Government Motion:

re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergency session. .. 1

Presentation of the First Batch of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1975-76. .. 10

Papers laid on the Table:

re: Copy of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (A.P. Ordinance No 2 of 1975.) .. 11

re: Copy of A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (A.P. Ordinance No. 1 of 1975). .. 11

Papers laid on the Table of the House:

In Pursuance of Rule 359 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the A.P. Legislative Assembly .. 11

re: Copy of letter No. Rs. I/37/75-B dated 24th July, 1975 from the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha .. 11

Government Bills

re: The A. P. General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1975. (Introduced) .. 11

re: The A. P. Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1975. (Introduced) .. 11

[Contd. on 3rd cover]
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy.
Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali.

Panel of Chairman:

1. Dr. (Mrs) Fatimunnisa Begum
2. Sri M. V Subba Reddy.
3. Sri Y Venkata Rao
4. Sri N. Venkataratnam.

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu.

Assistant Secretaries:

1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry.
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry.
7. Sri R. N. Sarma.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Resolution :</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re : Ratification of the Amendment to the constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper placed on the Table :</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision of the Business Advisory Committee</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Announcements :</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re : Nomination to the panel of Chairman for the fifth session</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re : Schedule of time to receiving amendments to the Bills</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Condolence Motions:

re: The demise of
Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, a former member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
Sri Gadiraju Jagannatha Raju, a former member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
Sri Addepalli Satyanarayana Murthy, a former member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Papers Laid on the Table

Annual Report on the working of Vizam Sugar Factory Ltd, for the year ended 30th September, 1975. 64
Notification with which certain rules have been made under the A. P. Gram Panchayats Act; 1964. 64
Annual Administration Report of the A. P. State Electricity Board for the year 1973-74. 65
Annual Accounts of the A. P. State Electricity Board together with the Audit Report for 1973-74. 65
Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1975-76. 65
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy.
Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali.

Panel of Chairman:

1. Dr. (Mrs) Fatimunnisa Begum
2. Sri M. V. Subba Reddy
4. Sri N. Venkataratnam.

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu.

Assistant Secretaries:

1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry.
5. Sri S. Purananda Sastry.
7. Sri R. N. Sarma.
### THE ANDHRA PRADESH

Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruling by the Hon'ble Speaker:</th>
<th>119</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regarding raising point of Order by a Minister who is not a Member of the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers placed on the Table</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Appropriation Accounts, Finance Accounts, Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Civil) and (Revenue Receipts) for 1973-74.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) G.O. RT. No. 749 Home (Tr. II) dt. 11-4-1975 under A. P. M. V. Taxation Act 1963.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) A.P. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Members (Free Transit by Railway) Rules, 1975 issued in G O. Ms. No. 395. General Administration (Election-A) Department dt. 29-6-1975.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presentation of the Report of the Committee of the House to Enquire into the Affairs of The Srisailam Devasthanam.


[Conf'd. on 3rd cover]
THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Condolence Motion:

re: Demise of Sri B. Mallikarjuna Rao, Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. 1

Paper laid on the Table of the House in Pursuance of Rule 359.

re: The Constitution (Fertieth Amendment) Bill, 1975 as introduced in Lok Sabha. 5

re: The Constitution (Fertieth Amendment Bill, 1975 as passed by the Houses of Parliament. 5

Government Resolution:

re: Ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution of India as proposed by the Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Bill, 1975. 6
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy.

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali.

Panel of Chairman:

1. Dr (Mrs) Fatimunnisa Begum.
2. Sri M. V. Subba Reddy.
4. Sri N. Venkataratnam.

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu.

Assistant Secretaries:

1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry.
5. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry.
7. Sri R. N. Sarma.
GOVERNMENT MOTION

re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Assembly during the Current emergent Session.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy (Minister for Revenue):—Sir, I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the current session of Legislative Assembly being in the nature of an emergent session to transact certain urgent and important Government business, only Government Business be transacted during the session and no other business whatsoever including questions, calling attention and any other business to be initiated by a private member be brought before or transacted in the House during the session and all relevant rules on the subject in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly do hereby stand suspended to that extent."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion Moved.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am unable to agree with the Hon'ble Minister's Resolution. I do not say, this is not an emergency session. It may be an emergency session. But what exactly is the reason for holding the emergency session, when everything is normal in our State, and perhaps our Chief Minister is the most comfortable person in the country, perhaps our Legislature is the most co-operative, most responsible and highly accommodative Legislature; and even the Opposition in this House is highly responsive Opposition rather an ideal Opposition which any Democratic Country can boast of. When this is the type of ideal situation, where was the necessity for declaring the emergency. That the Chief Minister has to tell us, because the right of the Members to seek certain information from the Minister has been done away with. We are in a pathetic position of having to learn what the Government..."
has been doing through newspapers only. During the past 3-4 months things have been moving very fast; radical changes are taking place, rapid developments are taking place. When this is the situation, is it not obligatory and fair on the part of the Government and Leader of the House to give an opportunity to the Members of the House to know what exactly is happening directly from the Ministers themselves. There had been news about agreement on Godavari Waters. It is a serious question, for the next day I read a contradictory statement. If during emergency certain things are going to move which will hit hard the interests of the people of the country – after all the interest of the State are inter-linked with the country – and when such vital questions are being discussed day and day out, it is a very sorry state of affair that this House is not in a position to know what actually is happening.

