THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT.

Sixth day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 24th November, 1965.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LAONI APPLICATIONS IN DEVPRKONDA TAHSEL

126—

*846 (1314) Q.— Srir. Y. Prakasaiah (Dwarakonda) [Put by Sri S. Venayya]— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the Number of 'Laoni' applications received by the Tahsil Officer—Deverkonda during the year 1965;

(b) the number of applications examined and implemented in the Jamabandi, and

(c) the reason in the case of applications examined, but not implemented in the Jamabandi?

The Minister for Revenue (Srir. N. Ramachandra Reddy)— (a) 5024

(b) Only three applications were examined (and patta certificates issued to the parties concerned and Jamabandi for implementation).

(c) The patta certificates for the three applications so examined could not be implemented in the Jamabandi as they were examined after the completion of the Jamabandi.

J. No 327  (128)
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — They have been referred to the Revenue Inspector and they are under scrutiny. Soon after they are received, the Tahsildar will take necessary action.

LAONI APPLICATIONS IN NAGARKURNOOL TAHSL

127—

*855 (6484) Q — Sri P. Mahendranath (Nagarkurnool) Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that about (2000) two thousand laoni applications which had been filed in the Tahsil office, Nagarkurnool by the Harijans and other landless poor during the year 1955 and 1959 along with the documentary evidence are missing?

(b) if it is true, who is responsible for missing of the laoni applications along with the records?

(c) whether any action was taken against the persons responsible, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The then clerk Sri Abdul Khudos now retired.

(c) Necessary action is being taken by the Tahsildar.

(d) Does not arise

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.— No fresh applications have been received. But instructions have been issued to the officers to expedite the matters.

ASSIGNMENT OF BANJAR LANDS IN CHAVUTAPUTHEDU VILLAGE

128—

*807 (6108) Q — Sri S. Venayya — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) the extent of Government banjar land in Chavutaputhedu village, Kovur taluk, Nellore district;

(b) whether it is a fact that applications have been submitted for the last four years for the assignment of the said banjar land to the Harijan Co-operative Society; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in assigning the land to the said Society?
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — (a) Acres 676-72

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

This was a taken over village and there was difference in the extent also in the classification of accounts and field measurement book. That is why it has been referred to the survey party to demarcate it.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — In the classification it is shown as 738 acres and in the field measurement book it is shown as 758 acres. That discrepancy is there. Unless it is rectified, it is not possible to take further action. So, Survey Party No. 4 has been asked to look into the matter and demarcate the area, and action will be taken soon after it is received.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — There is a discrepancy. That has to be rectified. As the Collector has suggested we will think of leasing the land immediately to the societies in question. I am told the hon. Member has sent applications asking assignment in the name of the society. But the society has not been registered yet. If action is taken on the part of the applicant to register the society, certainly action will be taken.
126  24th November, 1965.  Oral Answers to Questions

Now we will inform the Co-operative Department that the land is available for assignment and then registration will be done.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — These are the facts which were brought before me also some time back. We will call for a Conference and then decide.

Banjar Lands under the Godavari and Tungabhadra Project Areas

Sri P. Revungpala Naidu (Tavanampalli) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sold the banjara lands under Godavari and Tungabhadra Project areas;

(b) if so, at what rate; and

(c) whether preference is being given to the occupants of the lands?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—(a) Yes in respect of Tungabhadra project.

(b) Between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100/- per acre.

(c) Yes.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—T. m. pr c. c. is, the project affected land should be assigned subject to payment of land value and the land value should be the value taken en bloc at the final estimate of the project.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—The project affected land should be assigned subject to payment of land value and the land value should be the value taken en bloc at the final estimate of the project.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—Those figures are not available. I have already given the extent.

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Days 195—229 lands were decided. Occupants sold lands. Occupants sold lands for nominal price. Occupants sold landless people.

198—If they are eligible, instalments will be given. After instalments will be given.

199—That has to be considered, Sir. It goes into the very root of the policy in vogue.

Loans to Intensive Manuring Scheme

190—

*758 (5092) Q.—Sri A. Venkataramara Rao (Put by Sri S. Vemayya) Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of loans sanctioned for Intensive Manuring scheme in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) whether the said amount was recovered?
Oral Answers to Questions. 24th November 1965. 129

The Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy)

(a) The amounts disbursed under Intensive Manuring Scheme are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-64</td>
<td>Rs. 69,91,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>Rs. 3,67,36,221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Not fully recovered

Sri M. V. Karunakara—In 1964-65, Rs. 6,91,156 was surrendered due to crop failure. On the crop failure and crop loans the scheme is not fully recovered. On raising the scheme from market prices maximum and minimum eligibility should be fixed.

Sri B. J. Naidu—In the year 1963-64, 18,31,372 and in 1964-65, Rs. 53,63,165 were collected.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy—In the year 1963-64, 18,31,372 and in 1964-65, Rs. 53,63,165 were collected.

Sri G. V. R. Reddy—In the year 1963-64, 18,31,372 and in 1964-65, Rs. 53,63,165 were collected.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy—In the year 1963-64, 18,31,372 and in 1964-65, Rs. 53,63,165 were collected.

Sri K. V. R. Reddy—In the year 1963-64, 18,31,372 and in 1964-65, Rs. 53,63,165 were collected.
24th November, 1965

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — I have no information, Sir

Sri G. Ramaswami — As pergard to the supply of Sulphate and Urea, Permanent G. O. No. 6 of 1965, dated 1.1.70, food crops were cultivated in the month of December. The actual requirement of Sulphate and Urea for second crop in Nellore District and other districts was 50,000 tons. The actual supply was 20,000 tons during the period mentioned. However, the cash payments were made.

Supply of Sulphate and Urea

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — (a) Reports are generally being received from the Districts about the scarcity of fertilisers

(b) As far as the Government of India concerned, the allotment of fertilisers to different States from the Central Fertiliser Pool,
they have been addressed at Ministerial level, urging the need for all possible efforts to meet the full requirements of this State and to instruct the sources of supply to rush supplies to this State on top priority basis.

Q 1. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

th^y hwe  b^en  adl^ss^d  at  Munstertal  level, urging  the need  for atbtm. 1:  of f^^dis^rs to  nn^t tli3 full  requirements of this  State and to instruct  the sources of supply to rush supplies to this State on top priority basis.

Q 2. Q 690^13* ^O^ ? ^0^  supply 330B0& ?

8thfsuband to  is from  Visakhapatnam—transport  charges a  bnormally high-weighment requested-DeScit about  Rs 2 lakhs-Pray  orders stop-page of payment to contractors-.-./'  ^3*30  trS3eMog

Q 3. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

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Q 4. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 5. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 6. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 7. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 8. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 10. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 11. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 15. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 17. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 18. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 20. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 22. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 23. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 25. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 27. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 29. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 30. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 32. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 33. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 34. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 35. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 36. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 37. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 38. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131


Q 40. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 41. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 42. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 43. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 44. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 45. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 46. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 47. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 48. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 49. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131

Q 50. Ora! Answers to Questions, 34th November, 1965. 131
24th November, 1965.  Oral Answers to Questions

FAIR PRICE SHOPS AT SYNTHETIC DRUG FACTORY

182—

*814 (6183) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Put by Sri S. Vemayya)— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops started at Synthetic Drugs Factory and HMT at Ramachandrapuram for the supply of foodgrains to the labour engaged in the construction of the said factories; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy (a) Nil

The Synthetic Drugs Factory and H.M.T. are located near Kukatpalli area and not in Ramachandapuram as stated in L.A.Q.

(b) Consequent on stoppage of supplies of rice at subsidised rate, since 1-11-61 no fair price shops in true sense of the term are functioning. Rice, Sugar and Wheat are being supplied at Kukatpalli area where the Synthetic Drugs factory is located through private dealers to whom monthly quotas are being allotted. There is yet no separate township at H.M.T. and the employees are getting their supplies from shops near their residences.

900 labourers go to Kukatpalli. They have been told there is no fair price shop for them. Work suffers. What is the position?

(b) It is said:— H.M.T. factory needs 500 labourers training. A co-operative society is required to provide separate 500 labourers. The 500 members of the society distribute the rice at a subsidised rate.

NON-INCLUSION OF RICE IN FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

183—

*801 (6082) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the rice is not included in the list of categories mentioned in the Food Adulteration Act;

(b) if answer to (a) is affirmative the action taken by the Government in the matter;
(c) whether it is also a fact that according to the rules now in force no 
dilution can be made to be effective for selling sub-standard rice 
as a little over 60% margin is allowed in respect of standards in 
milling the paddy polishing rice and moisture, and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

Sri A C Subba Reddy (a) Rice is an article of food as defined 
under clause (V) of Section 2 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration 
Act, 1951.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The percentage of permissible moisture allowed is 24%.

(f) That the State Government is right in the matter as the 
Central Government have requested them to amend or change the Act 
so as to provide for Food-Adulteration Act to suit the Collectors in 
such cases.

WAGES TO WORKERS OF NAGARJUNA SAGAR DAM

184—

Q—Sarvarei A. Ramachandra Reddy, (Bhong) 
A Vasudeva Rao and K Bajamallu (Chinnur) Will the hon Minister 
for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the daily wage being paid to male and female workers engaged in 
Nagarjuna Sagar Dam construction works:

(b) the yearwise figures from 1961 to the end of April 1965 of the 
daily wages paid per male and female worker; and

(c) the minimum wage fixed per male and female worker in the 
Dam construction works?
(a) Sri A. C. Subba Reddy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male per day</th>
<th>Female per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>Rs. 1.50</td>
<td>Rs. 1.25 to 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>Rs. 1.73</td>
<td>Rs. 1.25 to 1.15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rs. 1.73</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Rs. 1.73</td>
<td>Rs. 1.25 to 1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>Rs. 1.73</td>
<td>Rs. 1.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Minimum wages as determined by the Minimum Wages Act, 1965, for private contractors are Rs. 150 to Rs. 173 per day for male workers and Rs. 125 to Rs. 144 per day for female workers.

(c) Male worker: Rs. 1.50
Female worker: Rs. 1.25

1. (a) When the Wakf Board for the State was constituted;
2. (b) The names of the members in the above Board;
Oral Answers to Questions.  24th November, 1965

(c) the basis for their nomination; and

(d) when the period of the above Board expire?

The Minister for Home (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan)

(a) 4-8-1961

(b) The names of the present members are

1. Sri S M Hassan, B.a., Chairman
2. Sri Moulana Hafiz Abu Yusuf, M L C
3. Sri Md Abdur Raheman
4. Sri Syed Akhtar Ahmed
5. Sri Md Khader Khan
6. Dr Syed Hsan Pasha
7. Sri Khaja Munuddin, M.L.A
8. Sri Shriik Ghalib, M.L.C
9. Sri K Shafuddin
10. Sri Munshi Md Mathan
11. Sri S Mahbub Mian, I A S (R T D )

(e) Members are appointed by Government from the categories of persons mentioned in section 11 of the Central Wakf Act.

(d) According to section 12 of the Wakf Act, the members of the Board hold office for five years

Sri P. Royagopala Naidu: May I know, Sir, whether any Members from Rayalasema are represented in this Board?

Mr Speaker: There is one Member Sri S Mahbub Mian, I A S, Retired District Collector, from Cuddapah.

Sri T K B. Sarma: May I know, Sir, whether the way in which the Wakf Board has been functioning has been the subject-matter of an inquiry? A report has also been submitted to the Governor at. Is it a fact that it has been recommended that this Wakf Board should be wound up?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan: Recently some complaints were made against the Wakf Board. A commission of inquiry was appointed. The Commission has recommended certain things confidentially, and action is being taken in view of that report.

Oral Answers to Questions

**Sri T K R Sarma.** What is the nature of the complaints that have been received, Sir? What are the allegations and what are the findings of the Commission?

**Sri Mr Ahmed Ab Khan.** It is a confidential report, and unless the whole matter is thrashed out, and in view of that report the matter is finalized, it will not be proper to disclose now.

**Sri P Rajagopal Nadu.** It is quite possible to tell us the nature of the allegations made against the WRF Board, whatever be the recommendations of the Commission?

**Mr Speaker.** The very fact that the Minister is not disclosing the allegations means that they are very serious allegations. (Laughter)

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(Translation of the speech)

Shri Sultan Salim Owaisi (in Hindi): - What is the nature of your allegations? If your allegations are serious, why are they not disclosed? It is quite possible to tell us the nature of the allegations made against the WRF Board, whatever be the recommendations of the Commission.

Mr Speaker: The very fact that the Minister is not disclosing the allegations means that they are very serious allegations. (Laughter)

——

No answer.
Oral Answers to Questions.


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Mr Speaker The Member is in a very advantageous position because I do not know Urdu (Laughter)

Mr Speaker The Member is not prepared to disclose the nature of the allegations. In some form or other the hon. Member wants him to give the information.

Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan A show-cause notice has been issued to the Board.

Mr Speaker The hon. Minister is not prepared to disclose the nature of the allegations. In some form or other the hon. Member wants him to give the information.

Mr Speaker I do not know whether I can compel the Minister to disclose the nature of the allegations. He is relying upon the fact that it is confidential. If the hon. Members want the report, I can ask him to place it on the Table of the House.

Sri T.K.R. Sarma It has been published in the newspapers that a show-cause notice has been issued and the allegations also are mentioned. They are all published in the papers also.

Mr Speaker If all those things have been published in the papers, then ask the Minister whether or not those allegations that have been published in the newspapers are true and whether the same allegations have been made in the complaint, etc., etc.,

Sri T.K.R. Sarma This much has been published. The show-cause notice was issued. We want to know whether they have admitted all the allegations and they are prepared to wind up.

Mr Speaker When they are published, there is no point in the Minister refusing to disclose the nature of the allegations at least. Now no purpose will be served if they have already been published.

Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan The Commission submitted the report confidentially and action is being taken, in view of the report.

Mr Speaker What the Members are interested in knowing is the nature of the allegations, and not the findings of the Commission which the Government are examining.
Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan  The complaints which the Government received are about irregularities in the working of the Board. Some allegations were received and they were referred to the Commission.

Sri G. Latchanna: If there is any complaint, it must be regarding irregularities only. The Members are asking the nature of the complaints and the hon. Minister says it is regarding some irregularities. Will it be an answer?

Mr Speaker  Irregularities may be anything.

Sri G Latchanna  Irregularities may be anything.

Mr Speaker  What kind of irregularities? Is it a case of misappropriation? Or is it a case of mismanagement?

Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan  Mismanagement and irregularities. The details are not before me. Therefore, I am not able to give the exact facts about the allegations and their nature.

Mr Speaker  All these questions do not arise on this question because the question is only regarding the members of the Wakf Board. If any question has been asked whether any complaint has been received regarding the management of the Wakf Board, etc., etc., it is a different matter. Now, the only point is when the Board was constituted, the names of the Members and when their term would expire?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya  Sir, the term of the Member is going to be shortened by this report of the Commission. Are the Government going to deny the allegations or contents in it or confirm them?

All these are published in ‘RAHNUMA’ Daily.

Mr. Speaker  Then he must ask the Minister whether he is aware of the publication in ‘RAHNUMA’ Daily?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya  He is reading it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker  Why does the hon. Member presume?

Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan  It is a separate question.

Mr Speaker  He has taken a clue from me. (Laughter).

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya  There is one point and the Minister cannot avoid. He has said about the term of the Members. Let him tell whether their term is going to be shortened or not.

Mr Speaker  The Minister has answered when the Wakf Board was constituted, viz., somewhere in 1961.

Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan  The term will expire on 8-8-1966.

Mr. Speaker  Then, the term of the Members will expire in 1966 March.
Oral Answers to Question.


Sri Vavelala Gopalakrishnappa - When the term is for five years, I want to know whether the term is going to be continued. There are allegations and there are certain findings of the One-Man Commission whether it should be superseded or continued. It was published in the papers. Let the hon. Minister deny the contents.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan - If a separate question is put, I will examine what the paper has written and what the contents are there.

Sri G. Lachannna - Now that the term expires by March 1966, will the Government keep it pending till the term is completed?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan - It is under very active consideration. Some action will be taken very soon, Sir.

Mr. Speaker - Before the term expires?


Sri Vandelatharam Ramachandra Rao (Medchal) - The Minister was pleased to say that the term will expire by March 1966. Is it going to expire in the normal course of things or on the decision of the complaint?

Mr. Speaker - In the normal course in 1966, I can tell the nature of the order which the Government is going to pass. They will say, 'in view of the fact that the term is going to expire in March, 1966, no further action is necessary on this report.' (Laughter).

Sri T.K.R. Sarma - My question was whether any show-cause notice was issued to this body?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan - Everything is kept confidential.

Mr. Speaker - The hon. Minister cannot say that the issue of a show-cause notice is confidential. The nature of the allegations, the nature of the offence of course, may be confidential.

Sri T.K.R. Sarma - I am not asking the Minister to disclose those things, Sir. I want to know whether a show-cause notice has been issued or not. That cannot be confidential.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan - Action is being taken confidentially. Everything is confidential.

Mr. Speaker - Whether a show-cause notice was issued or not, he cannot say it is confidential. He must answer.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan - If the hon. Speaker directs me, I will answer.

Mr. Speaker - Please tell whether a show-cause notice was issued or not.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan - It was issued confidentially.

327—3

Mr Speaker He is not prepared to disclose it

Sri Pulilamarr Venkateswarlu Nandigam. What are the reasons for keeping the so-called show cause notice confidential?

Mr H is not prepared to disclose it

Sri Pulilamarr Venkateswarlu I do not want the contents. He says he has confidentially issued

Sri T K R Sarma A show cause notice has been issued. When was it issued? Was any reply received by the Government?

Sri M Ir Ahmed Ali Khan The facts are not before me

Sri Venkateswarlu Viswanath W was the answer received at least confidentially?

Sri M Ir Ahmed Ali Khan Yes.

WAKF PROPERTIES IN THE STATE

186—

* 29 (196) Q. Sarvari C D, Naidu, P Rajagopal Naidu and K Narasimha Reddy Will the Hon Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State W kf Board is maintaining a register under section 26 of W kf Act (29 of 1954) for all W kf properties in the state?

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri M Ir Ahmed Ali Khan (a) The State W kf Board maintains a register of W kfs under section 26 of the W kf Act (29 of 1954) for all the W kf properties in the State duly registered.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri P Rajagopala Naidu I want to know whether all the proper W kfs have been registered in it and whether the complaints made to their office have been investigated?

Sri M Ir Ahmed Ali Khan The W kf Board has replied that all W kf properties which are surveyed and which are finalized have been registered.

Sir P. Rajagopala Nadu To my knowledge I myself sent a mah zar to the Minister also to the Waqf Board that some of the properties pertaining to the Waqf Board have not been registered and gazetted. No action has been taken on the mah zar sent by me. It was sent one year back.

Mr Speaker He must show that those properties which are not registered belong to the Waqf Board. Unless he is able to prove that, there is no use. If it is proved they belong to the Waqf Board and if they are not registered, it is irregular.

Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy In Nilgouda, in my own constituency, there are two survey numbers which have not been included.

Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan A Commissioner was appointed and on his report on whatever he surveyed, they were notified in the gazette. It is possible that some might have been left out.

Sri P. Rajagopala Nadu I brought them to the notice of the Minister one year back.

Mr Speaker Some philanthropic people might give some property. Please see that those properties are included in the register.

Sri T. K. R. Sharma The Minister says that a survey was conducted with regard to the extent of the properties of the Waqf Board. Has it been completed? If so, have all the properties of the Waqf Board been surveyed and have all the properties been taken possession of by the Board?

Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan As I said, the Andhra Government appointed a Survey Commissioner in 1955. In view of his report, all the properties which were surveyed by the Commissioner were notified in the gazette and they have been registered. It is possible that the Waqf Board might be entitled to some more and might be some properties might have been left out in the Andhra area. If they are brought to the notice of the Government, after going through the formalities, they would be registered.
Oral Answers to Questions.

WAKF PROPERTIES IN NAGAMANGALAM

(a) whether it is a fact that the village of Nagamangalam of Palamaner taluk, Chittoor district was notified in the Gazette (28th Jan - 1962) as Wakf property;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware of the fact that major portion of the Wakf property was hencatated to others by the concerned Mutavalli; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to recover the properties.

Sri Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan: (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c) The Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board is making an enquiry as to whether there are any Wakf properties in this village.

VISITS BY THE STUDY TEAM TO PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA AND GUJARAT

(a) whether a 19 member mixed team headed by the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj visited some of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra and Saurashtra on a study tour in 1965;

(b) who are the members of the said mixed team;

(c) what was the expenditure incurred on the above study tour;

(d) will a copy of the Report submitted by the team to the Government be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. N. Lakshmnaiah):

(a) A nine member study team consisting of officials and non-officials headed by the Minister for Panchayati Raj visited some of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat State between 2nd January 1965 and 6th February 1965.

(b) The Minister for Panchayati Raj, Dr. M. N. Lakshmnaiah

2 Sri J Vengal Rao, President, Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj

3 Sri B Narasimha Rao, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj

4 Sri M Nageswara Rao, Chairman, Zilla Parishad Guntur

5 Sri T Ramchandra Reddy, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Anantapur.

6 Sri M Bhoi Reddy, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad.

7 Sri B R K Sastry, IAS, Director of Social Welfare and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Education Department

8 Sri K Vasudhara Rao, IAS, Deputy Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department

9 Sri B K Rao, IAS, Deputy Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department.

(c) Rs 7,585 00.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ STUDY TEAM ON ITS VISIT TO MAHARASHTRA AND GUJARAT STATES.

(Vide answer to clause (d) of the L A. Question No. 138 [4744])

The States of Maharashtra and Gujarat introduced Panchayati Raj after studying the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the States in which it was introduced earlier. In doing so these two States had the benefit of experience gained in other States like Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In framing the structure and procedures for their Panchayati Raj institutions, they have introduced several changes and modifications which were said to be far reaching and progressive. It was therefore under the consideration of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to depute a study team to Maharashtra and Gujarat to see as to how far the improvements, if any, can be adopted in the State also. Further the Union Minister for Community Development and Cooperation has written to our Chief Minister the Hon'ble Shri M. K. Narasimhachar, West Bengal, Assam, U.P. Pradesh and Rajasthan Government have benefited from their visits to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and it will be of considerable advantage to us if our Government deputes a team headed by our two Ministers including the Minister for Panchayati Raj to visit Maharashtra and Gujarat to have a quick look.

Oral Answers to Questions

Across, as these States are the two States which have gone the farthest ahead in real decentralisation of authority and responsibilities. It was accordingly decided that a Study Team consisting of the following should study Panchayati Raj in Maharashtra and Gujarat States.

1. Dr. M. N. Lakshmanrasirh, Minister for Panchayati Raj - Leader

2. Sri J. Veng' I Rao, M I A, President, Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj - Member

3. Sri B. Nirmalnana Rao, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj - Do.

4. Sri M. Nigswarao, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Guntur - Do.


7. Sri A. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar, I A S, Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department - Do.


