CHAPTER IV

ROLE OF THE JANATA AND CONGRESS(I) AS AN OPPOSITION IN ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATURE 1978–1984
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IN ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATURE 1978-1984

Ever since the First General Elections in 1952, that is, even prior to the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the real tussle for political power in both the sub-regions, Andhra and Telangana, had been between the Congress and the Communists. In the First General Elections the Communist - backed People's Democratic Front (PDF) with 42 members in the Assembly of 175 Constituted the main Opposition in erstwhile Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly. Similarly, during the same time the Communists representatives in the Madras Assembly from the Andhra region provided the back-bone to the party's membership in the Assembly. However, soon after the First General Elections in 1952, due to variety of reasons including the stability of the Congress Raj, ideological disarray of the CPI consequent upon the Post-Stalinist shift in the World Communist movement; and comparative increase in rural prosperity following some of the reforms introduced by the Nehru Government, the Communist influence was on the wane. In the 1955 mid-term Elections to the Andhra Legislative Assembly, Congress won 39.35 percent of the total votes compared to 31.13 percent won by the Communist. But in 1962, while the Congress share of votes shot up to 47.44 percent, the Communist support dropped to 19.54 percent.1

In the 1962 Elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly the Communists secured 51 seats and formed the single largest Opposition. The split in 1964 resulting in CPI having 31 seats and CPI(M) 20 seats. Neither of them could retain enough seats in 1967 to be considered the official Opposition Party. Meanwhile, the factional trends in the Congress and fratricidal contests by the rival Communist groups helped the Swatantra Party which had no mass base of its own to bag 29 seats and became the main Opposition group in the Assembly. However, several rebel Congressmen who had contested successfully as Independents formed themselves into two blocks called the People's Democratic Party and the Jana Congress. Some of the PDP members were later admitted to the Congress Party in June 1967. Swatantra and the Jana Congress combined to form the Democratic Front of 42 led by the Swatantra leader Sardar Gouthu Latchanna and gained official recognition as the main Opposition.

After the Congress split in 1969 and the Lok Sabha Elections in 1971 the political picture in the State

2. Khan, Rasheeduddin, "Political Participation and Political Change in Andhra Pradesh (Mimeographed), Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, June 1969, pp. 116-117.


changed with the merger in Congress of the Telangana Praja Samiti, a party primarily led by some Congressmen from Telangana region, which fought on the plank of a Separate Telangana State and won 10 out of 14 Parliament seats in Telangana Region in 1971. In the 1972 Legislative Assembly Elections, Congress won 219 of the 270 seats in contested, and the CPI won 7 out of 59 seats it contested. The Swatantra and CPI(M) secured 2 and 1 seats respectively. Among the Opposition Parties, the Congress(O), the Jana Sangh, the Socialist Party and the Republican Party of India were swept off the scene. Most of the 58 Independents who won were the rebels from the Congress.

The Sixth General Election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1978 was the First General Election in Andhra Pradesh held with the Congress Party in the State and an Opposition Party at the Centre. An observer considered this election as the "most critical and crucial election" on the ground that for the first time Indira Gandhi's Congress(I) as such made its debut in the Andhra


Pradesh politics over shadowing the official Congress. The Janata Party emerged, in 1978, as the single largest Opposition Party till then, with 60 members in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Speaker recognised it as the main Opposition Party and G. Latchanna, the floor leader of that Party as the Leader of the Opposition. In 1979, Janata Party at the Centre found itself in troubles. In Andhra Pradesh Congress (Reddy) was also weakened. At that moment many MLAs elected on Janata and Congress (R) tickets in 1978, jumped into Congress(I). As a result, the Opposition became nominal in Andhra Pradesh.

In different ways, the elections of 1967, 1971, 1977, provided unexpected mandates to Political Parties in different parts of the country, but in 1983, of Andhra Pradesh gave Mrs. Indira Gandhi received a stunning defeat in her citadel. For the first time, in the Elections to the


The Party position in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly as on 28-3-1980 was as follows: Indian National Congress(I) = 251; Janata Party = 10; Lok Dal = 9; CPI(M)=8; CPI = 6; Indian National Congress (U) = 3; Majilis=3; Independents=3.

Assembly of Andhra Pradesh, the dominance of the Congress ended in 1983. The causes for the debacle were many. Firstly, there was in the Congress(I), centralisation of power and erosion of democratic methods. It had never cared for democratic practices in its own organisational structure. It had had no regularly elected Presidents in the State or at the national level in the past decade and a half. From 1978 to 1982, the Congress(I) High Command changed the Chief Ministers thrice and the APCC(I) Presidents were also replaced three times. Secondly, there was increase in the corruption in the Congress(I) Government. Further, for every small issue, the State Congress(I) leaders used to fly to New Delhi to consult the High Command. That the people were fed up with the Congress(I) culture, and looked upon Telugu Desam, which could set up candidates in almost all the Constituencies and its President N.T. Rama Rao, who with unbounded energy tirelessly toured throughout Andhra Pradesh as viable alternative to Congress(I) and Smt. Indira Gandhi in Andhra Pradesh was the most important reason, quite evident from election results.


In the Seventh General Elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1983 the Opposition secured 92 seats in the House of 294 seats\(^{14}\). The Opposition during from 1983 onwards dared to challenge the ruling party on various issues. In the Opposition there were four district groups. The Congress(I) with 60 members with A. Madan Mohan as its leader and was recognised by the Speaker as the Opposition Party in the Assembly. The Second group was the Communist Party of India (Marxist) with 5 members. M. Omkar (CPI(M)) was the leader of this group. The third group was the Communist Party of India with 4 members, Mohammad Rajab Ali (CPI) was the floor leader of this group. The fourth group was the Bharatiya Janata Party with 3 members led by M. Venkaiah Naidu. The Janata and Congress(J) secured one seat each, and Independents including CP(ML) and Majlis secured 18 seats in the Assembly Election. The results of the Eighth General Election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1985 showed that the Opposition maintained its strength. In the House of 294 seats the strength of the Opposition won 93 seats. But the numbers are decepline for there had been alliance between the Telugu Desam and the CPI,

CPI(M), BJP and Janata parties improved their strength from 1983 in fighting the elections against Congress(I). On the other hand, the Congress(I) could manage to get only 49 seats against 60 it had in the previous House. M. Baga Reddy, was the leader of the Congress(I) Legislature Party, Speaker recognised it as the main Opposition Party in the Assembly. Ch. Rajeswara Rao, N. Raghava Reddy, Ch. Vidyasagar Rao and C. Narsī Reddy were elected floor leaders of CPI, CPI(M), BJP and Janata respectively. The CPI, CPI(M), BJP and Janata members seemed to have supported the ruling Telugu Desam Party on matters of Policy but in matters of detail voted with the Opposition.

Table-20 shows the party-wise strength of the Opposition (including Independents and other Parties) in the Assembly after the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth General Elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
### TABLE-20


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Communist Party of India</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Communist Party of India (Marxists)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Janata Party</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Congress (I)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Swatantra</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jana Sangh (BJP)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Congress (O)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Samyukta Socialist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Congress (R)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sanjay Vichar Manch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Independents &amp; Other Parties</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

|       | 123  | 122  | 68   | 119  | 93   | 92   |

A Study of the Activities of the Janata and Congress(I) as an Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly: 1978-1984

During the period covered by this study Opposition seized every available opportunity to criticise the Government. In this chapter we examine the issues raised by the Janata and Congress(I) Parties during the First, the Third, the Sixth, the Eighth and the Twelfth Sessions of the Sixth Legislative Assembly and the First, Second and Fourth Sessions of the Seventh Legislative Assembly. The selection of these Sessions for the study was based on certain considerations. First Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly held during the first year of the Assembly, that is in 1978 was a period in which Janata Party in the Assembly was in Opposition while there was the Janata regime at Centre. The Third Session of the Assembly, held in 1979, was a period of Janata squabbles at the Centre, when there were enough of restriction of the Janata Opposition in Andhra Pradesh. The Sixth Session of the Assembly saw re-emergence of Smt. Indira Gandhi at the Centre in 1980. The Eighth Session of the Assembly was chosen to study the attitude of the party after the formation of the Air-Bus ministry of T. Anjaiiah in 1981. The Twelfth Session of the Assembly was a period immediately after the emergence of the Telugu Desam Party led by N.T. Rama Rao and it was the final year of the Sixth Legislative Assembly life.
In the case of the Seventh Legislative Assembly, the causes for the selection of the Congress(I) in the First, the Second and the Fourth Sessions are very significant. The First and Second Sessions of the Assembly relate to the first days of the Telugu Desam as a ruling party and of the Congress(I) experiences as an Opposition in Andhra Pradesh. The Fourth Session of the Assembly was held in 1984. It was selected to study the role of the party in ventilating the grievances of the people during the period of Telugu Desam Government's controversial decisions on different subjects.

In a Parliamentary form of Government the Legislature has three fold functions. It legislates, exercises financial control and critically looks at whatever the government does through questions, adjournment motions, call attention motions, raising half-an-hour discussions on matters of urgent public importance and no-confidence motions. These are means to elicit information to focus attention on the Commissions and Omissions of the Government and to enlighten the public. In addition to making use of these means, the Opposition now and then makes its points and protests felt through walkouts, dharnas etc.

In trying to understand the role of the Janata and the Congress(I) Parties as an Opposition inside Legislature of Andhra Pradesh from 1978-1984, Section-I of this Chapter
brings out the Janata performance as an Opposition in the Sixth Legislative Assembly. Section-II sketches the role of the Congress(I) as an Opposition in the Seventh Legislative Assembly. Section-III attempts a focus of the Janata as an Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (1978-82). Section-IV relates the Congress(I) role as an Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (1983-84). Section-V offers some Conclusions.

SECTION-I: ROLE OF THE JANATA AS AN OPPOSITION IN THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1978-1982

(A) Questions:

The Question Hour in the House of the Legislature has acquired great importance and significance. During the Question Hour more light is thrown on several aspects of administration when the members seek to obtain or elicit information on a matter of public interest, on the floor of the House. It establishes the control and supervision of legislature over executive. Putting questions to ministers to elicit information is an inherent right of a member resulting in the provision of question hour. The first hour of a sitting is provided this purpose.

The main purpose of putting a question is to elicit information from the minister. But it gives an opportunity to the member to bring Omissions and Commissions in administration to the notice of the Government and prompts it to take immediate action in the matter. The Government is kept in touch with the public through questions, and gauge the public opinion. The members bring many issues affecting the public through questions. They would, otherwise, have gone unnoticed.

The questions are of three types. They are:

1. **Starred Questions**:

   A Starred Question is one to which a member seeks an oral answer on the floor of the House. A member who desires an oral answer to his question, is required to distinguish it by an asterisk or a star. The number of Starred Questions admitted will usually be less than the unstarred. Supplementary questions can be raised by members asking for clarifications etc., of the answer to the Starred Questions.

2. **Un-starred Questions**:

   An Un-Starred Question is one to which a written answer is desired by the member. If the member does not distinguish his question by an asterisk or a star, the question is printed on the list of questions for written answers.
(3) **Short-Notice Questions:**

Short Notice Question is one that pertains to a matter of urgent public importance. It can be asked at short notice. If the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character, he may direct the minister concerned to answer the question on a date to be fixed by him. Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at a short-notice, he should give reasons for asking the question with short notice. The Speaker fixes a date for answering the same after it is admitted, within eight days from the date of receipt of the question.  

Bhalabha Vibhute writes, "Question Hour is one of the important Parliamentary devices. It is an important device from the point of view of the Government, Members and People." According to D.N. Chester and N.Bowring, "The Question Hour is a great safety valve and a safeguard against abuses, and makes sure that Government Departments cannot very far out of line with public opinion without being pulled up short."  

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The Question Hour can be regarded as an expression of true democracy. The select committee of procedure of the House of Commons once observed,

"They regard the right to put questions to ministers as one of the most important right possessed by the members and the exercise of this right is perhaps the readiest and most effective method of Parliamentary control over the actions of the executive".\textsuperscript{20}

In this connection the direction given by Erskine May are worth mentioning. Under the heading, "Rules of Order regarding forms and contents of Question", May writes:

"The purpose of a question is to obtain information or press for action, and it should not be ineffect a short speech or limited to giving information or framed so as to suggest its own answer or convey a particular point of view, questions of excessive length have not been permitted. The facts on which a question is based may be set out briefly provided the member asking it makes himself responsible for their accuracy, but extracts from newspapers or books, questions from speeches etc., are not admissible where the facts are of sufficient moment the Speaker has required prima-facie proof of their authenticity. A question which publishes the names of persons or statements

not strictly necessary to render the question intelligible will be refused a place on the notice paper.\textsuperscript{21}

In Andhra Pradesh, Rule 51 of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly" specifies the conditions of admissibility of a question. According to Rule-51, shall not have the following aspects.

(1) bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible, and if it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

(2) contain arguments, inferences ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;

(3) ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;

(4) ask about the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;

(5) Does not exceed of 150 words;

(6) relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government;

(7) ask about proceedings in a Committee which have not been placed before the Assembly by a report from the Committee;

(8) reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;

(9) make or imply a charge of a personal character;

(10) raise questions of policy too large to be dealt within the limits of an answer to a question;

(11) repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;

(12) ask for information on trivial or frivolous matters;

(13) ordinarily seek information on matters of past history;

(14) require information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;

(15) raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the State Governments;

(16) ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India;

(17) relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected;

(18) refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;

(19) seek information regarding Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the Governor in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;

(20) ordinarily seek information on matters which are under consideration before a committee; and

(21) ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any Judicial or Quasi-Judicial functions or any Commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the Tribunal or Commission or Court of Enquiry.

During the period chosen for this study, the number of Questions asked in Five-Sample Sessions of the Assembly by the Janata Party members is shown in below Table-21.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Sample Sessions</th>
<th>No. of Starred Questions</th>
<th>No. of Un-Starred Questions</th>
<th>Short-Notice Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 15-3-1978 to 31-3-1978)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 7-2-1979 to 27-3-1979)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIXTH</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 8-2-1980 to 28-3-1980)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGHTH</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 24-2-1981 to 8-4-1981)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWELFTH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 9-7-1982 to 9-9-1982)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Compiled from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates of the First, the Third, the Sixth, the Eighth and the Twelfth Sessions of the Sixth Legislative Assembly.
The following summary provides an account of the Starred, Un-Starred and Short-Notice questions of the Five-Sample Sessions of the Sixth Legislative Assembly asked by the Janata Members.

**Starred Questions:**

During these five-sample sessions, there were 45 Starred questions raised by the Janata members, out of which, 26 were tabled in the Sixth Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly. In the First Session, there was no Starred question. In the Third, the Eighth and the Twelfth Sessions, there were 9, 3 and 7 Starred questions raised by the members.

