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No. 2  
1st August, 1986. (Friday)  
10 Sravan, 1908 S.E.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH  
Legislative Assembly Debates  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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1987
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri G. Narayana Rao.
Deputy Speaker: Sri A.V. Suryanarayana Rao.
Panel of Chairmen:
1. Sri G. Butchaiah Chowdary.
4. Sri M. Rajalah

Secretary: Sri E. Sadassiva Reddy.
Deputy Secretaries:
2. Sri C. Venkatesan.

Assistant Secretaries:
1. Sri P. Satyanarayana Sastry.
3. Sri V. V. Sábrahmmanyam.
7. Sri S. Suryanarayana Murthy.
10. Sri A. Iswara Sastry.

Fifteenth Day of the Fifth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADHSH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 1st Aug. 1986

The House met at II. 15 past Eight of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Business of the House

Discussion on Muralidhar Rau Commission

Report on Backward Classes

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.

1st August, 1986.

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Discussion on Muralidhar Rao
Commission Report on Backward Classes.

1st August, 1986

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40 a.m.
Commission Report on Backward Classes

Discussion on Muralidhara Rao

1st August, 1986

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184 1st August, 1986.  
Discussion on Muralidhar Rao  
Commission Report on Backward Classes  

தமிழில் வெளியிட்டிருக்கும் வரலாற்று முறையில் பிள்ளையர், தமிழ் தமிழில் தான்களை கொள்ளவும் விளக்கம் தரும்: பாக்கம் 26 வருடங்கள் முதல் 45 வருடகாலத்தில் முதல் 70.72 வருடகால முடிவு வரை இருக்கும் தொடர்பில், சுருக்கமாக 20 வருடகால குழு அமைப்பு அறிக்கை 20 வருடகால கால சுருக்கங்கள் மற்றும் வருடாக பதிவு செய்யபவர். ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் முதல் தான்களைக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமே, என்று கூறி வரும் முதல் தான்களை முக்கியமாக விளக்கம் வெளியிட்டிருக்கும். எனினும் பாடல் மற்றும் வருடாக ஈடுபடுத்திய வருடாக முறைகள் ஒன்றினை இருந்து விளக்கம் இருந்து விளக்கம். என்றும் பாக்கம் 26 வருடங்கள் முதல் சுருக்கமாக 20 வருடகால வரை இருக்கும் தொடர்பில், சுருக்கமாக 20 வருடகால குழு அமைப்பு அமைப்பு அறிக்கை 20 வருடகால கால சுருக்கங்கள் மற்றும் வருடாக பதிவு செய்யபவர். ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் முதல் தான்களைக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமே, என்று கூறி வரும் முதல் தான்களை முக்கியமாக விளக்கம் வெளியிட்டிருக்கும்.
Discussion on Muralidhar Rao  
1st August, 1986.
Commission Report on Backward Classes.

8:50 a.m.

85 a.m.
Discussion on Muralidhar Rao
Commission Report on Backward Classes.

1st August, 1986.

The Commission expressed its appreciation of the vigorous efforts made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the field of education, especially in the backward classes. It was noted that the State had made significant progress in providing educational opportunities to the underprivileged sections of society. The Commission recommended various measures to further improve the educational infrastructure, including the establishment of more schools and the appointment of qualified teachers. It also emphasized the importance of integrating vocational training in the educational curriculum to prepare students for employment in the growing job market.

The Commission highlighted the challenges faced by the lower income groups and suggested the implementation of targeted welfare schemes to alleviate their economic hardships. It recommended the provision of financial assistance for higher education and skill development programs to ensure that the beneficiaries had the necessary resources to pursue their educational goals.

The Commission also discussed the role of the media and civil society in promoting awareness about the needs of the backward classes. It called for a concerted effort to spread information and engage with the community, fostering a sense of participation and ownership in the development process.

In conclusion, the Commission underscored the importance of continued support and commitment from all stakeholders to address the persisting issues and ensure sustainable progress for the backward classes. It encouraged the Government to adopt a comprehensive approach, encompassing education, economic empowerment, and social inclusion, to achieve a balanced and inclusive growth.

1st August, 1986.

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1st August, 1986.

10 a.m.

The discussion on the Muralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes was held on August 1, 1986. The Commission Report highlighted issues related to backward classes and their socio-economic status in India.