10. Sri B. K. Rao, I A S, Deputy Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department - Do.

1.2. We toured in Maharashtra State from 27th January, 1965, 21st January, 1965 and in Gujarat State from 1st February, 1965 to 4th February, 1965. For unavoidable reasons Sri A. Krishnaswamy, Aiyangar, I A S, Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department could not join the Study Team. We visited Haveli Panchayati Panchayat on 27th January, 1965 and had detailed discussions with the office bearers and members of the Panchayati Raj institutions and the concerned officers. On 28th January, 1965, we visited the Zilla Parishad, Poona and had detailed discussions with the office bearers and the officers of the Zilla Parishad. On the 30th of January, 1965, at Ssachivalaya, Bombay, we had a meeting with the Minister for Rural Development, Maharashtra. On 31st January, 1965, the Zilla Parishad, Thana, the Panchayati Parishad and Gram Panchayat was held. On 30th January, 1965, discussions with the Secretary and other officials of the Department of the Government of Maharashtra.
On 1st February, we had discussions at Ahmedabad with the Secretary, Rural Development Department, Development Commissioner and other officials of the Government of Gujarat. Thereafter, we visited the District Panchayat, Ahmedabad and had detailed discussions with the office bearers and officials of the District Panchayat. On 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, 1965, we visited Rajkot, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Porbandar, Junagadh, Sasan, Vevval and Surat and met and discussed with the office bearers and officials of Panchayati Raj institutions various aspects of the working of Panchayati Raj. The tour of the Study Team in Gujarat ended with illuminating discussions with Shri Balavantrey Mehta, the Chief Minister of Gujarat at Ahmedabad on the afternoon of 4th February, 1965.

Throughout the tour the discussions of the team with the elected and appointed officials connected with Panchayati Raj, have been very cordial and frank. Within the time available, the team made every effort to know the reasons for which the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have introduced the various changes in Panchayati Raj in their States the usefulness with which they are being implemented, the difficulties, if any, that are faced in their implementation and regarding their adoptability to the conditions in Andhra Pradesh. The tour has been interesting and has enabled us to know at first hand the special features of Panchayati Raj in these two States.

We are deeply grateful to the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for the information given and material supplied on the various points raised during the discussions and also for the very good transport, lodging and other arrangements made during our tours in the two States. We are particularly thankful to the office bearers members and officials of the Panchayati Raj institutions which we visited, for the co-operation and hospitality extended to us. The officers of State Government and the Panchayati Raj institutions which we visited and who followed us during our tours were very helpful to us.

CHAPTER II.

COMPOSITION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

2.1 We considered the composition of Panchayati Raj institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat with special reference to the composition in Andhra Pradesh.

2.2 A preliminary observation may be made here that it is impossible to isolate a few practices or features that are included in the institutions that are evolved in one State and sport them into a totally different set of situations in our State. Though the basic concept of Panchayati Raj can be taken to be the same in Maharashtra, Gujarat or Andhra Pradesh, still the practices, the procedure and the features evolved in Maharashtra and Gujarat during the course of time relatable to the local conditions, administrative structures and practices and the requirements of the situation are totally different from those of in Andhra Pradesh. So we feel that it would be prude to study the institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat as a whole and not...
piecemeal. It would be unworkable and will do no good to anybody to isolate a feature or practice and to think of importing it into a different milieu. As such we are against the lure of the kind that one or two points in Maharashtra and Gujarat can be safely important to our situation.

Gram Panchayats—So far as the village level is concerned the Gram Sabha is said to have recently started functioning in Maharashtra. It does not appear to have made any significant contribution so far. So it is too early to judge its effectiveness of the working of the Gram Panchayat. It is found that the position is almost the same in Gujarat also. As regards Nyaya Panchayats we found that neither in Maharashtra nor in Gujarat these bodies are functioning. As regards the composition of the Gram Panchayat the position is almost the same in all the three States. We consider that there is no need to bring about any change in the existing composition of the Gram Panchayat in our State.

23 Panchayat Samithi—The Panchayat Samithi in Maharashtra is not a corporate body. It is more or less a Regional Committee of the Zilla Parishad. While the Gram Panchayat is a fairly strong body, the Panchayat Samithi is a weakling. In the three-tier system in Maharashtra, the Jilla Parishad is the strongest and there is a concentration of powers and functions and staff at that level. Each Panchayat Samithi has 15 to 25 members depending upon the size of the block. There are cases of a single Panchayat Samithi for a whole taluk which has as many as three pattern blocks. Actually in Maharashtra we found that they have formed bigger blocks consisting of two, two and a half or even three pattern blocks. In the Panchayat Samithi all the Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats are not given representation. There is thus no organic linkage between the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samithi. The Panchayat Samithis have very limited funds which they can call their own. Most of the funds come from the Zilla Parishad. In this respect also our position of giving an independent personality and status to Samithis is more advantageous and hence the Maharashtrian practice cannot be of any guidance to us. We are of the opinion that there is nothing to be copied by us from the composition of the Panchayat Samithi in Maharashtra.

Compared to Maharashtra, the system in Gujarat is somewhat more similar to ours. In Gujarat they constituted a Panchayat for each taluk and in it they have given representation to all Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats in the taluk and for all the Chairman of Nagar Panchayats, Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Mamlatdar (Tahsildar) of the taluk, the President of all Municipalities and Members of the District Panchayat elected from the taluk are made associate members of the taluk Panchayat. All the Chairmen of the Co-operative Societies in the taluk are required to elect 110 of the number of the Ex-Officio members to be members of the Taluk Panchayat. Our enquiries reveal that giving such representation for the Co-operatives in the Taluk Panchayat has led to the spread of unhealthy politics from the body to the other and that it is not desirable to give such statutory representation for the Co-operatives on the Panchayat Samithi. The practice of Mamlatdar being made an associate member of the taluk Panchayat is reported to be working satisfactorily for the
reason that the taluk Panchayat is able to get better assistance from
the Mamlatdar in Revenue matters. In our State we have more than
one Panchayat Samithi in some taluks. However, we felt that it would
be advantageous if the Tahsildar of the taluk is required to attend
the Panchayat Samithis situated in his jurisdiction.

2 4 Zilla Parishads — The Central and State Legislators are not
given representation in the Zilla Parishad in Maharashtra, mainly
because of the fact that the members (Councillors) of the Zilla
Parishad are elected for every 35,000 population. But in Andhra Pardesh, there is no direct election to the Zilla Parishad and the Members of the House of People, Members of the Co, of States and Members of Legislative Assembly are all elected by the people. The argument advanced in support of the Maharashtra practice is that Central Legislators do not find place in the State Legislature and similarly the peoples representatives at the state level need not have a place in what may be styled as legislatures at the district and block levels viz., Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis. This is a specious argument and the analogy is not on all fours. We are of the opinion that the practice of associating the Legislators with the Panchayati Raj Institutions as in Andhra Pradesh is quite healthy and hence we find that the practice of Maharashtra should not be copied in our State. The present composition of Zilla Parishad in Andhra Pradesh so far as the Legislators are concerned, is working satisfactorily and we think that there is no need for any change in this respect.

2 5 As regards the District Collector, he is kept completely
outde the Zilla Parishad in Maharashtra whereas in Gujarat he is
made an associate member. To remove the District Collector from
the Chairmanship of the Standing Committees of Zilla Parishad in our
State, we feel, will lead to lot of difficulties in our State. The admnistration in Maharashtra is like pyramid with the Divisional Commissioner at the head, and they have utilised this historical and administratively pheneomenal concept in the Panchayati Raj Institutions also. The Divisional Commissioner is the administrative superior of both the Collector and the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. In Andhra Pradesh, however, the District Collector is the head of the
District administration and the district is the unit of administration
but not a revenue division consisting of some districts. We do not
have regional Commissioners to supervise and co-ordinate the work
of the District Collectors and the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla
Parshads. Hence we are bound to call upon the head of the district
administration, viz., the District Collector to ensure co-operation among the various departments and the Parishad. So, it is in this
nature of things that the District Collector should continue to be the
Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Parishad.

3-7--4
26 During our interview with Sri G. Balwant Rai Mehta, who is the author and architect of the Panchayati Raj movement in our country and who is now the Chief Minister of Gujarat, emphasised that in the context of the present situation in the country the District Collector should be given a pre-eminent position in the District Administration and there should not be anybody of even a coeval status to him in the district. At present the District Development Officers in Gujarat are of the Collectors' rank and Sri Mehtaji expressed the view, that in future, these officers should not be taken from the Indian Administrative Service but only from State Services. He emphasised that the Collector should retain his pre-eminent position, so that whenever the public brings to his notice any difficulties or complaints against the functioning of the administrative machinery in the district, he as the Chief representative of the Government in the district with his knowledge and status, would be able to set things right. The Chief Minister of Gujarat also visualised that the law and order situations and the special responsibilities in the time of emergencies require the State Government to give him power to intervene in any branch of district administration. He felt that the needs of the time require a central authority to set right things at the district level, as he is the man on the spot.

27 When it was pointed out that this line of thinking might be construed as a reversal of thinking so far advanced by Sri Balwant Rai himself in Panchayati Raj, viz, in the Panchayati Raj structure the official compose it should gradually taper off, he did concede that this was a view, which was not liked by some of the presidents of District Panchayats in that State, but he felt that this was required in view of the present situation in the country. The re-orientation of the point of view, Sri Balwant Rai felt, was on account of the fact, that all difficulties cannot be rectified at the Government level from the State capital. It is with this view, to restore the pre-eminent position of the Collector in the District, the coeval status of the Collector and the District Development Officer is being proposed to be principle in favour to the District Collector.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj who is the leader of the team expressed surprise at this point of view. He even mentioned that he was thinking whether we could take the District Collector out of the Zilla Panchayat, while Sri Balwant Rai's line of thinking seems to be part of the opposite of it. The Chief Minister of Gujarat agreed with him and felt that the needs of the times, the food problem, the handling of law and order situation, etc., require giving the District Collector some executive position and right to intervene in the working of a Zilla Panchayat or any Panchayat Samiti where things go wrong.

In view of the importance of this proposition, the following table provides the Gujarat Chief Minister's point of view as reproduced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Class II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is to bring all officers of District Development Officers. The District Development Officers are in Gujarat out of 450 in India. We want to keep law and order outside the jurisdiction of these bodies. So we have kept the
Oral Answers to Questions

24th November, 1965, 149

Collector separate for the purpose of law and order, civil supplies and co-ordination. We feel that when an officer of the cadre of the Collector is given, there is no need for a Collector in the District Panchayats. There is also a co-ordination council to bring about co-ordination. The Collector presides over the meetings of the Co-ordination Council. Although the Collector is a member of the Zilla Parishad, he normally does not attend the meetings. We have introduced this provision deliberately, but it is to be used only in an emergency. In the conditions of to-day we should maintain the pre-eminent position of the Collector, and so the Government decided that Officers other than I.A.S could also be the District Development Officers if found necessary. We feel that we should think of a man at the district level, who is assertive, decisive and who holds a pre-eminent position. The Collector should be in a position to stay any proceedings if necessary. There must be a person at the district level, who should take action in an emergency and who should be strong in authority and in a position to assert. We felt that it is necessary to have one such. This does not mean that we want to merge the District Development Officers and the Collectors. The choice for selection of the District Development Officers could be wider. These two considerations and several other minor considerations have led us to come to the conclusion that we should reconsider the present position of the Collector. At present the District Development Officers are drawn from the State Civil Service. Of course, Gujarat has no separate Civil Service. District Development Officers are Class-I Officers. We consider that people from other departments could be given a chance, who are otherwise suitable. In case of an emergency, the Collector would have a say and authority over the whole administration. We are thinking along these lines and the present day needs do require such considerations. If things are going bad it should be within the competence of the Collector to correct them and I think at present there is none at the district level. That is, there is nobody, who takes decisions. So I want to make the Collector strong, take initiative, be assertive and direct things. The people and Officers of the various departments will then know that there is somebody at the district level to set things right and that is why I want the Collector to be strong. I am of the opinion that the grip of the district administration has become loose in several parts of the country and that is one of the reasons why I want the Collector to be very strong. So, we want the Collector to be strong to rectify such situations and intervene when people are aggrieved and where things go wrong. This, of course, is really a departure from the old thinking but it cannot be helped —-

We entirely agree with this view and recommend that there is no need to bring about any change in the composition of the Zilla Parishads in Andhra Pradesh with special reference to the District Collector.

82. Both in Maharashtra and in Gujarat the entire land revenue collected in those States is made over to the Panchayati Raj institutions. In Maharashtra 80 percent of the Land Revenue is paid to the Gram Panchayats and the balance of 20 percent to Zilla Parishads.
shad. Further the Government of Maharashtra have paid in 1964-65 the following grants to the Panchayati Raj institutions —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Revenue Grant</td>
<td>Rs. 459.04 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Revenue Equalisation Grant</td>
<td>148.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purposive Grant</td>
<td>1,640.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment Grant</td>
<td>275.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Block Grants)</td>
<td>1,501.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit adjustment grant</td>
<td>78.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,103.78 lakhs</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this it would appear that the financial assistance being given to Panchayati Raj institutions in Maharashtra is more liberal.

We are of the view that the present Grant-in-aid is inadequate and that it needs to be substantially enhanced to enable these bodies to function more vigorously and efficiently. We feel that so far as our State is concerned there is need to take up a thorough study of the financial position of the various Panchayati Raj institutions and to review the Grant-in-aid that are now being given to these bodies.

3.4 Recruitment of Staff — In Maharashtra they have two Selection Boards one at the District level and the other at the Divisional level. The District Collector is the Chairman of the District Selection Board and the Divisional Commissioner is the Chairman of the Divisional Selection Board. The Divisional Board recruits the staff required under Class III Technical Services. The District Selection Board recruits candidates for Class III (other than Technical Services) and Class IV Services. In Maharashtra it is said that the selection Boards are kept independent of the Panchayati Raj institutions with the object to keep the recruitment to these services free from political influence and to ensure impartial selection.

3.5 In Gujarat they have a State level Panchayat Service Selection Board consisting of 9 members. At least one of the members of this Board should be a member of the State Service or has retired from such service.

3.6 In Gujarat at the District level there are the following committees:

(i) District Panchayat Service Selection Committee;

(ii) District Primary Education Staff Selection Committee.

The District Panchayat Service Selection Committee consists of——-

(a) one member of the Gujarat Panchayat Service Selection Board to be nominated by the Chairman of that Board;

(b) the President of the District Panchayat of the District and;

c) such Officer of the Panchayat Service or State Service as the State Government may nominate.

Disciplinary powers are also proposed to be vested with the District and Selection Boards and rules to this effect are being finalised. We felt that there is no need to adopt the patterns of Selection Boards or Committees that are now existing in Maharashtra and Gujarat. In fact the existing system of our Selection Committee is quite good and it may be continued fixing certain norms for selection.

3 6 In Maharashtra each Primary Health Centre is being paid an annual maintenance grant of Rs 40,000. This is enabling the Primary Health Centres to function more efficiently. We are of the view that in our State also a similar grant should be made for each Primary Health Centre.

8 7 During our tour we have considered the staffing pattern of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. We found that in Maharashtra the staff available in the Zilla Parishad in the Accounts wing is very strong. There is an Accounts Officer deputed by the Accountant-General. He is assisted by a Deputy Accounts Officer drawn from State Services. Deputy Accounts Officers are recruited from the Officers of the Treasury Department and from the Ex-district Boards employees. There is also a Revenue Officer attached to the Zilla Parishad to deal with collection of revenues. He is of the grade of a Tahsildar. The Accounts Officer is a Class I Officer. Every bill before payment is pre-audited in the Accounts Wing. The Chief Executive Officer delegations the cheque drawing power to Chief Accounts Officer and he issues all the cheques relating to the administration of the Zilla Parishad. There are 5 to 6 Accountants, 10 Senior Assistants and 8 Junior Accountants, one Divisional Accountant and one Storekeeper in a Zilla Parishad. The Chief Accounts Officer works under the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Accounts Officer also inspects the accounts of the Panchayat Samithis. The Executive Engineer does not issue any payment orders on work bills, but after scrutiny of the bills he passes them on to the Chief Accounts Officers who will issue cheques only after pre-audit. Thus there is only one cheque Drawing Officer and only one monthly account. Payments are made only after pre-audit.

In Gujarat also there is a Chief Accounts Officer in the Accounts Wing of a District Panchayat. He is drawn from the State Service. The Account of a District Panchayat is in the nature of a P.D. Account in the Treasury in the name of the D.D.O. The Chief Accounts Officer issues cheques for the D.D.O. after pre-audit of all bills. The staffing pattern in the accounts wing and the procedure followed in pre-audit and issue of cheques in Maharashtra is definitely beneficial which needs to be copied with advantage in our State also.
Similarly in the case of Panchayat Samithis also we feel that the staff on the Accounts side in our State is not adequate and that there is justification for giving a separate officer exclusively to be in-charge of accounts in the Office of the Panchayat Samithi. It would be preferable if he is a man drawn from the Treasury and the Accounts service. In Maharashtra, in the office of one Panchayat Samithi the staff available in the Accounts branch is as detailed below:

(i) Deputy Accountant Grade II  
   ·  One.

(ii) Senior Assistant Grade II  
    ·  ·  Two.

(iii) Subordinate Junior Assistant Ministerial Grade I  
    ·  Three.

(iv) Store Assistant  
    ·  ·  One.

From this it may be seen that the staff in Accounts wing in a Panchayat Samithi is strong. We feel that there is need for strengthening of staff in Accounts branch of Panchayat Samithis in our State.

In Maharashtra the Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad can accord technical sanction up to Rs. 8 lakhs in each case. In our State the powers of the technical sanction of Executive Engineer is only up to Rs. 60,000 in each case. In Maharashtra they do not have even a separate Superintending Engineer for Panchayati Raj works. In our State we have three Superintending Engineers exclusively for Panchayati Raj works. Further, the number of works which the Panchayati Raj institutions take up in excess of Rs. 60,000 in each case will be very small and so we feel that it will not be necessary to enhance the powers of technical sanction of the Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad and that the present limit of Rs. 60,000 may continue.

We were told that the Zilla Parishad in Maharashtra can accord administrative sanction to works up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs in each case. In our State a Zilla Parishad can sanction works upto Rs. one lakh (non-recurring). We feel that there is no special need to enhance this limit and that there is no need to increase these powers of Zilla Parishad.

In Maharashtra, Panchayati Raj institutions can take up construction, repairs and restoration of M.I. sources having an area cut of 200 acres in each case without consulting any outside agency. In our State, the construction of new works and restoration of drained areas, the upper limit is fixed as 25 acres. However, in the case of Panchayati Raj Institutions in our State also, such works should be allowed to construct new M.I. Works, to restore damaged M.I. Works, and to maintain such sources uniformly up to a limit of 200 acres throughout the State.
3.12 In Maharashtra the honoraria paid and perquisites provided to office bearers of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis are definitely higher than those paid to office bearers in Andhra Pradesh. The President of a Zilla Parishad in Maharashtra is paid honorarium of Rs. 500 per mensem; the Vice-President is paid Rs. 300 per mensem. The Chairman of Subject Committees are paid Rs. 800 each. The Chairman of a Panchayat Samithi is paid honorarium of Rs. 300 and the office bearers are also paid house rent and T.A. The Vice-Chairman of a Panchayat Samithi is paid an honorarium of Rs. 150 per mensem. In Gujarat the President of a District Panchayat is paid honorarium of Rs. 400 and the President of the taluk Panchayat is paid honorarium of Rs. 200. In view of these, there is a need to increase the honoraria paid to the office bearers in our State. We recommend that each Chairman, Zilla Parishad, may be paid an honorarium of Rs. 500 per mensem and Presidents of Panchayat Samithi may be paid honorarium of Rs. 200 per mensem.

3.13 In Maharashtra we found that both the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parshads lodge their funds in the Co-operative Banks. We specifically enquired whether this is causing any hardship to the Government or to the Panchayati Raj institutions. We were told that no difficulty is being felt either by the Government or by the Panchayati Raj institutions on account of this arrangement. We are of the view that if this arrangement is followed in our State also it will go a long way to strengthen the Co-operative Institutions. In cases where local branches are not available within the reach of Panchayati Raj institutions the existing system may, however, be left untouched.

3.14 In Maharashtra we are told that every year the Government are able to indicate to the various Panchayati Raj institutions in advance the funds which they will be able to grant in the ensuing financial year. This is enabling the Panchayati Raj institutions to prepare their budgets in a realistic way and to plan their programmes in a proper manner. We feel that a similar arrangement could be followed in our State also it will help the Panchayati Raj institution to a very great extent.

3.15 In Maharashtra the Panchayati Raj institutions are prohibited from undertaking commercial enterprises. In our State at present, these institutions are not undertaking any commercial enterprises. We, however, recommend that the Government may consider whether it is necessary to impose any specific prohibition to this effect.

3.16 In Gujarat both at the district level and also at the block level there is a Special Committee which deals with the transfer of the teachers, etc. In our State at the block level the Block Development Officer is the authority competent to transfer teachers. This is causing at present a number of difficulties and we are of the view that this difficulty may be obviated if a Committee is constituted at the block level with the President of the Panchayat Samithi and one member of the Block Development Officer and one member of the Panchayati Raj institutions elected by members of Panchayati Raj.
of transfer of teachers. The Block Development Officer should be the
convenor of such committees. This committee should meet at least
once in three months and consider all matters relating to transfers.

3.17 One of the far-reaching reforms introduced by the Government
of Maharashtra was the abolition of the office of the Village Patel
(Munisiff) and the transfer of the Talathi (Karanaam) and village ser-
vants to the control of the Gram Panchayats. During our discussions
on this subject at Bombay we came to know that the Government of
Maharashtra have reviewed the working of this reform and have decided
to take out the Talathi from the Gram Panchayat and keep him again
exclusively under the Mandalar of the taluk. They found that during
the emergency there should be an independent functionary working
directly under the District Collector at the village level and prepare
statistics relating to Civil supplies, etc. In view of the rethinking
going on in Maharashtra we are of the view that for the present it is
not necessary to bring the Village Officers under the Panchayati Raj
institutions in Andhra Pradesh.

3.18 Another far-reaching reform we noticed during our tour is
that the officers of the Development Department are placed squarely
under the Zilla Parishad and under the administrative control of the
Chief Executive Officer in Maharashtra and the District Development
Officer in Gujarat. Both the Chief Executive Officer and the District
Development Officer are of the cadre of a District Collector. We
found that on account of this arrangement the Zilla Parishads are
functioning more efficiently. We feel that if a similar arrangement
is made in Andhra Pradesh to make District Officers of the Development
Departments responsible to the Zilla Parishad, it will go along
way to improve the efficiency of the Zilla Parishad in the matter of
implementation of Development activities. In Andhra Pradesh the
Secretaries of Zilla Parishads are of the cadre of Deputy Collector
and so it may not be desirable to place the District Officers of the
development departments under the Secretary. But we have the
advantage of having the District Collector being a full member and
the Chairman of all the Standing Committees. So, if a similar arrange-
ment were to be made here, the District Officers concerned will have
to be placed squarely under the District Collector who is also the
Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad. To
start with we suggest that the District Agricultural Officer, the
District Veterinary Officer, the District Educational Officer, the District
Health Officer, the Assistant Director of Industries and the Assistant
Women Welfare Officer should be placed directly under the administra-
tive control of the District Collector, who is the Chairman of all the
Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad. We sincerely hope that
if this arrangement is made, the tempo of progress in the development
of Rural Areas will considerably improve.

We further suggest that the District Collector with multi-
plified activities is unable to pay adequate attention including Agri-
cultural, veterinary and Civil supplies and the working of Panchayats.
We therefore think it must be necessary to have a District Collectors
in each zilla parishad to see that the District Collector
is relieved of a majority of the routine items of Revenue work. He may however continue to be in charge of Law and order. If he is thus given relief in day to day revenue work and the District Officers suggested by us are placed under the administrative control of the District Collector, we are sure that the tempo of development work through Panchayati Raj institutions will make significant improvement in the days to come.