Table-22 shows the number of Starred questions asked by different Janata members in the five-sample sessions of the Assembly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member starred questions</th>
<th>No. of multi-member starred questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>S. Jaipal Reddy</td>
<td>Kalwakurthy</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>S. Chandramouli</td>
<td>Chirala</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>N. Narasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Musheerabad</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>V. Ranga Rao</td>
<td>Bandar</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>G. Latchanna</td>
<td>Sompeta</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>M. Venkaiyah Naidu</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>K. B. Siddalal</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>B. Machindar Rao</td>
<td>Secunderabad Contomment (SC)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>C. Janga Reddy</td>
<td>Shyam pet</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>N. P. Venkateswara Chowdhary</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>V. Sobhanadreesswara Rao</td>
<td>Vuyyur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>P. Ashoka Gajapati Raju</td>
<td>Vizianagaram</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>N. S. N. Reddy</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>B. Niranajana Rao</td>
<td>Malleswaram</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The Janata Party had originally a strength of 60 in the 295 members Assembly in 1978. But, after 1980 split in the party, some members joined the then ruling Congress(I) and some others joined the Lok Dal and BJP. As a result, the Janata party had only 5 members in the Assembly after 1980.

23. Compiled from the Debates of the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth Sessions of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh.
Of the 45 Starred questions, 34 appear in the name of a single member, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (See Table-22). The nature of the questions is as follows:

**Single-Member Questions (Starred):**

(1) S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Janata Legislature Party in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, asked four questions separately during these five sample sessions of the Assembly to discuss: (a) the Police firing on tribals at Indervalli Village in Adilabad District on April 20, 1981 killing 13 Gonda Tribesmen, on which issue he demanded a judicial enquiry; (b) the land grab in the State, which according to him, was the biggest scandal in the history of Andhra Pradesh; (c) the leasing of the Barytes mines in Cuddapah District to Messrs Vijayalakshmi Trading Company owned by the father of the Minister for Excise, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy. He demanded for a House Committee or Judicial Enquiry on this issue; and (d) the handing over of the assets of the Ayyapparajugudem Co-operative joint Farming Society Limited No. 1001, of West Godavari District to 132 Harijans of the Ayyapparajugudem Village.

(2) Dr. S. Chandramouli raised four questions separately to discuss: (a) the basis of Selection of taluks in Prakasam District for getting State subsidy for Industrial purposes; (b) the inordinate delay in the completion of the Motupally pumping scheme in Prakasam District; (c) the increase of amount of remuneration to Teacher, Tutor for Hostels of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and (d) the financial help to P. Gopala Krishna, freedom fighter, a native of Nellore has donated his blood voluntarily and free of cost more than 35 times.

(3) V. Ranga Rao, asked two questions separately to discuss: (a) the set-up of Cyclone detecting Radars in Machilipatnam (Krishna District); (b) the misuse of the funds by the Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation on the work of Yeluru Reservoir Project. He demanded for a House Committee to study the corrupt allegations of Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation.

(4) M. Venkaiah Naidu, raised four questions separately to discuss: (a) the allegations against the management of Kollur Parvathi Co-operative Bank in Tenali taluk of Guntur District\textsuperscript{34}, (b) the proposal to construct a new tank called "Natalapalli Scheme" near Tikkavaram in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore District\textsuperscript{35}, (c) the new Junior Colleges started in Nellore District during the year 1978\textsuperscript{36} and (d) the death of five children in Yerrareddipalli Village of Kandukoor taluk of Prakasam District on January 20, 1980 due to some unknown disease\textsuperscript{37}.

(5) K.B. Siddaiah was the most active member of the Janata Legislature Party in raising a questions. He raised 12 questions separately during these five sample sessions to discuss: (a) the non-allotment of Rs. 2,25,000/- by Warangal Municipality for the construction of the Overbridge approved in June 1977 by the South Central Railway authorities on the road leading to Sivanagar for the convenience of the public on either side of Warangal Railway Station as was requested by the Railway authorities\textsuperscript{38}, (b) the constitution of a new Balaji District with Tirupati as its headquarters in

\textsuperscript{34} A P L A D, Vol.1, No.3, 12-2-1979, p. 182.
\textsuperscript{35} A P L A D, Vol.3, No.2, 3-3-1980, p. 122.
\textsuperscript{36} A P L A D, Vol.4, No.1, 10-3-1980, p. 48.
\textsuperscript{37} A P L A D, Vol.6, No.1, 27-3-1980, p. 166.
the bifurcating Chittoor District; (c) the proposal to establish a Special Irrigation Sub-division in each taluk in drought prone Rayalaseema area to explore the possibilities and construct new Irrigation Schemes; (d) the proposal for linking the Madras-Calcutta National Highway through a by-pass at Vijayawada; (e) the salaries paid to the persons and Instructor employed in the Venana Yoga Research Institute of Secunderabad and the total amount spend per month; (f) the re-localisation of the Command area of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal; (g) appointment of three Special Officers for speedy implementation of Telugu as official language; (h) the establishment of a joint project to manufacture pesticides at Kovvur in West Godavari District at a cost of five crores; (i) the amount sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh State for the year 1978-79 under Small Farmers Development Authority (SFDA) Scheme; (j) attack of Malaria at Upper and Lower Sileru regions in Visakha-patnam district during 1978; (k) Information about

40. n. 36, p. 46.
42. n. 37, p. 165.
44. n. 43, p. 402.
45. n. 43, p. 406.
46. n. 43, p. 417.
47. n. 43, p. 405.
the District-wise and year-wise number of small scale industries started and the total amount invested from 1972-1977 in the State\textsuperscript{48}; (1) the District-wise number of buses introduced on 2nd October, 1978 under the Buses to Villages Scheme, and the number of villages covered by those buses\textsuperscript{49}.

(6) B. Machinder Rao asked three questions separately to discuss: (a) the harassment of a Harijan of Choppadandi of Karim Nagar District\textsuperscript{50}; (b) the number of villages covered by Road Transport Corporation in Ranga Reddy District and the number of buses allotted to districts and to the city of Hyderabad\textsuperscript{51}; and (c) the allotment of the Zilla Parishad and Samithi school teachers of Secunderabad Contonment area after the bifurcation of Hyderabad District according to their seniority as per G.O.Ms. No.1539 - Education dated 27th September 1971, when vacancies arise\textsuperscript{52}.

(7) N.P. Venkateswara Chowdary asked a Starred question alleging that the cheese manufactured at Chittoor Dair\textsuperscript{i} and . sent to Hyderabad in the Month of December, 1978 was unfit for human consumption as it was spoiled\textsuperscript{53}.

\textsuperscript{48} p. 43, p. 453.
\textsuperscript{49} p. 43, p. 486.
\textsuperscript{50} n. 32, pp. 25-26.
\textsuperscript{52} n. 35, p. 124.
\textsuperscript{53} \textit{AP Lad}, Vol.8, No.2, 27-3-1979, p. 197.
(8) V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, raised a question to discuss the misappropriation of Rs. 60,000/- by the Sarpanch of Visadala Village of Nallapadu Panchayat Samithi of Guntur District.

(9) N.S.N. Reddy asked two questions separately to discuss: (a) the increase of Property tax in Visakhapatnam Municipality during 1975 to 1977; and (b) the payment of T.A. to invigilators of S.S.C. Examinations immediately on the last day of the Examination.

(10) B. Niranjana Rao asked a Starred question to discuss the starting of Salt Manufacturing Industry at Machilipatnam (Krishna District).

Multi-Member Questions (Starred):

During these five-sample sessions, there were 11 Starred questions raised by 2 or more members of the Janata Party. The nature of the multi-member Starred questions are as follows:

55. *n.* 35, p. 121.
56. *n.* 36, p. 49.
57. *n.* 37, p. 152.
(1) C. Janga Reddy and M. Venkaiah Naidu enquired about the reasons for establishing of one more revenue division for Warangal District\textsuperscript{58}.

(2) P. Ashoka Gajapathi Raju and N.S.N. Reddy wanted to know of the increase in beds in M.R. Hospital, Edward-VIIth Dispensary and Government Hospital at Vijayanagaram\textsuperscript{59}.

(3) G. Latchamma, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and B. Machinder Rao, demanded the Extension of Pensionery benefits with effect from 1-4-1969 to the Agricultural Market Committee Employees in the State\textsuperscript{60}.

(4) B. Machinder Rao, C. Janga Reddy, and K.B. Siddaiah, asked the shifting of one of the units of Nizam Sugar Factory, Bodhan to some other place in Andhra Pradesh\textsuperscript{61}.

(5) N.S.N. Reddy and V. Ranga Rao, wanted the acquisition by Town-Planning Trust of Visakhapatnam of the land for "Bose-Layout" where the old Town Planning Trust Office was situated\textsuperscript{62}.

(6) M. Venkaiah Naidu and K.B. Siddaiah, demanded the action on constables why raped a Harijan woman of Chevella Police Station of Ranga Roddy District on

\textsuperscript{58} n. 32, p. 127.

\textsuperscript{59} n. 34, p. 191.

\textsuperscript{60} n. 53, p. 704.

\textsuperscript{61} n. 38, p. 147.

\textsuperscript{62} n. 38, p. 148.
13-6-1979. They wanted a financial aid to the raped women Smt. D. Mallamma.


(9) C. Janga Reddy and M. Venkaiah Naidu, enquired about the handing over of the Andhra Pradesh Rayan Factory at Kamalapur in Warangal District.

(10) K.B. Siddaiah, M. Venkaiah Naidu, and B. Machinder Rao, asked about the position of the Sultan Bazar Govt. Hospital building.

(11) S. Jaipal Reddy and N. Narasimha Reddy, questioned the unauthorised occupation of Land adjacent to Tajmahal Talkies at Mallepalli in Hyderabad.

65. Ibid., p. 34.
66. n. 41, p. 6.
67. n. 43, p. 373.
Out of 45 Starred questions - both single-member as well as multi-member, 6 questions each related to the Agriculture, Revenue and the Industry, 5 questions each to the Education and the Health, 4 questions each to the Home, Irrigation and the Municipal Administration, 2 questions to the Co-operation and the Transport, and 1 question related to the Panchayatikaj Ministers respectively.

**Un-starred Questions:**

During these five-sample sessions, there were nine Un-Starred questions raised by the Janata members. All these questions were asked by single-members. In the First, the Eighth and the Twelfth Sessions, there was no Un-Starred questions raised by the members.

Table-23 indicates the number of Un-Starred questions raised by different Janata members in the five-sample sessions. There were no multi-member questions. Details of these questions are given below:
Table-23

List of Un-Starred questions raised by the Janata Members in the Five-Sample Sessions of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member Un-Starred questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M. Venkaiah Naidu</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S. Jaipal Reddy</td>
<td>Kalwakurthi</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>E. Ayyapu Reddy</td>
<td>Panyam</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G.V. Rattaiah</td>
<td>Mangalagiri</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V. Ranga Rao</td>
<td>Bandar</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>K.B. Siddaiah</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Table-22.

Single-Member Questions (Un-Starred):

(1) M. Venkaiah Naidu, asked four un-starred questions separately during these five-sample sessions of the Assembly to discuss: (a) the vacancy in the post of Rural Medical Practitioner in subsidised Rural Ayurvedic Dispensary at Seetharampuram of Udayagiri taluk of Nellore District; (b) the construction of an Anicut across the Kethamanneru river at Mallercheruvu near Padmatinaidupalli in Udayagiri Taluk.

69. See n. 23.
70. n. 32, pp. 39-40.
of Nellore District\(^71\); (c) the disappearance of Dr. George and his family at Kakinada\(^72\); and (d) the Evacuation of the Villagers of Eguvachauderpalli in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore District, to some other place on the plea that the waters of the Gandhipalem Project would undated the village\(^73\).

(2) S. Jaipal Reddy wanted the reasons for the losses of the District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies during the five years before 1979\(^74\).

(3) E. Ayyapu Reddy enquired about the District-wise extent of land surrendered under Land Ceiling Act 1961\(^75\).

(4) G.V. Rattaiah demanded the construction of the new road to Amaravathi via flood banks of river Krishna\(^76\).

(5) V. Ranga Rao wanted protected water supply scheme in Pedana Grama Panchayat of Krishna District\(^77\).

(6) K.B. Siddaiah wanted the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation to survey the availability of groundwater in the drought-prone areas\(^78\).

\(^72\) A P L A D , Vol.4, No.2, 6-3-1979, pp. 164-65.
\(^73\) n. 43, p. 440.
\(^74\) n. 32, p. 35.
\(^75\) n. 32, pp. 33-34.
\(^76\) n. 32, p. 48.
\(^78\) A P L A D , n. 71, p. 611.
Out of 9 Un-Starred questions, 4 questions related to the Irrigation and 1 each to the Revenue, Health, Home, Co-operation and Roads & Buildings Ministers respectively.

**Short-Notice Questions:**

During these five-sample sessions, there were 21 Short-Notice questions raised by the Janata members. Of these questions, 12 were in the Third Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly. In the First, the Sixth, the Eighth, and the Twelfth Sessions, there were 4, 3, 1 and 1 questions respectively.

Table-24 indicates the number of Short-Notice questions raised by different Janata members in the Five sample sessions of the Assembly.
### Table-24

**List of Short-Notice questions raised by the Janata Members in the Five-Sample Sessions of the Assembly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the constituency</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>No. of single member short-notice questions</th>
<th>No. of multi-member short-notice questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S. Jaipal Reddy</td>
<td>Kalwakurthy</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M. Venkaiah Naidu</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>G. Latchanna</td>
<td>Sompeta</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V. Ranga Rao</td>
<td>Bandar</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>N.P. Venkateswara Chowdary</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smt. D. Indira</td>
<td>Tenali</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>P.V. Srirama Rao</td>
<td>Amalapuram</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G.V. Kattaiah</td>
<td>Mangalagiri</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C. Janga Reddy</td>
<td>Shyampet</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B. Machander Rao</td>
<td>Secunderabad</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>N. Narasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Musheerabad</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B. Naranjana Rao</td>
<td>Malleswaram</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>N.S.N. Reddy</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao</td>
<td>Vuyyur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>S. Chandramouli</td>
<td>Chirala</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** See Table-22.

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79. See n. 23.
Of the 21 Short-Notice questions, 14 were raised individually, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (see Table-24). The nature of the questions is as follows:

**Single-Member Questions (Short-Notice):**

(1) S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Janata Legislature Party in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, asked three questions separately during these five-sample Sessions of the Assembly to discuss; (a) the arrest of Girijans of Adavi Maddulapally of Illandu taluk of Khammam District on 12-2-1980; (b) the knocking down of A. Madhava Reddy, Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspector on the road between Kodad and Huzurnagar by APSRTC Bus; and (c) the cases against one Ali Siddique of Alzamzam Travels for cheating and breach of trust etc., by the Hyderabad City Police. On the last question, the member demanded an enquiry committee by SB.C.I.D.

