In this regard, I would like to make a few submissions. There is an urgent need for the reorientation of the administrative set up at the Secretariat level, at the Heads of the Department level and at the level of district administration also. At the Secretariat level many recommendations were made by the past Administrative Reforms Committees. For instance, in 1960, Unniyappan Committee has made very good recommendations to the effect that the Secretariat should be re-organised and there should be more delegation of powers and decentralisation in the administration. They have also suggested for the setting up of Vigilance Cells in the Secretariat and Public Relations Cells in each Secretariat Department and said that each Secretary should be made responsible for the performance of his entire department so that the responsibility could be fixed upon a single officer. So, also, later a Committee under the Chairmanship of late Sri Nukala Rama-chandra Reddy was constituted in 1965. They also made important recommendations. They suggested that in a phased manner the Heads of Department must be merged with the Secretariat and the Head of the Department should be made ex-officio Secretary of the particular Department so that decisions can be taken quickly and they can be directly processed and put forth before the Minister and the Government. Unfortunately these very useful recommendations were not implemented due to which we continue to have the same old administration which is not fully geared to the present needs of the State. There is every scope and need for implementation of these recommendations. In 1957, the Central Administrative Reforms Commission made about 57 recommendations pertaining to the State administration. Those recommendations were forward for consideration and implementation to the State Governments but not much headway has been made in that respect.

Instead of improving the position of the Head of the Department as suggested by the various Administrative Reforms Committees, we have made the position worse in recent years. In this behalf I may mention that what we have done in 1967 during the regime of Mr. M.T. Raju, as our Chief Secretary, the Government issued a G.O. in G.O. Ms. No. 944, G A D, dated 3rd November, 1967. Under this order, the Government constituted Zilla Development Boards under the Chairmanship of the Collector and the other Member being the Zilla Parishad.
Chairman. Under this G O, the Collectors of all the districts were vested with complete and total powers of all the Heads of Departments for the purpose of formulation of plans and their implementation. In other words, the Collector himself has become the Head of the Department in so far as that district is concerned and whatever decision that is taken by the Collector in the capacity of the Head of the Department can only be revised by the Government and not by the Head of the Department functioning at the State level. After experimenting with this system for two or three years, and the experience gained there from, the Government recognised the failure of Zilla Development Boards and as a result that set up has been changed in September, 1970. Another G O was issued in G O Ms No 756 G A D, dated 11th November, 1970. By the issue of this latter G O, the District Development Boards were abolished and all the powers of these Boards were transferred to Standing Committee No 1 of the Zilla Parishads. While abolishing these Boards they have not taken away the powers of the Collectors as envisaged in the original G O. In other words though the Collector ceased to be the Chairman of Zilla Development Board, he is still exercising the powers of the Head of the Department to the exclusion of the Head of the Department as far as the district administration is concerned. Therefore, we have to revert back to the previous administrative set up and give powers to the Head of the Department withdrawing the same from the District Collector. In the present arrangement it is the P As to Collectors who are actually exercising the powers with little or no knowledge of the District Collector and head of the department at State level is not having any control, what so ever over his departmental subordinates functioning in the districts.

In regard to upgrading of sub taluks, the Government must take immediate action to upgrade them. For each taluk, we seem to have two Blocks. This is rather anomalous. We must make the jurisdiction of Blocks co-terminus with taluks for greater co-ordination. There are 27 sub-taluks in Andhra and Telangana area. The Government should see that all the sub-taluks are upgraded immediately for the convenient revenue administration. Such a thing was done in Karimnagar recently in the case of Metpally Sub-Taluk. The same principle should be applied to other Sub-Taluks also.

In the city, there is one difficulty. We are all feeling it. Whenever we go or public go to heads of Departments' Officers, they are just not available. It is the same in Secretariat also. The Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries are not available. People are informed that they are busy in meetings. Let there be some "meeting-less" days for these officials in Directorates and Secretariat. Let the dates be specified when these officers would be available and accessible.
Now I come to the Development Committee. I would rather confine myself to Telangana Development Committee only. This was set up on 1st January, 1974, under 6 Point Formula. Without going into my details I would say that there should be no injustice in allocation of funds. The second thing is that Plans were to be formulated in terms of 6 Point Formula, by the Committees itself and later approved by the State Level Board. Unfortunately, a Sub-Committee was formed and the Collector of the concerned District who is not even a Member of the Committee formulated the plans. Either the Z.P. has to formulate or the Development Committee has to formulate or the State Development Board. But in regard to Telangana, plans that were formulated by the Collectors, were approved by the Committee. That is not at all a proper approach. Hereafter, the Committee itself should be associated with formulation of Plans. Another point is that the Execution of these Plans were to start from 1st November, 1974 and end by 31st March, 1975. It may not be possible to execute these plans in such a short period. In the present arrangement the Plans have to be approved by the Planning Commission. Why I suggest to the Government and the Chief Minister to see that our Plans are approved by State Planning and Development Board and not by the Planning Commission on each and every occasion.

In regard to fixing up of the criteria for backwardness of the areas, I suggest that the Revenue circle alone should be taken as the unit for determining the backwardness so that in Telangana region the 13 taluks which were overlooked can get the assistance. In the past every district in Telangana region has received Rs. 1 Crore during the continuance of Regional Committee. Hence the same arrangement should continue. I would request the Chief Minister to look into this aspect with great care for revising the present criteria.

In the end, I may mention that 1975 has been declared by United Nations as International Year for Women. I would only suggest to the Government that some Special programme or Plans should be formulated towards the improvement of facilities in Educational Institutions for women. Some useful Plans must be prepared for providing special benefits to women in all fields during this year.

Thank you.