I expected, the Chief Minister would explain the House before moving the Resolution, as to what led to the declaration of emergency, and what is the purpose sought to be achieved. He did not say how our Ministry is going to implement the 20-Point Programme. The Leader of the House must have taken the House into confidence. We are all here for radical economic programme. What was the necessity to dispense with the Questions and Call Attention. If we have simply to rubber-stamp on these statements, I am sorry to say that we have been deprived of the fundamental right of elicitng information as free and elected representatives. Therefore, I request the Leader of the House to tell us whether or not we will get another opportunity to elicit information. It is a calm, cool and fine atmosphere. We do not know whether the Government would use this atmosphere for the progress of the people or want to use it in an autocratic way. We do not know what exactly is the object of the Government, and what it wants to do in this atmosphere.

I want the Leader of the House to give a clarification. If that is given, then only we will be in a position to give our wholehearted co-operation.
Government Motion.

28th July, 1975.

re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergent session

As a matter of fact not from the Opposition Sir...
Government Motion:
re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergent session.

re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current session.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana. —Not all.

He said the Congress Party is the forum of right reactionaries. That is there, I agree.

Government Motion:  
re Suspension of certain Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergent session.

Re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergent session

What we are asking is, why this emergency is here.

We are politicians. We are ready for everything. You may even arrest us. We are not bothered.

This House being in the nature of an emergent session.

Mr. Speaker — That need not be repeated. The assurance is given by the Chief Minister.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:— That has to be confirmed.

Mr. Speaker:— It has been confirmed by the Chief Minister.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:— To ventilate the grievances of the public.............
28th July, 1975.

Government Motion:
re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergent session.

Mr. Speaker:—You will have an opportunity in the next session.

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao.—That is true, Sir. As representatives of the public we have to bring it to your notice.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao has stated. I do not want to add anything.

10-10 a.m. (At this stage, Smt. J. Eswari Bai staged a walk out).

We are serious in saying that 20 point formula should be implemented in toto. You have to decide that matter.
Government Motion. 28th July, 1975.

re: Suspension of certain Rules of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly during the current emergent session

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I appreciate the Chief Minister's attitude in undertaking our point of view. This is how the democracy should function. The opposition's viewpoint has got to be appreciated by the ruling party and we should also appreciate the difficulties of the ruling party. I am now convinced with the object of this Resolution.

In regard to censorship, there are certain rules issued by the Government of India. Over and above these rules, I understand some guidelines have been given by the State Government that nothing said by the Members of the opposition should be printed except the name. This is going too far. Suppose, I make a constructive suggestion, that will not go into the press. When I make such an useful and constructive suggestion and if that suggestion is also to be blacked-out from the newspaper, what exactly is the use or object of this censorship?

Sri J Vengal Rao:—We are strictly following the Central Government rules. The States are autonomous. This is a Federal Republic and in Federal Constitution Government of India cannot dictate terms to State Government. You must see your status, authority, and position. There is no point of your becoming something like a servant to the Prime Minister.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I may inform the Chief Minister that the States are autonomous. This is a Federal Republic and in Federal Constitution Government of India cannot dictate terms to State Government. You must see your status, authority, and position. There is no point of your becoming something like a servant to the Prime Minister.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The object of censorship must be achieved. Suppose there is constructive opinion or suggestion from the members of the opposition, it should be published. It may be in regard to the steps that had to be taken in the emergency period. In furtherance of the emergency, some suggestions might be given. If you want to black-out all these things, it is not fair. If that is the case, it is an absurd censorship and it must be brought to the notice of the Government of India.
10 28th July, 1975 Presentation of the First Batch of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1975-76.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

"This House resolves that the current session of Legislative Assembly being in the nature of an emergent session to transact certain urgent and important Government Business, only Government Business be transacted during the session and no other business whatsoever including questions, calling attention and any other business to be initiated by a private member be brought before or transacted in the House during the session and all relevant rules on the subject in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Legislative Assembly do hereby stand suspended to that extent."

The Motion was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF THE FIRST BATCH OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1975-76.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to present the statement showing the first batch of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1975-76.

Mr. Speaker.—The first batch of Supplementary Estimates of expenditure for 1975-76 are presented.