(2) M. Venkaiah Naidu's questions related to (a) the payment of salaries to the Staff and Teachers of Viswodaya College of Nellore District; and (b) the distribution of amount to the flood affected victims in Krishna District.

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81. n. 37, p. 157.
82. n. 68, pp. 437-39.
(3) G. Latchanna, Leader of the Opposition in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, asked two questions separately to discuss: (a) the failure of the implementation of the Kudivaram Wage for 1978 season at Naupada namely, Gurunath Appa Rao, Naupada Saltors, Kalinga Salt Industries, Das and Partners Company\textsuperscript{85} and (b) the collection of double assessment from the farmers in Ichapuram taluk of Srikakulam District for waters of Bahuda river\textsuperscript{86}.

(4) V. Ranga Rao referred to allegations of corruption against the Chief Engineer of Mandalapadu Bridge Work in Sathupalli of Khammam District\textsuperscript{87}.

(5) N.P. Venkateswara Chowdary probed about the missing of Sarpanch of Tuminda Panchayat in Chittoor taluk\textsuperscript{88}.

(6) G.V. Rattalaih, C.,Janga Reddy, B. Machinder Rao, N. Narasimha Reddy and B. Niranjana Rao raised the questions separately to discuss: (a) the facts and figures relating to the arrest of Mr. Kotilingachari, a Goldsmith of Jaggayapeta Village by S.I. of Jaggayapeta on 12-9-1977\textsuperscript{89}; (b) the work of construction of anicut across the Akeru river in Wardannapet

\textsuperscript{85} A P L A D, Vol.7, No.1, 23-3-1979, p. 95.

\textsuperscript{86} n. 80, p. 26.

\textsuperscript{87} n. 80, pp. 32-33.

\textsuperscript{88} n. 85, pp. 34-35.

\textsuperscript{89} n. 83, p. 285.
Samithi of Warangal District\textsuperscript{90}; (c) the implementation of Prohibition of liquor and toddy in the State\textsuperscript{91}; (d) the theft of 30 kg. Bronze idol stolen on 23-2-1979 from the ancient Kama Temple at Kavadi-palli Village of Ranga Reddy District\textsuperscript{92}; and (e) the huge defalcation of funds in the Co-operative Society in Uppakalagunta of Bandar taluk of Krishna District\textsuperscript{93}.

Multi-Member Questions (Short-Notice):

During these five-sample sessions, there were 7 Short-Notice questions each of which was raised by 2 or more members of the Janata Party.

(1) M. Venkaiah Naidu and P. Venkata Srima Rao's questions raised the withholding of the results of Intermediate students of S.K.B.R. College of Amalapuram, who appeared for Intermediate Examinations during October 1977\textsuperscript{94}.

(2) G. Latchanna, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, and M. Venkaiah Naidu highlighted the rape of a Girijan girl by S.I. Of Police in Nellore. They demanded for an Enquiry Committee on this incident\textsuperscript{95}.

\textsuperscript{90} n. 77, pp. 207-208.
\textsuperscript{91} A P L A D, Vol.6, No.2, 20-3-1979, p. 127.
\textsuperscript{92} Ibid., p. 128.
\textsuperscript{93} A P L A D, Vol.8, No.3, 26-3-1979, p. 321.
\textsuperscript{95} A P L A D, Vol.1, No.4, 13-2-1979, pp. 279-289.
(3) S. Jaipal Reddy and M. Venkaiah Naidu enquired about the total quantity of Phalguna Variety Paddy in the State and the support price announced by the Government for the fine variety of rice⁹⁶.

(4) B. Machinder Rao and K.B. Siddaiah enquired about the non-payment of tuition fee to the Scheduled Caste students in the aided and reputed schools⁹⁷.

(5) Smt. D. Indira and M. Venkaiah Naidu asked about the proposal to start deep X-Ray and Cobalt Therapy Units at Guntur and Tirupati⁹⁸.

(6) N.S.N. Reddy, M. Venkaiah Naidu, B. Machinder Rao and V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao raised the missing of three young girls of Andhra University School at Waltair on 29-2-1980⁹⁹.

(7) N. Narasimha Reddy, S. Chandramouli and S. Jaipal Reddy pointed out the Report of the Co-Operative Building Society of Annambotlavaripalem in Parchur taluk of Prakasam District and was bogus and demanded a House Committee on this affair¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁷ *n. 71*, pp. 590-91.
⁹⁹ *n. 41*, p. 21.
Out of the 21 Short-Notice questions, 2 related to each of the Revenue, Irrigation and Co-operation, 7 to Home and 3 to the Education. There was one question relating to each of the Agriculture, Excise, Industry, Health and Transport Ministers.

(B) **Calling Attention Notices:**

Rule 74 of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly reads -

In order that a Calling Attention Notice may be admissible it must satisfy the following conditions namely:

1. A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date;

2. There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made;

3. Not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting;

4. In the event of more than one matter being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to the matter which, in the opinion of the Speaker is more urgent and important;

5. The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the Assembly.
During the five-sample sessions, there were nine Calling Attention Notices raised by the Janata members. In the Sixth Session of the Assembly, there was no Calling Attention Notice.

Table-25 shows the number of Calling Attention Notices raised by different Janata members of the Five-Sample Sessions of the Assembly.

**TABLE-25**

List of Calling Attention Notices raised by the Janata Members in the Five Sample Sessions of the Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Member</th>
<th>Name of the constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member Calling Attention Notices</th>
<th>No. of Multi-member Calling Attention Notices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>S. Jalpal Reddy</td>
<td>Kalvakurthy Janata</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>M. Venkatah Naidu</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>K. B. Siddiah</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>N. Narasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Musheerabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>G. Latchanna</td>
<td>Sompet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>V. Sobanadreswar Rao</td>
<td>Vuyyur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>B. Miranjana Rao</td>
<td>Malleswaram</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** See Table-22.

101. See n. 23.
Of the 9 Calling Attention Notices, 8 appear in the name of a Single member, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (see Table 25). The content of the Calling Attention Notices is described below:

**Single-Member Notices (Calling Attention):**

(1) S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, tabled three Calling Attention Notices, separately to discuss: (a) the Police harrassment on workers of Kalyan Porcelenes Pvt. Ltd., Nandigama and Vijayalakshmi Oil Mills, Kothur of Shadnagar taluk of Mahaboobnagar District on March 15, 1981. He demanded an enquiry commission and the suspension of the Sub-Inspector, involved in this affair\(^{102}\); (b) the cheating activities of Commission Agent at Nizamabad Gunj\(^{103}\); and (c) the arrest of primary school teacher of Thimmanapalli village of Mahaboobnagar District on 4-7-1982\(^{104}\).

(2) M. Venkaiah Naidu's two notices related to (a) the position of a lady doctor at Udayagiri\(^{105}\); and (b) to the demand for the appointment of a judicial enquiry committee on the death of a tractor driver

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employed by Sree Hari Naidu, Ex. MLA, a native of Narampet in Atmakur taluk of Nellore District\textsuperscript{106}.

(3) K.B. Siddaiah, N. Narasimha Reddy and B. Niranjana Rao tabled three notices separately to discuss: (a) the non-payment of money due to primary weavers Co-operative Societies in Puttur and Venkatagiri by the Andhra Pradesh Co-Optex\textsuperscript{107}; (b) the establishment of Electric Rail Engines Repair Workshop in Andhra Pradesh\textsuperscript{108}; and (c) the repayment of the amounts deposited under compulsory deposit scheme by the State employers in the cyclone affected areas of Krishna District in November, 1977\textsuperscript{109}.

**Multi-Member Notices (Calling Attention):**

(1) G. Latchanna, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao and M. Venkaiah Naidu highlighted the irregularities in the matter of selection of candidates to the Balwadi Training School at Eluru\textsuperscript{110}.

Out of 9 Calling Attention Notices; 3 related to the Home, and one each to the Health, Finance, Education, Cooperation, Agriculture and Industry Ministers.

\textsuperscript{106} n. 92, p. 455.
\textsuperscript{107} n. 85, p. 47.
(C) **Matters Under Rule 329**:

The Rule 329 of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly reads:

Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raise:

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising a discussion on the matter in question.

Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signatures of at least two other members.

In order that the Matters Under Rule 329 may be admissible it must satisfy the following conditions namely that:

1. it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
2. it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;
3. it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity;
4. it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
5. it shall not raise a question of privilege;
6. it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
7. it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
(8) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

During these Five-sample sessions, there were 31 Notices under Rule 329. Of these, 27 were by one member each, and the remaining by 2 or more members (see, Table-26).

Table-26 illustrates - the number of matters under Rule 329 raised by different Janata members in the Five-Sample Sessions of the Assembly.

**TABLE-26**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member matters under Rule-329</th>
<th>No. of multi-member matters under Rule-329</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S. Jaipal Reddy</td>
<td>Kalwakurthy</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M. Venkaiah Naidu</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. Chandramouli</td>
<td>Chirala</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G. Latchanna</td>
<td>Sompet</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>K.B. Siddalal</td>
<td>Puttur</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C. Janga Reddy</td>
<td>Shyampet</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N. Narasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Musheerabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E. Ayyagu Reddy</td>
<td>Panyam</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>N.S.N. Reddy</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E.Machinder Rao</td>
<td>Secunderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contorment (SC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>N.P. Venkateswara</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>V. Ranga Rao</td>
<td>Bandar</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Table-22.

111. See n. 23.
Single-Member Notices (Matters Under Rule-329):

(1) S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, has tabled 8 Notices, separately to discuss: (a) the irregularities in the functioning of R.K. Charities in Nellore District\textsuperscript{112}; (b) the shifting of Designs Developing and Process Engineering Division of IDPL from Hyderabad (A.P) to Gurgaon (Punjab)\textsuperscript{113}; (c) the murder of CPM workers in Narasampet taluk for which he demanded the appointment of an independent high power enquiry into the Law and Order situation in Warangal District\textsuperscript{114}; (d) the stealing of a military tank of the defence department left at Nallapally in Narsapur taluk of Medak District by Bhajanlal of Dhoolpet, Hyderabad\textsuperscript{115}; (e) the appoint of an Enquiry Commission into the alleged rape of a woman at Penugonda Village in Huzurnagar taluk of Nalgonda District on 26-12-1980 by Policemen\textsuperscript{116}; (f) the damage caused to the cattle due to hail storm in Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Karim Nagar, Nizamabad and Nellore Districts\textsuperscript{117}; (g) the demand for re-opening of the production centres of Andhra Pradesh State Handloom

\textsuperscript{112} n. 83, pp. 343-44.
\textsuperscript{113} n. 83, p. 326.
\textsuperscript{115} n. 41, p. 25.
Weavers Co-operative Society Limited which were closed on 31-1-1981\(^{118}\); and (h) the suicide of Somasokharan at Cuddapah, to express recentment over the collection of capitation fees by the Private Engineering Colleges\(^{119}\).

(2) M. Venkaiah Naidu has submitted 5 Notices separately to discuss: (a) the death of B. Pocham in the Police custody in Luxipet Police station on 12-3-1979 in Adilabad District for which he demanded a Judicial Enquiry and punishment of the involved police officials\(^{120}\); (b) the shortage of the supply of electricity to agriculturists in the state\(^{121}\); (c) the non-fixation of rates and grades by the Tobacco Board in 1980, where by huge stocks were lying unsold and non-purchase of F.V.C. Tobacco by the monopoly companies\(^{122}\); (d) the payment of salaries to the Village Officers for the strike period\(^{123}\); and (e) the resort to goondaism by unsocial elements in Bodabanda near Yusufguda in Hyderabad, The members demanded for a House Committee or a Judicial Committee on alleged rape of four Vaddar women in Bodabanda in Hyderabad on 6-3-1980\(^{124}\).

\(^{119}\) n. 29, p. 140.
\(^{120}\) n. 93, pp. 436-37.
\(^{123}\) n. 36, p. 63.
\(^{124}\) n. 41, pp. 31-32; 36-39; Also see. The Hindu, 19-3-1980, p. 12.
(3) S. Chandramouli tabled 5 Notices separately to discuss: (a) the death of N. Rama Devi, a girl student of S.C. Girls' Hostel at Chirala of Prakasam District to Enquire into which the member demanded a Majesterial Enquiry Committee and immediate steps for suspension of Rajeswaramma, the matron of the Hostel; (b) the illicit operation of private buses in several routes taken over by the APSRTC in Cuddapah District; (c) the non-release of sufficient water in Vetapalem Block Channel and other Channels in Chirala taluk of Prakasam District; (d) the termination of services of a lady teacher in a convent school at Singareni Colleries in Godavari Khani and (e) the irregularities in the admission to the private Engineering Colleges in the State.

(4) K.B. Siddaiah tabled two notices separately to discuss: (a) the looting of Passengers travelling in APSRTC bus from Hyderabad to Eluru at Malkapur on 24-2-1979 night to enquire into which he demanded the appointment of a House Committee and (b) the ill-treatment of Hostel students by the Matron of College Harijan Girls Hostel in Cuddapah.

(5) C. Janga Reddy submitted two notices separately to discuss: (a) the establishment of Railway Wagon-Cum-Coach Repairing Factory at Warangal\textsuperscript{132}; and (b) the explosion of a bomb in Kakatiya Medical College Hostel on 19-3-1979 in Warangal to enquire into which he demanded an Enquiry Committee\textsuperscript{133}.

(6) N. Narasimha Reddy tabled two notices separately to discuss: (a) the strike in five public sector undertakings of HAL, HMT, BDL, ICIL, and Midhani\textsuperscript{134}; and (b) the appointment of an Enquiry Committee on the mysterious death of S. Ramulu on 13-8-1982, who was working as crane operator in Pragatools Ltd. at Balanagar in Hyderabad\textsuperscript{135}.

(7) E. Ayyapu Reddy, N.S.N. Reddy and B. Machinder Rao tabled three notices separately to discuss: (a) the strike of the workers of Panyam Cement Factory in Kurnool District\textsuperscript{136}; (b) the death of two workers of Naval Dockyard in Visakhapatnam on account of suffocation in gas chamber on 18-3-1980 and the subsequent police firing on Naval Dockyard workers at Visakhapatnam to enquire into which an Enquiry was demanded\textsuperscript{137};

\textsuperscript{132} n. 106, pp. 436-37.
\textsuperscript{133} n. 80, pp. 53-54.
\textsuperscript{134} n. 116, p. 461.
\textsuperscript{135} A P L A D, Vol.11, No.4, 8-9-1982, pp. 254-55.
\textsuperscript{136} n. 80, pp. 66-67.
\textsuperscript{137} n. 81, p. 176.
and (c) the deaths due to Encephalitis Epidemic in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Rayalaseema region.138.