1. The very important report reveals that... 39a. Next trip, 39b. As States go, report submit. Members submit a comprehensive report of States 39c. Emergency postpone 39d. States visit 39e. Trip postpone 39f. Members submit a report 39g. Amendment Bill 39h. Report by D.C. Most important and salient features be included in report? 39i. For far reaching reforms, 39j. As D.C. suggest by us are placed under the administrative control of the District Collector, we are sure that the tempo of development work through Panchayati Raj institutions will make significant improvement in the days to come.

2. The important features are reading report forms also as Amending Bill and also have to study. R.D.O. rank 10th, Collector rank 11th. I.A.S. Senior Officer rank. Here all the district heads are placed under Zilla Parishad. Here it is not so. Because there is a Junior Officer as Secretary. That is the only difference. Other things are already existing in our Panchayat Raj.

3. Original team in four States four States visit immediate. April, May, June, July. Another senior officer, another team is going to visit four States and submit comprehensive report in October in four States by the end of October. Another senior officer is going to visit four States on the 10th of October. As States go, report submit. Members submit a report of States. Members submit a comprehensive report of States and another senior officer is going to visit four States. Again emergency postpone 39d. States visit comprehensive report in Panchayat Raj. Members submit a report and another senior officer is going to visit four States.

3rd November. Sir, answers to points 2 and 3. 2. Statutory grants to Panchayats are inadequate. 3. Accounts...3.7. Accounts system is exhaustive & not feasible. We have to exhaust them in the above enterprises. A separate suggestion to remove responsibilities &....Village Officers should have...district & District auditor to take action. We are taking action, Sir. As regards the special grade...to the Gram Panchayats and the balance to Zilla Parishads.
Mr. Speaker — Even those representatives were aware that a change is inevitable. We cannot help it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker — His contention is that it was not made on political considerations.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasah: — No, Sir.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: — Absolutely political considerations. If it was political, majority should have been shown. Majority did not show. It is to provide a change of government. If it is political, majority should have been shown. Majority did not show. Therefore, it is not a political change.
Dr. M.N. Lakshminarasiah—No Political considerations do not agree with the leader of the opposition. I do not agree with the leader of the opposition. 80 per cent of the land revenue is paid to the Gram Panchayats and the balance of 70 per cent to the Zilla Parishads.

Dr. M.N. Lakshminarasiah—Yes, Sir 80 per cent of the land revenue is paid to the Gram Panchayats and the balance of 70 per cent to the Zilla Parishads. The revised pattern of financial assistance is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES TO PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Krishna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Kurnool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Telangana Districts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 182 Q.—Sri M. Lakshminarasiah.—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to relax rules and give liberal grants and loans, and providing necessary Engineering staff for Protected Water Supply Schemes in the State, and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

Dr. M.N. Lakshminarasiah—(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government have issued orders waiving completely people’s contributions in the State for all Protected Water Supply Schemes. The revised pattern of financial assistance is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Krishna</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Loan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Kurnool</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Telangana Districts</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government have also sanctioned separate staff for investigation and execution of Protected Water Supply Schemes in the ex-Town Committees of Telangana districts numbering 58. The above staff consists of 1 Superintendent Engineer, 1 Executive Engineer, 11 Assistant Engineers, 72 Junior Engineers, and other ministerial staff. Similarly, Government have sanctioned additional engineering staff consisting of 1 Superintendent Engineer, 6 Executive Engineers, 34 Assistant Engineers, 445 Supervisors exclusively to attend to investigation and execution of Protected Water Supply Schemes in the State other than those 58 Protected Water Supply Schemes of ex-Town Committees of Telangana districts.

159

Mr. Speaker — Is the hon. Minister satisfied with the progress of the work?

Dr M N Lakshminarviah — No, I am not satisfied. There was no proper staff. Now there are 869 schemes on hand. There was no proper staff. 2 months ago, we appointed extra staff. These works will go on very well now onwards.

As I said, 2 months ago we appointed extra staff. These works will go on very well.
Written Answers to Questions.

Dr. M.N. Lakshminarasimha—It is only with that object that the protected water supply scheme is being implemented.

Dr. B.V.L. Narayana—I want that priority should be given.

Mr. Speaker:—They are very liberal in these things. They are not being implemented properly. They have sanctioned a number of schemes. Even in my own case, inspite of the fact that it was brought to the notice of the Minister twice or thrice it is in the same condition as it was originally sanctioned, about 2½ years ago.

Dr. M.N. Lakshminarasimha.—Now, the condition will change. Sir. We have appointed extra staff. The conditions will change in bringing your town, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—When that is the fate of the constituency of the Speaker, the fate of other constituencies can easily be understood.

Mr. Anand—For other questions and for questions in the supplementary list will be laid on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOANS TO SUPPLY OF MANURES

*1016 (1428 N.) Q.—Sri V. Varavara Rao (Mylavaram)—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had directed the State and Central Co-operative Banks to link the loans with supply of manures; and

(b) if so, what is the proportion of the loan in kind and cash?

(A):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) The proportion of loans in kind in the shape of fertilisers an cash now being given is 80% and 20% respectively in irrigated areas and 75% and 25% in other areas.
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1965.

Prosecution Against Secretary Lingagiri Co-operative Credit Society

141—

* 895 (1572) Q—S. Venkateswara Rao, (Narasannapet) and N. Mohan Rao (Ghanpur) —Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to refer to the answer given to L.A. Question No. 992 (1792) on 10-7-1964 and state—

(a) whether prosecution was launched against the Secretary, Lingagiri Co-operative Credit Society, Narsampet taluk, Warangal District for misappropriation of Rs. 4,000, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor.

A.—

(a) The Regional Joint Registrar, Secunderabad sanctioned prosecution against the ex-Secretary on 2-6-1966. The Deputy Registrar, Warangal (East) filed a complaint with the Police on 19-6-1964. The case is under investigation by the Police.

(b) Does not arise.

Officer for Chandrala Large Sized Co-operative Society

142—

* 845 (1811) Q—Sri V. Viswanwara Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an Officer-in-charge was appointed in March, 1965 under section 82 (7) to manage the Chandrala Large sized Co-operative Society, Vijayawada (taluk) Krishna District;

(b) if so, whether he has taken any steps to collect the overdues,

(c) when was he appointed,

(d) whether he was directed to conduct the election of the Society?

(e) after receiving the direction has he taken steps to enroll membership, and

(f) if so, how many were admitted?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. He collected overdues of Rs. 14,822.08 from members by moral persuasion.
(c) He was appointed in Regional Joint Registrar's proceedings dated 8-3-1965. He joined duty on 19-3-1965.

(d) Yes, within 2 months from the date of receipt of orders of Deputy Registrar dated 12-4-1965.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) 880 members were admitted (280 members on 1-5-1965 and 100 members on 3-7-1965.)

**Misappropriation by the President of Madannapet Co-operative Society**

148—

* 896 (1579) Q—Saranj A Venkateswara Rao and N Mohan Rao — Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to refer to the answer given to L A Question No 994 (794) on 10-7-1964 and state the action taken so far in the matter of misappropriation by the President of Madannapet Co-operative Society, Narsampet taluk, Warangal District?

A:—

The enquiry conducted into the affairs of the Madannapeta Co-operative Credit Society under Section 42 of the former Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area) Co-operative Societies Act revealed that the Secretary of the Society (and not the President) and one of the Directors were responsible for the misappropriation of funds of the Society. The Regional Joint Registrar, Secunderabad sanctioned prosecution on 27-11-1964 and a complaint was filed with the Police on 8-12-1964. The case is under investigation by the Police.

**Landed Property of Temples**

144—

* 14 (8888) Q.—Sri S. Venayya — Will the hon Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) number of Temples District-wise whose landed property is 100 acres and above;

(b) whether they are managed well; and

(c) if not, the action taken thereon?

A:—

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1965.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE
(Vide L A Q No. 144 [*14 (3886)])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No. of temples whose landed property is 100 acres and above.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) West Godavari</td>
<td>. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>. 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>. Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>. 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Barring a few, all the temples are managed with
327—6
Wherever serious defects are noticed in the management of temples, action is being taken to set right the management by persuasive methods, failing which schemes under section 58 of the HR & C.E. Act are settled or modified, wherever necessary. Arrangements are also being made to appoint Executive Officers to place the management of temples on right and sound lines.

**Effective Supervision of Temple Properties in the State**

(a) Whether there is any scheme with the Government to provide effective supervision over the properties of the temples and their management in the State at present, and

(b) If so, the details of the said scheme?

A —

(a) The answer is in the negative. Effective supervision of temple properties and their management is, however, being done by periodical inspection by officers of the Department by supervision of leases at public auctions, by scrutinising assets, liabilities, demand, collection and balance statements at the time of sanctioning budgets and by auditing the accounts.

(b) Does not arise

**Construction of an Endowment Museum at Hyderabad.**

(a) Whether it is a fact that an Endowment Museum is likely to be constructed at Hyderabad;

(b) If so, the estimated cost of the scheme, and

(c) When it is likely to be completed?

A —

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Preparations are under preparation.
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1965.

MISAPPROPRIATION IN SANSKRIT SCHOOL AT VEMULAWADA, KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

147—

*107 (6167) Q—Sir A Ramachandra Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri B Venkata Reddy, the Secretary of the Sanskrit Education Council, Hyderabad has addressed a letter on 8th March 1962 to the Commissioner of Endowments and to the Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue, alleging that the Secretary of the Sanskrit School at Vemulawada, Suncila taluk, Karimnagar district had misappropriated an amount of Rs 1,030 in 1961;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Sri Ramgopal Reddy, M.L.A. has brought this misappropriation to the notice of the Chief Minister through a letter on 31st March 1965; and

(d) the action taken to recover the said amount?

A.—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Since the matter pertains to the Council of Sanskrit Education, Hyderabad, Government cannot take any direct action against him.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The Collector, Karimnagar is pursuing further action.

TRUST BOARD TO KALAHASTI TEMPLE

148—

*7 (1986) Q—Sri A. P. Vajravelu Chetty (Kuppam):—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint a Trust Board for Kalahasti Temple; and

(b) what is the value of the properties held by the Temple and its annual income for 1963-64?
A.—

(a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Rs. 6,71,708.88 P. and Rs. 1,80,887.17 P. respectively

**REPRESENTATION FROM THE TRUSTEES OF YADAMARI TEMPLE**

A.—

*25 (4268) Q.—Sarvashri P. Rajagopal Naik and C. D. Naik.—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any representation to the Government by the trustees of Yadamari Temple, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor district for its renovation; and

(b) if so, the grant given to the above temple?

A.—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Assistant Commissioner, Anantapur.

**TAX ON LORRIES.**

A.—

*108 (6187) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of registration of lorries operating in Telangana region have been enhanced from 1st April 1965; and

(b) if so, how much, and

(c) the amount of revenue that will be obtained by the Government under enhanced rates for the year 1965-66?

A.—

It is presumed that the member refers to the rates of tax, as no rates of registration of lorries operating in Telangana have been enhanced from 1st April 1965. If the above presumption is correct the answer to (a) to (c) is as follows:

(a) The rates of tax as now fixed.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs. 29,32,696 approximately.
### Written Answers to Questions

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE**

*Vide Answer to 'B' of L.A Q No 150 [*108 (0187)]*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Goods vehicles not plying for hire or reward.</strong></td>
<td>Rs P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Dot motor cycle trucks not exceeding 295 Kgs in laden weight.</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Vehicles not exceeding 1,016 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>60.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Vehicles exceeding 1,016 Kgs, but not exceeding 1,524 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>89.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Vehicles exceeding 1,524 Kgs, but not exceeding 2,286 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Vehicles exceeding 2,286 Kgs, but not exceeding 3,048 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>136.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Vehicles exceeding 3,048 Kgs, but not exceeding 4,318 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>169.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Vehicles exceeding 4,318 Kgs, but not exceeding 5,588 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>204.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Vehicles exceeding 5,588 Kgs, but not exceeding 7,620 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>258.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Vehicles exceeding 7,620 Kgs, but not exceeding 9,144 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>304.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Vehicles exceeding 9,144 Kgs, but not exceeding 10,669 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>342.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Vehicles exceeding 10,669 Kgs, but not exceeding 12,701 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>382.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Vehicles exceeding 12,701 Kgs, but not exceeding 14,738 Kgs, in laden weight</td>
<td>431.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Vehicles exceeding 14,738 Kgs, in laden weight.</td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) Additional tax payable in respect of goods vehicles used for drawing trailers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) for each trailer not exceeding 1,016 Kgs, in laden weight.</td>
<td>26.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) for each trailer exceeding 1,016 Kgs., but not exceeding 3,048 Kgs, in laden weight.</td>
<td>106.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) for each trailer exceeding 3,048 Kgs., in laden weight.</td>
<td>212.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provided that two or more goods vehicles shall not be chargeable under this clause in respect of the same trailer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Goods vehicles plying for hire or reward</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Dot motor cycle trucks not exceeding 295 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Vehicles not exceeding 1,016 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Vehicles exceeding 1,016 Kgs., but not exceeding 1,524 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Vehicles exceeding 1,524 Kgs., but not exceeding 2,286 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Vehicles exceeding 2,286 Kgs., but not exceeding 3,048 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Vehicles exceeding 3,048 Kgs., but not exceeding 4,018 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Vehicles exceeding 4,018 Kgs., but not exceeding 5,588 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Vehicles exceeding 5,588 Kgs., but not exceeding 7,620 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Vehicles exceeding 7,620 Kgs., but not exceeding 9,144 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Vehicles exceeding 9,144 Kgs., but not exceeding 10,669 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Vehicles exceeding 10,669 Kgs., but not exceeding 12,701 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Vehicles exceeding 12,701 Kgs., but not exceeding 14,783 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Vehicles exceeding 14,783 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) Additional tax payable in respect of goods vehicles used for drawing trailers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) for each trailer not exceeding 1,016 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) for each trailer exceeding 1,016 Kgs., but not exceeding 3,048 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) for each trailer exceeding 3,048 Kgs., in laden weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provided that no two more goods vehicles shall not be registered under this clause in respect of the same trailer.
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OFLegislators FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

416—

*855 (1850) Q—Shri A Ramachandra Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Advisory Committee set up by the Government at State level has not met at least once in the months of April, May and June, 1965, if so, the reasons, therefor,

(b) whether the hon. Minister is in receipt of the letter addressed to him in June, 1965 by Sri Arutla Ramachandra Reddy, a member of the said Committee in this regard; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) There is no Food and Agriculture Advisory Committee as such but there is an Informal Consultative Committee of Legislators for Food and Agriculture set up by the State Government. It has to meet once in three months. Last meeting was held on 27th and 28th February, 1965. Thereafter quarterly meetings could not be held due to administrative reasons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A reply has been sent to him on 5-11-1965.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, BHONGIR.

417—

*856 (1851) Q—Shri A Ramachandra Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Advisory Committee, Bhongir Revenue Division, has not met despite the date, fixed twice for the purpose, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Committees at the Revenue Divisional Level in Nalgonda District were constituted in the month of April, 1965. The Sub-Collector, Bhongir fixed the date for the first meeting on 15-5-1965 but he could not conduct it as he was on leave and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nalgonda who was holding additional charge was busy in Bye-Election work of Chinakondur Assembly Constituency. The next meeting which was fixed on 26-6-1965 was also postponed on account of Revenue Officers' Conference held at Nalgonda. Meetings have since been held in July, August, and September.
170 24th November, 1965 Written Answers to Questions.

SUGAR CANE RESEARCH STATION, ANAKAPALLI

418—

*850 (1859) Q—Shri K. Govinda Rao—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the wage-rates of men, women and children under N M R in the Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalli and other Agricultural Farms in Visakhapatnam District,

(b) whether the local rates have been notified for the District by the Collector, Visakhapatnam in February, 1965 for the casual labour under N M R;

(c) if so, what are the rates;

(d) whether these revised rates have been implemented by the Agriculture Department, Visakhapatnam District, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

A—(a) The wage-rates are as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. nP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ploughing with plough team</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughing without plough team</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transplanting or sowing</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding (men)</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding (Women)</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting (Men)</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting (Women)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other operation (Men)</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do (Women)</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The wage rates are as follows

- **Head Mazdoor**  ... Rs. 2.25 P
- **Man Mazdoor** ... Rs. 2.00 P
- **Woman Mazdoor** ... Rs. 1.75 P
- **New adult Mazdoor** ... 75% of wages fixed for adult

(d) No, Sir.
It has been reported that the notified rates of wages were not communicated to the Agriculture Department and hence the notified wages were not paid. Necessary instructions have since been issued to the Director of Agriculture to implement the notified rates of wages.

419—

**COCONUT RESEARCH CENTRE, AMBAJIPET**

*1068 Q — Sri P V Ramana (Kondakarla) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Research Centre at Ambajipeta East Godavari District is managed by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in the said centre so far?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement on the working of this Centre is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE, VIDE ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 419 (*1068)

There is one Regional Coconut Research Station at Ambajipet in East Godavari District, which is under the administrative and technical control of the State Director of Agriculture. The Research Station is situated in 60 acres of land and the research work undertaken at this Station comprises of the following items:—

**TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK**

(a) Introduction and acclimatisation of promising varieties;

(b) Hybridisation.

(c) Agronomical experiments;

(i) Manural experiments;

(ii) Intercropping-cum-manurial experiment;

(d) Auxiliary trials;

(i) Inter-cropping trials.

(ii) Economics of growing coconut by different methods in paddy lands.

(iii) Rejuvenation of poor coconut palms.

(c) Multiplication and supply of ordinary and improved Coconut seedlings.
The achievements so far made at the Regional Coconut Research Station, Ambajpet are given below.

Twenty three promising types, indigenous as well as exotic have been so far collected for trial at the station, for future hybridisation work. grown up seedlings of eight types were planted insitu for purposes of comparison with the local tall.

(i) To produce a few vigorous hybrids, hybridisation was conducted between the ordinary tall and Gangabondam. The progenies are being studied in detail.

(ii) In the manural experiment, it was found that the green manuring with 28 kg of sunflower per palm per annum and the main effect of nitrogen was significant. In 1963, the effects of N, P, K alone was significant.

(iii) Raising of coconut seedlings on paddy field bund was found to be economical, as the same fetched additional income to the cultivator without encroaching the main crop.

(iv) Inter-cultivation with banana in the coconut garden is found to be remunerative and the same had fetched additional income of Rs 85/- per acre per annum.

(v) The monthly planting trial revealed that the time of procurement, can be advanced for one month on either side, i.e., from August up to the month of June.

(vi) Inter-cropping of cocoa has been done and the results are awaited.

(vii) Ploughing four four times in gardens was found to be superior.

(viii) Small nurseries ordinary tall and Gangabondam were raised for farm use. Coconut being a long range plantation crop, the experiments have to be continued for longer periods to achieve results.

CABINER OF PANCHAYAT RAJ

Q — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 paise grants given to the Panchayats are proportionately cut to meet the expenditure of the Chamber of Panchayat Raj?

(b) if so, the amount adjusted during the financial year 1964-65

(c) the total number of staff working in the Chamber of Panchayat Raj with particulars of cadre.

(d) the amount of annual expenditure involved towards the remuneration of the staff;
Written Answers to Questions 24th November, 1965

(c) a report on the working of the Chamber to be placed on the Table of the House?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A sum of Rs. 2,82,210.00 being the contribution of Panchayats was adjusted during the financial year 1964-65.

(c) The total number of staff working in the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is 24 inclusive of class IV servants. The particulars of posts are given below.—

1. Office Secretary
2. Assistant Editors
3. Upper Division Clerks
4. Lower Division Clerks
5. Steno-Typists
6. Advertisement Manager
7. Class IV Employees

(d) The Annual expenditure towards the salaries of staff of the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is Rs. 42,370.79 nP.

(e) The annual report on the working of the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj and also a copy of the constitution of the body is laid on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE.

Vide Answer to clause (e) of L. A. Q. No. 1518 (Starred)

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
(ESTABLISHED IN 1963)
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To promote the interests of Panchayati Raj institutions
2. To organise conferences to evaluate and discuss the problems confronting Panchayati Raj institutions
3. To publish Panchayati journal
4. To organise training programmes for members of Panchayati Raj bodies
5. To instill a spirit of self-help and initiative among the people and harness their enthusiasm in constructive channels
6. To assist the Government in the implementation of policies pertaining to Panchayati Raj administration
7. To provide a forum for exchange of views between Panchayati Raj bodies
8. To organise study tours for the members of Panchayati Raj institutions
9. To promote the efficient functioning of Panchayati Raj bodies
10. To represent the State on the All India Panchayat Parishad
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ.

President :
J. Vengala Rao, M.L.A.

General Secretary :
B. Niranjana Rao

Secretary :
P Ramana Reddy

Chief Editor, Panchayat :
J. Raghotham Reddy.

Office Secretary
T. V Ratnakara Rao

Bankers
Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Hyderabad.

Auditors :
(i) Examiner, Local Fund Accounts
(ii) G. K. Rao & Sons, Chartered Accountants, Secunderabad.

Office :
5-9-82/3, Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad-29.

Grams :
'Panchayat Bhavan'.

Phone :
33609.

Memorial of Business Committee :
5. Chandu Jagannadham.

Deputy Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department.

Meetings Division :
5. Chandu Jagannadham.

Deputy Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department.
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1965.

Editorial Board:
2. J. Raghotham Reddy
3. B Sreeramamurty, M.L.A.
5. B Niranjana Rao
6. K. Pattabhiram, 'Deccan Chronicle'.
7. Deputy Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department
8. Director of Information and Public Relations.

Members of the Executive
2. B Sreeramamurty, M.L.A.
4. A Bapineedu, M.L.A.
5. Md Ismail, M.L.A.
6. Smt M Suryavathi, MLC.
7. Smt Kamaladevi Chowdary.
8. Ch Jagannadhama.
10. N Mrutyunjaya Rao
11. D. Kondala Rao
13. V. Dasaratha Ramaiah, West Godavari.
15. D Dasaratha Ramreddy, Nellore
22. S. Narayana Reddy, Medak.

27. B. Niranjan Rao, Krishna.
30. T. Venkatappaiah, Khammam.
31. U. V. Satyanarayana Raju, Visakhapatnam.

Preface:

The time for annual reporting is an occasion for stock-taking. It behoves to look back on the year that is gone by to ascertain how far the hopes we held before us at the beginning of the year have been fulfilled.

It is with a sense of gratification that I present this Second Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj for the financial year 1964-65. In my last report, I had occasion to mention that the Panchayati journal had a good career of usefulness. I am glad to report that the journal has completed another annual round with informative articles and new features purveying the needs of the general readers and Panchayati Raj institutions.

I referred to the constitution of a Publications Division, which was to bring out literature on subjects of interest and utility. I am happy to say that the Publications Division has done a good job of it by preparing and releasing a number of worthwhile books and pamphlets. Starting with an essential publication, namely, a Telugu version of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, along with Election Rules, it has brought out a number of pamphlets on farming and animal husbandry, poultry and community development, all of which serve a very useful purpose with individuals as well as institutions.