Under Rule 170 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I am to announce that the cut motions in respect of the first batch of Supplementary estimates of expenditure for 1975-76 will be received up to till 5-00 p.m today i.e 28th July, 1975.
Government Bills:

A.P. Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri P. Ranga Reddy —Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (A. P. Ordinance No. 2 of 1975) as required under Article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu (Minister for Municipal Administration)—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment Ordinance, 1975 (A P. Ordinance No.1 of 1975) as required under Article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker.—Paper laid on the Table.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN PURSUANCE OF RULE 359 OF THE RULE OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu (Secretary, Legislature)—Sir, I beg to lay under Rule 359 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, a copy of letter No. Rs. 1/37/73-B, dated 24th July, 1975 from the Secretary-General-Rajya Sabha to gether with a copy in each of the following:

1. The Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975 as introduced in Lok Sabha.
2. The Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975 as passed by the House of Parliament

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

Sri P. Ranga Reddy —Sir, I beg to move,

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1975."

Mr. Speaker. —Motion moved. (Pause)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1975."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH MUNICIPALITIES (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to move

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1975."

Mr. Speaker —Motion moved. (Pause)

The question is:
Government Resolution:

re: Ratification of Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1973."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

re: Ratification of Amendment to the Constitution of India Proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

Sri J Vengala Rao: I beg to move:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and the short title of which has been changed into "The Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1973".

10-40 a.m. Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.

re: Ratification of Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

The resolution was as follows:

...
Government Resolution:

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.


1971 సంవత్సరంలో మనుష్యానికి సమాధానం కదాచారం లింపి ప్రోటోఫోం ఉంటేనా, మన రాష్ట్రం నిర్మాణం అంటే నిర్మాణం నుండి స్వాధీనం కానం తెరాగలను అంటే నిర్మాణం చేస్తాడు. 1971 సంవత్సరంలో మన రాష్ట్రం పిలువబడిన సంభావనలు, అన్ని మంది సంభావనలు రూపొందించాలను, ఎందుకంటే అన్ని సంభావనలు రూపొందించాలను ఇంటి అనేక సంభావనలు ఇది అర్థం చేస్తాడు. ఇది మన రాష్ట్రం నిర్మాణం అంటే నిర్మాణం గల అంటే నిర్మాణం చేస్తాడు. ఇది మన రాష్ట్రం నిర్మాణం అంటే నిర్మాణం చేస్తాడు. ఇది మన రాష్ట్రం నిర్మాణం అంటే నిర్మాణం చేస్తాడు.
Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.

re : Ratification of the Amendment to the
Constitution of India proposed to be
made by the constitution (Thirty ninth
Amendment Bill, 1975)

Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.  15

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the
Constitution of India proposed to be
made by the constitution (Thirty ninth
Amendment Bill, 1975)
Government Resolution:

re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

Counter revolutionary attempt by imperialist elements and the counter reactionary elements inside...
Government Resolution: 28th July, 1975

Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

The lifting of the ban would give an impression of encouraging certain fascist elements in India. More and more I have come to the conclusion that Bapu's murder was not an isolated business but part of a much wider conspiracy organised chiefly by R S S. It is not a matter of mere ideology, but a question of proselytising and converting. The ban, therefore, is a measure that should be continued.

Sri V. Srikrishna: —Not necessary, Sir. Your leader Jayaprakash Narayan himself condemned Mr. Patel and the other man, Shyama Prasad Mukerji at that time. Devastating criticism was made by your own ideological leader by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Government Resolution:
re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—He should mind his business and I appeal to the Speaker to consider this.

Sri V. Srkrishna:—You mind your own business. I am quoting an authority and statement. If there is anything wrong, let him quote other statement. Don't become allergic and don't become annoyed by my criticism. I appreciate your annoyance. I know your ideas and I appreciate your annoyance.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—You have no right to criticise.

Sri V. Srkrishna:—I have a right. There is nobody who is immune from any criticism.

Mr. Speaker:—You have raised the point.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I sought your ruling.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot do it immediately. I must look into it. I have seen the point you have raised.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Are you reserving the ruling?

Mr. Speaker:—I will go into the question. I have also appealed him not to mention all those things. I have said it is unnecessary.

My experience of working with your party has convinced me that no one who does not belong to the R.S.S and who is not a Brahmin can have any place in the Jan Sangh.
“With all respect to Gandhiji, let us cease to call him Father of the Nation. If there is any life which can be called national, it is Hindu life. If there are people in the country outside the pale of Hinduism, it is their duty in the interest of nationalism to emulate and subscribe to the ways of Hindu life.”

“I shall be true in behaviour and conduct towards not only the Swayam Sevak Sangh but to all Hindus and will unhesitatingly serve them.”
Government Resolution:

re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

20 28th July, 1975

It is an effective measure and would measure...
re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

It is time for them to wake and come together.
Government Resolution

re Ratification of the Amendment to
the Constitution of India proposed
by the Constitution
(Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

Emergency has brought about
a new situation which is serving effectively in the politics of this
country. Till now we were trying a number of economic, political
and social changes based on social justice, but this was resisted by
our bureaucracy, which wanted to maintain status-quo.