Multi-Member Notices (Matters under Rule-329):

(1) G. Latchanna, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, M. Venkaiah Naidu, E. Ayyapu Reddy and N. Narasimha Reddy raised the question of firing on students and arrest of students at Madanapally on 20-12-1978. They demanded the appointment an independent Judicial Enquiry Commission or House Committee on this issue.139.

(2) S. Jaipal Reddy, M. Venkaiah Naidu, G. Latchanna and E. Ayyapu Reddy asked about the student agitation in Tirupati and other places in Chittoor District.140.

(3) M. Venkaiah Naidu, N.S.N. Reddy, N.P. Venkateswara Chowdary and G. Latchanna raised the issue of molestation of a married woman by Six persons at Kotha Road on 4-2-1979 near Visakhapatnam Port. They demanded an independent Judicial Enquiry Committee and serious punishment for the Six accused persons.141.

(4) V. Ranga Rao, N. Narasimha Reddy and S. Jaipal Reddy raised the issue of the non-availability of textbooks in the market.\textsuperscript{142}

Out of 31 Notices under Rule-329, 15 related to the Home minister, 4 Notices each to the Agriculture and Education, 3 Notices to the Industry and 1 Notice each related to the Revenue, Finance, Health, Textiles and Transport Ministers respectively.

(D) No Confidence Motions:

Moving of No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers is the most important Constitutional right in the hands of the Opposition. Rule-75 of the Assembly provides for the moving of No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers. It states that a motion expressing want of Confidence in the Whole Ministry or a Group of Ministers or a motion disapproving of the action or actions of a Minister may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

A motion expressing want of Confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:

(1) a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon;

b) the member asking for leave must, before the commencement of the sitting of the day, leave with the secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move;

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the Assembly and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if the number of members who rise accordingly is not less than one fifth of the total membership of the Assembly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked, as he may appoint. If the number of members who rise is less than one-fifth of the total membership of the Assembly, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly;

(3) If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the State of business in the Assembly, allot a day or part of a day in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee for the discussion of the motion;

(4) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day, or as the case may be, the last of the allotted days, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the Assembly on the motion;

(5) The Speaker may if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for the speeches.

During 1978 to 1981 two No-Confidence Motions were tabled by the Opposition and both were lost. The first No-Confidence Motion was tabled on 15 March 1979 by the Janata Party and the second one by CPI(M) on 3 October 1980.

The following is an account of the No-Confidence Motions tabled by the Janata and CPI(M) in this period.
(1) After the 1978 Assembly Elections, the first No-Confidence Motion was tabled against the Council of Ministers on 15 March 1979 - under Rule 75 of the House by the Janata members of the House along with the co-operation of the Non-Congress(I) Party members. This No-Confidence Motion was significant in that this was the first ever No-Confidence Motion brought during the dissident activities in the ruling Congress(I) Party. The main grounds on which this motion was tabled were: (1) the failure of the Government to protect life and property of the people, (2) failure to maintain the Law and Order situation in the State; (3) atrocities on Harijans; (4) failure to control the Communal riots in the State etc., S. Jaipal Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Janata) observed that the people had great hopes when Dr. M. Chenna Reddy formed the Government on 6th March 1978. Harijans, minorities and the weaker sections who had great hopes as the Chief Minister had much administrative experience, as a Minister in the State Government, Central Government and as a Governor had lost confidence in him. He said, during the first year of his administration, there were more communal riots in the State than in any year during the previous 25 years. M.V.S. Subba Raju (Janata) alleged that the government had failed to implement the assurances given to the people. The Law and Order situation was deteriorating. Atrocities on

143. The Hindu, 16-3-1979, p. 13.
Harijans were on the increase the people were fed up with mere slogans and speeches. The people had lost confidence in the Government. B. Sriramamurthy, Congress Group Leader in the Assembly, and Ch. Rajeswara Rao, Leader of the CPI Group in the Assembly supporting the motion pinpointed the politics behind the entry of Harijans in the Mantralayam temple and the corruption allegations against the Ministers and the Chief Minister. After two days discussion on the motion the House divided and the motion was lost by voice-vote.

(2) The Second No-Confidence Motion was tabled on 3rd October, 1980 by P. Sundarayya, Leader of the Opposition CPI(M) Group against the Council of Ministers. But on the same day the motion was defeated by 189 to 26 votes when the Congress(I) dissidents stood up in support of their Chief Minister.

(E) Adjournment Motions:

Moving an Adjournment Motion is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Opposition. The purpose of an adjournment Motion is to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance and seek discussion on the subject forthwith by adjourning the Business.

144. The Hindu, 16-3-1979, p. 13.
145. The Hindu, 16-3-1979, p. 13
146. The Hindu, 4-10-1980, p. 1.
before the House. This gives an opportunity to a member to raise an issue to discuss it threadbare on the Floor of the House.

The Rule 65 of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly provides for the moving of Adjournment Motion on a matter of Public importance.

An Adjournment Motion is subject to the following restrictions —

(1) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(2) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(3) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(4) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;

(5) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

(6) the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has previously been posted for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time;

(7) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India;

(8) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or the rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary; and

(9) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a Resolution could not be moved.
During the period of 1978–82, 5 Notices of Adjournment Motions were tabled and out of them only two motions were admitted.

The following summary provides an account of the Adjournment Motions admitted during 1978–82.

(1) The first ever Adjournment Motion admitted during the period of our survey was tabled on 8 September 1978 to discuss the Law and Order situation in the State. The Adjournment Motion was moved by G. Latchanna, Leader of the Opposition, along with the support of the members of Congress(y), CPI(M), CPI and his Janata Party. The Speaker found that the Adjournment Motion fulfilled the conditions laid down in the rules of the House and so he admitted it.\footnote{147. The Hindu, 10-7-1982, p. 1.}

(2) On 9 July 1982, P. Sundarayya (CPI-M), S. Jaipal Reddy (Janata), M. Venkaiah Naidu (BJP), Gouthu Latchanna (Lok Dal), CH. Rajeswara Rao (CPI) and Baqar Agha (Majlis) tabled a notice of an Adjournment Motion on land grab. S. Jaipal Reddy (Janata) said land grabbing was the biggest scandal in the history of Andhra Pradesh. He said, the former Chief Minister, T. Anjaiah had stated that the Government had prepared a list of land grabbers and wanted it to be made public.
Ch. Rajeswara Rao (CPI) wanted the Chief Minister to make a statement on land grab which had assumed serious proportions. Gouthu Latchanna, felt that the Government should have taken the Assembly into confidence instead of resorting to an ordinance. The Chief Minister accepted the suggestions offered by the Opposition members\textsuperscript{148}.

(F) Walkouts:

The Walkouts from a House of the Legislature is an expression of protest and resentment against the indifferent attitude of the Government.

During the period of 1975-1985, there were 40 walkouts by the Opposition from the Legislative Assembly. Out of these 25, were in the Sixth Legislative Assembly and 6 Walkouts in the Seventh Legislative Assembly\textsuperscript{149}. Year-wise number of Walkouts is shown in Table-27.

\textsuperscript{148} The Hindu, 10-7-1982, p. 1.

\textsuperscript{149} Information Culled from the Hindu News Paper Reports on the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Proceedings from January 1975 to December 1985.
### Table-27

List of Walkouts by the Opposition from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly 1975-1985.\(^{150}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Walkouts</th>
<th>Walkouts led by the Janata Party only</th>
<th>Walkouts led by the Congress(I) Party only</th>
<th>Walkouts led by two or more Parties/ Entire Opposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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150. n. 149.
Coming to the period of our survey there were 15 walkouts by both the Janata as well as the Non-Congress(I) Parties. Session-wise details are: First Session-1; Third Session-6; Sixth Session-3; Eighth Session-2; and Twelfth Session-3\(^{151}\). In twelve of these cases, the entire Opposition Walked out.

The following summary provides an account of the walkouts in the Five-Sample Sessions. Unless otherwise stated, the Walkout was by the entire Opposition.

(1) The Walkout on 23 March 1978, from the Assembly was to protesting against the Speaker's ruling which was favourable to the ruling Congress(I) on the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill\(^ {152}\).

(2) Members of the Jatana Party staged a Walkout on 9 February 1979 protesting against the "Wrong and premeditated ruling given by the Speaker on the points of order regarding the address of the Governor to the joint sessions of the Legislature"\(^ {153}\).

(3) The Third Walkout on 19 February 1979 was to protesting against the Government's refusal to withdraw the "discriminatory" Land Revenue (Enhancement) Amendment

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151. See n. 23.
153. The Hindu, 10-2-1979, p. 11.
Bill and for not accepting their plea that all taxes in respect of holdings of ten acres of dry and five acres of wet land be abolished.

(4) On 26 February 1979, the Opposition staged a Walkout in protest against the Chief Minister's refusal to order a judicial enquiry into the death of a person arrested on a gambling charge at Tandur near Hyderabad.

(5) The Fifth Walkout was on 28 February 1979 in protest against the absence of three Ministers, M. Manik Rao, A. Vengal keddy and N. Bhaskara Rao, when the House was Considering the demands pertaining to their portfolios.

(6) The Sixth Walkout was by the two Janata members - Smt. Lakshmi Kanthamma and B. Machinder Rao - on 12 March 1979. It was to protest against a controversial statement by the Transport Minister about the incident involving M. Eranna, MLA and the Conductor of an Adoni-Tirupati Bus on February 24, 1979 at Adoni Bus Stand.

(7) On 27 March 1979, the Janata, Congress, CPI and CPI(M) members staged a Walkout in protest against the

refusal of the Government to order a judicial enquiry on the charges made by a former Minister against the Chief Minister.\textsuperscript{158}

(8) The Eighth Walkout on 20 February 1980 was in protest against the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Anti-social and Hazardous Activities Bill and against the "adamant attitude of the Government" in not accepting the Opposition's genuine amendments.\textsuperscript{159}

(9) On 12 March 1980, Opposition Walked out in protest against the absence of the Civil Supplies Minister, Ganga Reddy from the House.\textsuperscript{160}

(10) The Walkout on 18 March 1980 was to protest against the refusal of the Government to appoint a House Committee or a Judicial Committee to go into the alleged rape of four Vaddar Women in Boodabanda near Yusufguda in Hyderabad on 6 March, 1980.\textsuperscript{161}

(11) On 2 March 1981 the entire Opposition staged a Walkout to protest against the proposals "illegal and opposed to the spirit of democracy" contained in the Bill, to amend the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955.\textsuperscript{162}

\textsuperscript{158} The Hindu, 28-3-1979, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{159} The Hindu, 21-2-1980, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{160} The Hindu, 13-3-1980, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{161} The Hindu, 19-3-1980, p. 12.
\textsuperscript{162} The Hindu, 3-3-1981, p. 12.
(12) The Walkout was on 28 April, 1981 was against the Government's refusal to order a Judicial Enquiry into the Police firing on tribals at Indervalli Village in Adilabad District on 20 April 1981, killing 13 Gond tribesmen.\footnote{The Hindu, 29-4-1981, p. 1.}

(13) On 9 July 1982, the Opposition Walked out in protest against not allowing discussion on land grab.\footnote{The Hindu, 10-7-1982, p. 1.}

(14) The Walkout on 21 July, 1982 was to protest against the absence of the Chief Minister, when the Assembly was in Session.\footnote{The Hindu, 22-7-1982, p. 12.}

(15) The Fifteenth Walkout was conducted by the Entire Opposition on 4 September 1982 protest against the Lok Ayuktha and Upa-Lok Ayuktha Bill, because the Bill cannot enquire into corruption charges against the Chief Minister.\footnote{The Hindu, 5-9-1982, p. 1.}

During the Sixth Legislative Assembly period (from 1978 to 1982) the Assembly met on 257 days, while from 1983 to 1984, the Seventh Legislative Assembly met on 98 days.
On average it met for 51 days per year during the Congress(I) regime, while in the Telugu Desam regime it met only on 49 days per year.\textsuperscript{167}

Table-28 shows the work transacted in the Legislative Assembly in the Selected five-sample Sessions during the Congress(I) Regime 1978-82.

\textsuperscript{167}. Compiled from the Journals of Andhra Pradesh Legislature (Assembly) Secretariat, Hyderabad.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the item of the Assembly Business</th>
<th>Session I</th>
<th>Session III</th>
<th>Session VI</th>
<th>Session VIII</th>
<th>Session XII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of days for which the Assembly sat</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No. of hours for which the Assembly worked</td>
<td>57 hrs. 15 mts.</td>
<td>205 hrs. 20 mts.</td>
<td>172 hrs. 45 mts.</td>
<td>226 hrs. 45 mts.</td>
<td>264 hrs. 45 mts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No. of Short Notice Questions answered</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>No. of Notices under Rule-329 admitted</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No. of Calling Attention Notices admitted (and statements made by the Ministers)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>No. of Bills passed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>No. of Speeches made by the Ministers</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No. of Speeches made by the Members</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>1105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>No. of Supplementaries</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2444</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1712</td>
<td>2477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>No. of Starred Questions answered orally</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>No. of Un-Starred Questions answered</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>No. of Walkouts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION-II: ROLE OF THE CONGRESS(I) AS AN OPPOSITION IN
THE SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1983-84:

For the first time in the history of the State Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party failed to get absolute majority in the 1983 Assembly elections. Soon after the downfall of the Congress Government, the Telugu Desam Party formed the Government under the leadership of N.T. Rama Rao. In 1983 Assembly Elections, the Congress(I) won 60 seats and it was recognised as the Opposition Party by the Speaker. A. Madan Mohan and Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy were elected as the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Congress(I) Legislature Party in the Assembly respectively.

(a) Questions:

During the period of our survey, the number of questions raised by the Congress(I) members in the Three-Sample Sessions of the Seventh Legislative Assembly is shown in Table-29.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Sessions</th>
<th>No. of Starred Questions</th>
<th>No. of Un-Starred Questions</th>
<th>No. of Short-Notice Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 17-1-1983 to 21-1-1983)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 9-3-1983 to 24-3-1983)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOURTH</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 10-2-1984 to 18-4-1984)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following summary provides an account of the Starred, Un-Starred and Short-Notice Questions in the three-sample Sessions of the Seventh Legislative Assembly raised by the Congress(I) members.

169. Compiled from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates of the First, Second and the Fourth Sessions of the Seventh Legislative Assembly.
Starred Questions:

During these three-sample Sessions there were 7 Starred questions. In the Second and the Fourth Sessions, 2 and 5 respectively raised by the Congress(I) members. In the First Session, there was no Starred questions by them.