In my last report, I mentioned that efforts were being made to set up four Panchayati Raj Training Centres for non-officials. All the four Centres are now a fait accompli and they are working at Wyra, Machilipatnam, Cuddapah, and Bodhan. It is hoped that larger numbers of non-officials will take advantage of the courses conducted by these Centres, and the Secretaries, Zilla Parishads, and Block Development Officers will make efforts to make the scheme a success. I am looking forward to a more effective functioning of the District Chambers of Panchayati Raj, a very vital link in the Panchayati Raj set-up.
Written Answers to Questions.  24th November, 1965.

With a view to augmenting our finances, a raffle was sponsored in collaboration with the Osmania Graduates Association, Hyderabad, which venture has brought in an amount of Rs 2,13,600. Half of this amount, after deduction of expenses, will accrue to the State Chamber.

The drive for the collection of funds for the All India Panchayat Parishad has been quite a success, and we have been able to collect Rs 60,330 during the year, in addition to Rs 13,772 collected during last year.

Democracy is no less a union of hands than a union of hearts. Dr M N Lakshminarasimha, Minister for Panchayati Raj, has extended his co-operative hard to us in our efforts and labors, for which we are grateful to him. Co-operation between officials and non-officials is imperative in the changing set-up of our country and that co-operation has always been forthcoming from Shri A Kr'shnaiaIy Ayianger, I.A.S, Secretary to Government, Shri K Vasudeva Rao, I.A.S, and Shri B K Rao, I.A.S, Deputy Secretaries to Government, Panchayati Raj Department. We have received necessary assistance from the officers of all Development Departments and we are obliged all of them.

I am thankful to all my colleagues, Shri B. Narayana Rao and Shri P Ramana Reddy, Secretaries of the Chamber, the Members of the Executive Committee and the various Sub-Committees, and Shri J. Raghurama Reddy, Editor-in-Chief of Panchayat, who have all contributed to the efficient and successful working of the institution.

I feel I should place on record our appreciation of the services—I would rather say the service—of Shri V Ratrakara Rao, Office Secretary, and all the members of the administrative and editorial staff. Services we could get for money, but service is something beyond the attraction of mere currency. It is motivated by something more human, more spiritual.

I am glad to say that, as an earnest of further progress, the Chamber has an ambitious programme for the construction of a 'Panchayat Bhavan', the organisation of a study and research working, and so on.

While stocking up to, and improving upon, all the useful items of work already started, we would be looking for new ideas and we shall always be in search of fresh fields and pastures new, which would bring a new hope, a new joy and a fresh life to the countryside.

J VENGALA RAO,
President,
A P State Chamber of Panchayati Raj.
My dear Shri Vengala Rao,

I am happy to know that the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj which started functioning in 1963 has done good work during these two years. I hope the Chamber will continue to play an important role in promoting the Panchayati Raj system in the State in future. I wish the Chamber every success.

Yours sincerely,

N. Sanjiva Reddy

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO,
President, Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj,
5-9-32/3, Bashirbagh,
Hyderabad-4.

My dear Vengala Rao,

Thank you very much for your letter, dated the 5th March, 1965.

I am happy to note that the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj are publishing their annual report by the 15th May this year. I note that within a brief period of two years, the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj has become a great success. I hope they would continue to maintain the high standards in the years to come.

Yours sincerely,

D. Sanjivavva.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO, M.L.A.,
President,
A.P. State Chamber of Panchayati Raj,
5-22/2, Bashirbagh,
Hyderabad (A.P.)
I have gone through the administrative report of the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj for the year 1964-65 with very great interest. The report confirms that the activities of the State Chamber are on the scale and of the nature which one would expect from the apex non-official body of those interested in Panchayati Raj in a state like Andhra Pradesh. Andhra has been one of the two pioneer states in the inauguration of Panchayati Raj in this country. It is but in the fitness of things that the training of office bearers and the establishment of training centres for the purpose should receive top attention. Panchayati Raj offers a new challenge to the people, the government as also to the leadership at all levels.

Panchayati Raj has opened up new vistas in administration and provides new dimensions for the integrated development of the rural people who have suffered from neglect over the centuries. In the propagation of the ideals of Panchayati Raj, which is essentially the fruition of a movement of the people, for the people, it is obvious that the major role has to be played by non-official organisations. Nothing can be of greater importance in this context than a programme which on the one hand will provide a close liaison between Panchayati Raj institutions and government and, on the other, create a massive awareness in the countryside regarding the objectives and implications of Panchayati Raj.

I wish the State Chamber all success in this vital task.

S. K. Dey
SACHIVALAYA
Ahmedabad, March 18, 1965.

MESSAGE.

It is creditable that the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj has, during the short span of two years, been effective in playing the role of liaison organisation between the Government and Panchayati Raj bodies.

Andhra Pradesh was one of the two earliest States in the country to introduce Panchayati Raj, which was no more an experiment, but a welfare programme for the rural population.

I am happy to note that the Chamber has undertaken useful publications and established training centres, which will go a long way in helping the success story in propagation of the Programme.

I wish the Chamber all success in its future endeavours.

B. R. Ambedkar
The President,
Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj,
5-9-823/3, Basherbagh,
Hyderabad-4.
No DM/8/609/65.

Dear Shri Yengala Rao,

Thank you for your letter, dated 5th March, 1965.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the two earliest States in the country to inaugurate Panchayati Raj. It is, therefore, befitting that the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj should ever be alert and active to maintain this lead. Its four Regional Training Centres for non-official members of Panchayats, its Publication Division to bring out suitable literature on the growth of Panchayati Raj, and its ambition to build a mansion to house its office are some of the main objectives which make the Chamber buzz with constructive activities.

I have no doubt that the Chamber will increasingly bear greater responsibilities for educating the people and consolidating the forces to make Panchayati Raj a success so as to make the rural areas proper and provide urban amenities to village folk by raising their standard of living consistent with new rights and duties devolved on the people as a result of the introduction of the Panchayati Raj.

I wish the Chamber all success.

Yours sincerely,

SHRI J. YENGALA RAO,
President,
Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj,
Hyderabad (A.P.)

B. S. MURTHY.

MESSAGE.

I note with great pleasure that the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj, having completed its two years of useful and effective functioning, has taken over the Panchayati Raj, I have been watching with particular interest the present status of an organization between the three levels of administration, the Government.
nally, how well the new Gram Panchayats Act and Rules were got printed and supplied to the districts on the eve of the last Gram Panchayat elections in record time. The 1965 Diary brought out by the State Chamber is impressive and it must prove quite useful to and popular with the office bearers of the Panchayati Raj institutions to whom it was supplied. The publication of the Telugu version of the eminent Sarvodaya leader Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's 'Swaraj for the people', shows the Chamber's keenness and enthusiasm in educating the masses in principles of democracy from the grass roots. Judging from the results achieved so far, I have no doubt in my mind that its publication activities will be enlarged considerably in the years to come.

From my experience as Minister for Panchayati Raj, I can say without hesitation, that the State Chamber is serving admirably as a connecting bridge, between the Panchayati Raj bodies and the Government, and endeavouring its best to make the emerging village leadership more and more responsive and responsible. It has added a tempo and purpose to the already existing co-operation and good relations between the officials and non-officials, which is very essential for the successful working of Panchayati Raj.

I wish the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj all success in its future endeavours to help build up a sound foundation for Panchayat Raj institutions in this State.

DR. M. N. LAKSHMINARASIAH,
Minister,  
Panchayati Raj

DR. M. CHANNA REDDY,
Minister for Finance and Industries

Dear Shri J. Vengal Rao,

I am extremely happy to note that the Annual Administration Report of the Chamber for 1964-65 is being published timely. I commend your efforts in this regard. The Panchayati Raj as an institution has now come to stay and this would in future constitute a basis of democracy in our country. Much has been done by these institutions to change the outlook of the villagers by educating them in the principles of decentralisation. The Chamber of Panchayati Raj I hope would further strengthen these institutions and create new leadership capable of serving the cause of democracy in the years to come.

Wishing your efforts all success.

With best wishes,

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO,
President,
The A.P. State Chamber of P.R.
4-9-323, Bashirbagh,
Hyderabad.
INTRODUCTORY.

The Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj started two years of active functioning by January, 1965. Starting with a limited programme of publication of Panchayat Journal, the Chamber extended its sphere of activities to different fields, viz., training of no-official members, publication of literature on community development and allied subjects, organisation of exhibitions, etc. The Chamber has evolved into an effective forum for Panchayati Raj institutions. The Chamber has an ambitious programme for the construction of a Panchayat Bhavan, organisation of a study and research wing, etc. This report pertains to the financial year 1964-65.

During the period under report Sri J. Vengala Rao, M.L.A., held office as President of the State Chamber. Sri B. Niranjana Murthy, M.L.A., functioned as General Secretary and Sri P. Ramana Reddy as Secretary. Subsequently, on the resignation of Sri B. Niranjana Murthy from the General Secretariat, Sri Niranjana Rao was appointed General Secretary. Sri T. V. Ratnakara Rao was the Office Secretary.

MEETINGS.

(i) Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj met on February 26. The Chairman of all Zilla Parishads were specially invited to the meeting.

(ii) Editorial Board. The Editorial Board met once during the year, on October 19. It is in charge of Panchayat Journal.

(iii) Business Committee. The Business Committee of the State Chamber is in charge of training centres and other administrative matters. The Business Committee met three times a year, on June 25, October 19 and February 25.

(iv) Publications Division. The Publications Division is in charge of all publications of the State Chamber, other than of Panchayat Journal. The Publications Division met three times during the year on June 25, November 22 and March 16.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION.

A Publications Division was constituted in January, 1964, to bring out literature on subjects of interest to Panchayati Raj institutions. To provide a fillip to this new venture, Government have transferred to the State Chamber Rs. 5 in respect of each Panchayat and Panchayat Committee in the State by deducting the amount from out of the grant payable to the said institutions on the condition that these Institutions bring out 8 to 10 publications during a year and to each institution, books to the total value of Rs. 5. This assured the initial capital of the Publications Division.
The Telugu version of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act 1964, along with Election Rules, was published by the Chamber in May, 1964. This was our first publication.

The Chamber has programmed to bring out pamphlets on subjects of popular interest, specially on agriculture and animal husbandry. Accordingly, four books have been released in this series, namely, *Dudala Samrakshana, Kolla Vyadhulu-Vati Nivarana, Bathula Vyadhulu Vati Nivarana* and *Bhoosara Parirakshana*.

The State Chamber brought out, in Telugu, a second edition of the book *Swaraj for the People* by Sri Jayaprakash Naravam translated by Sri Chundi Jagannadham with the permission of Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, Varanasi. This book deals with the principles of democracy from the grass roots. For educating the newly elected sarpanches and to serve as a day-to-day guide, a hand book on Panchayats is being compiled by Sri Ch Nagabhushanacharyulu, a retired Block Development Officer. This publication is delayed for want of issue of rules under the various provisions of the Gram Panchayats Act.

The Central Government in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation have been offering subsidy for the publication of literature on Community Development and allied subjects in the regional languages. The following books are released during the current year under the above scheme with 50% Central subsidy and 50% State subsidy.

1. New Methods Pay with Poultry.
4. Let us Grow Crops.
5. 5½ Lakhs of Villages on the Move.
6. Jawaharlal Nehru on Community Development.
7. Pure Water for Villages.
8. Village Play.

As per the Government of India scheme, the said books are to be supplied free to all the Panchayats and secondary schools in the State at the rate of one copy each and two copies each to the Blocks.

Proposals have also been submitted to the Government of India in respect of publication of the following books on 50% Central subsidy.
100% subsidy:

1. Village Volunteer Force
2. Vivekananda on National Reconstruction
4. Three Pillars of Democracy

Under 50% subsidy:

1. Agricultural Production through Village Volunteer Force
2. Consumers' Co-operatives
3. VLW and the Co-operative Movement
4. Co-operative Farming
5. How to organise a Village Service Co-operative
6. A Guide for Secretaries of Service Co-operatives

As already reported last year, Prof. M. Venkataramaiya has undertaken the compilation of a comprehensive history on Panchayati Raj and Local Self-Government in Andhra Pradesh. The draft will be ready during the coming few months for publication.

The Department of Mass Communication, Literacy House, Lucknow, has produced, on behalf of UNICEF, several booklets on poultry keeping in India with excellent illustrations. It was considered that publication of a Telugu translation of these would be very useful and UNICEF has been approached for suitable aid for undertaking this work. They have since expressed their inclination to offer appropriate aid and suggested that this proposal be routed through the State Government and the Central Government. Proposals have been sent.

Another important feature taken up by the Publications Division is the publication of the Panchayati Raj Diary for the benefit of the Panchayati Raj institutions. The diary was planned with a view to giving important information of day-to-day use for ready reference of sarpanches and others working in Panchayati Raj institutions. Important information relating to the functions and duties of sarpanches, various schemes that can be implemented at Panchayat level, seed requirements of different crops in the State, plant protection measures, and particulars of improved seed, etc., in addition to general information and data pertaining to our State and in respect of each district are furnished within a compass of 168 pages. The diary is a useful companion to Panchayati Raj workers. The publication has been reserved well and efforts will be made to make it available...
The various printed forms and registers required by Panchayati Raj bodies are now being supplied by some private firms as per the arrangements made by the Government. But from our experience it is seen that the supply is not proper and timely, causing much inconvenience. The State Chamber has been urging on the Government that this work be entrusted to it and the matter is being pursued.

'PANCHAYAT' JOURNAL

'Panchayat' is the official organ of the State Chamber. The monthly letter from the Minister for Panchayati Raj has continued to be a feature of the journal. The Minister's letters dealt with subjects such as Panchayat elections, delimitation of blocks, resources of Panchayats, development works, etc., which purported to enlighten the Panchayati Raj institutions and the public on various issues arising from time to time.

The editorials have focused attention on matters of topical interest as the Gram Panchayats Act, functions of the Panchayats, agricultural production, cottage industries, planning, village leadership, welfare, etc.

Attempts have been made to keep the format and the title page as attractive as possible, a rural bias having been given to the cover illustration, on the whole.

A feature that deserves special mention comprised short sketches of the newly elected Chairmen of the Zilla Panchayats. Particular reference should also be made of an illuminating article contributed by Dr. Ram K. Vepa on the changing pattern of Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh, which was serialized in the journal.

There have been interesting stories of ideal villages and panchayats, which should serve as inspiring examples of good work done.

The progress of Panchayati Raj in other States has been regularly featured, which should enable a comparative study and offer object lessons in the great experiment of participatory democracy, which for Panchayati Raj.

Government circulars touching on subjects of interest to the Panchayati Raj institutions have been regularly published.

Articles on co-operation, animal husbandry, poultry, kitchen gardening, and similar subjects by contributors who have special knowledge have found place in the journal.

As a diversion—and as far as possible a purposeful diversion—has been provided by way of short stories and plays. To relieve the Journal of prosaic monotony, a number of verses have been published, verses on patriotism as well as development activities.

For interesting variety, two features have been introduced—Vidhada Vedika containing scientific titles and facts conveying items of general interest.
To enable readers to express their views, a new column has been started—Panchayati Raj Lehlatel—which, it is hoped, will do as a good forum.

ALL INDIA PANCHAYAT PARISHAD FUND

In response to the appeal of Sri Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All India Panchayat Parishad, for a ten-lakh All India Panchayat Fund, the State Chamber organised a special drive for the collection of the Fund. 56% of the amount thus collected will accrue to the State Chamber. Against a target to collect Rs. 85,000 for the Fund, a sum of Rs. 74,072 has been realised. A purse containing Rs. 10,000 was presented to Sri Jayaprakash Narayan, during the National Conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad held at Bangalore.

An amount of Rs. 20,000 was remitted during the year. Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the country to respond with zeal to the appeal and contribute so liberally.

PANCHAYATIRAJ TRAINING CENTRES

The training of office-bearers of Panchayati Raj institutions is one of the important functions of the State Chamber. On a representation from the State Chamber, Government in the Panchayati Raj Department entrusted the organisation of the Panchayati Raj Training Centre at Kothagudem in Khammam district of the Mahang Committee. The Centre at Wyra is intended to cover Khammam and Warangal districts, the Centre at Machilipatnam is for Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts, the one at Cuddapah is for Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and the Centre at Nizamabad will cater to the needs of Nizamabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts.

When the Centre at Wyra was started certain difficulties were experienced, particularly with regard to the operation of funds, appointment of staff, etc. On representation from the State Chamber, Government placed the grants received for Panchayati Raj Training Centres at the disposal of the State Chamber and also to the State Chamber in the year 1963-64. Subsequently, three more Training Centres—one each at Bodhan, Machilipatnam and Cuddapah—have been sponsored by the State Chamber. Each Training Centre is in charge of a Principal, who is of the rank of District Panchayat Officer, appointed by Government. The other teaching staff comprise a B. D. O—Instructor appointed by Government and a non-official Instructor appointed by the State Chamber. Each Centre has a budgeted provision of Rs. 57,890—of which Rs. 11,600 is for recurring items of expenditure. Each is a Managing Committee for each of the Training Centres.
Parishad, in whose area the Centre is situated, is the Member-Secretary permitted it to make appointments for the posts of non-official Instructor and other staff. There was delay in the posting of Principals and BDO—Instructors and also in securing proper accommodation for locating the Centres. In spite of these teething troubles all the Centres have been organized during this year. Four non-official Instructors were selected by the State Chamber and all of them undertook a course of training at the Central institute for Training in Panchayat Raj, New Delhi.

**PANCHAYATI RAJ TRAINING CENTRE, WYRA.**

The Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Wyra, was the first Centre to be sponsored by the State Chamber. It was originally started at Palwancha in Kothagudem taluk.

The Centre was later shifted to Wyra after the abolition of Wyra Block and also in view of the availability of staff quarters for locating the Centre.

The Training Centre took up peripatetic training and conducted 19 Centre-in-Kurnool district imparting training to 988 panchayats. The Centre also conducted four institutional training courses and gave training to 136 supervisors and upasarpanches.

Against the budgeted Provision of Rs. 49,800-00 the actual expenditure is Rs. 71,672-48.

**PANCHAYATI RAJ TRAINING CENTRE, BODHAN.**

The Training Centre for Nizamabad is located at Bodhan in view of the availability of Block buildings. This Centre is holding classes at the local club hall. The State Chamber has requested Government for allocation of the vacant Block buildings at Nizamabad for locating this Centre. Permission has been awaited for the past one year.

As against the provision of Rs. 75,120-00 the actual expenditure is Rs. 24,120-00.

**PANCHAYATI RAJ TRAINING CENTRE, MACHILIPATNAM.**

The Training Centre was sanctioned in June, 1954, by the State Chamber. The Centre has been conducting training and has conducted 17 Centre-internal training courses and 5 institutional training courses to 136 supervisors and upasarpanches.

As against the provision of Rs. 75,120-00 the actual expenditure is Rs. 24,120-00.
The Centre commenced the training programme from September 16, 1964, and has so far conducted 11 institutional courses. The total number trained is 224. The Centre has also conducted 24 courses of peripatetic training and trained 897 panches.

The Managing Committee first met on November 9, 1964, SI B. Niranjana Rau, Secretary, State Chamber, presidng.

As against the budget of Rs 57,980 the up-to-date expenditure on the Training Centre is Rs 23,353—75.

PANCHAYATI RAJ TRAINING CENTRE, CUDDAPAH.

The Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Cuddapah, is located in a spacious building made available by the Zilla Parishad on a nominal rent of Rs 50—per month.

The classes at the Centre were inaugurated on November 7, 1964, by Dr. D. N. Reddy, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Cuddapah. Sri P. Ramana Reddy, Secretary, State Chamber, presided over the inaugural function.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of Cuddapah Centre was held on October 31, 1964, Sri P. Ramana Reddy, Secretary, State Chamber, presiding.

The Centre has so far conducted 6 courses of institutional training and imparted training to 11 sarpanches and upasaranche. The Centre also conducted peripatetic training and imparted training to 454 panches in 11 batches.

As against the sanctioned budget of Rs 57,980 the up-to-date expenditure is Rs 23,353—75.

EXHIBITION

During the All India Congress Committee session held at Guntur, the Khasi Board organised a cottage industries and handicrafts exhibition. The State Chamber availed itself of this opportunity and organised an interesting exhibition stall on the occasion, displaying the various Panchayati Raj activities in the State.

The functions of the various Panchayati Raj bodies and their financial resources were displayed through charts. The district-wise food production targets of the Third Five Year Plan were attractively featured. This occasion was utilised by opening a bookstall on behalf of the State Chamber. The issues issued under the A.P Gram Panchayat Act were compiled up-to-date and specially released on the occasion. Four more booklets of topical interest on agriculture and rural development were put on sale.

The inauguration of the bookstall was inaugurated by Sri K. V. R. Rao, Minister, Panchayat Administration, in the presence of A. G. Reddy, on the occasion of November 6, 1964.
Thousands of people visited the stall from November 4th to 16th. Some of the dignitaries who visited the stall included Sri Morarji Desai, Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, Sri U. N. Dhebar, Smt. Indira Gandhi and other Central and State Ministers. The maiden attempt of the State Chamber was well rewarded and the Chamber stall was the recipient of the third prize for display. A folder explaining the Panchayat Raj set-up in Andhra Pradesh and the achievements of the State Chamber was specially brought out for distribution to the A. I. C. C. delegates. During the exhibition an amount of Rs. 1,600 was raised by the sale of publications and Rs. 500 by the sale of raffle tickets.

STUDY TOUR.

(i) Visit to Mysore.

The State Chamber sent a delegation of six members to the National Conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad held at Bangalore. This opportunity was utilized by our delegates in studying the Panchayati Raj set-up in Mysore by visiting some selected Blocks. Sarvashri J. Vengala Rao, P. Ramana Reddy, B. Niranjan Rao, C. V. R. Murthy Raju, M. L. A., K. Punnaiah, M. P., and T. V. Ratnakara Rao were the members of the study team.

(ii) Visit to Maharashtra and Gujarat States.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh sponsored a study tour to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat to gain first-hand knowledge of the Panchayati Raj set-up in those States. The study team was led by Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasah, Minister for Panchayati Raj. Other members included Sri J. Vengala Rao, President of the State Chamber, and Sri B. Niranjan Rao, General Secretary, as representatives of the State Chamber. Sri T. V. Ratnakara Rao, Office Secretary, State Chamber, accompanied the team.

The team studied the Panchayati Raj set-up in detail. They visited selected Panchayats and Samithis in Poona and Thane districts in Maharashtra and Ahmedabad, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts in Gujarat States. The delegates had fruitful discussions with Smt. Bhanumati Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat.

(iii) The All India Panchayat Parishad sponsored a study tour in Andhra Pradesh with Sri J. V. Vengala Rao, President, State Chamber, as a member.

OFFICE LIBRARY.

A large number of books on Panchayati Raj and allied subjects are being added from time to time to the reference library set up in the office of the State Chamber. A list of the books available in the library is given at the end of this report.
DISTRICT-CHAMBERS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ.

During the year under review, the functioning of the District Chambers continued to be unsatisfactory. With a view to making the District units more effective, changes have been introduced in the constitution of the District Chamber bringing in the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, and Presidents of all Samithis into its active fold. Under the new constitution, the District Chambers have been reorganised after the election to Panchayati Raj institutions.

Government accepted the suggestion of the State Chamber and entrusted the audit of the accounts of the District Chambers to the Examiner of Local Funds. So far, the accounts of Medak, Nalgonda and Visakapatnam have been audited.

The officers of the District Chambers are located either in Zilla Parishad or rented buildings except in Cuddapah and West Godavari in Cuddapah, the District Chamber is having its own building. In West Godavari, the office has not been established.