11-20 a.m. Secondly, in our own party ranks, some had become cynical because
programmes and policies already accepted had not been implemented.
Government Resolution:

Re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July, 1975.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that the following Amendment to the Constitution of India is proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, the President of India has promulgated a Proclamation declaring it to be the resolution of the Parliament of India.

The resolution to be passed by the Parliament of India in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, is as follows:

"The Constitution of India is hereby amended in the following manner:

Section 367 of the Constitution is amended by adding the following clause at the end thereof:

"(3) Every person occupying an office of profit shall, within a period of three months from the date on which the notification of his appointment or election or return to that office is published in the Gazette of India, make a declaration that he has not accepted or received any bribe in connection with the discharge of his duties in that office:

Provided that where a person has already occupied that office, the declaration aforesaid shall be made within a period of three months from the date on which the notification of his appointment or election or return to that office is published in the Gazette of India.

The declaration aforesaid shall be in the form prescribed by the Central Government in this behalf."

The President of India has directed that the above resolution shall be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, the President of India has promulgated a Proclamation declaring it to be the resolution of the Parliament of India.

The resolution to be passed by the Parliament of India in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, is as follows:

"The Constitution of India is hereby amended in the following manner:

Section 367 of the Constitution is amended by adding the following clause at the end thereof:

"(3) Every person occupying an office of profit shall, within a period of three months from the date on which the notification of his appointment or election or return to that office is published in the Gazette of India, make a declaration that he has not accepted or received any bribe in connection with the discharge of his duties in that office:

Provided that where a person has already occupied that office, the declaration aforesaid shall be made within a period of three months from the date on which the notification of his appointment or election or return to that office is published in the Gazette of India.

The declaration aforesaid shall be in the form prescribed by the Central Government in this behalf."

The President of India has directed that the above resolution shall be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

The President of India has directed that the above resolution shall be published in the Gazette of India for general information.
Government Resolution:
re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.


11-30 a.m
Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

...
Government Resolution re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July 1975.

The Government of India has today resolved to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

The Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975 proposes the following major changes to the Constitution:

1. The Bill seeks to provide for the reservation of seats for socially and educationally backward classes in the State Assemblies and in the House of People's Majlis.
2. The Bill also seeks to provide for the reservation of seats for women in the State Assemblies and in the House of People's Majlis.
3. The Bill further seeks to provide for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State Assemblies and in the House of People's Majlis.

The Government of India has resolved to ratify the Bill in order to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution.

11.40 a.m.

The resolution was moved by Mr. V. P. Singh, Minister of State for Home Affairs, and seconded by Mr. S. V. Ranga Rao, Minister of State for Agriculture. The resolution was adopted by a voice vote.

The resolution will now be presented to the President of India for his assent.

The President of India, Dr. R. Venkataraman, has agreed to give his assent to the Bill.

The Bill will be passed into law and will come into force from the date of its assent by the President of India.

The Government of India has resolved to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution as soon as possible.
Government Resolution:

re. Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1975

28th July, 1975.

27
28th July, 1975.

Government Resolution—
re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July, 1975.

Government Resolution—
re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July, 1975.

Government Resolution—
re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.
Government Resolution
28th July, 1975.

Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

[Text in Telugu]
Government Resolution

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July, 1975.

Shri M. S. Ahmed (Garden Anad) - Hon. Member, Ministry of Defence has forwarded the following report:

The Ministry of Defence has received a report from the Ministry of Home Affairs, which states that the proposed amendments to the Constitution of India, as contained in the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, are necessary for the maintenance of law and order in the country.

The amendments proposed to the Constitution are aimed at strengthening the security of the country and ensuring the rule of law. The amendments include provisions for the establishment of a special court for the trial of cases involving terrorism and other serious crimes.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to consider these amendments and take necessary action.

The Ministry of Defence has also stated that the amendments are in line with the recommendations of the National Security Council and the National Security Commission.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a timely manner and that the necessary provisions are made to ensure their effective implementation.

The Ministry of Defence has further stated that the amendments are essential for the maintenance of law and order in the country and that they will contribute to the security and stability of the country.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has also stated that the amendments are in line with the recommendations of the National Security Council and the National Security Commission.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has further stated that the amendments are essential for the maintenance of law and order in the country and that they will contribute to the security and stability of the country.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has also stated that the amendments are in line with the recommendations of the National Security Council and the National Security Commission.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has further stated that the amendments are essential for the maintenance of law and order in the country and that they will contribute to the security and stability of the country.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has also stated that the amendments are in line with the recommendations of the National Security Council and the National Security Commission.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has further stated that the amendments are essential for the maintenance of law and order in the country and that they will contribute to the security and stability of the country.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has also stated that the amendments are in line with the recommendations of the National Security Council and the National Security Commission.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Government to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

The Ministry of Defence has further stated that the amendments are essential for the maintenance of law and order in the country and that they will contribute to the security and stability of the country.

Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

The Government of India has received the following statement of objects and reasons in relation to the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975:

After considering the recommendations made by the Committee on Election Laws and Constitution, the Government of India has decided to introduce the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975, in the Parliament of India. The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes, to be appointed by the President of India. The Commission is to be composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Prime Minister, and two of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Commission is to have the power to investigate, study and report on matters relating to the needs and problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for Women, to be known as the National Commission for Women, to be appointed by the President of India. The Commission is to be composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Prime Minister, and two of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Commission is to have the power to investigate, study and report on matters relating to the needs and problems of women.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for Persons with Disabilities, to be known as the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities, to be appointed by the President of India. The Commission is to be composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Prime Minister, and two of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Commission is to have the power to investigate, study and report on matters relating to the needs and problems of persons with disabilities.

The Bill also seeks to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, to be known as the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, to be appointed by the President of India. The Commission is to be composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Prime Minister, and two of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Commission is to have the power to investigate, study and report on matters relating to the needs and problems of children.
32 28th July, 1975, Government Resolution, re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram) —Sir, I am one of those who really felt somewhat agitated on hearing of the declaration of emergency, but I have allowed my feeling to come into the picture and to view the matter under which emergency has been declared. No doubt the Allahabad judgment and the immediate happenings to some extent led to the necessity for emergency. There has been a deterioration of standards, moral and administrative. All these standards are there trying for a remedy for long time. Remedy is almost delayed. Things have become very nauseating. The historic process that had brought about the situation is crying for deterrent remedy. It has has 12:00 noon to be viewed by us. I look at history not for the mere period of 25 years of independence, not for the period 200 years of British occupation of this country but to see how this country had degenerated to such an extent by foreign invasions. Now, everything had come into the modern era. We wanted development, we wanted to build up history and the development requires lot of discipline and a lot of responsibility. If we have failed, I will put it that there is a collective failure on the entire nationals of this country to answer to the needs of ushering in a new society. Everywhere in history it was a sort of a violent conversion that had brought about the responsibilities for building up this society. In our country there was a unity happening under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Truth and non-violence had been the means of ushering in a new society. He has brought in certain holy methods of fast, of satyagraha, of civil disobedience. We have forgotten one thing that Civil Disobedience was only a substitute for the violent revolution. We had to rebel against the foreign country that had been in occupation of our country. At that time even the violent and most daring rebellion was justified. That was a national duty. It was a duty of every citizen. The duty is towards construction, towards doing thing in an orderly way. Certainly the opposition and also every citizen has a right to point out and expose the wrongs of the administration. If we do not do it, we will be failing in our duty. It was also a constructive contribution to the better administration of our country. Criticism does not mean destructive things and methods, but what have come m? Dharna has come in, wrongful confinement of the official personnel has come in, corruption to the core has entered. I don’t confine it to the officials but there are non-officials also. We cannot say that we are free from it. If we say we are free from it we are really hypocritical. This has overtaken like a Octopus. Every day it is going out. We are crying against it but no action is possible, because of the normal democratic process. The other day I went to the General Hospital and the T.B. Hospital.
Government Resolution: 28th July, 1975

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

The R M O has complained that a peon had slapped an officer. He was dismissed but within the next 10 days he was reinstated, and before the very officer. That is the state in which our administration is going on. Late Rajendra Prasad had said that the citizens of this country had all rights, rights and privileges, and no duties and discipline. There lies the entire defect. It is not as though everything is all right. It is not as though everything is not all right. We are here. We are not having the remedy of emergency. Therefore, I do feel and I support the imposition of emergency. There is every justification for it, but the justification will have to be still justified by the purpose and by proper implementation by prevention of the abuse. The hon. Chief Minister has really assured us that there will be no abuse. Yet, I say that within my knowledge an instance had come wherein already it is sought to be used in an abusive way. I have brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister. I am sure he is a man who will not tolerate but still these are things which caution us. Democracy is not killed. I do not agree. After all we are within the constitutional process. Emergency is invoked by the innovation of the constitutional provision and the very fact that we are here to-day, sitting and discussing the whole thing is a proof positive of the existence of democracy still. Press is one of the greatest organs of democracy. We do require Press freedom. The imposition of the censorship is too rigid. We have to point out that it is not necessary. After all demurring voices of a few persons do not really bring the House down. Some of these things will have to be rectified in course of time. You see how democracy is functioning in Britain, the month of democracy. There is a British Commonwealth of Nations where democracy is functioning at the highest level. In Canada, in Australia and in all those countries the opposition, the Trade Unions are functioning effectively and are fighting for the rights. It is being done in the most constitutional, orderly manner. It is not by burning of buses, or burning of houses or it is not by beating of Legislators, has had happened during the separatist agitation. We have seen it at the top-most how people with different opinions had been treated. All these methods are not proper methods.