Table-30 indicates the number of Starred questions raised by the different Congress(I) members, in the three-sample Sessions of the Seventh Legislative Assembly.

**TABLE-30**

List of Starred questions raised by the Congress(I) Members in the Three-Sample Sessions of the Assembly\(^{170}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the No. member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single-member Starred questions</th>
<th>No. of multi-member Starred questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dr. Y.S. Rajasekara Reddy</td>
<td>Pulivendula</td>
<td>Congress(I)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>J. Prasada Rao</td>
<td>Sathupalli</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>K. Nagarjuna Reddy</td>
<td>Cumbum</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Smt. K. Prabhavathamma</td>
<td>Rajampet</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>B. Sammaiah</td>
<td>Parkal (SC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{170}\) See n. 169.
Out of the 7 Starred questions, 5 appear in the name of a Single-member, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (see Table-30). The nature of the questions is indicated below:

**Single-Member Questions (Starred):**

1. Each of the five - Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy, Smt. K. Prabhavathamma, B. Sammaiah and J. Prasada Rao - asked one question separately, during these three-sample Sessions of the Assembly. They related to (a) the necessity for the constituting a Committee to Enquire into the affairs of Singareni Colleries; (b) the irregularities committed by Prof. M. Abel, Vice-Chancellor of Sri Krishna Devaraya University; (c) the 48 Silver Coins found in Palayangadda Village of Rayachoti taluk in March 1983, while excavating earth in fields; (d) the calling of the tenders for the 2nd phase of Sri Kama Pada Sagar, Kakateeya Canal from Warangal to Wardhannapeta - Akkeru river 44 K.M., without getting clearance from the Central Water Commission; and (e) the low voltage of power supply in Sattupalli and Aswaraopet taluks.

174. n. 171, p. 32.
Multi-Member Questions (Starred):

(1) J. Prasada Rao and K. Nagarjuna Reddy highlighted the irregularities committed in the Z.P. Engineering Sub-Divisions at Kothagudem and Bhadrachalam in Khanmam District."176

(2) K. Nagarjuna Reddy and Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy raised the issue of the Government Compensation to the houses burnt down in the fire accident."177

Out of 7 Starred questions, 2 related to the Revenue Minister and one each to the Irrigation, Industry, Power, Education and the Panchayatiraj Ministers respectively.

Un-Starred Questions:

During these three-sample Sessions, 14 Un-Starred questions were raised by the Congress(I) members. In the First and Second Sessions, there was no Un-Starred questions by the members.

Table-31 shows the number of Un-Starred questions raised by the different Congress(I) members in the three-sample Sessions of the Seventh Legislative Assembly.

177. n. 173, p. 288.
List of Un-Starred questions raised by the Congress(I) members in the Three-Sample Sessions of the Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>Single-member Un-Starred questions</th>
<th>Multi-member Un-Starred questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy</td>
<td>Pulivendula</td>
<td>Congress (I)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. D.L. Favindra Reddy</td>
<td>Mydukuru</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D.K. Samarasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Gadwal</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>K.Nagarjuna Reddy</td>
<td>Cumbum</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M.V.Krishna Rao</td>
<td>Avanigadda</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B. Sammaiah</td>
<td>Parkal (SC)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ahmed Shareaf</td>
<td>Pargi</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Smt. K. Prabhavathamma</td>
<td>Rajampet</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

178. See n. 169.
Of the 14 Un-Starred questions, 12 appear in the name of one member, while the rest were tabled by 2 or more (see Table-31). The nature of the questions is as follows:

**Single-Member Questions (Un-Starred):**

(1) Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, tabled two questions separately to discuss: (a) the shifting of the Girijan Residential School from Utnoor in Adilabad District to Adilabad by the Government and (b) drawing of Travelling Allowances by the Chairman of the Natakala Akademi, from the Akademi for travel to Bombay eventhough the visit is connected with commercial aspect to the persons.

(2) Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy's two separate questions related to: (a) the misappropriation of an amount of Rs. 50,000/- (Fifty thousand) by the President of Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society (MPCS) of Chennamukkapalle village of Cuddapah taluk and (b) the withdrawal of 13 private rigs commissioned in Warangal District from operation without any intimation to the departmental officials.

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(3) D.K. Samarasimha Reddy raised two questions separately to discuss: (a) the region-wise particulars of the number of Electricity Sub-Station in the State having a capacity of 132,200 and 33/11 K.V.\textsuperscript{183} and (b) introduction of Urdu as the Second official language in the State\textsuperscript{184}.

(4) K. Nagarjuna Reddy's two separate questions concerned:
(a) The converting of Rayachoti in Cuddapah District and Punganur in Chittoor District into Municipalities\textsuperscript{185} and (b) the Scarcity of doctors in the Homeopathy Hospital at Chilukuru Village of Chevella taluk of Ranga Reddy District\textsuperscript{186}.

(5) M.V. Krishna Rao, B. Sammalah, Ahmed Shareef and Smt. K. Prabhavathamma tabled four questions separately to discuss: (a) Providing employment opportunities by the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board during the year 1982-83\textsuperscript{187}; (b) the number of IAS and IPS officers suspended by the State Government in Andhra Pradesh from January to July 1983\textsuperscript{188}; (c) the annual income of the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board-District-wise and yearwise from various sources from

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\textsuperscript{184} Ibid., p. 618.
\textsuperscript{185} Ibid., p. 610.
\textsuperscript{186} Ibid., p. 626.
\textsuperscript{187} Ibid., p. 549.
\textsuperscript{188} Ibid., p. 672.
1st January 1978 to 31st July 1983\textsuperscript{189}, and (d) the preparation of the cropping pattern report for Kayalasemma Districts by the Officer on Special duty, Telugu Ganga Project\textsuperscript{190}.

**Multi-Member Questions (Un-Starred):**

During these three-sample Sessions, there were 2 Un-Starred questions raised by 2 or more members of the Congress(I). They were as follows:

1. Smt. K. Prabhavathamma and Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy demanded the constitution of a Committee to go into ecology and environmental aspects of Telugu Ganga Project\textsuperscript{191}.

2. Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy and K. Nagarjuna Reddy wanted to know the expenditure incurred by the Government for remodelling the houses of the Chief Minister and other Ministers, staying in their own houses\textsuperscript{192}.

\textsuperscript{189} A P L A D, Vol.10, No.1, Part-III, 18-4-1984, p. 611.
\textsuperscript{190} Ibid., p. 661.
\textsuperscript{191} Ibid., p. 725.
\textsuperscript{192} Ibid., p. 552.
Out of 14 Un-Starred questions, 3 each related to the Education and Public Works Ministers and 1 each related to the Agriculture, Power, Municipal Administration, Health, Panchayatiraj, Labour & Employment, Religious & Endowments and General Administration Ministers respectively.

**Short-Notice Questions:**

During these three-sample Sessions there was only one Short-Notice question by the Congress(I) members and that too in the Fourth Session. Raised on 16 April 1984 by A. Madan Mohan, Leader of the Opposition in Assembly, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in Assembly, B. Sammaiah, D.K. Samarasimha Reddy and K. Nagarjuna Reddy - it related to the Supersession of Rajahmundry Municipality. They urged the Government not to create a sort of insecurity among the elected representatives of the local bodies. This concerned Municipal Administration Minister.

(B) **Calling Attention Notices:**

During these three-sample Sessions only one Calling Attention Notice was asked by the Congress(I) member and that was in the Fourth Session. On 11 April 1984, B. Sammaiah raised the issue of the proposal of Pisciculture

Technological Research Institute in Kolleru lake near Kaikalur in Krishna District\textsuperscript{194}. This notice concerned the Agriculture Minister.

(C) \textbf{Matters Under Rule-329:}

During these three-sample Sessions, there were 19 Notices under Rule-329, raised by the Congress(I) members. Out of 19 Notices, 2 were raised in the First Session, 6 in Second Session and 11 in the Fourth Session respectively.

Table-32 provides an analysis of these matters.

\textsuperscript{194} \textit{A P L A D}, Vol.9, No.1, 11-4-1984, p. 57.
**TABLE-32**

List of Matters under Rule-329 raised by the Congress(I) Members in the three-sample Sessions of the Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Member</th>
<th>Name of the Elected Constituency</th>
<th>No. of Notices under Rule-329</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A. Madan Mohan</td>
<td>Siddipet</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Congress (I)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy</td>
<td>Pulivenudula</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D.K. Samarasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Gadwal</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B. Sammaiah</td>
<td>Parkal (SC)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smt. K. Prabhavathamma</td>
<td>Rajampet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D. Ravindra Naik</td>
<td>Devarkonda (SC)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M.V. Krishna Rao</td>
<td>Avanigadda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. Prasada Rao</td>
<td>Sathupalli</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>P. Govardhana Reddy</td>
<td>Mungode</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

195. See n. 169.
Of the 19 Matters under Rule-329, 16 appear in the name of a Single member, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (see Table-32). The nature of the questions is as follows:

**Single-Member Notices (Matters under Rule-329):**

(1) A. Madan Mohan, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, tabled eight notices separately during these three-sample sessions of the Assembly. The purpose of these notices was to discuss: (a) the atrocities perpetrated against Harijans of Padiri Kuppam Village in Chittoor District on 5 January 1983\(^{196}\); (b) the Police firing on 14 March 1983 at Tangutur in Prakasam District on tobacco growers for which the member demanded a Judicial Enquiry\(^{197}\); (c) the lathi charge at Parade Grounds at Secunderabad in connection with the Sitara Film Award Function on 12 March 1983\(^{198}\); (d) the arrest of persons belonging to Rayalaseema United Action Committee and police firing at Allamkanpally in Cuddapah District\(^{199}\); (e) the offering money to Legislators in Connection with the Rajya Sabha Elections for which to go into a Judicial Enquiry was demanded\(^{200}\); (f) the damage to crops

200. *n. 175*, pp. 244-45; Also see. *The Hindu*, 6-4-1984, p.12.
and properties due to hail storm in Nalgonda, Adilabad, Nellore, West Godavari and Mahaboobnagar Districts\textsuperscript{201}; (g) the lock-up death of Gopal at Vijayawada Police Station\textsuperscript{202}; and (h) the arrest of Couthu Latchanna, former Opposition leader\textsuperscript{203}.

(2) Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, submitted two-Notices separately to discuss: (a) the misuse of funds and power by Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank of Cuddapah in connection with which the member demanded a high level Enquiry Committee and dissolution or suspension of the Board of the above said Bank\textsuperscript{204}; (b) the murder of Sri Balaiah, Sarpanch of Lingareddypet Village of Yellandu taluk of Nizamabad District by Circle Inspector of Police, Yella Reddy on 11 March 1983 with his gun for which the member demanded for a Judicial Enquiry about the murder of the Sarpanch of Lingareddypet\textsuperscript{205}.

(3) D.K. Samarasimha Reddy's two-Notices separately related to (a) the disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of old arrears without Notice\textsuperscript{206} and (b) the stoppage of Jurala Project work at Mahaboobnagar\textsuperscript{207}.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{201} A P L A D. Vol.9, No.3, 13-4-1984, pp. 333-35.
\item \textsuperscript{202} n. 193, pp. 432-33.
\item \textsuperscript{203} Ibid., pp. 443-44.
\item \textsuperscript{204} A P L A D. Vol.3, No.1, 21-3-1983, pp. 30-31.
\item \textsuperscript{205} A P L A D. Vol.3, No.4, 24-3-1983, pp. 469-70.
\item \textsuperscript{206} n. 204, pp. 30-31.
\item \textsuperscript{207} n. 205, pp. 457-58.
\end{itemize}
(4) B. Sammaiah's two separate notices were concerned with (a) the social boycott of Rajaka families in Pydurupadu Village and State-wide dharna by Rajaka Sangam in March 1984; and (b) the strike by the workers of the Azamjahri Mills, Warangal.

(5) Smt. K. Prabhavathamma and D. Ravindra Naik tabled two notices separately to discuss: (a) the attack on A. Gopal Reddy, by country bombs in Rajampet town of Cuddapah District on 15-3-1984; (b) the prevention of atrocities against tribals by Excise officials and provision of basic facilities.

Multi-Member Notices (Matters Under Rule-329):

During these three-sample sessions, 3 Notices were raised by 2 or more members of the Congress(I). The nature of the multi-member Notices under Rule-329 are as follows:

(1) Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy, M.V. Krishna Rao, A. Madan Mohan and D.K. Samarasinghe Reddy tabled a notice jointly to discuss: the non-payment of minimum price for Sugar cane growers by the Sugar factories. They demanded the payment of the arrears to the ryots in immediate manner.

(2) A. Madan Mohan, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Jalagam Prasada Rao and D.K. Samarasimha Reddy submitted a notice jointly to discuss, the burning of Agricultural pumpsets, Transformers, Electrical motors due to low voltage. They demanded loan should be obtained from the World Bank for establishing the 132 K.V. Sub-stations 213.

(3) P. Govardhana Reddy and A. Madan Mohan highlighted the demands of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board Diploma Engineer's Association 214.

Out of 19 Matters under Rule-329, 10 related to the Home Minister, 3 to Agriculture, 2 to Power and one each to the Industry, Irrigation, Co-operation and Legislature Affairs Ministers.

(D) No-Confidence Motions:

During 1983 to 1984, there was no No-Confidence Motion, tabled by the Congress(I) or Non-Congress(I) Opposition Parties in the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. As a result, the Seventh Legislative Assembly had not witnessed any No-Confidence Motions against the ruling Telugu Desam Party.

214. n. 211, pp. 418-19 & 422-23.
(F) Adjournment Motions:

During 1983 to 1984, there was no Adjournment Motion, tabled by the Congress(I) or Non-Congress(I) Opposition Parties in the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh.

(F) Walkouts:

During the period of 1983-1984 there were 6 Walkouts by the Opposition Parties in the Seventh Legislative Assembly. Coming to the period of our survey there were two Walkouts by the Congress(I) Party, the main Opposition Party in the Assembly. The following summary provides an account of the Walkouts in the three-sample Sessions.

1) Members of the Congress(I) Party staged a Walkout on 5 March 1984 protest against the Government's refusal to the suggestions of the Opposition members to modify the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fees) Second Amendment Bill. Along with the Congress(I) Party members, the Janata, the BJP, the CPI and the CPI(M) members also Walkout from the Assembly.

2) On 18 April 1984 the Congress(I) members staged a Walkout protest against the Governments' refusal to refer the Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Selection Committee.