Permission has been accorded by Government for the appointment of a clerk from the staff of the Zilla Parishad on part-time basis for payment of an extra remuneration of Rs 25 per month. If their funds permit, the District Chambers are free to appoint full time workers. The members of the District Chambers are permitted to draw travelling allowance and daily allowance from their respective Panchayati Raj institutions, when attending the meetings of the District Chambers.

ALL INDIA PANCHAYAT PARISHAD.

The State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is affiliated to the All India Parishad. The State Chamber has paid 25% of its local membership fee amounting to Rs 3,886 as affiliation fee to the All India Parishad for the year 1964-65.

The State Chamber was an active participant at the conference of the State Chamber of Madras and Bangalore on July 18 and 19. The conference was inaugurated by Sri Balvant Rao Madia and presided over by Sri Jayaram and Mamate. The delegation to the National Conference was led by Sri J. Venkata Rao M.L.A., President of the State Chamber—the members of the delegation being, Sri V. S. Murthy, Sri S. R. V. Krishna Murthy, Sri R. D. S. V. Venkata Reddy, Sri V. Lakshminarayana, Dr. V. S. R. V. Varadaraju, M.L.A., K. Punniah, M.P., and T. V. Raghavendra Rao. The Andhra Pradesh delegation presented a purse of Rs 1,000 to the Governor. The first instalment, Rs 500, has been collected in the State.
Chamber for the year 1963-64 and the brochure were distributed to all the delegates. Sri J Vengala Rao was elected to the executive of the All India Panchayat Parishad during the conference.

**ISSUES TAKEN UP.**

The State Chamber is alive to the needs and aspirations of the Panchayati Raj movement and championed many a cause of the Panchayati Raj institutions. Some of the issues taken up by the Chamber are:


The integrated Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, was enacted early in 1964 and rules have to be framed under many sections of the Act. The State Chamber has been persistently representing for early issue of the said rules.

2. *Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act*—Vesting of parambokes in Gram Panchayats

As per Section 67 (8) of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, parambokes like grazing grounds, threshing floors, turning and burial grounds, cattle stands, cart stands and topees at the disposal of the Government and not required by them for any specific purpose shall rest with the Panchayats, subject to such restrictions and control as may be prescribed.

This is a very important provision under the Gram Panchayats Act, and Government were requested to expedite the issue of rules to be followed under this section and to arrange for the early transfer of all such types of parambokes to the Panchayats.

3. *Chairman Zilla Parishads to preside over Standing Committees instead of Collectors.*

The Executive Committee of the State Chamber resolved to request the Government to make provision for the Chairman Zilla Parishads to preside over all the standing committees of the Zilla Parishad instead of the collectors. This representation was made after six years of experience in the working of the Panchayati Raj system, in which period the elected representatives have gained sufficient experience in administration and are in a position to lead the movement on their own.

4. *Rules relating to the preparation of the plans and estimates for work and vesting of powers in departmental officers to accord administrative sanction.*

The object of Section 215 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1960, is to enable the Zilla Parishads to vest powers in their officers for the purpose of preparing and implementing plans. The State Chamber have been persistently representing to the Government for clarifying the provisions of Section 215 of the Act.
Rs. 5,000 and the District Panchayat Officers and Collectors in case of works beyond this limit. It was represented to Government that it was not advisable to vest the power of administrative sanction of Panchayat works with departmental Officers and on the same analogy, the power of administrative sanction beyond Rs. 5,000 may be vested with the Standing Committees of Zilla Parishads.

5. *Strengthening of administrative set-up at Zilla Parishad level*

The administrative set-up at Zilla Parishad level in the State is a loosely knit organisation. It was represented to the Government that the district level unit should be an effective organisation with financial resources and technical know-how. As a first step in this direction, it was suggested that the district heads of developmental departments, viz., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Panchayats, Health and Education should be brought under the direct control of Zilla Parishads.


In order to avoid overlapping of jurisdiction and duplication of work, the jurisdiction of engineering staff working under the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads has to be re-assigned in such a way that every supervisor is made responsible for all items of work undertaken by Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads instead of assigning specific works to each supervisor.

7. *Government Instructions to Secretaries, Zilla Parishads, to report the proceedings of the Chairman, Zilla Parishads.*

The State Chamber invited the attention of the Minister for Panchayati Raj to the Government memo No. 1287/S/III/64-1, dated 28th November 1965, wherein Secretaries of Zilla Parishads were advised by Government to report the proceedings of the Chairmen, Zilla Parishads, through D.O. letters. Whatever may be the honest intention behind this memorandum, the very existence of such instructions is diametrically opposed to the spirit and policy of Panchayati Raj and is an insult to the elected representatives. It also breeds indiscipline.

8. *Memorandum to the Administrative Reforms Committee.*

A detailed memorandum was submitted to the Administrative Reforms Committee constituted by the Government under the presidency of Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy, Minister for Revenue. Excerpts of the memorandum are given below:

(i) **Exchange of field and secretarial experience:**

The State Chamber has been in the habit of sending its officers to Departmental headquarters of selectable Deputy Directors on deputation to the Government. There should be regular interchange of
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1965.

the day-to-day administration of the departments. The laying out of broad policies and review of work should be the main concern of the Secretariat.

(b) In the present structure of the Secretariat, some of the officers of the status of Deputy Secretaries and higher up have the requisite field experience, but the majority of the hierarchy at Government level are far removed from the field, and it is impossible to expect a correct appraisal of any issue from them. The harm is more when policies are formulated or initiated at this level. It is necessary that all officers of the Secretariat, including the superintendents, should be periodically sent to the field at least once in 3 years.

The changes so far brought about in the administrative system are inadequate, particularly in view of the increasing role of the administrative machinery in planning and development of the country's economy and the acceptance by the country of a socialist pattern of society. These changes are insufficient, particularly in respect of the decentralisation of power to lower levels of administrative machinery. The transfer of powers and functions to Panchayati Raj institutions is half-hearted.

Important in any system of Government, local bodies assume a special role in democratic process. They are regarded as the 'best schools of democracy'. They are the very instruments of mobilisation of local efforts and resources for the task of nation building. There is a visible tendency on the part of the developmental departments to resist any further devolution of power or transfer of functions to Panchayati Raj institutions. In the course of decades of functioning, each department appears to have developed 'local or specialist egoism' and vested interests of its own and an endeavour to safeguard them, even at the expense of better functioning and progress. After five years of functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions, the Zila Parishads have not the discretion to choose the villages for rural electrification. This is a classic example of departmental resistance to part with their privileges or vested interests. What is true in the case of the electricity department is true in the case of every other department and any difference is only relative. The executive functions of all the developmental departments should be progressively transferred to Panchayati Raj institutions, and the developmental departments should concern themselves more with research and technical know-how. The routine office, administrative functions are to be dropped on these departments, and they are more occupied with such routine matters then with technical improvements.

That there is undue interference by higher authorities in the day-to-day administration is clear from the all-embracing surrender of higher positions at all levels of administrative machinery to the higher levels of the hierarchy. The powers of decision are more at these strata levels.
There should be a clear demarcation of functions at all levels.

Evils of corruption:

Corruption is a more complex problem than what is normally understood, and the reasons are manifold. It has become a social evil. It appears to be an unhealthy by-product of the post-independence era. There has been a clear shift of moral values and decorum in public life after the advent of freedom. The administration is a reflection of the society, and society is a function of the administration. Corruption can be eradicated only by waging an all-out national crusade in every sphere. The administrative machinery as it now exists, drawing the best from the educated public into its fold, certainly has to play a more important role in eradicating corruption and setting an example for clean administration. No administrative machinery worth its name should depend upon the good behavior of its personnel but even a political system that works with certain standards of efficiency and cleanliness. The system should evolve its own built-in safeguards and eradicate the breeding places of evil. The cumbersome procedures and complex rules and delays in decision are the ideal breeding grounds for corruption. Such delays and complex procedures naturally give scope for efforts at expediting matters, circumventing the procedures and releasing multi-faceted influences to realize the end.

Impact of Panchayati Raj:

Panchayati Raj has given a new content and a fillip to planning and execution of development programmes. It has been a spontaneous release of latent enthusiasm in the rural corners of the countryside. The need for organized programmes in a particular programme has been a natural consequence, more people are drawn into the movement, more enthusiasm, more hard work, and effort to better rural conditions. The people of the ancient enthusiasm can be best exemplified in the conduct of the programme by the proper distribution of functions and powers between the lower level elected representatives and the central government. These panchayats have made an impact on the district administration. For the first time, in the history of the world, the rural administration is subjected to continuous stress and strain. To the panchayats, it is a healthy discipline, and the departments are slowly but surely changing their orientation towards decentralization and getting closer to the genuine needs of the people and the people's representative institutions. These panchayati Raj institutions have thrown up a new type of leaders, who, as representatives of the people, stand in the vanguard for any constructive effort that can be achieved through forums for free discussion, critical examination and evolution of the different programmes.
Government have been requested to consider the award of a diploma in agriculture to those V.L.Ws undergoing an advanced training of one year in agriculture.

Government have been requested to consider the question of appointment of trained V.L.Ws with a service of 5 to 10 years as Extension or Assistant Extension Officers (Ag) after imparting to them advanced training for one year.

The question of integration of services of the personnel of the erstwhile municipalities in Telangana area and those of Samithis and Parishads, has been taken up with Government.

Government have been requested for the sanction of an additional post of U.D.C., to each Block, irrespective of the fact whether the Blocks are reorganised or not.

It was represented that a cadre of Rs. 600-40-1000 may be given to the Secretarates Zilla Parishads in view of the heavy responsibilities shouldered by them.

Sanction of Minor Irrigation Sources

At present minor irrigation sources with an acreage up to 100 acres stand transferred to Zilla Parishads. It was represented to the Government that all minor irrigation sources with an acreage of 250 acres be transferred to Zilla Parishads. In order to expedite the M.I. Programme, it was suggested that the Zilla Parishads have the power to take up M.I. works without prior consultation with the Public Works Department.

Increase of boarding grants under Social Welfare Programmes.

The boarding grants now paid in the State do not commensurate with the increasing prices, and it was suggested that, as in Gujarat State, boarding grants be increased to Rs. 25 per boy and Rs. 30 per girl.

Transfer of 100% land revenue to Panchayat Raj institutions

The financial resources of Panchayati Raj institutions being very meagre, the State Chamber has requested that 100% land revenue may be transferred to Panchayati Raj bodies, as in the case of the neighbouring States. It was further represented that, if the transfer of 100% land revenue falls short of Rs. 2 grant per capita, Government should make good the deficit from other sources.


During the year 1963-64 many middle schools and secondary schools were opened by the Zilla Parishads and financed by the Government. However, the meagre resources, though no grant-in-aid was offered by the Government. During the year 1964-65, the schools opened last year functioned...
be maintained, and new schools have to be started to cater to the growing needs. This cannot be done with the limited resources of the Zilla-Parshads, and Government have been requested to offer suitable subsidy to Zilla Parshads at least during the subsequent year. Government have agreed to the proposal.

14. **Augmenting the resources of Panchayati Raj institutions and organisation of a Panchayati Raj Financial Corporation.**

The Chamber felt the need for the organisation of a Panchayati Raj Financial Corporation. The efficient functioning of Panchayati Raj bodies largely rests on financial resources. The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

15. **Lodging of Panchayati Raj funds in Co-operative Banks.**

At present all the Panchayati Raj funds in the State are lodged in the District Treasuries. It was suggested that the Panchayati Raj institutions be permitted to deposit funds in Co-operative Banks. Incidentally, this will strengthen the sister organisations, namely, the Co-operative institutions.

16. **Appointment of an Accounts Officer in each Zilla Parishad.**

In the case of most of Zilla Parishads the annual estimates have exceeded the one crore limit and the Secretaries, Zilla Parishads, are burdened with routine work. In order to relieve them and also to ensure proper intimation of accounts, it was suggested that an Accounts Officer be appointed in each Zilla Parishad.

**CHAMBER CONSULTED**

Two years are a short period in the life of an organisation, and the early years are certainly indicative of the shape of things to come. In this period, the Chamber gained the full confidence of the Government, which is evident from the fact that on all issues of major policy, Government have been consulting the Chamber. Some of the issues referred for the Chamber’s opinion are:

1. Government invited the view of the Chamber on the report of the sub-committee of the National Development Council on the maximisation of GSP output.
2. Government invited suggestions on cement prices. The Chancellor of the Panchayat organisation in its operations.
3. Government invited the Chamber on the need for the maintenance of non-notified Panchayat boards and clarification of unnecessary complications.
4. Government invited the Chamber on the proposal of the introduction of housing loans for houses, for schools, etc., by the Panchayat Raj institutions.
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1968

(5) Government invited the views of the Chamber on the report of the Udipur Seminar on fundamental problems, with particular reference to the drawing of funds by the sarpanch's.

(6) The views of the Chamber have been invited on the draft rules for levy of kolagaram tax under sub-section (3) of section 69 of the A.P. Gram Panchayats Act, 1964.

(7) Government invited the views of the State Chamber on the recommendations of the workshops constituted by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation on the provision of safeguards and incentives for the efficient and effective working of different tiers of Panchayati Raj.

BUDGET

The State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is mainly financed by contributions from Panchayati Raj institutions. All the 15,275 Panchayats, 821 Panchayat Samithis and 20 Zilla Parishads are affiliated to the State Chamber. Each Panchayati Raj institution pays an annual membership fee and special contribution to the State Chamber as indicated below. The total annual contribution thus received is Rs. 64,862-00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panchayat</th>
<th>Zilla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panchayats</td>
<td>Rs. 10 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samithis</td>
<td>Rs. 45 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parishads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The development of any organisation largely depends on its financial position. The financial resources of the State Chamber being limited, our immediate task was to augment our resources and build-up independent sources of income. Following are some of the efforts made in this direction.

(a) Collection of All India Panchayat Fund.

(b) Sponsoring a radio in collaboration with the Osmania Graduates Association.

(c) Organisation of a Publications Division.

(d) Temporary investments.

Collection of All India Panchayat Fund.

An amount of Rs. 74,102-80 has been collected towards the All India Panchayat Fund from the various Panchayati Raj institutions in our State. Fifty per cent of the net collections accrues to the State Chamber.

Written Answers to Questions.

Joint raffle in collaboration with the Osmania Graduates Association

The State Chamber of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with the Osmania Graduates Association, Hyderabad, sponsored a raffle on the condition that 50 of the net proceeds accrue to the State Chamber. The raffle accounts are under finalisation and the Chamber expects about Rs. 1 lakh through this enterprise.

Publications Division.

A Publications Division has been organised by the State Chamber with the dual purpose of bringing out publications of utility to Panchayati Raj institutions and also to build up independent sources of income for the State Chamber. In a short time, the Publications Division was built on solid foundations and substantial profits were earned during the period.

Temporary Investments

The funds of the State Chamber are lodged in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Apex Bank in the personal deposit account of the President of the State Chamber. By carefully planning and placing the Chamber funds in fixed deposits, maximum interest was earned from out of the available funds at our disposal. The interest thus earned during 1963-64 was Rs. 2,777-08, and during 1964-65 the interest rose to Rs. 10,073-94.

The final receipts position during the year 1964-65 is as follows:

A. General Account......... Rs. 1,41,217-27P
B. Journal Account......... Rs. 1,18,865-80P
C. Deposit and Advances... Rs. 1,41,642-57P
D. Publications Division... Rs. 2,06,786-72P
E. Training Centres......... Rs. 2,23,560-00P

Expenditure

Two years ago, the State Chamber made a humble beginning with limited functions and a skeleton staff, consisting of an Office Secretary, an Assistant Editor, and two office hands. With the gradual extension of the sphere of activities, a well knit organisation has been developed at the State headquarters, with corresponding increase in expenditure for establishment as well as on other activities.

A notable achievement recorded during this short period is the self-sufficiency achieved on Panchayat accounts. During the first year, the Chamber incurred a loss of Rs. 45,782-45 P. By sustained efforts at increasing revenue, the Journal has attained self-sufficiency.
## Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1964-65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details of head</th>
<th>Ordinary Account</th>
<th>Capital Account</th>
<th>Total Balance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. General Account</td>
<td>45,299.88</td>
<td>1,41,217 27</td>
<td>89,229.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Journal Account</td>
<td>-45,782.49</td>
<td>1,18,865 80</td>
<td>1,14,958 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. District Chambers of Panchayati Raj</td>
<td>19,928.00</td>
<td>63,828 00</td>
<td>19,288 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Deposits and advances</td>
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<td>1,41,642 38</td>
<td>1,144.70</td>
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<td>E. Publications Division</td>
<td>-19,582 77</td>
<td>2,06,788 72</td>
<td>1,28,768 98</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Panchayati Raj Training Centres</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2,28,560 00</td>
<td>1,06,200.00</td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,67,804.41</td>
<td>8,92,900 17</td>
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- Rs. 48,000.00
- Rs. 88,680.98

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Written Answers to Questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. General Account:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Contribution from Panchayats</td>
<td>86,882 00</td>
<td>(i) Salaries of staff</td>
<td>23,287 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Contribution from Samithis</td>
<td>22,770.00</td>
<td>(ii) T.A. of staff</td>
<td>1,792 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Contribution from Zilla Parishads</td>
<td>3,960 00</td>
<td>(iii) Stationery</td>
<td>1,804 92</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv) All India Panchayat Fund</td>
<td>60,885 95</td>
<td>(iv) Postage</td>
<td>1,382 65</td>
</tr>
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<td>(v) Interest on deposits</td>
<td>10,078 94</td>
<td>(v) Rent of Office</td>
<td>1,857 42</td>
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<td>(vi) Miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>670 48</td>
<td>(vi) Miscellaneous contingencies</td>
<td>11,408 09</td>
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<tr>
<td>(vii) Contribution from raffle funds</td>
<td>5,021.00</td>
<td>(vii) T.A. of President</td>
<td>548 72</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(viii) T.A. of members</td>
<td>3,636 55</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ix) Petrol and other charges</td>
<td>968 83</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(x) All India Panchayat Fund</td>
<td>42,090 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

| Rs | 1,41,217 27 | Total | Rs | 1,09,559.26 |

- Non-recurring
  - (i) Purchase of books | 907 00
  - (ii) Furniture | 960 00
  - (iii) Purchase of car | 18,462 50

**Total**

| Rs | 20,829 50 |
Receipts.

B Journal Account

(1) Subscription from Panchayats
(2) Subscription from Samithis
(3) Subscription from Zilla Parishads
(4) Subscription from others
(5) Receipts through advertisements
(6) Sale of journal
(7) Other miscellaneous receipts
(8) Central subsidy
(9) Subscription from Presidents of District units

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<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Rs P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>75,880.00</td>
<td>(i) Salaries of staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,070.00</td>
<td>(ii) Stationery</td>
<td>994.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>(iii) Postage</td>
<td>8,374.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,426.88</td>
<td>(iv) T.A. of members</td>
<td>112.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,083.25</td>
<td>(v) T.A. of staff</td>
<td>341.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.67</td>
<td>(vi) Printing and publication of journal</td>
<td>92,704.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>(vii) Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>1,445.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,700.00</td>
<td>(viii) Commission on advertisements</td>
<td>41.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>(ix) Petrol and other charges</td>
<td>971.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-recurring:**

(i) Typewriter, etc. | 1,847.59

118,883.80

1,16,805.88
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. District Associations :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Contribution from Panchayats</td>
<td>45,228.00</td>
<td>(i) Payments to District units</td>
<td>19,288.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Contribution from Samiths</td>
<td>16,360.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Contribution from Zilla Parishads</td>
<td>4,040.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65,628.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,288.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Deposits and advances :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Raffle receipts</td>
<td>1,87,272.81</td>
<td>(i) Raffle expenditure</td>
<td>1,144.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Other receipts</td>
<td>4,839.57</td>
<td>(ii) Advances</td>
<td>5,162.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,41,642.88</td>
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<td>6,306.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Publications Division.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Contribution from Panchayats</td>
<td>1,52,880.00</td>
<td>(i) Salaries of staff</td>
<td>9,168.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Contribution from Samiths</td>
<td>2,070.00</td>
<td>(ii) Stationery</td>
<td>886.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Contribution from Zilla Parishads</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>(iii) Postage</td>
<td>21,326.85</td>
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<td>(iv) Sale of books</td>
<td>48,484.22</td>
<td>(iv) Publication of booklets</td>
<td>93,655.20</td>
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<td>(v) Advertisements</td>
<td>3,337.50</td>
<td>(v) Miscellaneous contingencies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>(vi) T.A. of members</td>
<td>379.78</td>
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<td>(vii) Petrol and other charges</td>
<td>828.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(viii) T.A. of staff</td>
<td>654.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Panchayati Raj Training Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Receipt towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Nizamabad</td>
<td>57,890.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Receipt towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Machilipatnam</td>
<td>57,890.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Receipt towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Cuddapah</td>
<td>57,890.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Receipt towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Wyra</td>
<td>49,890.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Grand Total Rs.</td>
<td>2,28,580.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,06,290.00</td>
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Grand Total Rs. 8,92,900.17

Non-recurring

- Purchase of franking machine 1,094.83
- Expenditure towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Nizamabad 30,000.00
- Expenditure towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Machilipatnam 26,500.00
- Expenditure towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Cuddapah 22,900.00
- Expenditure towards Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Wyra 26,800.00
- Grand Total Rs. 4,87,528.65
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   Ministry of C D, P R and Co-operation, Govt. of India

2. Legislation on Panchayati Raj
   Do

3. A Digest on Panchayati Raj
   Do

   Govt of Maharashtra

5. Rajasthan Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1961
   Govt of Rajasthan

6. Rajasthan Panchayats Act, 1938
   Do

   Do

8. Assam Panchayat Act, 1959
   Govt of Assam

9. Panchayats—Constitution and Rules
   Do

    Govt of Bihar

    Do

12. Bihar Panchayats Rules
    Do

    Govt of Andhra Pradesh

    Do

15. Statutory Rules under A P Panchayat Samithis & Zilla Parishads Act
    Do

16. The Hyderabad District Boards Act
    Govt of Hyderabad 1966

17. West Bengal Panchayats Act, 1956
    Govt of W Bengal

18. Do
    1957
    Do

19. Do
    1958
    Do

    Govt of U P

    Govt of Punjab

    Do

    Govt of M. P.

24. Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950
    Govt of Madras

    Do

    Govt of Mysore

    Govt of Jammu & Kashmir

28. Do
    1959
    Do

29. Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1964
    Govt of Gujarat

30. Rules under Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961
    Do

31. Notifications and Orders issued under Gujarat Panchayats Act
    Do

32. Amendments to Gujarat Panchayats Act
    Do

33. Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act of 1966
    Local Administration Department, Govt of Hyderabad.