The discussion was led by Mr. Muralidhar Rao, who elaborated on the challenges faced by backward classes and their need for affirmative action. The report recommended various measures to improve their living standards, education, and employment opportunities.

The dialogue was aimed at understanding the current situation of backward classes and identifying ways to address the existing disparities. The recommendations of the report were discussed, and it was emphasized that the implementation of these measures could significantly improve the lives of the backward communities.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics has conducted a sample socio-economic survey in the period 1-6-1981 to 30-5-1982. The survey covered 18,841 households, of which 7,885, or 41.85%, were Backward Classes. The report indicates that the Backward Classes have a higher percentage of households with 2 to 5 members compared to other classes. The survey also shows that Backward Classes have a lower percentage of households with 6 to 10 members. The report highlights the need for special measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Backward Classes.
1st August, 1986 Discussion on Muralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes

The discussion on the Muralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes commenced on the 1st August, 1986. The views expressed by various members of the Commission were presented. It was highlighted that the Commission had considered the socio-economic conditions of the Backward Classes and had recommended measures for their upliftment. The report emphasized the need for affirmative action to address the long-standing issues faced by these communities. The discussion was led by Mr. Rao, who commended the efforts of the Commission and urged the government to implement the recommendations. It was agreed that the report would be studied thoroughly and appropriate actions would be taken to address the concerns of the Backward Classes.

1st August, 1986.

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(ನೈದು ನಾಡು ಸಮಾಜ ( ವಿಗ್ರಹನುಷ್ಟ್ಯ-II ) : ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ಮೂಲಕಾರರು ರೈತರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯದ ಈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಶಾಸನದ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ 30 ಸಾಲಿಗಾದ ಅವಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೋಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿದರು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕ್ಕೆ ಗೇರು ಮಾಡಲಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತೇ ಸಾಮಾಜ ಮಹಿಲೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಯಮ್ಮನಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೋಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿದರು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕ್ಕೆ ಗೇರು ಮಾಡಲಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತೇ ಸಾಮಾಜ ಮಹಿಲೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಯಮ್ಮನಿಸಿದರು.

(ನೈದು ನಾಡು ಸಮಾಜ ( ವಿಗ್ರಹನುಷ್ಟ್ಯ-II ) : ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ಮೂಲಕಾರರು ರೈತರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯದ ಈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಶಾಸನದ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ 30 ಸಾಲಿಗಾದ ಅವಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೋಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿದರು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕ್ಕೆ ಗೇರು ಮಾಡಲಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತೇ ಸಾಮಾಜ ಮಹಿಲೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಯಮ್ಮನಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೋಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿದರು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕ್ಕೆ ಗೇರು ಮಾಡಲಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತೇ ಸಾಮಾಜ ಮಹಿಲೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ರಮಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಯಮ್ಮನಿಸಿದರು.

(ನೈದು ನಾಡು ಸಮಾಜ ( ವಿಗ್ರಹನುಷ್ಟ್ಯ-II ) : ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
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1st August, 1986. 193

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remedial measures should be taken and adequate amendments are made in future. The report recommended the establishment of a Backward Classes Commission and subsequent amendments to the Constitution to provide for the welfare of backward classes.

9-30 a.m. “India has been engaged in the most massive and far reaching effort ever undertaken by a democratic nation to integrate an oppressed and excluded population for centuries into the mainstream of national life.

It is that compensatory discrimination which gives them special legislative representation as well as preferential treatment in employment, education and Government service.

The preferential policies have had major redistributive effects. To day those who stigmatized as untouchable play a role in public life that would have been unimaginable a few decades ago.

The Indian experience show that a democratic society can pursue a compensatory discrimination for historically disadvantaged groups.”

P. J. Kurien, former Chief Minister of Kerala, observed that the Constitution of 1970 marked a turning point in the history of India.

The tougher the tissue and the fibre, the greater the strength of the body politic.”

Political democracy cannot succeed where there is no social and economic democracy. Social and economic democracy are the issue and fibre of a political democracy.

The tougher the tissue and the fibre, the greater the strength of the body politic.”

P. J. Kurien, former Chief Minister of Kerala, observed that the Constitution of 1970 marked a turning point in the history of India.

The tougher the tissue and the fibre, the greater the strength of the body politic.”