12-50 p.m.
Motion of thanks of the Address by the Governor.

1st February, 1975. 389

[TEXT CONTAINS A COMPLEX AND INREADABLE MASS OF CHARACTERS, DIFFICULT TO TRANSLATE OR UNDERSTAND EFFECTIVELY.]
1st February, 1975. Motion of thanks on the Address by the Governor

పరిమితి, ప్రధానంగా ప్రాంగణం ప్రారంభించడి ఉండటం కారణంగా ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు. సుమారు కవాస్త లో స్థానం కిందిరి లేదా పంప్స్ ప్రాంగణంలో మరియు సభల పరిమితి సంఖ్యల ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు. ఇందులో ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు.

ప్రాంగణంలో ప్రాంగణం ప్రారంభించడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు. సుమారు కవాస్త లో స్థానం కిందిరి లేదా పంప్స్ ప్రాంగణంలో మరియు సభల పరిమితి సంఖ్యల ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు. ఇందులో ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు.

ప్రాంగణం ప్రారంభించడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు. సుమారు కవాస్త లో స్థానం కిందిరి లేదా పంప్స్ ప్రాంగణంలో మరియు సభల పరిమితి సంఖ్యల ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు. ఇందులో ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నలను వేసి జ్ఞాపిస్తారు.
Motion of thanks on the Address
by the Governor.

1st February, 1975.

Motton of thanks on the Address 1st February, 1973. by the Governor.

1-00 p.m.

Visakha 1955-56 is a significant year,
1st February, 1975.

Motion of thanks on the Address by the Governor.

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Motion of thanks on the Address
by the Governor.

1st February, 1975.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

The Hon. Mr. Speaker:

In the Chambers of the House of Assembly, the Governor addressed the Assembly on the Address of Thanks on the Address of 1st February, 1975.

The Governor expressed his appreciation and thanked the members for their support and cooperation. He also conveyed his best wishes for the successful functioning of the Assembly in the coming session.

The Governor emphasized the importance of unity and cooperation among all members for the progress of the State. He highlighted the achievements of the previous session and expressed confidence in the members to continue working towards the betterment of the people.

The Governor also mentioned the challenges faced by the State and appealed to the members to overcome them with determination and commitment.

The Governor concluded his address by reiterating his commitment to the welfare of the people and the development of the State.

The House, with one voice, expressed its thanks to the Governor for his address and congratulated him on his achievements.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House for the day.

[End of address]
Motion of thanks on the Address by the Governor.

1st February, 1975.

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Haya eka nayar anand kaa gya baa an pureriyade se riade note de ki mohur se.

Goveror sahib te abe shale ba shahi hae say liyade se liyade se baide saur ki safar bya shahi hae say liyade se.
Motion of thanks on the Address by the Governor.

1st February, 1975.

Mr Speaker—Now the members will move their amendments to the Motion.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—Sir, I beg to move.

Add the following at the end—

But regret that there is no mention in the Address about the alarming increase in unemployment and the consequential unrest among the educated youth.
Add the following at the end—

But regret that there is no mention in the address about the injustice done to the State in regard to allocation of Krishna waters in the award of the Tribunal.

Add the following at the end—

But regret that there is no mention about holding the price line and supply of essential commodities at fair prices.

Add the following at the end—

But regret that there is an unnecessary reference to Law and Order followed by a threat of force.

5 Sri Syed Hasan:—Sir, I beg to move

Add the following at the end—

But regret to note that a) While calling the year, which has passed a memorable one for our State, the Governor had not considered the fact that it is ending with very high price rise.

b) Though the Governor had mentioned about increase in the rates of Dearness Allowance of Government Employees, but had forgotten to note the fact that increase in emoluments would only affect 2% of the population and no remedy was found for 98% of the population, who are badly hit due to price rise.

Add the following at the end—

But regret to note that while mentioning about the Six Point Formula achievements, the Governor's Address was silent about the fact that without receiving proper funds, the appointment of Regional Development Committees Chairmen and other staff, was an uncalled for burden on the Exchequer.

Add the following at the end—

But regret to note that the Governor, while stating about the installation and operation of more power units, had not considered their fact that the inhabitants of the twin cities, specially old city, remain for days together in the dark.

Add the following at the end—

But regret to note that the Governor while referring towards Industrial Developments did not consider the fact that the local people or
those belonging to the State are not being recruited or encouraged in the Industries/even for non technical jobs, persons are brought from other States.

Add the following at the end:—

But regret to note that

(a) While referring to the achievement and accord of educational facilities for the citizens of the twin cities in the particular, the Governor did not consider the plight of the students of the M.B.B.S. entrance course, who for no fault of their are ordered to reappear in the entrance test, as the Government had decided to hold fresh entrance examination holding back the results for those who had appeared in December 1974.

(d) Similarly about 20,000 students are being harassed, as for last so many months, the Osmania Matriculation Examination are being postponed.

Add the following at the end—

But regret to note that while referring to the Land Reforms programme, the Governor failed to note the vindicative attitude of the previous Government, who had deprived muslim majors in the name of personal law and the present Government's failure to bring suitable amendments in the Land Ceiling Act and thereby remove the anamolies.

Mr Speaker —Amendments moved
Motion of thanks on the Address by the Governor.

...
Mr. Speaker —As the term of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation expires tomorrow, and there is no provision to extend its term, I have permitted Sri M. Narayana Reddy, to present on behalf of Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Chairman of the Committee) the Report on the Committee of Subordinate Legislation.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy.—On behalf of the Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation for 1974-75.
Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.

Mr. Speaker—Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 8.30 a.m. on 3rd February, 1975.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8.30 A.M. on Monday, the 3rd February 1975.)