Table-33 illustrates the work transacted in the Legislative Assembly in the selected Three-Sample Sessions during the Telugu Desam Regime 1983-84:

TABLE-33

Work Transacted in the First, Second and Fourth Sessions of the Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the item of the Assembly Business</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Days for which the Assembly sat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hours for which the Assembly worked</td>
<td>23 hrs.</td>
<td>77 hrs.</td>
<td>233 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 mts.</td>
<td>45 mts.</td>
<td>45 mts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Short Notice Questions answered</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Notices under Rule-329 admitted</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Speeches made by the members</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Speeches made by the Ministers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Supplementaries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Calling Attention Notices admitted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Including Statements made by the Ministers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Starred Questions answered orally</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Un-Starred Questions answered</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bills passed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Walkouts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formation of the Second Chamber in Andhra Pradesh:

The Legislative Council, existing in Andhra Pradesh since July 1, 1958 was abolished in 1985 by the Telugu Desam Government; but the Congress, successful at the polls in 1989 in Andhra Pradesh is committed to its restoration. It was first inaugurated by the first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad on July 7, 1958218. The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council consists of 90 members219. The composition of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council is as follows:

(1) Thirty-one members (nearly one-third of the membership) are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly;

(2) Thirty-one members (nearly one-third) are elected by the Local Authorities within the State;

(3) Eight members (nearly one-twelfth) are elected by the voters of the Graduate's Constituencies within the State;

(4) Eight members (nearly one-twelfth) are elected by the voters of Teacher's Constituencies within the State;


219. As determined by the Parliament (Legislative Councils) Act, 1957, Section-III.
(5) Twelve members are nominated by the Governor from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters such as Literature, Science, Art, Co-Operative Movements and Social Services 220.

For the election of members to the Council the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote is used 221. The Council is a continuing body and is not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire every second year 222 and the vacancies thus created are filled up by fresh elections. The required minimum age qualification for membership in the Council is thirty-years 223. The Council is presided over by Chairman, or in his absence, by Deputy Chairman and they are chosen by the Council from among its members 224.

Table-34 shows the Constituency-wise and Region-wise Composition of the Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh.

222. Constitution of India, Article 172 (2).
223. Constitution of India, Article 173 (b).
224. Constitution of India, Article 182.
TABLE-34
Composition of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Constituency</th>
<th>No. of seats Constituency-wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative assembly</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates (Circars-3 + Rayalaseema-2 + Telangana-3)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers (Circars-4 + Rayalaseema-2 + Telangana-2)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominated by the Governor</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Legislative Council possesses limited power. A Bill other than a Money Bill, may originate in either House of the Legislature. Over legislative matters, the Council has only a suspensive veto for a maximum period upto four months. Over financial matters, its powers are very limited. A Money Bill originates only in the Legislative Assembly and the Council may detain it only for a period of upto fourteen days.

226. Constitution of India, Article 195 and 197.
Bhawani Singh observes:

"The Principal tasks of Second Chamber in respect of legislation are ventilation of non-controversial laws, revision of Bills sent by the lower chamber and delaying of controversial laws"²²⁸.

Further he added that:

"A Second Chamber is not only a Chamber of legislation but also a Chamber of enquiry and appeal"²²⁹.

According to N. Sabhapathi, the role of the Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh Legislature with reference to some traditional functions which a Second Chamber is expected to perform, viz., (a) as a brake on the rash and hasty legislative measures, (b) interposition of necessary delay in the legislative process, (c) relieving the congestion of work of the first chamber, (d) representation of special interests, (e) additional opportunities for participation and debates, etc.²³⁰. The Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh Provides opportunities like Question Hour,

Calling Attention Notices, Notices under Rule 311-A, Half-an-hour discussion, Adjournment Motions etc., for the members to exercise this role effectively\textsuperscript{231}.

\textbf{A Study of the Activities of the Janata and Congress(I) as an Opposition in the Council in 1978-1984:}

During the period of our survey, the issues raised by the Janata and Congress(I) Parties during the Thirtieth, the Thirty-Second, the Forty-First, the Forty-Third and Forty-Eighth Sessions of the Legislative Council respectively have been examined.


(A) \textbf{Questions:}

Table-35 indicates the number of questions asked in three-sample Sessions of the Council by the Janata members.

\textsuperscript{231} Vide Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, Andhra Pradesh Legislature (Council Secretariat), Hyderabad, 1982.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected sample sessions</th>
<th>No. of Starred Questions</th>
<th>No. of Un-Starred Questions</th>
<th>No. of Short-Notice Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THIRTIETH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 17-3-1978 to 31-3-1978)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRTY SECOND</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 8-2-1979 to 27-3-1979)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORTY-FIRST</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 26-7-1982 to 9-9-1982)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Starred Questions:**

During these three-sample Sessions, there were 13 Starred questions by the Janata members. Out of which 8 were in the Thirty-Second Sessions, and 5 in the Forty-First Session of the Legislative Council. In the Thirtieth Session of the Council, there was no Starred question by the Janata members.

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Table-36 shows the number of Starred questions raised by the different Janata members in the three-sample Sessions of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. There was no multi-member questions.

**TABLE-36**

List of Starred questions raised by the Janata members in the three-sample Sessions of the Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member Starred questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>J. Yegnanarayana</td>
<td>Circars South Graduates</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>D. Surya Prakasa Reddy</td>
<td>Kayalaseema West Graduates</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. Narasi Reddy</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar Local Authorities</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>V. Rama Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad Graduate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** In 1978, the Janata Party had 14 members in the Council. After the Janata split in 1980, it had no representation in the Council during 1980 and 1981. But, in the bi-annual election to the Council in 1982, the Party had 2 members in the Council. Those are C. Narasi Reddy and P. Ganga Reddy.

Of the 13 Starred questions, all the questions appear in the name of an individual member (see Table-36).

---

233. See n. 232.
single-Member Questions (Starred):

(1) Jupudi Vegnanarayana, Leader of the Janata Group in the Council tabled four Starred questions separately on 8th, 15th and 20th February 1979 and 22nd March 1979 respectively to discuss: (a) Sponsoring of the teaching staff under the quality improvement programme from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University College of Engineering from Anantapur, Kakinada and Hyderabad during the year 1975-76; (b) the demolishing of certain houses in Kamarayyanagar of Vijayawada; (c) the granting of the house sites to the Scheduled Castes and others at Chinapalem Village in Tenali taluk of Guntur District; and (d) the allotment of sites to the two hundred cyclone effected families of Adavî Thakkallapad near Guntur.

(2) D. Surya Prakasha Keddy raised three questions separately on 15th, 28th February 1979, and 21st March 1979 respectively to discuss: (a) the Government proposal for remodelling of sluices and cement lining of K.C. Canal; (b) the need for sanction of more surface

238. n. 235, p. 16.
drains to the Anantapur Municipality; (c) the need for establishing a milk chilling centre at Atmakur in Kurnool District.

(3) C. Narasi Reddy tabled five questions separately on 7th July 1982; 9th August 1982; and 31st August, 1982 respectively to discuss: (a) the allotment of the power connections to the Irrigation wells in Mahaboobnagar District; (b) the number of power stations in the State and their Generation capacity; (c) the number of un-electrified villages in the State as on 30-11-1981; (d) the relaxation of condition for contribution of fund for upgrading the schools under Panchayati Raj; and (e) the construction of the building of the College in the name of the late Sri Burquta Rama Krishna Rao, Chief Minister of erst-while Hyderabad state, at Jadcherla, Mahaboobnagar District.

(4) V. Rama Rao asked a Starred question on 26th March 1979, about the suspension of certain journalists from "Benadu" Telugu Daily.

245. Ibid., p. 391.
Out of 13 Starred questions, 3 each related to the Education and Revenue, 2 each to the Municipal Administration and Power, and 1 each to the Irrigation, Industry and Labour & Employment Ministers.

**Un-Starred Questions:**

During the period of our survey there was only one Un-Starred question raised by the Janata members. It was by Jupudi Yegnanarayana, Leader of the Janata Group in the Council, on 26th March 1979 to asking for information about the number of teachers working in the Lower Elementary School at Chinapalakaluru in Guntur District\(^{247}\). This related to the Education Minister.

**Short-Notice Questions:**

During these three-sample Sessions there were 15 Short-Notice questions asked by the Janata members. Out of these, 5 were in the Thirtieth Session and 10 in the Thirty-Second Session of the Legislative Council. In the Forty-First Session there was no Short-Notice question raised by the Janata members.

Table-37 indicates the number of Short-Notice questions raised by the Janata members in the three-sample Sessions of the Council.

\(^{247}\) n. 246, p. 308.
**TABLE-37**

List of Short-Notice questions raised by the Janata members in the three-sample Sessions of the Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member Short-Notice questions</th>
<th>No. of multi-member Short-Notice questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>D. Surya Prakasha Reddy</td>
<td>Rayalaseema West Graduates</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>J. Yegnanarayana</td>
<td>Circars South Graduates</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>V. Rama Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad Graduates</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Table-36.

Of the 15 Short-Notice questions, 14 appeared in the name of a Single-member, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (see Table-37). The nature of Short-Notice questions is as follows:

**Single-Member Questions (Short-Notice):**

(1) D. Suryaprakasha Reddy tabled Six questions separately on 28th March 1979, 13th, 27th February 1979, and 19th 22nd, 23rd March 1979 respectively to discuss: (a) the

248. See n. 232.
missing of servant maid of 12 years age of Kumari Perammi alias Mani from Daglingampally, Hyderabad; (b) the non-payment of salaries to certain Lecturers detained under MISA; (c) the total number of violent incidents that broke out in the State after the arrest of Smt. Indira Gandhi in November, 1978; (d) the prevalence of Encephalon Virus in Anantapur District; (e) the delay in publication of District Gazetteers by the State Government; and (f) the agreement between Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams and the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation on handing over of Bus Transport.

(2) J. Yegnanarayana, Leader of the Janata Group in the Council, submitted four questions separately on 17th, 23rd and 28th February, 1979 and 30th March 1979 respectively to discuss: (a) the extension of time for submission of Pay Revision Commissioner's Report; (b) the Construction of Sunkesula Dam on River Thunga-bhadra; (c) the transfer of Mechanical Circle,

253. n. 237, p. 37.
256. n. 251, p. 243.
Nagarjuna Sagar Canals to Chief Engineer, Hyderabad; and (d) the payment of Rs. 15,000/- from the funds of Andhra Pradesh Sangeetha Nataka Academy to the Joint Secretary in June 1977.

(3) V. Rama Rao tabled four questions separately on 22nd, 30th March, 1978 and 13th, 19th February 1979 respectively to discuss; (a) the supply of Krishna Waters to Madras city; (b) the frequent failure of Electricity in some parts of the twin cities; (c) the non-maintenance of Student-Teacher ratio by certain un-aided English Medium Schools in twin cities; and (d) the statutory restriction in construction of Cinema Theatre at Hyderabad.

Multi-Member Questions (Short-Notice):

During the period of our survey, the only one multi-member Short-Notice question raised by the Janata members, was the one on 28th March 1978 by Jupudi Yegnanarayana, Leader of the Janata Group in the Council and V. Rama Rao. It concerned the implementation of the Land Reforms and time limit given for completing the programme and the

257. n. 239, pp. 387-88.
260. n. 258, p. 168.
261. n. 250, p. 221.
extent of land available for distribution in each district as on 31-12-1977.263

Out of 15 Short-Notice Questions, 5 related to the education, 3 to the Irrigation, 2 to the Home and 1 each to the revenue, Power, Municipal Administration, Health and Transport Ministers.

(b) **Calling Attention Notices:**

During these three-sample Sessions, there were 19 Calling Attention Notices raised by the Janata members. Out of these, 7 were in Thirtieth Session, 9 in Thirty-Second Session and 3 in Forty-First Session.

Table-38 shows the number of Calling Attention Notices raised by the Janata members in the three-sample Sessions of the Council. There was no multi-member notices.

263, p. 249, p. 92.
TABLE-38

List of Calling Attention Notices raised by the Janata members in the three-sample Sessions of the Council.\(^{264}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of Party</th>
<th>No. of single-member Calling Attention Notices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D. Surya Prakasha Reddy</td>
<td>Rayalasemaa West Graduates</td>
<td>Janata</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J. Yegnanarayana</td>
<td>Circars South Graduates</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>V. Rama Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad Graduates</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C. Narsi Reddy</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar Local Authorities</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Table-36.

All the 19 Calling Attention Notices appeared in the name of an individual member (see Table 38).

**Single-Member Notices (Calling Attention):**

(1) Jupudi Yegnanarayana, Leader of the Janata Group in the Council tabled five Calling Attention Notices separately on 20th March, 1978, 23rd February, 1979,

264. See n. 232.
19th, 20th and 21st March, 1979 respectively to discuss: (a) the huge stocks of tobacco worth several crores of rupees lying idle for want of disposal as a result of the indifferent attitude of the State Trading Corporation to purchase the tobacco; (b) the hunger strike by the inmates of the Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel in Cuddapah; (c) the problems of the students in the Sugar Technology Course in Nizamabad, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam; (d) the dismissal of some workers in Poddar Projects Limited, Nacharam in Hyderabad; and (e) the grant of Pattas to new Comers for house sites at Mangaldas Nagar in Guntur taluk in detriment to the old Pattadars.

(2) D. Surya Prakasha Reddy, tabled Seven Calling Attention Notices separately on 23rd, 28th March of 1978, 16th, 19th, 20th February of 1979, and 21st March of 1979, respectively to discuss: (a) the kidnapping of two children in Cuddapah District; (b) the payment of arrears of wages to the workers of Spinning and Weaving Mills at Anthergoan in Karim Nagar District and re-opening of

267. n. 252, pp. 147-48.
269. n. 240, pp. 350-53.
the said Mills\textsuperscript{271}; (c) the strike of employees of National Tobacco Company of India Limited, Guntur\textsuperscript{272}; (d) the strike by the students of Madanapalle College due to police firing on the students in the context of which the member demanded the Government to appoint a Judicial Enquiry\textsuperscript{273}; (e) Relaxing the ban on payment of voluntary contribution in erecting street lights\textsuperscript{274}; (f) the increasing mosquito menace in the twin cities and other municipal areas in the State\textsuperscript{275}; and (g) the need to have a 30 bed hospital at Guntakal in Anantapur District\textsuperscript{276}.

(3) V. kama Rao tabled 4 Calling Attention Notices separately on 22nd, 28th, 31st March of 1978 and 21st March, 1979 respectively to discuss: (a) the scarcity of drinking water in Hyderabad in the areas of Malkajigiri Clock Tower Garden, Seetharambagh and Airport\textsuperscript{277}; (b) Search for 5,000 acres of land belonging to Kurnool Zilla Parishad situated in Adoni and Alur taluks \textsuperscript{278}; (c) the Collection of huge amounts in the name of building fees, tuition and school fee etc., by the

\textsuperscript{271} n. 270, p. 361.  
\textsuperscript{272} n. 249, pp. 145-46.  
\textsuperscript{273} n. 262, p. 165.  
\textsuperscript{274} n. 236, p. 239.  
\textsuperscript{275} n. 269, p. 347.  
\textsuperscript{277} n. 259, pp. 315-16.  
\textsuperscript{278} n. 272, pp. 140-43.
Educational Institutions in the State; and (d) selling away the property belonging to Sankaraiahgari Math situated in Kavadiguda in Secunderabad by private persons. In connection with the last the member urged the Government to appoint a person-in-charge to property supervise the Endowment Property.