P. J. Kurien, former Chief Minister of Kerala, observed that the Constitution of 1970 marked a turning point in the history of India.
Discussion on Turralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes.

1st August, 1986.

Be true to yourself so that you can be true to others also.  

As you can see, the Turralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes was released in 1986. 

The report aimed to identify and address the issues faced by backward classes in India. 

The report was a significant step towards recognizing and providing opportunities for the underprivileged sections of society. 

The report was reviewed in 1976, and its recommendations were implemented to some extent. 

The report highlighted the need for affirmative action to correct historical injustices and provide equal opportunities to all sections of society. 

The report was a milestone in the fight for social justice and equality in India.

Expunged as Ordered by the Chair.

1st August, 1986. 197

The Commission on Backward Classes.

Mr. Muralidhar Rao, Chairman, in his Report on August 19, 1986, stated, "The Commission, in its Report on the Backward Classes, has made certain recommendations for the uplift of these classes. The Chief Minister of the State has accepted these recommendations and has taken steps to implement them."

The Commission has made the following recommendations:

1. The State Government should provide special funds for the development of the Backward Classes.
2. The State Government should arrange for the education of the Backward Classes in the State.
3. The State Government should provide facilities for the employment of the Backward Classes in the State.
4. The State Government should provide facilities for the housing of the Backward Classes in the State.

The Chief Minister of the State has accepted these recommendations and has taken steps to implement them.

Supreme Court held in Rangachari's case—

"Reservation contemplated by Art. 16 (4) can be made not merely to initial recruitment but also to posts to which the promotions are to be made." Reservations should also be in the promotions.

9-50 a.m.

"... Unless B.C. population is enumerated who is a B.C. category..."
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1st August, 1986.

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Mr...

Chaitanya: We have discussed some issues related to the Backward Classes. The Muralidhar Rao Commission report has been discussed. The Commission has made several recommendations to improve the situation of the Backward Classes.

Bhimrao: The report suggests that the government should provide more resources to the Backward Classes. The report also recommends the establishment of Backward Classes welfare boards in each state.

Rahul: I think the government should implement these recommendations as soon as possible. The Backward Classes have been facing many challenges over the years.

Amit: The report has also highlighted the need for more educational opportunities. We should work towards providing quality education to the Backward Classes.

Sanjay: The report suggests the need for reservation in jobs and education. We should support these recommendations to ensure equal opportunities for everyone.

Sumit: It is important to implement these recommendations in a fair and transparent manner. We should ensure that these initiatives benefit the Backward Classes.

Conclusion: The discussion was productive and we have a clear understanding of the issues and the recommendations of the Muralidhar Rao Commission report. We will work towards implementing these recommendations in the near future.
Discussion on Vuralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10:30

The terms of reference to the Munaliidhar Rao Commission were to see whether backward classes need to be deleted from the list of backward classes and secondly, whether the minority could also come within the purview of backward classes. For this the Constitution of India has laid down the criteria as the social and educational backwardness of citizens. In the Constitution backward classes is not split with capital 'B' and 'C' for viewing one as from backward classes, from time immemorial, the social system based on caste has been the criterion.

If in the opinion of the State the backward classes are not adequately represented, the State appoints Commission to see how justice can be done. But according to Munaliidhar Rao Commission the Muslims could not be included in backward classes as they do not satisfy the twin criteria of social and educationally backward. The Commission has, no doubt, also said that the economic progress will bring social and educational progress.

Unless Backward Class people are economically strong, they will not be educationally advanced. If a person is economically strong, then only, he will be educationally advanced. If these two elements are not there, one goes down to weaker section and becomes a backward class. Therefore the criterion set is "economically" backwardness and poverty. We have to progress from economical, educational to social fields.

Sir, as my friend Sri Abdullah Masqui has pointed out, the Commission has said, as Muslims stand together in places of their worship, there is no discrimination against each other. It is very true. But is it not true that in the majority community itself one section discrimination and treats no her section which is poor, weak and backward? With discrimination, then may I not assume that the majority population of one country may discriminate against a religious minority? Sir, this is true in our country and has got to be recognised.
I would like to quote the words of Mr. Yinger J. Milton:

"A minority is a group which, regardless of where it is on the class ladder, faces barriers to the pursuit of life's values that are greater than the barriers faced by persons otherwise equally qualified. This is a distinction super-imposed on the class system. A member of a minority group, then, is not necessarily lower class, but he is lower on the stratification ladder than he would be were it not for his group membership. One can think of this as a particular kind of status discrepancy of lack of crystallisation."