All these methods are not the proper methods. As Mahatma Gandhi said that civil disobedience does not mean, intimidation of persons and it does not also mean violence or man handling of persons. I have to congratulate the Government for dissolving the students' unions. I have to suggest that even Teachers' Unions should also be dissolved. In the Examination Hall, if a teacher does not allow a student to malpractice, then see the fate of the teacher, he is beaten or murdered. This should not be tolerated. Now the best thing is declaration of emergency. Trade Unions are coming themselves and they
have to become the masters of the situation. I know some times Ministers are expressing helplessness as against bureaucracy’s refusal of policies of the Government. Unless you use these emergency provisions even against them, there is always danger to the democracy.

With these few words, supporting the motion, I resume my seat.
Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.

Re Ratification of the Amendment to
the Constitution of India proposed
to be made by the Constitution
(Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.
Government Resolution:

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July, 1975.
Government Resolution.

28th July, 1975.

Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1973.
Government Resolution

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

12-30 p.m
Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.


government resolution was adopted in general (since 17th May, 1953, in Parliament) on the 26th of July, 1959. The proceedings indicate that the 

amendment was debated and approved. The ratification of the amendment to the Constitution was proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

The amendment would bring certain changes to the Constitution, which were discussed and debated in the Parliament. The amendment was finally adopted on the 28th of July, 1975.
Government Resolution:
re. Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.
Government Resolution:

28th July, 1975

re. Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

...
Government Resolution:
re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

Sri A. Srimulu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are to-day discussing a strictly legal point—an amendment to the Constitution. This is supposed to be the thirty eighth amendment to our Constitution within a period of twenty five years. The United States of America has got a Constitution which has been there for the past two hundred years and practically the number of amendments does not exceed thirteen or fourteen. This very fact indicates that this country is obliged to embark upon piece-meal amendments whenever necessity arises. It very clearly shows that a fresh look into the entire Constitutional framework and fabric is absolutely essential. The Emergency provisions that are contained in part IX of our Constitution and particularly...
Government Resolution: 28th July, 1975

Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

Art 352 etc. Are some special provisions that are there. I have studied the constitutions of most of the democratic countries in the world. I have not come across such an emergency provision anywhere in any constitution of a democratic country. The only parallel that we can get is in the constitution of Weimar of Third Reich of Germany and Hitler made use of the very same provisions, the emergency provisions to become a dictator and fascist. This is the history. I do not know why the framers of our Constitution borrowed this emergency provision from the Government of India Act of 1935. The Britishers were very much interested in having or in incorporating a provision of that type as they had done the Government of India Act, 1935. Our elders in the Constituent Assembly with all their wisdom have borrowed this particular provision. I shall read an observation made by an Hon. Member of the Constituent Assembly in 1949 wherein this particular emergency provision was discussed.

Mr. Kamath, Said.—'I have ransacked most of the constitutions of democratic countries of the world. I find no parallel of this chapter of emergency provision in any other constitution of democratic countries in the world. The closest approximation to my mind is reached in Weimar Constitution of the Third Reich which was destroyed by Hitler taking advantage from the very same provision contained in that constitution'. He further went on:

"If this article is passed as it is to-day, the President can very well take advantage to unfair advantage or abuse the power vested in him and proclaim emergency just because he wants to abrogate, set at nought, to nullify, destroy the constitution.

We are talking of subversive elements. Let us remember that a Constitution can be subverted not merely by agitators, rebels and revolutionaries, but also by people in office and by the people in power. This is what Mr. Kamath said long ago in 1949. Today if our Prime Minister should say that there is international disturbance I am very sorry to bring to your notice that there is practically no internal disturbance and the so-called reactionary forces do not pose a threat at all. I understand her point. There is internal disturbance in her own party. Just to contain that particular reactionary element in her party, this emergency has become necessary. This is my understanding and I stand corrected if this understanding is not correct. Not only Mr. Kamath, but another hon. Member Mr. K. T. Shah said about the substitution of the term 'Internal Disturbance' for the original expression 'Violence'. It is because in the draft, the word used was "violence" and later Dr. Ambedkar brought forward an amendment and said "Internal Disturbance". So Mr. Shah said the substitution of the term "Internal Disturbance" for the original expression "Violence" fills me with deep concern and misgiving. These are the times not only very difficult to define but the contrast, whatever may be the implication, seems to me to suggest unjustifiable invasion of democratic freedom. The slightest disturbance or the slightest fear of disturbance in the internal management of the
Government Resolution:
re: Ratification of the Amendment
the Constitution of India proposed
to be made by the Constitution
(Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