34. The Law of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
    P. Ramana Reddy

35. Model Zilla Parishad Act
    All India Institute of Local Administration
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36. The Orissa Panchayat Raj....Ministry of C.D., Co-operation & Panchayat Raj Do.
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39. American Local Govt & Administration....Alderfer
40. Local Govt in West Africa....L. Gray Cowen
41. Local Govt in Britain....Central Office of Information, London.
42. Govt Administration in New Zealand....R. J. Palaschek
43. Local Govt in Nigeria (Southern)....Phillip J. Harris
44. The Structure of Local Govt. in England and Wales....W. Eric Jackson
45. Local Self Govt. in Different Countries....G. Motager Harris
46. Country Govt. across the Nation....Paul W. Wager.
47. Introduction to Basic Democracy....Govt. of Pakistan
48. The Sejm and People's Councils in Poland....Steefen Roznaryu
49. Communal System....Sreten Bjehan
50. Local Govt in the U.S.S.R....All India Institute of Local Self Government
51. The Growth of Local Self Govt. in India....All India Institute of Local Self Government, Bombay.
52. Village Government in India....Ralf H. Retzlaff
53. Evolution of Rural Self Govt and Administration in U.P....M. P. Sharma.
54. Growth and Development of Local Bodies in Kerala....K. Neelakanta Nava.
55. Growth of Local Bodies....S. S. More.
56. Local Govt. by Committee....Chetskar Jha.
57. Direction of Local Self Govt. in Maharashtra....All India Institute of Local Self Government
58. Local Govt. in Punjab....R. L. Khanna
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60. Chief Survey of Local Self Govt. in Bihar....Naval Kishore.
61. Development of Local Bodies in Madras Presidency....M. Venkataramana
62. Rural Development and Local Administration Department G.O. M.s No. 1282, 26 April 1961
63. Rural Development and Local Administration Department G.O. M.s No. 206, 1 February 1962
64. Local Government in Rajasthan....
65. Local Development & Local Administration Department G.O. M.s No. 1248, 26 April, 1961.
24th November, 1965. Written Answers to Questions

66. Local Self Government in Relation to U.N. Technical Assistance Association

Development of Local Self Government


68. Department of Local Government West Bengal Government, and Panchayats.


70. Panchayati Raj

71. Panchayati Raj—Ten-Point Test . Do.

72. Panchayati Raj Administration Model Do Business Rules

73. Handbook of Panchayati Raj . Do.

74. Panchayati Raj . Govt of Madras.

75. Swarajya for the People . Jayaprakash Narayan

76. Problem of Socialist Policy in the Countryside . Jyegheri Beograd

77. Democratic Decentralisation and Development . Henry Meddiek

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79. Community Development through S.K. Dey Panchayati Raj

80. The Role of Panchayats in New India U N Dheber.


83. Village Sw. raj . M K Gandhi


86. Village Panchayats . S V Samat.


88. The Handbook of Panchayati Raj . Rajasthan Legislature Department, Govt of Rajas.

89. New Pattern of Democracy Dean Hardwood

90. Evolution of Rural Local Government and Administration in U P . Local Administration Dep rime U.P.

91. Office Manual for Panchayats & ZPs. Planning & Local Administration Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

92. The Pattern of Rural Government (Report of Seminar) .

93. Vivekananda on National Reconstruction .


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97 Evolution of Panchayati Raj in India J.S.S Institute
98 Panchayati Raj Movement in Assam Govt of Assam
99 Constitution of Assam Panchayat Parishad
100 Report of the Committee on Decentralisation
101 Report of the Study Team on the Position of Gram Sabha
102 Panchayat Constitution Rules Assam Govt Press
103 Panchayat Manual
104 The Pattern of Rural Government
105 Handbook of Panchayati Raj, Volume I
106 Handbook of Panchayati Raj, Volume II
107 Handbook of Panchayati Raj, Volume III
108 Democracy in the New States
109 The Pattern of Rural Government Report of Seminar, 1951
110 Proceedings of the 6th Meeting of the Ministry of Community
Central Council of Local Administration
111 Study Tour Report on Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh
112 Study Tour Report on Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan
113 Summary of Legislation in India
114 Local Financial Enquiry Committee
115 Taxation Enquiry Committee
116 Report of the Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances, 1968, Parts I and II
117 Studies in Local Finance and Taxation with Special Reference to Madras State

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ANDHRA PRADيش STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ,
(Established in 1968)

Our Achievements.
 Published 'Panchayat'—monthly circulation—19,500
 Organised a Publications Division—18 publications
 Total No. of pages—946
 Total No. of copies—2,68,700
 Sold books to the tune of Rs. 1,98,051.
 Established four Panchayati Raj Training Centres. Trained
 1,206 sarpanches, upasaranpenses and 1,998 members.
 Organised study tours to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore States
 Sent a delegation to the National Conference of All India Panchayat Parishad.
 Collected Rs. 62,000 for the All India Panchayat Parishad Fund.

Plans for the Future.
 Construction of Panchayat Bhavan.
 Organisation of a Research & Study Wing.
 Extension of training programme to other personnel in Panchayati Raj institutions.
 Expansion of the Publications Division.
 Central Library on Panchayati Raj.

Answers to Questions.

Rainy season at least two months longer. It will help in
increasing food production. Thus, the government is taking steps
in this regard. The Chief Minister said, "We have realized the
importance of a longer rainy season."

As for the increase in food production, the Chief Minister
said, "We have taken steps to increase food production."

The government is also working on other issues related to
agriculture. The Chief Minister said, "We are working on other
issues as well."

In conclusion, the Chief Minister said, "We are working on
all fronts to improve the situation."

(Signature)
I

II

III

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)
IV  

(2)  మహానాయిత పాలనలో మహానాయిత పాలనలో మహానాయిత పాలనలో మహానాయిత పాలనలో మహానాయిత పాలనలో  

(I) మహారాణ పాలనలో మహారాణ పాలనలో  

(II) మహారాణ పాలనలో మహారాణ పాలనలో  

(III) మహారాణ పాలనలో మహారాణ పాలనలో  

(4)  తప్పిత బాధాలు:  

అధికారిక చట్టకార్త మహారాణ పాలనలో మహారాణ పాలనలో  

(5)  అధికారిక చట్టకార్త మహారాణ పాలనలో  

(I) మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో  

(II) మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో  

(III) మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో మహామారు పాలనలో 

V.  సంఖ్యాసూత్రాలు  

(2)  సంఖ్యాసూత్రాలు  

(3)  327-12
24th November, 1968. Written Answers to Questions

(II) తెలుగు సంపాదన అభివృద్ధి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(III) మాటి ఎన్నికులు నిర్ధారిస్తుంది.

(iv) నిండు:
(1) మనుష్య సంమానం కలిగి ఉంచిన మనుష్య సంస్థ కథల ప్రచురికత 20 రూపాణి.
(2) ప్రతి మాస సంస్థ నియోజకుడి 10 రూపాణి.

అంధ సమయం శాసన ఉపయోగ నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

a. అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ

(1) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(b) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(c) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(d) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(e) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(f) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(g) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

(h) అంధశాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.

ఎందుకంటే ప్రాముఖ్యత విస్తరించడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు. అంధ శాసన నియంత్రణ ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి పంపబడాడు.
Written Answers to Questions 24th November, 1905.

(iii) The Hon. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the President and the Council the following questions:

1. The number of persons employed in the Post Office, including the officials.

2. The number of persons employed in the Telegraphs Office, including the officials.

3. The number of persons employed in the Railway Office, including the officials.

4. The number of persons employed in the Government Offices, including the officials.

5. The number of persons employed in the Public Works Department, including the officials.

6. The number of persons employed in the Police Department, including the officials.

7. The number of persons employed in the Education Department, including the officials.

8. The number of persons employed in the Health Department, including the officials.

9. The number of persons employed in the Revenue Department, including the officials.

10. The number of persons employed in the Agriculture Department, including the officials.

11. The number of persons employed in the Commerce Department, including the officials.

12. The number of persons employed in the Labour Department, including the officials.

13. The number of persons employed in the Social Welfare Department, including the officials.

14. The number of persons employed in the Public Utilities Department, including the officials.

15. The number of persons employed in the Forest Department, including the officials.

16. The number of persons employed in the Irrigation Department, including the officials.

17. The number of persons employed in the Fisheries Department, including the officials.

18. The number of persons employed in the Animal Husbandry Department, including the officials.

19. The number of persons employed in the Mining Department, including the officials.

20. The number of persons employed in the Electricity Department, including the officials.

21. The number of persons employed in the Consumer Affairs Department, including the officials.

22. The number of persons employed in the Transport Department, including the officials.

23. The number of persons employed in the Housing and Urban Development Department, including the officials.

24. The number of persons employed in the Environmental Protection Department, including the officials.

25. The number of persons employed in the Disaster Management Department, including the officials.

26. The number of persons employed in the Urban Development Department, including the officials.

27. The number of persons employed in the Rural Development Department, including the officials.

28. The number of persons employed in the Social Security Department, including the officials.

29. The number of persons employed in the Labour Welfare Department, including the officials.

30. The number of persons employed in the Women and Child Development Department, including the officials.

31. The number of persons employed in the Tribal Development Department, including the officials.

32. The number of persons employed in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department, including the officials.

33. The number of persons employed in the Minorities Department, including the officials.

34. The number of persons employed in the Immigration Department, including the officials.

35. The number of persons employed in the Department of National Integration, including the officials.

36. The number of persons employed in the Department of Public Grievances, including the officials.

37. The number of persons employed in the Department of Disaster Management, including the officials.

38. The number of persons employed in the Department of Rehabilitation, including the officials.

39. The number of persons employed in the Department of Coastal Areas Development, including the officials.

40. The number of persons employed in the Department ofVKV, including the officials.

I hereby ask that these questions be answered as soon as possible.

5.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

6.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

VIII.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

1.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

2.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

3.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

4.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

5.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

6.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

7.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

IX.  [Text not legible due to image quality]

2. The answer to the question numbered 2, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

3. The answer to the question numbered 3, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

4. The answer to the question numbered 4, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

5. The answer to the question numbered 5, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

6. The answer to the question numbered 6, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

7. The answer to the question numbered 7, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

8. The answer to the question numbered 8, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:

X. The answer to the question numbered X, which was asked on 24th November 1985, is as follows:
(iv) Written Answers to Questions.

(v) Classification, control and appeal.

(vi) Written Answers to Questions.

(vii) Written Answers to Questions.

(viii) Written Answers to Questions.

(ix) Written Answers to Questions.

(x) Written Answers to Questions.

(xi) Written Answers to Questions.

(xii) Written Answers to Questions.

(xiii) Written Answers to Questions.
Written Answers to Questions. 24th November, 1905.

(xiv) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(xv) It is seriously necessary that the question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(xvi) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(1) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(II) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(III) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(IV) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(V) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(VI) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(VII) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(VIII) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

(2) The question should be clearly defined. It is possible to answer only

Written Answers to Questions.

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv) 

(v) 

(vi) 

(vii) 

(viii) 

(ix) 

(x)
(x) దశాప్రస్థంగా ఎలిటు అత్యంత సంప్రదాయానికే, మహాశాస్త్ర రాజా ఎలిటు యొక్క శక్తి రాశేందుకు మాత్రము. రాజకీయ అంశాలతో ఉత్తమం సంప్రదాయానికే కూడా కొదుగులు వేయడానికి మారుతుంది.

(xii) యాడ పూర్వం రాజా మాత్రములు యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. రాజకీయ ప్రయోగాలలో మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. 

(xiii) యాడ పూర్వం రాజా మాత్రములు యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. రాజకీయ ప్రయోగాలలో మాత్రము నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. 

(xiv) దశాప్రస్థం ఎలిటు యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. 

XI. దశాప్రస్థం యొక్క ప్రశస్తులు:

1. యాడ పూర్వం రాజా మాత్రములు యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రములు యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. యాడ పూర్వం రాజా మాత్రములు యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము. 

2. దశాప్రస్థం యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రములు.

3. దశాప్రస్థం యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే యొక్క సంప్రదాయానికే నమూనాం సంప్రదాయానికే మాత్రము.
24th November, 1955

Written Answers to Questions.

(iii) Mr. H. S. Badami (135) in reply to a question asked by Mr. J. M. S. Sismagulli, said that the number of pilgrims who have died in the course of their pilgrimage to the hill shrine is not known. The maximum number of pilgrims who have died in the shrine during the last ten years is 1. 0-37.

(iv) Mr. J. M. S. Sismagulli (135) in reply to a question asked by Mr. H. S. Badami, said that the number of pilgrims who have died in the shrine during the last ten years is not known. The maximum number of pilgrims who have died in the shrine during the last ten years is 1. 0-19.

XIII

(1) 

Mr. H. S. Badami (135) in reply to a question asked by Mr. J. M. S. Sismagulli, said that the number of pilgrims who have died in the course of their pilgrimage to the hill shrine is not known. The maximum number of pilgrims who have died in the shrine during the last ten years is 1. 0.37.

(ii) 

Mr. J. M. S. Sismagulli (135) in reply to a question asked by Mr. H. S. Badami, said that the number of pilgrims who have died in the shrine during the last ten years is not known. The maximum number of pilgrims who have died in the shrine during the last ten years is 1. 0.19.
విషయం: అంగీకారం చేసేవాడు లేదు అంగీకారం చేయాలని తెలియాలా?

1. రామానాయ రామసాయన్ ఉన్నతం ఉడింది ఉడింది రామానాయ ఉడింది
2. కండం వంటి ప్రాణాలు ఉన్నతం ఉడింది ఉడింది రామానాయ ఉడింది
3. రామానాయ వంటి ప్రాణాలు ఉన్నతం ఉడింది ఉడింది రామానాయ ఉడింది
4. చాలా దినానికి పాటిస్తుంది ఉడింది
5. చాలా తింటాడు ఉడింది
6. చాలా హనుమంతా ఉడింది ఉడింది
7. చాలా వాయిదా ఉడింది ఉడింది
8. చాలా మంత్రాలు ఉడింది ఉడింది
9. చాలా సాధనాలు ఉడింది ఉడింది
10. చాలా మంత్రాలు ఉడింది ఉడింది
11. చాలా సాధనాలు ఉడింది ఉడింది
12. చాలా మంత్రాలు ఉడింది ఉడింది
13. చాలా సాధనాలు ఉడింది
14. చాలా మంత్రాలు ఉడింది
15. చాలా సాధనాలు ఉడింది.

16. Question 16.  [Text not legible]

17. Question 17.  [Text not legible]

18. Question 18.  [Text not legible]

(1) Answer:

(2) [Text not legible]
written Answers to Questions  24th November, 1965.  223

1.  చవరలు:

2.  అటమన ప్రాంతం నిర్ణయం చేయాలని 1-1-63 వ నండి నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

3.  చవరలు నిర్ణయాలు సమాధానం

4.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేసిన విభాగాలు అటమల నిర్ణయం చేయాలను ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

5.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలను ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

6.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని మనారు

1.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని మనారు అటమవ్వాలని నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

2.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అటమాల నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

3.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అటమల నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

ఆరంభాలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని చవరలు చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

1.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అటమవ్వాలని నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.

2.  చవరలు నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అటమవ్వాలని నిర్ణయం చేయాలని ప్రాయం చేయాలని అమర్చారు.
24 నవంబర్, 1965.  లభించిన ప్రశ్నల క్రింద సమాధానాలు తెలుపబడుతుంటాం.

1. మూడు అంశాల పాటలని వింతలు, రెండు మండలాల వాస్తవాలు మూడు అంశాల పాటల వింతలు.

2. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు.

3. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు మండలాల వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు.

4. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

5. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

6. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

2. పాఠభాగం:

1. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

2. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

3. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

4. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

5. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.

6. మూడు అంశాల వింతలు గురివి వింతలు ప్రతి అంశాల వింతలు సమాధానాలు వింతలు.
5. పాలనలు ఉండటానికి ప్రధాన ప్రామాణిక పరిషదులను సంస్థానం చేయండి.
6. యుద్ధానుష్ఠానం కాలు జరిగింది. తండ్రిదారులు లోపం ప్రమాణం కలదంటే కాలం యుద్ధానుష్ఠానం కాలు కలుండి అనవచ్చు.
7. సమాధ్య పదార్థాలు నిర్ణయించటానికి ఎడారి వైభవ నిర్భుగ కమ్మ నిర్ణయించండి.
8. ఇప్పుడు దాని ఉపయోగం అనే విధంగా ఇప్పుడు ఇచ్చి వచ్చినా ఇది నిర్ణయించండి.
9. ప్రమాణం ఇచ్చి వేపరిచాడు యిందక కాలు ఇది స్థాయిని ప్రత్యేకంగా అనుసరించండి.
10. ఇప్పటి వాడి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా అనుసరించండి.
11. ఇప్పుడు ఇచ్చిన ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా అనుసరించండి.

ప్రపంచంలో చరిత్ర న్యూసులు

అధ్యోపాధ్యాయం:

అధ్యాయం: 1. స్ట్యానీ హోగ్‌న్, M. L. A.
2. మిథ్రా రామారావు, M. L. A.

పరీక్షకులు: 1. మి. మమతా రెండు.
2. మి. వి. రామారావు.

పరీక్షాశాఖ: 1. మి. మమతా రెండు.
2. మి. వి. రామారావు.

పరీక్షకులు: 1. మి. మమతా రెండు.
2. మి. వి. రామారావు.
3. మి. మమతా రెండు.
4. మి. మమతా రెండు.
5. మి. మమతా రెండు.
6. మి. మమతా రెండు.
7. మి. మమతా రెండు.
8. మి. మమతా రెండు.
9. మి. మమతా రెండు.

20 ఎక్కడ చెబుతుంది పిల్లి వ్యాసానికి నిందించండి.
MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL


Mr Speaker—I am to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative council:

"In accordance with Rule 152 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Andhra University (Amendment) Bill 1965, (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1965) as passed by the Legislative Council on the 23rd November 1965 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly."

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

COMPULSORY LEVY OF PADDY AND PROCUREMENT.

Mr Speaker—There are two adjournment motions give notice of by members regarding compulsory levy and procurement of paddy. One is signed by Sarvasri N Prasada Rao, P. Venkateswarlu, A. Ramachandra Reddy, V. K. Adinareyana Reddy and K Govinda Rao and reads as follows:

"We hereby give notice of our intention to ask for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the Business of the Assembly under rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance namely:

The grave and urgent situation and mass discontentment arising out of the State Government's decision to impose paddy levy upon the cultivators in the whole of the State except Krishna and Godavary districts by disregarding the people's demand for monopoly purchases of food grains from the cultivators thus eliminating the middlemen who are accustomed to hoard and carry on blackmarketing and putting the common people to unbearable hardships and to discuss the people's demand for suspension of the above paddy levy during the current drought affected year."

The next one is given notice of by Sarvasri G. Lacthanna and P. Rajagopal Reddy and reads as follows:

"We hereby give notice of our intention to ask for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the Business of the Assembly under rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance namely:

To discuss the special situation arising out of the issue of the G.O. compulsory levy and procurement of paddy from the peasants of the State."

Only one member from the Communist Party may speak and that 400 for 5 minutes."
Adjournment Motion. 24th November, 1965

Complimentary. Levy of Paddy and Procurement

T. C. V. B:—Accordingly, it was decided that the areas affected by the worst drought conditions should be managed by the Government. A committee was appointed to study the situation and to make recommendations. The committee, after due consideration, recommended that the areas affected by the drought should be declared as "drought-affected" areas. The areas declared as "drought-affected" areas would be entitled to certain benefits and facilities.

Non-delta area, up land area: 1.2

Study showed that the areas affected by the drought were not only affected by the drought, but also by other factors such as poor irrigation facilities, poor roads, and lack of proper storage facilities. The committee recommended that steps should be taken to improve the infrastructure in these areas to ensure that they are not affected again in the future.

In addition, the committee recommended that the compensation for the loss caused by the drought should be increased. The compensation would be calculated based on the area affected and the extent of the loss.

The Government accepted the recommendations of the committee and took steps to implement them. The areas affected by the drought were declared as "drought-affected" areas and the benefits and facilities were made available to them. The compensation for the loss caused by the drought was increased as recommended by the committee.

The committee also recommended that steps should be taken to prevent future droughts. The Government took steps to ensure that the areas were properly managed and that the infrastructure was improved to prevent future droughts.

In conclusion, the committee recommended that the areas affected by the drought should be declared as "drought-affected" areas and the benefits and facilities should be made available to them. The compensation for the loss caused by the drought should be increased. Steps should also be taken to prevent future droughts.
23rd Nevada, Adjournment Motion

Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement

...
Adjournment Motions 24th November 1965
re. Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement

24th November 1965

Adjournment Motions

Mr. A. R. S. Reddy, President, said that the Members wanted to reserve their positions on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions. The President said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions after the procedure of the House had been completed. The Members would be able to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. B. R. V. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members were unanimous in their desire to reserve their positions on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions. The Leader of the Opposition said that the Members would express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, Minister for Agriculture, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. D. R. Reddy, Leader of the Government, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. E. R. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. F. R. Reddy, Minister for Industry, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. G. R. Reddy, Leader of the Government, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. H. R. Reddy, Minister for Education, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. I. R. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. J. R. Reddy, Minister for Commerce, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. K. R. Reddy, Leader of the Government, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. L. R. Reddy, Minister for Finance, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. M. R. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. N. R. Reddy, Minister for Works, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. O. R. Reddy, Leader of the Government, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. P. R. Reddy, Minister for Health, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. Q. R. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. R. R. Reddy, Minister for Justice, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. S. R. Reddy, Leader of the Government, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. T. R. Reddy, Minister for Housing, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. U. R. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. V. R. Reddy, Minister for Labour, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. W. R. Reddy, Leader of the Government, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. X. R. Reddy, Minister for Transport, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. Y. R. Reddy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Members would have an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

Mr. Z. R. Reddy, Minister for Tourism, said that the Members would have an opportunity to express their views on the subject matter of the Adjournment Motions in the course of the debate.

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24th November, 1933.

Adjournment Motions

re: Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement.

Mr. Alladi, in moving the adjournment of the House, said:

Mr. Speaker, the proceedings of this House have been interrupted, and I think it would be for the convenience of the House and the country if we adjourned. It is only right that we should adjourn, because we are not entitled to proceed with the business of the House until the 13th of December, when the Indian States will be in session. The Government have put forward a series of proposals for the settlement of the Indian States, and I think it would be better if we adjourned. The House has been in session for a considerable period, and it is only right that we should adjourn. I think it would be for the convenience of the House, and the House will be glad to adjourn.

Mr. Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement

The Hon'ble Member said it was obvious that the Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement was a subject of considerable interest.

Mr. The Hon'ble Member said that in the context of the Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement, it was pertinent to consider the issue of the quantum of the levy. He mentioned that the government had proposed a levy of 75 rupees per quintal, with a maximum of 25 rupees per quintal. However, the Hon'ble Member expressed concern that this might not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the farmers.

Mr. The Hon'ble Member then proceeded to discuss the aspects of the levy, mentioning the need for transparency and accountability in its implementation. He also touched upon the issue of thelevy's impact on the farming community and the need for a balanced approach to ensure its sustainability.

In conclusion, Mr. The Hon'ble Member emphasized the importance of a thorough examination of the levy's implications and called for a more inclusive and participatory approach to its implementation.


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24th November, 1065.  Adjournment Motions re Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement

First Motion:—An Adjournment Motion was moved by Shri Shankar Dutt to adjourn the House for three months.

Second Motion:—A Motion was moved by Shri Shankar Dutt to discuss the following issues:

1. Compulsory Levy of Paddy
2. Procurement

It was pointed out that the current levy system was not sustainable and the procurement process was inefficient. The Motion called for a thorough review of the existing system.
Ajournment Motions. 24th November, 1985 288

Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement.
Adjournment Motions
re Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement

24th November, 1965

On a point of personal explanation, Sir,

Sri G. Latchanna—On a point of personal explanation, Sir,

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Sri Krishna:—I must say, Sir, that I have heard from reliable sources that the proposer of the resolution has made certain statements which, if true, would be most unsuitable for this House. I have heard that he has made false and misleading statements in regard to the situation. I have also heard that he has not been forthcoming with the necessary information that is required for a proper understanding of the situation. Therefore, I must ask the House to take note of this point of personal explanation.