He goes on to say—"Wherever there are minority groups, there is, by definition discrimination." He is referring to this phenomenon which is there all over the world wherever there is a minority (be it religious minority or ethnic or linguistic minority). This minority is bound to suffer certain discriminations at the hands of majority population.

As several Hon'ble Members have pointed out, the Commission while it discussed the case of minority community, did not apply the same criterion which it applied to determine the backwardness of the Backward Classes, as laid down in the questionnaires, with regard to social, educational, employment, economical and political backwardness. While it has done so, for the Backward Classes of the majority community, it could have easily done for the minorities. It should have been the duty, to find out whether the minority communities would come under this classification and found to be Backward.

I would like to quote here certain facts and figures which are available with me. We must examine the backwardness of Muslims on the basis of certain evidence—end existence of certain facts in our community. The position of Muslims in the Central Government Services has been quoted by Sri K.L. Guaba which is as follows:

Among the Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Directors, Engineers and other Gazetted rank, out of the total of 1277 posts in the Central Secretariat only 13 have been filled in by Muslims, which constitute a dismal percentage of 0.01. The Home Minister for Home in his reply to a question in Parliament has also given certain facts. The figures given by the Home Minister in the Lok Sabha are: Among the Selection Grade and Lower grade categories, out of the total of 19,588 posts only 82 Muslims have occupied these posts. This represents only decimal percentage of 0.0004%. If I may take the published figures which say that amongst the Ministers, M.Ps, M.L.As, Z.P. Chairmen, Panchayat Samithi Presidents, Vice-Chancellors, Members of Public Service Commission, Heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government, Chairmen of the Corporations and Boards, in our State,
the figures are slightly out-dated and the position is out of 1215 posts only 37 percent are occupied by Muslims which represents again a decline of 0.07%. Against the national average, I may add that the Muslims occupy a greater percentage which is below the poverty line. According to the NCERT Report, after the STs, SCs, and BCs, it is the Muslims who are the most backward in every respect.

Sir, again, the APIDC from the year 1965 to 1981 has given loans and assistance and extended various kinds of help to medium and minor industries. Out of 265 such cases of assistance given, only two Muslims have been able to avail of this opportunity. I do not say that the APIDC has deliberately discriminated. The reason could be that because of the backwardness of Muslims in education and financial matters, they are not able to come forward to avail the opportunities that are available with such agencies in the State. Moreover, the Minorities Financial Corporation gives a minimum of Rs 2,000/- under the Poverty Alleviation programme. My colleagues in this House are aware that these Muslims would be coming to them to get their forms signed, because the MLA is supposed to sign the form which has been given in three languages Urdu, Telugu, and English to be filled up by the individual. The Hon'ble Members of the House might be aware that Muslims who come to them are not even aware and do not know how to fill up such forms to take Rs. 2,000/- from the Minority Financial Corporation. This shows their utter education and backwardness. Only Rs 50 lakhs was given last year and Rs 80 lakhs this year and most of the fund remained unutilised. On account of backwardness, the Muslims have not been able to approach the Corporation. They are not well informed and do not know how to approach the Corporation and take the loan which are meant for medium and small scale industries.