State or any part of, may entitle the President to
declare emergency and issue proclamation on that accord
These were well founded genuine fears expressed by the famous of the
Constitution, in the Constituent Assembly and these fears have rightly come true. That is why, I am opposed to this piece-meal amendment of the Constitution. There is no point in amending the Constitution so many times. Let us look at the fabric and framework of the Constitution. Who formulated this Constitution? Persons elected by a restricted electorate. The voters had a qualification in those days - either one must be a property demand or one must have had the minimum educational qualification, Matriculation. These were the voters who elected the members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946. I say this Constituent Assembly is of a restrictive representative capacity. The members who sat in the Constituent Assembly barely represented 20% of the population i.e., top elite, the upper middle class or the property class. Nearly 80% of the illiterate and property-less masses of India have absolutely nothing to do with this Constitution. That is how the entire Constitution centres round one fundamental cornerstone i.e., right to private property. To protect that right to private property all these institutions the courts, the executive, the various organs of the State authority and all these things have been created. This is evident in every chapter of our Constitution. I cannot understand, how with this Constitution, an outdated chart, which has outdated its purpose, it is possible for the Prime Minister to usher socialism and I very much doubt. That is why a new look into this Constitution is absolutely warranted. At least, this Emergency must be made use of to appoint a new Constituent Assembly or convert the present Lok Sabha into the Constituent Assembly, so that a thorough reconsideration of Chapter by Chapter, and Article by Article can be undertaken. Otherwise, all the talk of 20 Point Programme and all the talk of emergency would be a hypocrisy and mockery and the nation will be left with only one choice - either STATUS QUO or CHAOS. This choice is before the nation. Either you opt for CHAOS or STATUS QUO and the nation does not want either CHAOS or STATUS QUO. I hear one or two interesting examples of our constitutional provisions more particularly the fundamental rights regarding the right to private property. Look at the Socialist Constitution of the Soviet Union. That Constitution was drafted not by a handful of persons sitting in the Constituent Assembly in Moscow. But that Constitution's draft was circulated and thousands and lakhs of meetings were conducted in the factories, schools and in every part of Soviet Russia. I was just referring to the process of constitutional formulation in Soviet Russia a few days ago. I got the thrilling statistics as to how the Constitution was discussed by the masses of the Soviet Russia. Discussions were held in every firm, factory, school, club...
Government Resolution

28th July, 1975.

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

e etc. There were 5,27,000 meetings with an attendance of 30 million people. The number of amendments suggested totalled at 1,34,000. This is a Constitution where people's involvement is secured. This is how the Constitution can be finalised. But the concept of our elders who set in the Constituent Assembly I have a great regard for their wisdom, was altogether different. They never thought that India would be obliged to usher to socialism with outdated instrument, which only protects property. I again quote what Palkiwala says because he has become the advocate of our socialist Prime Minister. He had written "The Constitution Defaced and Defile." I know, making use of the situation, there are crores of people in this country to dance round the Prime Minister, to go and simply restore her emergency and intelligence and her initiative. But there are very few persons who will remind her of the pitfalls, the shortcomings, the mistakes, and the blunders that she is committing even to contain this reaction. It is very difficult to contain this reaction. She is now riding a tiger. Unless she successfully rides the tiger, the tiger will swallow her. This is going to be a hard reality as far as the Indian situation is concerned. This is what Mr. Palkiwala tells about the fundamental rights. Still, we want to have this Constitution and we want to have this emergency under this Constitution. The right to property is essential for the effective and meaningful exercise of various other fundamental rights. A few examples will suffice to illustrate this point. The right of freedom of the press under Art. 19(1) would be worthless if the publisher could be deprived of his printing plan and the building in which it is housed without compensation. The right under Art. 19(1)(c) that some trade union would be de-noted if its true content if the property of a Trade Union could be acquired by the State without compensation. The right to reside and to settle in any part of India which is guaranteed by Art. 19(1)(b) would be destroyed if the State could have expressly taken the citizen's hut or house or household effects. The right to practise and profession or to carry on any occupation, trade business under Art. 19(1)(g) which includes exploitation also and this includes smuggling also would be merely a right to do forced labour for the State if the net savings from the fruits of the citizen's personal exertion invested in limited companies or in other affairs are liable to be confiscated. This is the concept of over right to the private property. So I feel even the other things, I am not sorry that rights are curtailed. After all for whom are these rights? These are in Part III. They are enjoyed by the top elite i.e., 2% of India and none of us are affected by the curtailment of these rights. It is the property persons, it is the vested interests and it is the so-called super intellectuals that are very particular about the right of the property. I now give another example as to the equality of opportunity. So much is being said by our lawyers and courts. We have a wonderful judicial system. This is a British legal system which we imported or which we copies from Britain. It does not suit our Indian conditions at all. The abominable element in the People's Representation Act has been there for
so many years and so many important men were disqualified on some baseless and some filthy grounds. But the Prime Minister never bothered to look into it. But when she was personally affected by this abnoxious element in the People's Representation Act, now the whole thing has come afoot. That is why the entire law, the system of law, the entire courts, and the legislation will have to be thoroughly rewritten and they will have to be studied. Otherwise, reaching socialism is an impossibility. There is equal protection of law and every citizen is equal in the eye of law. There is a law which says that sleeping on the pavement is an offence. His Majesty applies this law to the beggar and also the billionnaire. That is the equality of opportunity, equal protection of law and equality before law. My question is what exactly is the need for the billionairs to sleep on a pavement and then what is the benefit of giving that protection. That equality before law, by saying that Art 14 (c) will give equality of opportunity. Now Sir, looking at all these things my humble submission to this House through the Chief Minister and also the Prime Minister, is making use of this opportunity, don't bring forward this piecemeal Constitutional amendments. This Constitution is an outdated chart. You can do nothing with the Constitution. So, you will have to redraft the Constitution, where there should be declaration of rights and obligations. Here in our fundamental rights, right to property is a fundamental right. But right to work and right to gainful employment is not a fundamental right. So, a new declaration of rights and obligations is necessary. Every citizen is obliged to do something for the society. He cannot be simply idle with ideal incomes of million and millions exploiting the toiling masses. That is why it is absolutely essential "work is duty", for every able-bodied citizen, as a matter of honour. On principal 'He who does not work shall not eat' is contained in the Russian Constitution. If we can make bold and have courage to deal with the vested interests and the property class I appeal to the Prime Minister to convert the present Lok Sabha into a Constituent Assembly and to redraft the whole thing, so that India can march forward. Thanking you.
Government Resolution