(4) C. Narsi Reddy tabled 3 Calling Attention Notices separately on 28th July, 3rd and 31st August, 1982 respectively to discuss: (a) the collection of penalties from the peasants under Kajolibanda Diversion Scheme Canal; (b) distribute the N.K.E.P. funds to the Panchayats by the Zilla Parishad, Guntur; (c) non-payment of wages to the Beedi Workers in Dhamwada Village of Makhtal taluk of Mahaboobnagar District and closure of the Beedi Factories rendering thousand of workers jobless.

Out of 19 Calling Attention Notices, 4 were related to the Revenue, 3 each to the Home, Municipal administration and Labour & Employment, 2 to the Education and one each to the Agriculture, Health, Panchayatiraj and Industry Ministers.

280. n. 269, p. 457.
281. n. 242, pp. 194-95.
283. n. 244, pp. 417-18.
(c) **Adjournment Motions:**

During the period of 1978 to 1982, one notice of Adjournment Motion was tabled on 28th August, 1978, but it was disallowed. This Adjournment Motion was given by the Janata member V. Rama Rao, seeking to discuss, "the failure of Law and Order situation in the State resulting in looting, arson, firing and deaths."²⁸⁴

(D) **Walkouts:**

During the period of 1975 to 1985, there were 36 Walkouts by the Opposition Parties out of which 23 were during the Congress(I) regime i.e., from 1978 to 1982 and 5 during the first phase of the Telugu Desam rule i.e., from 1983 to 1984²⁸⁵. Details may be seen in Table-39.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Walkouts</th>
<th>Walkouts led by the Janata Party only</th>
<th>Walkouts led by the Congress(I) Party only</th>
<th>Walkouts led by the two or above Parties/Entire Opposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

286, n. 285.
Coming to the period of our survey there were 10 Walkouts by the Janata as well as the Non-Congress(I) Parties; out of which one was in the Thirtieth Session, 4 were in the Thirty-Second Session and 5 in the Forty-First Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

The following summary provides an account of the Walkouts in the three-sample Sessions of the Council.

(1) On 17th March 1978, one Opposition member (Janata) staged a Walkout, protesting against the Chairman's ruling and the alleged non-adherence to the Councils' rules by the Government.\(^{287}\)

(2) The Entire Opposition staged a Walkout on 13th February 1979 in protest against the Government's refusal to appoint a House Committee on Hotel Prices.\(^{288}\)

(3) On 22nd February 1979 the Entire Opposition staged a Walkout to protest against the Minister of Social Welfare for not giving proper replies on the issue of job reservations.\(^{289}\)

(4) One Congress(I) member, Smt. Sarojini Pulla Reddy, Staged a Walkout on 28th February, 1979 in protest against the refusal of the Minister for Roads and

\(^{287}\) The Hindu, 18-3-1978.

\(^{288}\) The Hindu, 14-2-1979, p. 11.

Buildings to give an assurance that the amounts collected from the Government employees under the Family Benefit Scheme would be used for the construction of houses for them.\textsuperscript{290}

(5) On 27th March 1979, the members of the Teachers' Constituencies staged a Walkout protest against the indifferent attitude of the Government in solving the Teacher's problems.\textsuperscript{291}

(6) The Entire Opposition Walked out on 26th July 1982, protest against the introduction of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, which affected the rights of the local bodies.\textsuperscript{292}

(7) Four members belonging to the Teachers Constituencies and one Independent member Walked out on 3rd August, 1982 to protest against the chair's refusal to permit to seek clarifications from the Chief Minister on the police lathi charge on the Secretariat Staff on August 2, 1982.\textsuperscript{293}

(8) On 12th August, 1982, members of BJP and Lok Dal staged a Walkout, in protest against the Government's refusal to accommodate any Opposition amendment and not against the Bill itself.\textsuperscript{294}

\textsuperscript{290} The Hindu, 1-3-1979, p. 12.
\textsuperscript{291} The Hindu, 28-3-1979, p. 12.
\textsuperscript{292} The Hindu, 27-7-1982, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{293} The Hindu, 4-8-1982, p. 12.
\textsuperscript{294} The Hindu, 13-8-1982, p. 1.
(9) Five members of Teacher's Constituencies Walked Out on 24th August, 1982 in protest against the alleged inordinate delay in paying arrears to teachers working in Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.\textsuperscript{295}

(10) On 6th September 1982, one member of Teacher's Constituencies Walked to protest against the Government's attitude in not supplying the Telugu and Urdu versions of the Government Bills to the members.\textsuperscript{296}

During the period of 1975 to 1985, the Legislative Council met on 368 days. In the period of Congress(I) rule i.e., from 1978 to 1982, it met for 185 days. During Telugu Desam's rule i.e., from 1983 to 1984, it met for 69 days. The average was 37 days per year during the Congress (I) rule (1978-82) and 34 days per year during the rule of the Telugu Desam.\textsuperscript{297}

Table-40 indicates the work transacted in the Legislative Council in the selected three-sample Sessions during the Congress(I) regime 1978-82.

\textsuperscript{295} The Hindu, 25-8-1982, p. 12.

\textsuperscript{296} The Hindu, 7-9-1982, p. 12.

### TABLE-40

Work Transacted in the Thirtieth, Thirty Second and Forty-First Sessions of the Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1. Name of the item of the Council Business</th>
<th>Session XXX</th>
<th>Session XXXII</th>
<th>Session XLI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sittings of the Council</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hours for which the House sat</td>
<td>45 hrs</td>
<td>102 hrs</td>
<td>137 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 mts</td>
<td>52 mts</td>
<td>55 mts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Starred Questions answered</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Short-Notice Questions answered</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Supplementary Questions answered</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Calling attention Statements</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Speeches made by Ministers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Speeches made by Members</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Papers laid on the Table</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Papers placed on the Table</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Government Bills Passed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Statements made by the Ministers for notice under Rule 311-A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Reports presented</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Non-official Resolutions adopted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Condolence Motions adopted</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Walkouts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION-IV: ROLE OF THE CONGRESS(I) AS AN OPPOSITION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 1983-84:

(A) Questions:

During the period of our survey, the number of different kinds of questions asked in two-sample Sessions of the Council by the Congress(I) members is indicated in Table-41.

**TABLE-41**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Starred questions</th>
<th>Un-Starred questions</th>
<th>Short-Notice questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORTY-THIRD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 9-3-1983 to 25-3-1983)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORTY-EIGHTH</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From 2-7-1984 to 5-7-1984)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starred Questions:

During these two-sample Sessions, there were 8 Starred questions by the Congress(I) members, all in the Forty-Eighth Session of the Council.

Table-42 shows the number of Starred questions raised by the Congress(I) members in the two-sample sessions of the Council as follows. There was no multi-member questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of Starred questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>K. Rosaiah</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Congress(I)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>K. Keshava Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad Graduates</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>V. Hanumantha Rao</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 8 Starred questions, there was none raised by a group of 2 or more members (see Table-42).

Single-Member Questions (Starred):

(1) K. Rosaiah, Leader of the Opposition in the Council, tabled four Starred questions separately on 2nd and 5th July 1984 respectively to discuss: (a) the expenditure incurred in the year 1983 and January 1984 towards the advertisements issued on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, (b) the occupation

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300. See n. 299.

of the 64 cents of Government Prorumboku land in
R.S.No. 333/2 in Nimmakur Village of Krishna District
by N.T. Kama Rao, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh\textsuperscript{302}
(c) Sale of Dairy products given on contract basis to
private companies by Andhra PradeshDairy Development
Co-operative Federation\textsuperscript{303}; and (d) the quarterwise
quantity of paper allotted by the Central Government to
the State from 1983 onwards for printing the Textbooks
and Notebooks\textsuperscript{304}.

(2) K. Keshava Rao, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the
Council submitted three Starred questions separately
on 2nd and 4th July1984, respectively to discuss: (a)
the difficulties faced by the retired employees at
village level in receiving their pension from the
Treasuries\textsuperscript{305}; (b) the number of employees retired
under the reduction of service age from 58 to 55 years
as on 1-3-1983\textsuperscript{306}; and (c) the number of Irrigation
wells existing in the State by the end of 1983 and the
number of wells given power connections by the end of
1983\textsuperscript{307}.

\textsuperscript{302} A P L C D, Vol.7, No.4, 5-7-1984, p. 279.
\textsuperscript{303} n. 302, pp. 318-19.
\textsuperscript{304} n. 302, pp. 308-9.
\textsuperscript{305} n. 302, pp. 5-6.
\textsuperscript{306} n. 302, pp. 9.
\textsuperscript{307} A P L C D, Vol.7, No.3, 4-7-1984, p. 163.
(3) On 3 July, 1984, V. Hanumantha Rao raised a Starred question which related to Encroachment of the land measuring 30 acres in S.No. 131/60 and 132/161 in Urmadla Village of Nalgonda taluk and District by some land lords.

Out of 8 Starred questions, 2 each related to Revenue and Finance, and 1 each to the Agriculture, Irrigation, Information and Education Ministers respectively.

Short-Notice Questions:

During these two-sample Sessions, there were 10 Short-Notice Questions raised by the Congress(I) members. Out of these, 7 were asked in the Forty-Third Session and 3 were tabled in the Forty-Eighth Session of the Council.

Table-43 shows the number of Short-Notice questions raised by the Congress(I) members in the two-sample Sessions of the Council.

TABLE-43

List of Short-Notice questions raised by the Congress(I) members in two-sample Sessions of the Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the elected constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single members</th>
<th>No. of multi-members</th>
<th>Short-Notice questions</th>
<th>Short-Notice questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>K. Rosaiah</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Congress(I)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>K. Keshava Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad Graduates</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. Chakrapani</td>
<td>Nominated</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V. Hanumantha Rao</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 10 Short-Notice questions, 8 appear in the name of a single-member, while the rest were submitted by 2 or more (see Table-43). The nature of Short-Notice questions is as follows:

Single-Member Questions (Short-Notice):

(1) K. Rosaiah, Leader of the Opposition in the Council, tabled three-Short-Notice questions separately on 11th, 16th and 23rd March 1983 respectively to discuss:
(a) the order issued by the Government to freeze the expenditure both on plan and non-plan items;

309. See n. 299.
(b) the retrenchment of 6000 employees working in I.L.T.D. due to closure of I.L.T.D. units at Chirala and Parchur of Prakasam District; and (c) the utilisation by Andhra Pradesh on the excess water in Krishna river which is over and above the allocations as per Batchawat Committee Report till the year 2000 A.D.

(2) K. Keshava Rao, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council, Submitted three questions separately on 11th March 1983, and 5th July 1984 respectively to discuss:
(a) the permission given to Nizam to sell Chiran Palace at Banjara Hills; (b) the strike by the Students of Polytechnics in support of certain demands; and (c) the delay in the publication of the results of S.S.C. and Intermediate Examinations held during March and April, 1984 due to computer bungling.

(3) A. Chakrapani, raised two questions separately on 15th and 23rd March 1983 respectively to discuss: (a) the allotment of 10 percent of the plan outlay to take-up the works for developing the backward areas in the three regions of the State in 5:3:2 ratio; and

313. n. 310, p. 75.
314. n. 302, pp. 328-29.
315. n. 302, p. 320.
(b) the serious allegations against the Chairman of Municipal Council of Nidadavole. The member demanded an Enquiry Committee on the allegations against the Nidadavole Municipal Chairman.

Multi-Member Questions (Short-Notice):

During these two-sample Sessions, there were 2 Short-Notice questions raised by 2 or more members of the Congress(I) Party. The nature of the multi-member Short-Notice questions are as follows:

(1) K. Rosaiah, Leader of the Opposition in the Council, K. Keshava Rao, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council, tabled one Short-Notice question jointly on 11th March 1983 to discuss the introduction of the revised mid-day meal programme to School children.

(2) On 2nd July 1984, K. Rosaiah and V. Hanumantha Rao, raised a question jointly to discuss the reduction in the quantity of supply of rice to a family from 25 kgs. to 15 kgs. at Rs. 2/- per kg., system on low income ration cards.

Out of 10 Short-Notice questions, 2 each related to the Finance, and Revenue, and each to the Irrigation, Municipal Administration, Public works, Labour, Home and Civil Supplies Ministers respectively.

317. n. 312, pp. 407-408.
318. n. 310, pp. 75-76.
(B) **Calling Attention Notices**

During these two-sample Sessions, there were 8 Calling Attention Notices raised by the Congress(I) members. Of these, 2 were submitted in the Forty-Third Session and 6 were in the Forty-Eighth Session of the Council.

Table-44 shows the number of Calling-Attention Notices raised by the Congress(I) members in two-sample Sessions of the Council. There was no multi-member notices.

**TABLE-44**

List of Calling Attention Notices raised by the Congress(I) members in two-sample Sessions of the Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the Elected Constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member Calling Attention Notices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>K. Rosaiah</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Congress(I)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>K. Keshava Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad Grads.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>M. Tulasidas</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All these notices appear in the name of a single member. The nature of the Calling Attention Notices is as follows:

320. See n. 299.
Single-Member Notices (Calling Attention):

(1) K. Rosaiah, Leader of the Opposition in the Council, tabled five Calling Attention Notices separately on 17th March of 1983, 2nd, 3rd and 5th July of 1984, respectively to discuss: (a) the plight of Sugar cane growers\textsuperscript{321}; (b) the inaction of police authorities in arresting the culprits who set fire to tobacco bales in Talluru village in Darsi taluk of Prakasam District in connection with which the member demand a CBCID Enquiry\textsuperscript{322}; (c) show-cause notice given by the Government to abolish the Nellore Municipal Council in the context of which the member urged the Government to appoint a House Committee\textsuperscript{323}; (d) the harassment of the Congress workers at Vijayawada by the police\textsuperscript{324}; and (e) the hunger strike by trainees who have undergone training in Sanjay Gandhi Teacher Training Institute of Tenali in Guntur District\textsuperscript{325}.