In the field of Education - according to Indian Express the illiteracy among the Muslims in males is 10% and among the females it is mere 5%. Only 3.5% seats in all the technical institutions of the Government are occupied by the Muslims. In the field of politics, according to the Commission itself, there is the most inadequate representation of Muslims and other minorities. In our State, out of about 300 MLA, only 10 are Muslims. Again this represents only a decimal of 0.3%. This is due to lack of support and lack of leadership and also the various political parties do not provide adequate representation to the Muslim community and as a result of which we find that Muslims are falling into the lap of certain communal and extremists parties. Though the Government tried to find.
out as to how this gap can be filled and therefore it gave the second
term of reference to Muralidhar Rao Commission. Yes, I would say
that Muralidhar Rao Commission has miserably failed to look into
these aspects. We have not availed the opportunity provided by this
Government, what most of the Governments in the Southern States, in
Bihar and in Gujarat have been doing to the minorities, and parti-
cularly to the Muslims. The situation of Muslim again in the whole
of the country can be gauged as what has been said by the Prime
Minister in his 15 Point Programme. It has highlighted the state of
the backward class of Muslims. In various certain things have to be
done especially for them. It is said that in the recruitment of Police
Personnel, the State Governments should be advised to give special
considerations to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of the
Selection Committee itself should have a representation of minorities
too. Again, large scale employment opportunities are provided by
Railways, National P. A, and Public Sector Enterprises. In these
cases also the concerned departments should ensure that special con-
siderations should be given for recruitment of Members of minority
community. In many areas of recruitment we should have the concession
because otherwise minorities have been handicapped to take
advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in
such examinations. So, to help them to overcome this handicap, steps
should be taken to encourage the starting of Coaching Classes in
minority Educational Institutions. In fact, the Central Government
itself has started a Coaching Class in the Osmania University in a
Special Cell. In various developmental programmes including 20
Point Programme, care should be taken to see that minority sections
secure fair, equal and adequate measure to benefit. Again, in the
Ministry of Home Affairs, in the 15 Point Programme a Special Cell
has been created to deal with matters relating to minorities.

Sir, in conclusion, I would say that it is the prorogative of the
State, and its duty and also the duty of my Party's Government to
give chance to another Commission to establish where the Muslims in
particular and the minorities in general stand and deserve a better
deal. Their case has to be examined a new and for this, the
Commission itself has said that "...The main question of inclusion of
Muslims in the list of Backward Classes-needs to be examined
further..."

Sir, I quote from the facts said by our Hon'ble Chief Minister.
"It is my conviction that in the ultimate analysis it is economic criti-
cation along which provides a reliable, objective and fair guide for
protective discrimination. As observed by Justice Desai in Vasanth
Kumar Vs. State of Karnataka, this only would strike at the root
cause of social and educational Backwardness and simultaneously take a vital step in the direction of destruction of caste structure which in turn would advance the secular character of the Nation."

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cause of social and educational Backwardness and simultaneously take a vital step in the direction of destruction of caste structure which in turn would advance the secular character of the Nation."

మురాలిదహర్రాం రాయ కంషన్ రిపోర్ట్ లో పాటుగొడుగుల ప్రస్తుతి ప్రశ్నలు. ఈ రిపోర్ట్ నుండి మాత్రమే ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సమర్పించబడింది. మునిగి, ఈ రిపోర్ట్ నుండి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకించబడి సమయం నుండి పదిప్పించబడింది. అందుకే ఇది ఎప్పుడూ ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నాంశంగా ఉండాలి.

మురాలిదహర్రాం రాయ కంషన్ రిపోర్ట్ నుండి పాటుగొడుగుల ప్రశ్నలు. ఈ రిపోర్ట్ నుండి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకించబడింది. మునిగి, ఈ రిపోర్ట్ నుండి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రశ్నాంశంగా ఉండాలి.

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(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

10-50 a.m.

మరుభూమి పితామహ మేకంద్ర ఈ ప్రశ్న పరిశ్రమ సామాన్యంగా చెప్పిందా, కాని నేత. ఆధ్యాత్మిక చరిత్ర పాఠంలో లేదా చరిత్ర ప్రసాదం అంటే కారణం ఉండేనిందా, తాగాను తప్పిందా. శ్రీమంతుడు ఆధ్యాత్మికంగా పాఠం కాదు అనే సంఖ్యావంతం దానిని చెప్పాడు. ఆధ్యాత్మికంగా పాఠం కాదు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉదయం చలనం చెప్పాడు. ఏకైకంగా నేత. ఆధ్యాత్మిక చరిత్ర పాఠం లేదా చరిత్ర ప్రసాదం అంటే కారణం ఉండారు. చేతులు మాత్రమే తప్పాడు. అయితే ఆ గొప్పతనం మాత్రమే ఉంది. ఇది విశ్వాసం కట్టడానికి అనే ఒక పరిస్థితి ఉంది. ఆధ్యాత్మిక చరిత్ర పాఠం లేదా చరిత్ర ప్రసాదం అంటే కారణం ఉండే కారణం ఇది. ఆధ్యాత్మిక చరిత్ర పాఠం లేదా చరిత్ర ప్రసాదం అంటే కారణం ఉండగా అనే పరిస్థితి ఉంది. ఆధ్యాత్మిక చరిత్ర పాఠం లేదా చరిత్ర ప్రసాదం అంటే కారణం ఉండరు.