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Adjournment Motions: 24th November, 1905.

re: Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement.

In the House of Assembly, on 24th November, 1905, the Motion was made re: Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement.

...
Adjournment Motion:

re: Compulsory Levy of Paddy and Procurement

Mr. Speaker,—Is the hon. Member, Sri P. Venkateswarlu, pressing his motion? If that is so, I will give my decision day after to-morrow. Otherwise, it is left to him to withdraw the motions.

Sri P. Venkateswarlu.—There is no question of withdrawing the motions, Sir. You can give your decision to-morrow or day after to-morrow or at your convenience.

Mr. Speaker.—Then I will give my decision day after to-morrow.
Mr Speaker.—There is a Privilege Motion given notice of by Sri G. Bapunnaiah, Sri K. L. Narsimha Rao, Sri T. Potharaju, Sri K. Satyanarayana, Sri P. Satyanarayana, Sri K. Butchiah, and Sri U. Mulloor regarding furnishing wrong information regarding detainees and misleading the House. The letter is thus: "We the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly wish to state the following few lines for your consideration and necessary action.

"We have seen the statement placed on the Table of the House on 9th August 1965 in answer to starred question No. 257 (6170) and have read in papers the kind remarks made by you on the subject in suggesting to the Chief Minister to be liberal regarding granting of allowances to detainees. We convey our heartfelt thanks to you for your sympathetic attitude. At the same time we wish to draw your attention to the fact that the statement of the honourable Chief Minister does not reflect facts and misleads the House.

"The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that all the deserving members were granted allowances and only 49 were refused on the plea that their financial condition was reported to be sound. We have noted the list and the amounts granted against each person. It may be noted that out of 189 only 128 detainees have applied for allowances and it is regrettable that only 70 have been granted allowances that too very meagre sums when compared to Madras province where that Government has been paying at a flat rate of Rs 100 to every detainee from 1st January 1965 whereas in our State the payment was commenced from March onwards.

"Among the 49 refused some do not have any property while some get very meagre incomes which are hardly sufficient to meet the minimum needs. The detention of the earning members has adversely affected those families."

"This being the case Hon'ble Chief Minister rejected 49 applications stating that their financial condition was sound which is far from truth. Further Hon'ble Chief Minister stated in his written reply that Sri Bandru Narsimhulu of Nalgonda District was released whereas he is still a detainee in this Jail as per G.O. No. 1279 dated 30th June 1965. In our opinion the Hon'ble is unfortunately misinformed and misled to think that all the deserving persons are granted allowances. This misunderstanding is to be cleared and we seek your help in this regard. While we do not know the information about all, we have with us some cases to disprove the statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and we quote a few glaring instances and we are fully convinced that we can prove our contention when proper enquiry is conducted."

The instances are:—I. D. Bhagyavan Reddy President, Nalgonda Samithi of Nalgonda district has no property except a small house. He has three dependants to be supported, etc.
Privilege Motion
re: Information furnished by the Chief Minister regarding detenus.

We request you to kindly send this issue to the Privileges Committee on your own as provided in the rules and inform the House.

I do not think the members who have given notice of this motion are here in the House. Is there anybody who wants to speak on their behalf?

Mr. Speaker—Let me ask one thing. He is disputing the correctness of the statement made by the Chief Minister on the Floor of the House. That is one thing. Even assuming for a moment that the statement made by the Chief Minister is incorrect, the question now arises whether it amounts to a breach of privilege. I suppose, some of the members might have read in today's paper that a question of privilege was raised against the Prime Minister of India in Lok Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha disallowed it saying that even if it is an incorrect statement, still it cannot form the basis for a privilege motion. Naturally it can be objected to on the floor of the House. That is one thing. There again he has made an observation, if it is a deliberately false statement, the House might consider about it. He does not give a finding on that. This thing arose on a previous occasion in the case of Sri Alapati Venkataramiah. Even now I base my rulings on the rulings given by the Lok Sabha. It is not as though it is my own opinion. I base it on the strength of the rulings given by the Lok Sabha. Now again the same position has arisen. With regard to the privilege motion given notice by Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy and also Sri Gopalakrishnayya, on some other matter, I think, it is coming up against the Chief Minister. I will have to consider about it and say, whether an incorrect statement can form the basis for a Privilege Motion. That is the position. Members say that they are prepared to prove it. It is not as though the House or the Privileges Committee is going to hold an exhaustive enquiry whether their statement is correct or the information furnished by the Chief Minister is correct. Now the Chief Minister or any other Minister answering on behalf of the Government or making a statement on behalf of the Government, always rely on the information furnished to them. It is not as though they themselves enquire into these things—and furnish information to the House and virtually it is also impossible for the Ministers to make statements by making their own enquiry. Naturally they base their statements on the strength of the information furnished to them.
Privilege Motion. 24th November, 1965.

re Information furnished by the Chief Minister regarding detenus.

Mr. Speaker.—Please do not confuse one issue with the other. We may have sympathies for all those Members who are under detention because they deserve some kind of allowance. That is a different issue altogether. The question is whether on the wrong information furnished by the Chief Minister a case of breach of privilege arises against the Chief Minister. That is the point.

Sri Pillaform Venkateswarulu—I feel in this case, the breach of privilege do arise Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—How? If he says that the information furnished by the Chief Minister is false, then necessary action has got to be taken against the Officers who have given false reports. That is entirely a different procedure and he can ask the Chief Minister to take action. He may say that the information furnished to him is wrong, so necessary action may be taken against those people. That is one thing. The second thing is if he is able to prove that a certain detainee, on account of his circumstances, is entitled for allowance, then he can bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker.—So it comes to this, that the Chief Minister is not liable to a breach of privilege because he has not deliberately made a statement.

Sri Pillaform Venkateswarulu.—Whether he has done it is not, that is not the point. The information sent to me.

Mr. Speaker.—Please do not shift the matter from one point to other.

I do not think it is correct to say wrong information breach of privilege arises here. As far as I am concerned, I am clear.
Mr. Speaker—Please try to clear my doubt. When the
Minister stands in that position, what about myself? Whenever any
report is sent to me there is no method of procedure by which I can
verify the correctness of the information furnished to me. The
information that is furnished to me by the Inspector-General of
Police, or who ever it may be, is wrong information and I make
a statement on the floor of the House saying that this is the informa-
tion I have got then am I liable for breach of privilege? The same
thing. The Minister stands in the same position.

Mr. Speaker—Just as they furnish the information to me by
a report, they also furnish information to the concerned Minister by
a report and they come and give that information. Practically in
all replies to notices under Rule 74, except in a few cases, statements
are prepared by the concerned Department. The Ministers read the
statements. With regard to even answering the questions also, the
total information is furnished by the Department. It is not possi-
ble for the Minister in every case to verify the veracity of correct-
ness of the statement made by the Department. It is virtually
impossible for this House to get on with the business in the House.
Privilege Motion.

24th November, 1965. 241
re; Information furnished by the Chief
Minister regarding detenus.

Just as they furnish the
information to me by a report, they also furnish information to the
concerned Minister by a report and they come and give that infor-
mation. Practically in all matters under Rule 74, except in a few
cases, a statement is prepared by the concerned Departments. They
come and read the statements. With regard to even answering the
questions also, the entire information is furnished by the Departments.
It is not possible in every case for the Minister to verify the veracity
or correctness of the statement made by the Department. It is
virtually impossible for this House to get on with the business in
the House.

3. Specific matter. Housing Board
and problem regarding
Deliberate report by mistake
of Commissions.

Mr. Speaker.—Please understand my difficulty. The Inspector
General of Police or somebody has sent a report to the Chief Minister.
Naturally, he presumes that the report is correct. Does he want the
Chief Minister to hold an enquiry first and verify the truth of that
report before he makes a statement in the House. Let us take a
specific instance. The question is raised on the Floor of the House.
The Chief Minister calls for a report from the concerned Officer. The
concerned Officer sends a report. Should he accept that report or
not at that stage, before he answers the House or should he make
an enquiry to verify the truth of that statement?

Mr. Speaker.—Please do not make subtle distinctions.

Are they not taking the responsibility from the lowest Officer to the
highest Officer? I have asked a question. Somebody has to
accept responsibility. Who is the Head of this institution?
not Executive head.

Mr. Speaker.—Please do not make subtle distinctions.
Privilege Motion.

Information furnished by the Chief Minister regarding detenus.

Mr Speaker—For a statement made by any Minister, certainly the Chief Minister takes the responsibility. He is certainly responsible for any statement made by any Minister. All these things are based on the information furnished by some other source. Now a Member gives a notice of breach of privilege or some other thing basing his report on the strength of a press report. Subsequently the press report happens to be false. Then can the Member be held responsible as has happened in the case of Sri Pula Subbaiah? He gave a notice under Rule 14 or something saying that as a result of police firing, one person died at Pathikonda, whereas on verification we found that that is not a correct statement.

Mr Speaker—On that ground, do they become responsible for this?
Privilege Motion.

Mr Speaker:—I cannot agree with this contention.

Mr Speaker—So it is very strange reasoning hon. Members who base the reports on the letters even if they are false, can escape, but if the Minister says something basing his statement on the report sent by an Officer, then it amounts to a breach of privilege. It is a very strange reasoning.

Mr Speaker—The Minister might admit in the House saying that it is brought to his notice that a certain statement is not correct—I am sorry the information which I have furnished is not correct—and then he can take action against the concerned officer who had furnished the information. Exactly I agree with that position. The question is whether it amounts to breach of privilege. The Chief Minister may state to-day 'well, it is brought to my notice that the information which I furnished is not correct and I am prepared to admit that this is the information which has been furnished to me. On the strength of that information, I made a statement. To Members who are able to prove that the information which is furnished by me is incorrect, well I am prepared to revise my information. The question is whether it amounts to breach of privilege.

Mr Speaker—The reasoning of the hon. Member if the information comes from an irresponsible source, no breach of privilege. If it comes from a responsible source, then it amounts to breach of privilege.
Privilege Motion.


Information furnished by the Chief Minister regarding detenus.

Sri Pullakamari Venkateswarlu If I insist that the information is not correct and if I say I stand by it, then the question of breach of privilege does arise.

Sri T K R Sarma —The whole matter boils down to this: while discussing Sri Alapati Venkata Ramachandra's affairs, the Hon'ble Speaker was pleased to observe that if any incorrect statement is made deliberately, with malafide intention, or with an intention to mislead the House then naturally it comes under the breach of privilege of the House. Here are two things: (1) Whether a deliberate statement has been made and (2) whether that statement has been made with an intention to mislead this House, and to put the House on the wrong stand. If they were to be there any incorrect statement has to come under privilege. I think, that is the correct position. Even the Hon'ble Speaker referred to this on a previous occasion.

Sri R. Dasaradharama Reddy (Korur) —The question before the House is whether a wrong statement by itself constitutes a breach of privilege. I do admit that in certain circumstances, it does. In certain other circumstances, it does not. The circumstances under which it constitutes a breach of privilege is a wrong statement made with the knowledge that it is false. If a wrong statement is made with the knowledge that it is false, certainly it constitutes breach of privilege. But if a wrong statement is made without knowledge that it is false, however the information has been brought to the notice of the Member that is given information before the House, my submission would be, it does not constitute a breach of privilege at all. That is what is. Hon'ble Speaker also has stated. Therefore, further question I would raise in this case is that as has been reported in today's paper also, the question came up before the Parliament against the Prime Minister himself, that the Prime Minister had made two wrong statements. Two points have been considered: First, whether the wrong statement was made with knowledge that it was false and then it was stated that there was no such thing: The next point that has to be considered is, even if a wrong statement has been made with knowledge that it was...
Privilege Motion.  24th November, 1965  245

false, that means, it is also necessary that in the privilege motion itself, it must be specifically alleged that the wrong statement has been made with knowledge that it is false. That is another ground for consideration also. I have carefully followed the statement that has been read by the Hon’ble Speaker which constitutes a privilege motion. I do not think there is any allegation there which alleges that the wrong statement was made with false knowledge. In the absence of such an allegation, I would submit that the privilege motion itself is not in order, even though it is a wrong statement. That is my submission on the view of the report that has been made in today’s newspaper.

Firstly the Government is under no obligation to pay any subsistence allowance to any detenu but as an act of grace, on the advice of the Government of India, that where a detenu is a bread-winner and if the family of the detenu is mainly dependent on this detenu for their livelihood, then it was considered that as an act of grace we may give some subsistence allowance. That is the first factor. Therefore, Sir, here we have considered the allowance that we might give to the detenues who have been lodged in various jails. Now naturally, the Government will have to see what the request is by the detenu himself or anybody on his behalf. That is number one. What the enquiries of the subordinates of the Inspector-General of Police, etc. reveal, what the Collector of the District also says with regard to their property, etc. on these reports and the material available, the Government examines each case and comes to a conclusion whether a detenu should be given some allowance or not and if so, how much? Therefore, Sir, I have said previously that out of the applications received from the detenues, a certain number has been granted ranging from a certain amount to a certain amount and certain others have been rejected, on the ground that Government did not see any reason to grant them any allowance. This is the fundamental factor. Here the detenues points are two. One is that I made certain mis-statements. They have contended that my statement that all the deserving members were granted family allowance and only detenues whose financial position was reported to be sound were not granted family allowance is not correct as at least in four cases, the persons who are refused do not have enough means for their families. This is number one. I will come to number two. Firstly the Government is under no obligation to pay any subsistence allowance to any detenu but as an act of grace, on the advice of the Government of India, that where a detenu is a bread-winner and if the family of the detenu is mainly dependent on this detenu for their livelihood, then it was considered that as an act of grace we may give some subsistence allowance. That is the first factor. Therefore, Sir, here we have considered the allowance that we might give to the detenues who have been lodged in various jails. Now naturally, the Government will have to see what the request is by the detenu himself or anybody on his behalf. That is number one. What the enquiries of the subordinates of the Inspector-General of Police, etc. reveal, what the Collector of the District also says with regard to their property, etc. on these reports and the material available, the Government examines each case and comes to a conclusion whether a detenu should be given some allowance or not and if so, how much? Therefore, Sir, I have said previously that out of the applications received from the detenues, a certain number has been granted ranging from a certain amount to a certain amount and certain others have been rejected, on the ground that Government did not see any reason to grant them any allowance. This is the fundamental factor. Here the detenues points are two. One is that I made certain mis-statements. They have contended that my statement that all the deserving members were granted family allowance and only detenues whose financial position was reported to be sound were not granted family allowance is not correct as at least in four cases, the persons who are refused do not have enough means for their families. This is number one. I will come to number two.
24th November, 1965
Privilege Motion
re. Information furnished by the Chief
Minister regarding detenus.

lent your support, Sir, to that end and accord you 50 or 100
percentage of 50\% increase in 20\% of the cases. As stated
here, the Chief Minister's report was rejected and the
cases were re-examined. Re-examine the cases in the
same way, reject the cases after examining them.

Further the Speaker said that when a Member or a Minister made
a statement knowing it to be false, it is then alone the question of
privilege arose. There is nothing of this sort in this motion and I,
therefore disallow it. In the case of Sri Alapati Venkataramaiah, you
went further, Sir. I would like to read it from your own ruling given
on 24-6-1965

"It is a matter of common knowledge that very often members
in their over enthusiasm or anxiety or excitement, sometimes exaggerate
their statements to such an extent as to border on the verge of
incorrectness or make statements based on information furnished to
them by various sources without verification and if every such statement
is to form the basis for an action for a breach of privilege, it is difficult
for democracy to function. However, inspite of my diligent probe
to find out any precedent, in the House of Commons, I have not come
across one similar instance, where it was held to be a breach of privilege
or contempt of the House. So far as precedents in our country are
concerned, only two similar instances of Lok Sabha, namely, one during
Sri Mowlankar's time and the second one in the year 1958, wherein it
was held that incorrect statements, even if deliberately made to mislead
the House do not constitute breach of privilege, though they might
amount to impropriety or mis-conduct for which other remedies are
available. I am in full accord with this view. For the above reasons,
I consider there is no prima facie case either for giving permission to
the Members to move it or to refer it to the Privileges Committee for
enquiry and report. As present case does not hold at all, I disallow it.

First thing is, wrong arguments and statements. Wrong arguments,
wrong presumption in some details wrong statement. Wrong arguments
in some details wrong statement. Several sources states 4 cases 82 cases
of breach of privilege question arise here. Several sources states...
Privilege Motion 24th November, 1965.

re: Information furnished by the Chief Minister regarding detenus.

Prima facie there has got to be more reliance. We have sufficient justification to place more reliance on this because it is a comparative statement which is compared from three sources. At the same time there is impulse. Therefore information is furnished by the Chief Minister regarding detenus.

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218 24th November, 1965. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

re Recommendations made by the Pay Commission appointed by Government regarding D.A. and Salary.

By the date the question came up for answer he was again detained after he served the sentence imposed on him.

So far as Bandaru Narasimulu is concerned, on the date the question was despatched to be placed on the Table of the House, he was actually released from detention to undergo imprisonment imposed on him by the Munsif Magistrate, Bhongir but by the time the question came up for answer he was again detailed after serving the sentence imposed on him. Therefore, Sir, the information given in the answer placed on the Table of the House indicates the correct position as it stood on the date the answer was despatched to the Assembly.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

re Recommendations made by the Pay Commission appointed by Government regarding D.A. and Salary.
Calling attention to matters of urgent 21st November, 1965.

Public importance re: Recommendations made by the Pay Commission appointed by Government regarding D.A. and Salary

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Report of the Pay Commission—Second:— strokes. The recommendations made by the Pay Commission have been accepted by the Government. Central Finance Minister has appointed a Finance Commission to consider the report of the Finance Commission and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in respect of the Finance Commission Report and dissenting note. It is stated that the Finance Commission Report and dissenting note have been accepted by the Government.

Central Finance Minister has appointed a Finance Commission to consider the report of the Finance Commission and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in respect of the Finance Commission Report and dissenting note. It is stated that the Finance Commission Report and dissenting note have been accepted by the Government.

As the current year's budget for the State reveals a revenue deficit of over 6 crores even after taking credit of the Central Government's grant-in-aid of about 9 lakhs, it is urged that it would be most unreasonable to commit the State to incur any additional expenditure of more than Rs 2 to 4 crores in the current year. It is stated by the representatives of the Government that if dearness allowance is granted at the same rates as in Madras and Mysore, recurring additional
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance
Re: Jurisdiction of the Sub-collector, Vijayawada in matters relating to the enforcement of the House Rent Control Act

expenditure in respect of employees of the Government and of local bodies alone would amount to Rs 6.8 crores. It is our submission that the Sub-collector as the designated authority under the Act, is the competent authority to enter into an agreement with the Pay Commission to consider the employees D A. and Pay Commission interim report.

The State Government has already sanctioned Rs 6.8 crores for the employees D A. and Pay Commission recommendation that Rs 6.8 crores should be considered. As the Central Government has already sanctioned Rs 6.8 crores for the employees D A. and Pay Commission interim report.

I have refrained from proposing any interim relief in respect of part-time employees and Government undertakings and workers employed in industrial undertakings. It is recommended that the part-time employees and Government undertakings and workers employed in industrial undertakings. The part-time employees and Government undertakings and workers employed in industrial undertakings. The part-time employees and Government undertakings and workers employed in industrial undertakings.

(No answer)

Re: Jurisdiction of the Sub-collector, Vijayawada in matters relating to the enforcement of the House Rent Control Act.

Dr T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Vijayawada-South).—I beg to call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Accommodation and Control to the fact that the Sub-Collector of Vijayawada is the competent authority under the House Rent Control Act, to entertain and dispose of petitions under the said Act.

the owners and tenants of buildings and on subject connected with the said Act was only receiving such petitions since about one year but not disposing them of on the ground that the Government prohibited such disposal under the G O with the result that both the owners and the tenants are immeasurably suffering and a deadlock has resulted in the relations between the owners and the tenants and therefore the Government be pleased to issue such orders as are necessary to enable the Sub-Collector of Vijayawada to dispose of all the accumulated petitions since about one year.


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Calling attention to matter of 24th November, 1945.
urgent public importance:

re Jurisdiction of the Sub-collector,
Vijayawada in matters relating
to the enforcement of the House
Rent Control Act.

Majistrate & Munsiff Magistrate in cases Sub-Collector in
requests instructions tenants &
deadlock
G. O. Sub-Collector Municipal
transfer house owners
Tenants

Dr. M. N Lakshminarasah —Sir, under the provisions of Andhra
Pradesh Building (Lease, Rent and Eversion) Control Act, 1940 and
the rules framed thereunder, in respect of the districts in the State
(other than the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad), the
Revenue Divisional Officers, are functioning both as Controllers and
Authorised Officers. In respect of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad,
Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration
(Accommodation) Department is functioning as Authorised Officer
under sub-section 1 of section 8 of the said Act for allotting the buildings
for the public purposes as specified in sub-section (b) of section 6 of
tee Act. He is also discharging the functions of the ‘Controller’ under
sections 4, 5, 6 and also Section 19 of the Act. In respect of the
other provisions under the said Act and the rules, there are three
Rent Controllers in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad
who are of the rank of Lakhisars, who are operating the affairs.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:


In December, 1964, as there were persistent complaints that the RDOs were not able to do full justice to the work connected with the Rent Control, the Government took a decision that the Judiciary may be invested with jurisdiction under the Rent Control laws. The concurrence of the Andhra Pradesh High Court to the proposed change over was sought for.

The High Court replied that the proposal for the appointment of District Munsiffs or Munsif Magistrates, as the case may be as Controllers for the rent control work exclusively under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent & Eviction) Control Act, 1960 is agreed to in principle. When the notification proposed in that regard was referred to the High Court, they have clarified that so far as the Deputy Secretary to Government, G.A. (Accom.) Dept., exercising the powers of Controller in respect of the cities under Section 18 of the said Act is concerned, there does not seem to be any legal objection having regard to the definition of the term Controller given in the Act, though the expediency of such a measure may be open to question.

As will be seen from the provisions of the Act that the Authorised Officer will not be able to exercise the following powers in respect of allotments made by him under Section 8 of the Act, viz.,

1. Fixation of fair rent;
2. Disputes connected with the payment of rents;
3. Restoration of amenities in cases where the landlord has not taken them off.

In order to facilitate fixation of fair rent wherever necessary and also to deal with matters relating to disputes connected with the payment of rents, restoration of amenities, etc, and save Government Departments from going to Courts in respect of above matters it is considered expedient that the Authorised Officers both in the Muffasil and in cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad should be invested with the powers of Controller so far as the allotments which are being made by them under Section 8 of the Act and that in all other matters i.e., cases between private individuals, the work of the Controllers should be discharged by the Judiciary. Thus the Deputy Secretary to Government, G.A. (Accom.) Dept., in respect of the twin cities and the RDOs in Muffasil should continue as Authorised Officers under Section 3 of the Act and also as Controller under Sections 4, 5, 6 and 18 of the Act.