(2) K. Keshava Rao, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council, submitted one notice on 23rd March 1983, to discuss, the shooting to death of the Sarpanch of Lingareddipet Village of Yellareddy taluk of Nizamabad

\textsuperscript{322.} n. 301, pp. 33-36.
\textsuperscript{323.} n. 308, pp. 103-108.
\textsuperscript{324.} n. 302, pp. 348-50.
\textsuperscript{325.} n. 302, pp. 384-85.
District by the Police Inspector. The member demanded a Judicial Enquiry on this matter.\footnote{326}

(3) Majji Tulasidas tabled two notices separately on 4th and 5th July, 1984, respectively to discuss: (a) the indefinite fast by the peasants of Mandasa area in Sompet taluk of Srikakulam District in June 1984 in regard to demands for construction of Kalingadala Dam, Dabursingi Reservoir, Sunnamudi Gedda Regulator and for implementation of drinking water scheme in Uddaram area\footnote{327} and (b) the retention of the warden of Backward Classes Hostel Priya Agraharam in Srikakulam District who was transferred on several allegations. The member wanted for transfer of the Warden before the re-opening of the Hostel\footnote{328}.

Out of 8 Calling Attention Notices, 5 related to the Home and 1 each related to the Agriculture, Municipal Administration and Social Welfare Ministers respectively.

(C) Matters Under Rule 311-A:

Rule 311-A of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council reads:

No matter, however, urgent and important may be shall be raised by any member without the previous permis-

\footnote{326}{n. 312, p. 423.} \footnote{327}{n. 307, p. 185.} \footnote{328}{n. 302, pp. 388-91.}
In order that the Matters Under Rule-311-A may be admissible it must satisfy the following conditions namely that:

(i) a notice shall be given in writing about the issue to be raised;

(ii) not more than two issues shall be raised at the same sitting;

(iii) the matter proposed to be raised shall relate to an incident which has occurred normally within 24 hours 329.

During these two-sample Sessions there were 4 Notices under Rule 311-A, tabled by the Congress(I) members in the Council. In Forty-Eighth Session of the Council, there was no Notices. There was no multi-member matters under Rule 311-A.

Table-45 shows the number of Matters under Rule 311-A raised by the Congress(I) members in two-sample Sessions of the Council.

Table 45

List of Matters under Rule 311-A raised by the Congress(I) members in two-sample Sessions of the Council:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the member</th>
<th>Name of the Constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>No. of single member Notices under Rule 311-A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>K. Rosaiah</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Congress(I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>K. Keshava Rao</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 4 Matters under Rule 311-A, all Notices appear in the name of a single member. The nature of the Matters under Rule 311-A is as follows:

**Single-Member Notices (Matters Under Rule 311-A):**

1. K. Rosaiah, Leader of the Opposition in the Council, tabled three notices under Rule 311-A, separately on 11th, 15th, and 24th March 1983 respectively to discuss: (a) the meeting of Mahaboobnagar Zilla Parishad during the period of Legislature Session; (b) the police firing on Tobacco growers at Tangutur in Prakasam District on March 14, 1983, in which three farmers were died, eleven police constables and other

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330. see n. 299.
331. n. 310, pp. 68-69.
six persons were injured. The member demanded a Judicial Enquiry and send the delegation of the members of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council\textsuperscript{332}; (c) the proposed levy of 75 percent of paddy from ryots and permission for free sale of remaining 25 percent outside the State\textsuperscript{333}.

(2) K. Keshava Rao, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council, tabled a notice Under Rule 311-A on 14th March, 1983. The subject related to the Pandemonium at Sitara Film Awards Function at Hyderabad on March 13, 1983. The member urged for an Enquiry Committee on this issue\textsuperscript{334}.

Out of these 4 matters Under Rule 311-A, 2 were related to the Home, and 1 each to the Agriculture and Panchayat raj Ministers respectively.

(D) Adjournment Motions:

During the period of 1983 to 1984 the only one notice of Adjournment Motion, tabled on 15th March 1983 was disallowed. This motion was by K. Rosaiah, Leader of the Opposition in the Council, seeking to discuss the "Police firing on Tobacco Growers at Tangutur, Prakasam District on 14th March, 1983"\textsuperscript{335}

\textsuperscript{332} n. 316, pp. 290-91.
\textsuperscript{335} n. 316, p. 291; Also see. The Hindu, 16-3-1983.
(P) **Walkouts:**

During the period of our survey, there was only one walkout by the Opposition Parties. On 22nd March, 1983, eight members of Teachers Constituencies walked out in protest against the refusal of the Government to give an assurance to meet the demands of Junior Lecturers. In the Forty-Eighth Session of the Council there was no walkout by the Opposition Parties.

Table-46, indicates the work transacted in the Legislative Council in the selected two-sample Sessions during the Telugu Desam Regime 1983-84:

### TABLE-46

Work Transacted in the Forty-Third and Forty-Eighth Sessions of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the item of the Council</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Session XLIII</th>
<th>Session XLVIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sittings of the Council</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hours for which the House sat</td>
<td></td>
<td>80 hrs.</td>
<td>19 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42 mts.</td>
<td>55 mts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Starred Questions answered</td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Short-Notice Questions answered</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Supplementary Questions answered</td>
<td></td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Calling attention on which state-</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ments have been made</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Speeches made by Ministers</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Speeches made by Members</td>
<td></td>
<td>388</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Papers laid on the Table</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Papers placed on the Table</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Government Bills passed</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Statements made by the Ministers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for notice under Rule 311-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Reports presented</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Non-official Resolutions adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Condolence Motions adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Walkouts</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

SECTION-V : CONCLUSION

The emergence of the Janata at the Centre (1977) and the split in the Congress Party had an impact on State Politics. As an Opposition Party in Andhra Pradesh Legislature, the Janata members were very critical and had raised a large number of issues. They drew attention of the Government to the problems concerning their constituencies. In the field of Agriculture, members raised issues like introduction of pensionary benefits to the Agricultural Market Committee Employees, Re-Localisation of the Command area of the Kurnool - Cuddapah Canal and introduction of grades to purchase tobacco. They showed interest in increasing industrialisation in the State. They spoke more on labour problems. They sympathised with strikers and agitators of the working classes and argued that their demands were genuine. In the field of Education they pleaded for the introduction of the quality improvement programme at Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University College of Engineering. They referred to the non-availability of textbooks, non-payment of tuition fee to the Scheduled Caste Students, irregularities in the admission to the Private Engineering Colleges in the State, establishment of Sugar Technology Courses and improved pay scales of the employees in the Education Department. Social issues such as atrocities on Harijans and weaker sections, welfare programmes
Harijans and slum dwellers were raised and discussed by the members. They argued for the maintenance of the good health of the workers in mines and suggested certain remedial steps.

Coming to Law and Order situation, they referred to many incidents in different parts of the State, revealed defects in the Police administration including atrocities committed by the Police and pressed the Government to take action against the culprits. Particularly, during this period, Janata members highlighted the brutal incidents such as the death of Mr. Ahmed Hussain and the rape of Mrs. Ramezabi at Adikmet Police Station on March 30, 1978, opening of fire on Students at Madanapalli on December 20, 1978, rape of women at different parts of the State, Police firing on tribals at Indravalli Village in Adilabad District on April 20, 1981. Members even staged a Walkout as a protest against the Government.

In the field of Irrigation they pleaded for the construction of anicuts and supply of Krishna water to Madras city. They were critical about the Urban Ceiling Act, particularly they were critical about the construction of theatres near to the places of worship, schools, hostels and residential areas. Coming to corrupt allegations of the Congress(I) Ministers in Andhra Pradesh, the members
highlighted the scandals of Dr. M. Chenna Reddy and Cabinet colleagues. On the 'Air Bus' Ministry of Anjaiah, members played a very vital role in reducing of the strength of Anjaiah's Ministry from 61 to 45.

After the formation of the Government at Centre, Janata members attitude towards the Government during the period of 1978 to 1979 appeared to be critical while during the Janata split, they seemed to emphasise on the necessity of the implementation of the Governmental programmes in Andhra Pradesh. The attitude of the Party towards the ruling Congress(I) had completely changed after the changing of the Chief Ministers in Andhra Pradesh. This was reflected in the walkout staged by the Janata Party along with other Opposition Parties on the Government's failure to agree for a discussion on the Law and Order situation in the state and the corrupt allegations on the Congress(I) Ministers.

Janata Party's performance in Andhra Pradesh Legislature justifies its role as a critical Opposition during this period. As the main Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislature, the Party's prominent members like S. Jaipal Reddy, M. Venkaiah Naidu, G. Latchanna, K.B. Siddaiah, V. Rama Rao, J. Yegnana-rayana, D. Surya Prakasha Reddy, S. Chandramouli and C. Narsi Reddy were very active in
highlighting the Congress Governments Omissions and Commissions. After the Janata split in 1980, M. Venkaiah Naidu, V. Rama Rao, J. Yegnanarayana, D. Surya Prakash Reddy were left from the Party and joined in BJP, while G. Latchanna was sided with Lok Dal(e) and S. Jaipal Reddy and C. Narsi Reddy remained in the Janata Party. Coming to the Council, in 1982, the Janata Party was represented only two members in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. With regard to Constituency problems, C. Narsi Reddy was found to be more interested in highlighting the issues of his constituency.

The Seventh Legislative Assembly elections of 1983 in Andhra Pradesh witnessed two significant political developments in the State. The nine-month old Telugu Desam Party captured the power and the Congress Party which ruled the State for 27 years from 1956 as reduced to the status of an Opposition Party in Andhra Pradesh Legislature. In spite of factionalism its character as a national party of Consensus and Indira Gandhi's Charisma and subsequently her authoritarianism, held it together as the ruling party.

After its rejection in 1983 Assembly Elections, it played

338. During the Author's Interview with C. Narsi Reddy (presently, he is the floor leader of the Janata Dal in A.P. Assembly) on March 8, 1989 at Hyderabad, pointed out that Sri P. Ganga Reddy who was not very articulate member, was being encouraged to raise the questions concerning his constituency.
a responsible Opposition in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh Legislature, the Congress(I) members, as Opposition were very critical and drew the attention of the Telugu Desam Government to the problems concerning their constituencies as well as the State. In the field of Law and Order, members exposed the Commissions and Omissions of the Telugu Desam Government. They referred to many incidents in different parts of the State, revealed failures in the Police administration including atrocities committed by the police machinery and demanded the Government to take actions against the culprits. Specifically, during this period, the Congress(I) members exposed the brutal incidents such as Atrocities perpetrated against Harijans of Padiri Kuppm Village of Chittoor District on January 5, 1983, Police firing on tobacco growers on 14th March 1983 at Tangutur in Prakasam District, murder of Sri Balaiah, Sarpanch of Lingareddypet Village of Yellandu Taluk of Nizamabad District by Circle Inspector of Police, Police firing at Allamkhanipally in Cuddapah District, Death of Sri Gopal at Vijayawada in Police custody and harassment of the Congress(I) workers at Vijayawada by Police. Members even staged a Walkout as a protest against the Government and organise the State wide Bandhs, Hartals and Rastha Rokos (obstructing the traffic).
Coming to Agriculture, members highlighted that the issue like the burning of Agricultural pumps, transformers, and Electrical motors due to low voltage, remunerative prices to Agricultural production and the plight of Sugar-cane growers. They showed interest in the industrialisation of the State, spoke on labour problems, and sympathised with strikes and agitators of the working classes and argued that their demands were genuine. In the field of Education they pleaded for introduction of the revised mid-day meal programme to School children, non-availability of textbooks and introduction of Urdu as the second official language in the State.

In the field of Revenue they pleaded for amelioration of drought conditions and provision of drinking water in the State. They were critical about the abolition of the Legislative Council and the reduction of the age of retirement from 58 to 55. M. Baga Reddy, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, in an interview with the author observed, "N.T. Rama Rao experimented and learnt at the cost of the public exchequer, first experiment was reduction in the age of retirement from 58 to 55, which ultimately in the light of judgements of the Supreme Court cost the Government more than 100 crore of rupees. But N.T. Rama Rao did not use a single paisa from his own pocket
(and the tax paying public was penalised). He may continue these experiments. He did all the experiments on the lines of Mohmad Bin Tuglak. According to A. Madan Mohan, formerly Leader of the Opposition in Assembly, "the Telugu Desam's Government decision to reduce the age of retirement from 58 to 55 was only due to political motives and not to remedy the unemployment problem in Andhra Pradesh."

Coming to the abolition of the Legislative Council, K. Rosaiah, formerly Leader of the Opposition in Council argued that "the abolition of the Legislative Council was only to protect the interests of the Government as Telugu Desam, the ruling Party was in minority in the Council and the majority party in the Council was Congress(I). So it was that the Telugu Desam Government headed by N.T. Rama Rao had taken the immediate action about the abolition of the Legislative Council." In the words of Dr. K. Keshava Rao, formerly Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council, "N.T. Rama Rao was a non-political man. He was totally self-content person. As an Opposition, we can oppose the

339. Author's Interview with M. Baga Reddy on 5-3-1989 at Hyderabad.
340. Author's Interview with A. Madan Mohan on 6-3-1989 at Hyderabad.
341. Author's Interview with K. Rosaiah on 4-3-1989 at Hyderabad.
Telugu Desam Government's policies. We concentrated more in exposing the Government's blunders and mistakes. The Government could not face it. As a result, the Telugu Desam Government, under the leadership of N.T. Rama Rao had taken the decision of the abolition of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, which had a great role in Andhra Pradesh Legislature"342.

In the early days after the formation of the Government by the Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, the attitude of the members of Congress(I) towards the Government appeared to be friendly; the Government decisions on the Abolition of the Legislative Council, reduction in the age of retirement, capturing the Congress(I) dominated Municipal Councils and Zilla Parishads, hardened their attitudes. This was reflected through the Walkouts by the Congress(I) Party along with other friendly Opposition Parties on the Governmental failures to agree for a discussion on the Law and Order situation in the State and the dictatorial tendencies of the ruling Telugu Desam.

To sum up, the Congress(I) Party performance as the main Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislature and alternative force to the ruling Telugu Desam Party, during the

342. Author's Interview with Dr. K. Keshava Rao on 7-3-1989 at Hyderabad.
period of the Seventh Legislative Assembly, the Congress(I) fulfilled its role as a responsible and viable alternative to the NTR's Telugu Desam. The Congress(I) Party is the only Opposition Party having a stable strength in Andhra Pradesh Legislature, eventhough it occupied the Opposition benches for the first time in 1983\(^3\)\(^4\). As the main Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislature, the Party's prominent members like A. Madan Mohan, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Dr. D.L. Ravindra Reddy, D.K. Samarasimha Reddy, K. Nagarjuna Reddy, B. Sammaiah, M. Baga Reddy, K. Rosaiah, Dr. K. Keshava Rao were very active in highlighting the Telugu Desam Government's failures. These members raised a number of Short-Notice Questions, Calling Attention Notices, Matters under Rule-329 and Half-hour discussions etc., in Andhra Pradesh Legislature during this period.

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343. The positions reversed as a result of the elections to the Legislative Assembly in 1989. Congress(I), after being out of power for six years, swept back to power and Telugu Desam is now the main Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.