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మార్థం అర్థాది, పిగ్గిరిని, పెద్ద విచారణలు వివరించాయి. సేవాత్మకంగా, 20 రోజులు ఉంటుంది. ఈ మార్థం యొక్క విచారణలను అధ్యాపక సాధనాలు అంటారు, అంటే తరఫు నిలిచ ఉండాలి. ఇది ప్రపంచ సమాజానికి ఆనుకుంటుంది. కారణానికి, 44 రోజు బెరెవేయిస్తూ, చాలాంటి 20 రోజు లేదు ప్రత్యేకించాయి. లింగం 120 రోజు లేదు 44 రోజు అంటి 88 రోజు విచారణలు. అంటే ఇది అంటారు అనేక రోజులు సమయం పొందుతుంది. ఇందులో ప్రత్యేకంగా అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది, అంటే ఈ రోజు సమయం పొందుతుంది. 11-10 అంటారు ప్రత్యేకంగా అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది. జాతి, మార్థం అర్థాది ప్రత్యేకంగా అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది. విశేషాలు అవసరం ఉంటుంది. అంటే ఇది అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది. అంటే ఇది అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది. అంటే ఇది అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది. అంటే ఇది అంటారు సమయం పొందుతుంది.
Discussion on Muralidhar Rani Commission Report on Backward Classes

Page 66-6

(1) M. Narsaraju, Member, observed:

The Commission Report on Backward Classes, published in 1986, contains several recommendations. The Commission has identified several backward classes and suggested measures to address their socio-economic issues. The report has been widely discussed and debated in various forums.

(2) Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Member, stated:

The Commission has included the Backward Classes in the planning process and has recommended special measures to improve their living standards. The report has been praised for its comprehensive analysis and practical recommendations.

(3) Ms. S. Ramakrishna, Member, noted:

The Commission's recommendations have been implemented in various states, leading to significant improvements in the lives of the Backward Classes. However, more needs to be done to address the remaining challenges faced by these communities.

(4) Mr. V. Srinivas Rao, Member, concluded:

The Commission's report has set the stage for further action and initiatives to be undertaken by the government and other stakeholders. The recommendations should be given top priority in the overall development strategy.

11-20 a.m.

It is very clearly stated in the terms of reference. "...the implementation there of for the purpose of determining the need to continue the existing special provision in their favour under Art. 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution of India and to review the existing list of backward classes in the light of social and educational progress achieved by these classes." it is also mentioned: "...examine the social and educational backwardness of minority communities for the purpose of including them...".
Commission on Backward Classes.

Reservation and other facilities to the backward classes should continue at least for 25 years.

11-30 a.m.

18-(4) 16-(4) 14-(4) 12-(4) 8-(4) 5-(4)
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sion Report on Backward Classes.

The Communal O.O. in Madras: A clear-cut reservation procedure was laid down by the order 1927—the following communal reservation posts were provided: Non-Brahmin Hindus 5 out of 17 posts—42%.

Mr Speaker:—I am not interrupting, but at the same time let us not go into the history of it.

Sri N Amarnatha Reddy:—I am referring to the Commissions Report and I am not criticising anybody. Brahmins 17% Muslims 2 out of 12 posts—17% Anglo Indians 2 out of 12 posts—17%. Scheduled Castes and others—18% Muslims 7%.

This Communal G.O. of 1927 prevailed till 1947 when it was revised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Brahmin Hindus</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmins</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Hindus</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes and others</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the light of the population figures in the Scheduled Castes and as per the 1951 Census, after separation of Andhra in 1954, the following reservation scheme—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Competition</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes and Tribes</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st August, 1966.

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It may be mentioned that although the Commission was appointed by the previous Janatha Government, Smt. Indira Gandhi Government not only gave two extensions but also extended all co-optation in the discharge of its service. This clearly shows her devotion and determination to the cause of the depressed and the oppressed.

1st August, 1986

Sri Muralidhar Rao, Commis- sion Report on Backward Classes.

1. Page 120: 44 rows are in the text. The text contains 44 rows of discussion on the commission report on backward classes. The report was submitted on 1st August, 1986. The text contains important points regarding the commission report on backward classes.

2. Page 121: 44 rows are in the text. The text contains 44 rows of discussion on the commission report on backward classes. The report was submitted on 1st August, 1986. The text contains important points regarding the commission report on backward classes.