re Ratification of the Amendment to the constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

28th July, 1975.
Government Resolution:
re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

As the Resolution has been passed, the Amendment to the Constitution is hereby declared to have been ratified.

26th July, 1975

[Signature]

1-10 P.M.
Government Resolution

re: Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1973.

38th July, 1973

I have to provide a clarification because there was an amr struggle by the Communist Party and this was admitted by the Government. What can this 40,000 volunteers do?
Government Resolution
re. Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

Sri A. S. S. S.—This is a clarification. Let us not discuss more about R. S. S. It is giving undue weight to that force and let us not exaggerate that fact.

Sri A. S. S. S. S.—Sirs, I want to make a clarification. He is ill-informed. There is an American High Court decision. "Anything done successfully on mass scale is constitutional." You are talking of Constitution. This is none on a mass scale. Otherwise, there cannot be any revolution anywhere in the world. That is the world history.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana.:—Landlords, blackmarketeers, and bureaucrats are your masses. My masses are working class masses, toilers, and kisans. There is a lot of difference between this definition and . . . .

Sri A. S. S. S. S. S.—Sirs, this is a clarification. The Constitution is not sought to be avoided because it is the mandate of the majority. It is being sought to be avoided because it is the mandate of the minority. If you are against the Constitution, you can work for it. Otherwise, there cannot be any revolution anywhere in the world. That is the world history.

Sri I. S.—This is a clarification. We are not against the Constitution. We are against the minority. The Constitution is the mandate of the majority. If you are against the Constitution, you can work for it.
Government Resolution

re Ratification of the Amendment to the
constitution of India proposed to be
made by the Constitution
(Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

28th July, 1975

51

The Honourable Governor of this State is pleased to state that he has approved the following:

(1) Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.
Government Resolution

23th Juiv 1975

Re Ratification of the Amendment to the
Constitution of India proposed to the
made by the Constitution
(Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1972.

...
Government Resolution

re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975

1.30 p.m

Smt T N Anasuyamma (Thamballapall):—Why only Officers? Why not corrupt politicians also Sir?

Sir the question is:— Why only Officers? Why only Officers? The question is:— Why only Officers? Why not corrupt politicians also Sir?

Why not corrupt politicians also Sir?
Government Resolution

Re Ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of India (proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

54 28th July, 1975

[Text in Telugu script]
Mr. Speaker — I am putting the resolution to vote.

The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament and the short title of which has been changed into 'The Constitution (Thirty-eight Amendment) Act, 1975'."

The resolution was put to vote and Sri P. Janardhan Reddy pressed for division and the House divided thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ayes</th>
<th>Noes</th>
<th>Neutrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sri A. Sreeramulu — I am neutral because I am opposed to the amendment in the present forms.

The resolution was adopted.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

Decision of the Business advisory Committee.

The Chief Minister (Shri J. Vengala Rao — Sir, under Rule 356 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I beg to place on the Table of the House a copy of the Report of the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 28th July, 1975.

Mr. Speaker — Paper placed

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY


The following decisions were taken by the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 28th July, 1975 in regard to the Business to be transacted in the Assembly.

29-7-1975 Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Estimates (Tuesday) of Expenditure for 1975-76.
Mr. Speaker—I am to announce to the House that I have nominated the following Members to the panel of Chairmen for the Fifth Session.

1. Dr (Mrs.) Fathimunnisa Begum.
2. Sri M V Subba Reddy.
4. Sri N. Venkataratnam

Mr. Speaker—I am to announce to the House that amendments to the following two Bills will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday, 29th July, 1975.


The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 10.00 a.m. to-morrow.