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22% 1st August, 1986. Discussion on Muralidhar Rao Commission Report on Backward Classes

The meeting was convened at 11:30 a.m. Dr. Muralidhar Rao, President of the Commission, opened the discussion on the report. The discussion was held in a very cordial atmosphere, and the members of the Commission expressed their views on various aspects of the report.

Dr. Rao mentioned that the Commission had received a large number of objections to the report. He said that the objections were mainly based on the fact that the report had not taken into account certain factors that were important in the context of the region. He added that the Commission had taken these objections into consideration and had made amendments to the report accordingly.

The members of the Commission agreed that the report had to be balanced and that it should reflect the true picture of the region. They also agreed that the report should be made available to the public in order to enable them to understand the issues involved.

The meeting adjourned at 2 p.m.

11:50 a.m. Dr. Rao, the President, expressed his views on the report. He said that the report was a balanced one and that it reflected the true picture of the region. He added that the report would be made available to the public in order to enable them to understand the issues involved.

1st August, 1986.

मुरालिधार राव समिति के अनुसार, बाहुल्य समुदायों के साथ संबंधित समस्याओं का उपचार करने के लिए बाहुल्य समुदायों का प्रमोड़ कराने के लिए और उनके साथ कर्मचारी की संख्या का बढ़ावा देने के लिए 12,000 सौ करोड़ का पैसा घर करेगा।

एक बार प्रमुख (प्रमुख अध्यक्ष): - वर्तमान में, बाहुल्य समुदायों के साथ संबंधित समस्याओं का उपचार करने के लिए बाहुल्य समुदायों का प्रमुड़ कराने के लिए और उनके साथ कर्मचारी की संख्या का बढ़ावा देने के लिए 12,000 सौ करोड़ का पैसा घर करेगा।

फिर भी, यह एक समय की वृद्धि है और उन्हें जीवित रखने के लिए और उनके साथ कर्मचारी की संख्या का बढ़ावा देने के लिए 12,000 सौ करोड़ का पैसा घर करेगा।

प्रमुख (प्रमुख अध्यक्ष): - न्यायिक रूप से, बाहुल्य समुदायों के साथ संबंधित समस्याओं का उपचार करने के लिए बाहुल्य समुदायों का प्रमुड़ कराने के लिए और उनके साथ कर्मचारी की संख्या का बढ़ावा देने के लिए 12,000 सौ करोड़ का पैसा घर करेगा।

1st August, 1986

12.00 noon.
Discussion on Muralidhar Rar Commission Report on Backward Classes

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Arts. 15 (4) reads: Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of Art. 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 16 (4) reads: Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

The Central Government did not draw up any list of the backward classes on the basis of Kalekar's Commission. However, in 1961 the Ministry of Home Affairs addressed all the State Governments stating that the State Government have the discretion to choose their own criteria for defining the backward classes. In view of this, it would be better to apply economic test than to go by castes.
Discussion on Muralidhar Rao  
1st August, 1986.  
Commission Report on Backward Classes.


...
10 కర్తుత్సాహా గ్రామం నుండి ఎండము సోమవరం ఎండము అతిమిగి. సుమారు 30 జనాభా ఇరిస్తుంది. ఇవి కొంతకాలం ఆరోపం చేస్తున్నాయి. అందులు 7 వేలు కుంభము లేదు. 2 జనాభా పెంచుకోతాయి. ఇది 18 సంవత్సరం మట్టివే. మరియు అక్కడా విస్తరించారు. ప్రతి దినం కొనసాగించి 15 సంవత్సరాల పట్టికలు ఉండాయి. 4. ఈ సంవత్సరానికి జాతిదిశ సంఘం పిలిచే సంచాలన మహాసంఘం, సంచాలన కార్యదారు సహా నిర్వహించారు. 5. ఇది 30 సంవత్సరాల పట్టికల పాటు ఉంచబడింది. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం 50 సంవత్సరాల పట్టికల పంచాయత్యాల ముఖ్యమంత్రి కె. చంద్రబాబు భారతీయ యువత్వ సంఘానికి సందర్శించారు. సందర్శన ప్రారంభం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ప్రధానం. ఈ సందర్శన ప్రారంభం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ప్రధానం.

15 సంవత్సరాల పంచాయత్యాల పాటు ఉంచబడింది. ఈ సందర్శన ప్రారంభం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ప్రధానం. అందుకే ఈ సందర్శన ప్రారంభం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ప్రధానం. తరువాత ఈ సందర్శన ప్రారంభం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ప్రధానం. తరువాత ఈ సందర్శన ప్రారంభం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ప్రధానం.
discussion on muralidhar rao
commission report on backward classes

1st august, 1936

\[\text{\textcopyright} 237\]

(\begin{verbatim}
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\end{verbatim})
In so far as other Backward classes are concerned, two tests could be conjectively applied for identifying them for purpose of reservations in the employment and education. The first test was that they should be comparable to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the matter of backwardness. And the second was that they should satisfy a means test as the Government may lay down in the contest of prevailing economic conditions.

The Court observes:—Its benefits (reservations) by and large are snatched away by the top cream layer of the backward Castes and classes. I am repeating The Court observed that its benefits by and
large are snatched away by the top cream layer of the backward castes and classes. Thus keeping the weakest among the weak always weak and allowing the fortunate layer to commence with this. As to what would be the suitable reservation within the permissible limits will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case and no hard and fast rule can be laid down that the percentage of reservation should not exceed 50%. As I read the authorities, this is a rule however of caution and does not exhaust all categories. Suppose for instance a State has a large number of backward classes of citizens which constitute 80% of the population and the Government in order to give them proper representation reserves 80% of the jobs for them, can it be said that the percentage of reservation is bad and violates the permissible limit under clause (4) of art. 16? The answer must necessarily be in the negative. The dominant objective of this provision is to take steps to make adequate representation adequate.
We are belonging to the same country.
Announcement.
re: Statistics for the Meeting of the Fifth Session.

Mr. Speaker:—

1. No. of days for which the Assembly sat .. 15
2. No. of hours for which the Assembly worked .. 101 hrs, 10 Mts.
Announcement:

re: Statistics for the Meeting of the Fifth Session.

3. No. of Starred Questions answered orally .. 98
4. No. of Short Notice Questions answered .. 17
5. No. of Suppimentaries .. 605
6. No. of answers to Unstarred Questions placed .. 200 on the Table of the House (Printed List)
7. No. of answers to Starred Questions placed .. 50 on the Table of the House on 31-7-1986
8. No. of answers to Unstarred Questions placed .. 82 on the Table of the House on 31-7-1986
9. No. of Notices under Rule 304 and .. 20 statements made by the Ministers
10. No. of Call Attention Notices admitted and .. 15 statements made by the Ministers
11. No. of speeches made by the Members .. 345
12. No. of speeches made by the Ministers .. 25
13. No. of Bills introduced .. 19
14. No. of Bills passed .. 17
15. No. of Bills withdrawn .. 1

Party Position as on 1-8-1986:

Telugu Desham Party .. 201
Indian National Congress(I) .. 50
Communist Party of India .. 11
Communist Party of India (Marxists) .. 11
Bharatiya Janata Party .. 8
Janata Party .. 3
Majlis Ittehadul Muslimeen .. 4
Marxist Communist Party of India .. 1
Independents (including one nominated) .. 5

Election of one T. D. P. Member is pending in the Court

Total .. 295

".. or ఇది ఇండియన్ నేషనల్ కంగ్రెస్; but not Indian National Congress (I), as you read out.

Mr. Speaker:— Alright. Let one letter be addressed to me to that effect.

ఉండి ఇండియన్ నేషనల్ కంగ్రెస్; but not Indian National Congress (I), as you read out.
DISCUSSION ON MUKALIDHAR RAO COMMISSION REPORT ON BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker:—Let us see.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister has already informed the House, in detail.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister has already informed the House, in detail.

Mohd. Mukarramuddin (Charmmar):—The backward classes identified by the Muralidhar Rao Commission are accepted by the Government. The names given are based on the occupations they pursue. There are other religious people also who are pursuing some occupations. Will the Government grant some concessions to them? Will they treat them as Backward Classes? For example, there are Fakirs, whose occupation is begging. There are certain tribals and they pursue some occupations. What about them?
Mr. Speaker:—This is not the Question Hour you can ask
supplementaries.
1st August, 1986  Discussion on Muralidhar Rfo Commission

Report on Backward Classes.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned sine die with the consent of the House.

(The House, then adjourned sine die with the consent of the House.)