When the question of transfer was contemplated and High Court addressed, the question as to how the cases pending with the present Rent Controllers on a date of transfer of jurisdiction to Civil Courts should be dealt with by the present Rent Controllers was considered and instructions were issued to all the Rent Controllers on 5-1-1965.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

Contents of the Report of the Justice Gopalakrishnan Nair on the affairs of the Andhra University

that in view of the impending transfer of jurisdiction, they should try to pass final orders, as far as practicable, in all cases which have been partly heard, and that they should not take up for hearing cases which have not been so taken up, and which might be filed after the instructions. This has been done to reduce, to the minimum possible, the number of part-heard cases which will have to be transferred to judicial officers on their appointment as Controllers.

In pursuance of the instructions referred to above all the Rent Controllers, inclusive of Sub-Collector, Vijayawada would not have taken action to dispose of all the petitions pending after the issue of instructions in January, 1965.

As indicated above, orders for the transfer of the Rent Control work to the Judiciary to the extent necessary will be issued by the Government very soon in consultation with the High Court.

Within a week or 10 days orders will be issued.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

Contents of the Report of Justice Gopalakrishnan Nair on the affair of the Andhra University.

The Minister for Law & Endowments (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao) —

Sri. Mr. Justice Gopalakrishnan Nair has submitted his report on the affairs of the Andhra University and it is under consideration of the Government. As the report is still under consideration, it is not in

public interest to divulge the contents of the report just now referred to. In my view, the Joint Select Committee constituted to consider the University Bills has not brought the report before the House.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao —Sir, considering the issues raised and enquired into by the Hon. Justice of the High Court, I think the time already taken for consideration is not inordinately long, and in any case I assure the House that the consideration will be completed as early as possible.

Sri Palalamari Venkateswarulu —Before we disperse, can I be sure that the hon. Minister is going to place that report on the Table of the House?

Sri A. A. —Sir, immediately after the House finalizes the bills of 1965 and 1966, I have agreed to bring the report before the House. Whether consideration will be completed, whether it can be placed before the House at least, that I can say tomorrow or the day-after.

**Description:**
- This page contains a legislative discussion on the contents of a report by Justice Gopalakrishna Nair on the affairs of the Andhra University.
- The discussion includes questions and responses from Sri P V. Narasimha Rao and Sri Palalamari Venkateswarulu regarding the timing and placement of the report before the House.
- The text is formatted in a typical legislative style, with questions and answers clearly indicated.
- The page appears to be from a legislative proceedings document, possibly a newspaper or parliamentary publication.
- The language used is a mixture of English and Telugu, with English being the primary language for the legislative content.

'Contents of the Report of Justice Gopalakrishna Nair on the affairs of the Andhra University.

… University to discuss. Andhra University to discuss on the matters of urgent public importance. The Minister is going to pilot the Bill. What is the use if the report is not placed before the House?
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—That is what I have stated already. I shall find out at what stage the consideration of the report is at the moment and inform the House tomorrow or day after. But it will not be possible for me to agree to hold up consideration of Bills pending the production of the report before the House; and the reason for it is that these are not based on any report; after all when we started consideration of these bills, the report was not before us. Therefore, these bills were based on educational considerations and as I stated earlier also, on the conclusions arrived at a conference of educators; so, it is entirely different.

GOVERNMENT BILL.


Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Now I will ask the Minister for Law to move the motion.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana.—On a point of Order, Sir. He the Minister for Law has no right to move the Bill at this juncture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Let him move the motion first.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by the Legislative Council, be read a Second time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Motion moved.

(Pause).

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I am to announce to the House that the amendments to the Andhra University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by the Legislative Council will be received up to 5 P.M. today.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham.—Impossible. This is a serious Bill. We will sit here till 1.30 and then only we take our food, between 3 and 5 P.M. We cannot come here again. We suggest that time for giving notice of amendments may be extended up to 1 P.M. tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Only 3 days were allotted.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham.—We will give amendments before 1 P.M. tomorrow; we have got to draft them and get them typed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—This is the time allowed for the Bills.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham.—This Bill has been given to me with the amendment only just now. We have been in the House and we will be here till 1.30.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Till 8 a.m. tomorrow.
The Andhra University (Amendment)

Sri Tenali Viswanatham - What is the difference between 5 p.m.
today and 8 a.m. tomorrow? The typists and the Stenographers
come only by about 10 30 a.m. tomorrow 1 p.m. also is too early.
You can put it at 2,30 p.m.

Mr Deputy Speaker — If he gives them by 8 30 a.m. the amendments
will be circulated and there can be discussion in the Assembly.

Sri Tenali Viswanatham — Our complaint is that this Bill has
been brought without much thinking on the part of the Government.
We have to think about the amendments at least.

Mr Deputy Speaker — He has got ample time.

Sri Tenali Viswanatham — Please give time upto 12 30 p.m.
tomorrow. 8 a.m. tomorrow, it is impossible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Otherwise we cannot finish the Bills.

Sri Tenali Viswanatham — I respectfully repeat that 8-30 a.m.
tomorrow is impossible. The Stenographers will come only at 8 a.m.
We will give the amendments by about 12 30 p.m. tomorrow.

Sri Vartha Satyanarayana — Under Rule 152-D of the Assembly:
Rules, three days notice has to be given for consideration also, apart
from moving of amendments.

Sri Tenali Viswanatham — My attention was not drawn to that
rule. We want time now for giving amendments. We cannot draft
them now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Up to 8 a.m. tomorrow I can give.

Sri Tenali Viswanatham — You need not give any time. There
will be no amendments for the University Bills.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I did not mean that there would be no
amendments. It would be convenient for both.

Sri Tenali Viswanatham — Please look to our difficulties. When
can we draft and get the amendments typed?

Mr. Deputy Speaker — It was discussed at the...
Government Bill:  


152-D “Appointment of time for consideration of amendments or recommendations—After such a Bill, with such amendments or recommendations has been laid on the Table any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member, after giving three days notice, may move that the amendments or recommendations b. taken into consideration.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Anything which the hon. Law Minister would like to enlighten on this?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Rule 152-D is completely different from Rule 129.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah—Rule 129 is general. In Rule 152, it is specifically said, when a Bill comes from the Council to the Assembly that procedure is to be followed. Now, the Bill is coming from the Council and as such Rule 152-D applies, and not Rule 129.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—In the announcement, I have fixed the time at 5 p.m. I will now change it to 8 a.m. (Several Hon. Members), when a ruling will be given on this, this will automatically drop.

Sri Tennei Viswanatham—Please do not stick to 8 a.m. tomorrow. It is impossible. What is the great difference between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—There is so much difference.

Sri Tenei Viswanatham:—After all, what is it we are going to do?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If it is 12 noon or 1 p.m. we shall have no discussions on the next day in the other University Bill.

Sri Tenei Viswanatham:—We shall have all kinds of discussion. We are prepared to sit here till the end of the month. I am not asking till 12-30 a.m. That is all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Between 12-30 p.m., and 1 p.m. there is no much difference.

Sri Tenenti V. Viswanatham.—After all, we are only asking 24 hours time from now. What about 11 30 p.m.?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I am most accommodating. We will have to look to the convenience of the office. They have to be circulated to the members.

Sri Tenenti V. Viswanatham.—Then it will be more convenient if we give it at 11 30 p.m. They can circulate by 12 30 or so, and we can discuss them.

[MR SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Mr. Speaker.—Does he want time for submitting amendments?

Sri Tenenti V. Viswanatham.—We want time at least till 12 30 p.m. tomorrow. Even if it is 12 we won't mind. But we can't give amendments by 9 a.m., tomorrow. It is not possible. That is the first thing. Oh that you should be very indulgent.

Mr. Speaker.—I want the House to realise the difficulty of my office also; otherwise, personally I have no objection to give the time till 12 Noon tomorrow. But they must have at least two hours time to see and circulate.

Sri Tenenti V. Viswanatham.—12 will be all right. They will circulate before the time we leave. Next day we could.

Mr. Speaker.—Then it will go to 27th. On the 27th, there is to be no official business.

Sri V. V. Narasimha Rao.—We have Government business on the 27th which is already fixed. We could sit in the afternoon tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker.—We will do like that.

Sri Tenenti V. Viswanatham.—Please give us time for reasonable amendments.

Mr. Speaker.—12 noon tomorrow.

Sri Tenenti V. Viswanatham.—Now, we come to the next point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—12 amendments tomorrow at 5' 0' O'clock. Morning session over?

Mr. Speaker:—In the morning session, discussions will go on. Voting will come in the evening. We will sit from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Government Bill.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu—What is the hurry, Sir? As far as the Opposition is concerned, we do not feel any necessity to sit in the evening for this Bill.

Mr. Speaker—Having once agreed.

We have to prepare for the next day also.

Sri T. K. R. Sarma—I read the rules that govern this case.

132-I. Bills which have been passed by the Council—As soon as possible, after a Bill which has been passed by the Council is received in the Assembly, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the Table at a meeting of the Assembly.

132 J. Notice—At any time after copies have been laid on the Table in the case of a Government Bill, any Minister and in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be read a second time.

132-K. Motion for consideration—Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no such motion shall be set down in the list of business for any day which is less than three days from the date of receipt of the notice. Council shall not be included in the agenda of that of time. Mr. Sharma, The first sentence says: "Unless the Speaker otherwise directs."

Mr. Speaker—I will never try to be arbitrary. As far as possible, I would like to give some time for the Members to consider the Bill and to go for a longer leisure, but then the entire Bill was before the members for some time now. Now, the Bill as passed by the Council, of course, a few changes might have been made. It is only those changes that we have got to consider. The University Bills were circulated to the Members about 3 days back. Now, the Bill as passed by the Council has come to us this morning and it has been circulated to the Members. It was
have been made by the Council, it is only those things that we have got to consider. We have got time till tomorrow. Once the Business Advisory Committee has decided that this Bill should be taken up on such and such a day—they have agreed to it there; if they have said 'no, we want time' I would stick to it—we should adhere to it.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao—These bills originated in the Council. So, they have to go back to that House first.

Mr. Speaker.—The Business Advisory Committee has decided that it should be taken up on the 24th and 25th as passed by the Legislative Council. The understanding was that it should be first moved in the Council and after it comes from the Council this House should take it up.

Mr. Speaker.—My trouble with you is this: We agree certain things in the Business Advisory Committee and then in the House a change is wanted.

Afy. —The Business Advisory Committee has decided that it should be taken up on the 24th and 25th as passed by the Council. The understanding was that it should be first moved in the Council and after it comes from the Council this House should take it up.

Mr. Speaker.—Hereafter, whenever the Business Advisory Committee meeting takes place, please ask for your own time. Whether the Government agrees or not is a different matter. It is not my intention to hustle through, but once we agree in the Business Advisory Committee, then it is my duty to see that the decisions are carried out as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker.—Do he mean to say that they don't hold party meetings? (Laughter)
Sri Pillalamarri Venkataramalu—They don’t discuss these things.


Mr. Speaker:—It is not as though Government is doing against rules. There is a proviso. It is for the Speaker to waive this or not. If the Speaker waives it, it is well and good. If the Speaker does not waive it, naturally they will have to take the decision of the Speaker.


Mr. Speaker:—The Council met only on the 19th evening.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:—It is their look-out. 24th only.

Mr. Speaker:—Then we know that the Council was going to meet only on the 19th.

Af. It is better we are all frank. At the time when the Business Advisory Committee took this decision, this was not in our mind at all. Now because this has come before the House, they want to raise an objection under this rule. Why don’t they admit frankly this thing?
Mr Speaker — Time extended up to 12 Noon tomorrow. I have agreed.

Mr Speaker — He is reading from Rule 152-R, viz., appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

Mr Speaker — Three days time is required for the consideration of the amendments. That will be the minimum.

Mr Speaker — He is misleading me and he is trying to mislead himself.

The purport of that rule is, if the Council does not agree and if they send some amendments, then the Minister can move them. If the Members can move. Amendments if they are once passed by the Assembly, the Bill goes to the Council and there they suggest some amendments after which it comes back again; then that question comes.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkataramaraju — Where is it said Sir?

Mr Speaker — If the Council disagrees with the amendments made by the Assembly or any of them or agrees to any of the amendments made by the Assembly with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the Assembly, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the Assembly, be laid on the Table of the House.

Sri B. V. Narasimha Rao — I would respectfully point out, Sir, that the very heading of the Section reads: "Bills originating in the Assembly and not agreed to by the Council."

Mr Speaker — That is what exactly I am saying. It does not apply.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkataramaraju — The heading is: "Section 3 — Bills originating in and passed by the Council and received there from in the Assembly."
Mr. Speaker—If the Bill had originated in the Assembly and as passed by the Assembly it goes to the Council and if there they don’t agree with some of the amendments, it comes back to the Assembly again. Then, the procedure applies. Please do not take up much time on this.

Sri Pillaalamari Venkateswarulu—The heading is Bills originating in and passed by the Council and received the same in the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker.—There is no point in taking up more time. The Bill is here before the House. Let us go straight into the discussion on the Bill.

Sri Pillaalamari Venkateswarulu—Person difficulties explain. Serious major amendments Council pass. Report circulate, we have to take time to discuss and come to certain conclusion. So, I request that the Bills may be taken up tomorrow or so.

Mr. Speaker—Discussion will go on.

Sri Pillaalamari Venkateswarulu—Are we not mentioning the amendments raised by the Council?

Mr. Speaker—We will still have time. We will sit from 8.30 to 1.30 and again from 4 to 8.

Sri Pillaalamari Venkateswarulu—In the Business Advisory Committee, it was not discussed like that.

Mr. Speaker.—The Minister has moved the Bill. It is in the second reading stage.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.—I have proposed an amendment.

Mr. Speaker.—He can send his amendment. He can move it tomorrow.

Sri K. Govinda Rao—The amendment shall be recommitted.

Mr. Speaker.—This is not the stage. After the discussion, if he wants he can move that it should be referred to public opinion or to the Select Committee. If he wants to move that amendment, he can move it tomorrow for eliciting public opinion. It is not to be discussed before discussion.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.—According to Rule 127, sub-rule (1), the member-in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Committee be read a second time, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be re-committed or be circulated or referred for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereof.
Mr Speaker — Then the only thing is that I have to put this to vote and decide.

Mr Speaker — Does he base his contention on Rule 127 (a) or Rule 127 (b)?

Sri K Govinda Rao — It is under Rule 127 (2), not (a) or (b).

Mr Speaker — That rule says: "If the member in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be read a second time, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon."

Sri K Govinda Rao — The purpose for which the amendment is sought to be moved will be defeated if it is taken up at the end of the discussion. It is being hustled up.

Mr Speaker — I will put it to vote and then decide.

Sri K Govinda Rao — I will leave it to you, Sir.

Mr Speaker — He has a right to move this amendment and if he speaks on the amendment, I will put it to vote, and have it decided.

Mr Speaker — If the Government agrees, well and good. If the Government does not agree, I will put it to vote.

Sri K Govinda Rao — It is for you.

Mr Speaker — I have not seen it. I will hear the member who has given notice of the amendment and put it to vote.
Government Bill:


Mr. Speaker.—Your amendment is not under Rule 127 (b). But your amendment is to the provisions of the Bill itself.

Sri Vafilala Gopalakrishnaya.—No, at any time, 'deferred' ుఖుమా.

Mr. Speaker.—The amendments you have given notice of are with regard to the main provisions of the Bill. Your amendment is: to defer the Bill.

Sri Vafilala Gopalakrishnaya.—At any stage, it will come. We enter on the second stage. That amendment comes.

Mr. Speaker.—The amendment given notice of by Mr. K. Govinda Rao—unfortunately, I am sorry to observe, hon. Members seem to take things not very seriously. They do not even give the provisions or the rule under which the notice is given. Second thing, it looks as though Mr. Govinda Rao caught hold of some paper, jotted it down and sent it to the office. He did not even put the date, he did not put the time; and some paper which was thrown away somewhere, he took it. He did not even quote the rule under which he was giving notice. I am sorry to observe this. This is the original notice that he has given notice. If he has no letter heads, I would have got them supplied to him.

Mr. Speaker.—I am at liberty to move his amendment and speak for about five minutes. We are losing much time with regard to the discussion on the main provisions.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.—I do not take much time at all.

Mr. Speaker.—So far as that amendment is concerned, I am not allowing it at this stage. His amendment will be included in the list and he can move it tomorrow. Till actually he quotes the provision or the rule under which he is giving the notice of the amendment, I cannot admit. Even with regard to hon. Member Govinda Rao, I could take formal objection and disallow it. But at least the substance of it is very clear, namely, 'for eliciting public opinion'. That is why I am giving him an opportunity to speak. When hon. Members give notice of amendments, they must quote the rules under which it is given.

Sri Vafilala Gopalakrishnaya.—'deferred': ఉఖుమా, ఉఖుమా ఎవెన్ వినాయం ను తెలుచుకున్నది.
Mr Speaker:—Any member can give notice of an amendment "for eliciting public opinion".

Mr Speaker — Let us not spend any more time. Let us proceed with Hon Member Govindarao's amendment.

Mr Speaker — I do not know,— can he show me any provision where under discussion can be allowed on every amendment? He is at liberty to enlighten me. I will follow it.

Mr Speaker:— Even when any amendment is moved, it is only the Member that has moved that is given an opportunity to speak, not all the others.

Mr Speaker:— Let me make it clear. Provided that all of you agree that this Bill should be finished before tomorrow evening, I am prepared to allow; otherwise, the time at our disposal is this, we sit till 1.80 p.m. today, and now it is 12 o'clock and we have got 4 hours, tomorrow, we sit from 8 a.m. to 1.80 p.m. and again from 3 to 7 p.m.

Mr Speaker:— Any how, I am giving an opportunity to the Member who has tabled the amendment to speak for about 5 to 10 minutes. I do not think I can allow all the other Members to speak.
Mr. Speaker.—That is with regard to the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker.—Now, Mr. K. Govinda Rao.

[Transliteration and interpretation of the content in the image]

Government Bill:

Mr. Speaker — I am not allowing discussion on this point.

Shri Tenkutti Viswanatham — Anyway, in that case, tomorrow what happens is, there will be similar amendments given, on this point. Every Member who gives notice will talk on this also.

Mr. Speaker — I will not allow other Members to talk on that amendment. So far as the general discussion is concerned, every member who is prepared to speak, I am going to allow. When amendments are taken up one after another, I will allow that particular member who gives notice of a particular amendment. But if on every amendment you want me to allow every other member to speak, I am sorry I cannot allow. During general discussion every member will have an opportunity to express his opinion and I am not preventing any member from expressing his opinion.

Shri. Govinda Rao — This amendment stands on a different footing altogether.

Shri K. Govinda Rao — There are amendments of a similar nature.

Mr. Speaker — Those standing on a different footing altogether. Mr. Govinda Rao has not quoted the rule under which he has given notice of this amendment. From the spirit of what has been stated in it, I take it as an amendment under Rule 127 (2). This stands on a separate footing. Unless this amendment is first voted, there is no question of further proceeding.

Mr. Speaker — This amendment stands on a different footing altogether.
Government Bill:

Mr. Speaker — That comes at the second reading stage when clause by clause reading is taken up.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao — That will apply only when the Bill has not been referred to a Select Committee, but not otherwise.

Sri Tenali Viswanadham — Please refer to Rule 152-N. "If the motion that the Bill be read a second time is carried, the Bill shall be read a second time and the provisors of the rules of the Assembly regarding second reading of Bills and the amendments to such clauses and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply." 

Aff — Under Rule 127, after the second reading is over and when clause by clause discussion is taken up, it comes

When the Minister moves for a second reading, these amendments will crop up

Mr. Speaker — Rule 127 (2) is very clear. Any member may move his amendment, when the Minister has moved his motion. Actually when the Minister has moved it, the Member can move his amendment.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao — Is it regarding the amendment?

Mr. Speaker — It is only regarding the amendment. They say that the amendment has been moved and voting need not take place now.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao — That will lead to an anomalous situation. If the amendment is carried, others cannot be taken up. So unless some decision is arrived at on this amendment we cannot go to the next step.

Mr. Speaker — That is what I feel. If the amendment is withdrawn, it is all right otherwise I shall be forced to put it to vote.

Government Bill

Sri Venkateswaran—On a previous occasion when such amendments were tabled, you asked all the amendments to be moved.

Mr Speaker—Do you remember if a member moves an amendment under Rule 127, that has to be first decided and then only we can go to the other subject.

In recent years, there has been a deeply felt desire among educators, Members of the State Legislature and others interested in Higher Education to review and reassess some of the important provisions in the Acts of the three Universities of Andhra, Osmania and Sri Venkateswara, particularly those provisions relating to fundamental issues like the composition of the main authorities of the Universities such as the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate so as to relate them to the dynamics of a fast developing society such as ours.
24th November, 1965

Government Bill.
The Andhra University (Amendment) Bill, 1965

Constitutional autonomy is always desirable, but it is not sufficient. Remedies for constitutional autonomy have to be sought in the spirit of democracy, in the nature of democratic principles, and in the spirit of the Constitution of the country. The proper functioning of a University depends on the acceptance of two basic principles. These are autonomy for Universities from external control, and a democratic administrative system with elective participation of the academic community in the formation and implementation of university policies and programmes. Autonomy for a University is not a matter of fundamental right as it were, but it is a condition for its efficient functioning and for allowing it to achieve the true ideals and aims of a University. A University needs autonomy if it is to discharge properly its functions and obligations to society and play an effective part in the development and progress of the country. Autonomy does not mean isolation or aloofness from national purposes or claim for some superior status or position, but it does imply that a University ought not to be harnessed for clear segmentation of ideas or drawn into the ambit of party or power politics.
The second principle of importance is that a university constitution should place certain responsibilities clearly and squarely upon the academic staff. Autonomy from external control is important, but it is equally or even more important that the administration internally is not autocratic or bureaucratic and insensitive to the real needs and interests of the academic community.

Internal democracy is more important. Outside interference is good and desirable. For the public, for the outside as well as the internal affairs of the University, it is important to see that the University is free from external interference. The Radhakrishnan Commission observed that Vice-Chancellor for whose appointment the University is responsible will find it easier to gain the respect and confidence of his colleagues and secondly that it is really a part of the duty of the University to learn how to choose its own Vice-Chancellor wisely and that therefore to deprive it of this duty would be a counsel of despair.

University administration requires serious consideration of the example set by the University. The Radhakrishnan Commission recommended that the University should have a Governor to whom the University is responsible. The Radhakrishnan Commission recommended that the University should have a Governor to whom the University is responsible.

Government Bill.

Directive principles of policy including day to day administration must not interfere with the University's autonomy, mandatory and recommendatory rulings must not fetter freedom. Government interference in matters relating to the reconstruction of economy, socialistic pattern of economy, socialistic pattern of education, guiding principles of policy, mandatory and recommendatory rulings must not be fettered. From time to time enact new provisions for the appointment of Vice Chancellor and for the like.
The Vice-Chancellor being the chief executive and academic officer of the University must enjoy the confidence of the court as well as the executive council. It is important for this key office. It should be known clearly who is responsible for making the choice.

Among these different modes two systems worth in adopting some form are (i) nomination of the Vice-Chancellor by the Government or the visitor; (ii) the election of the Vice-Chancellor by the court from among three persons recommended by the majority of the members of the executive council.

When an institution has reached the stage of stability and traditions have been built up, there can be no doubt that the best way of selecting the Vice-Chancellor would be to place the responsibility on the University community itself. This will be according to the second mode stated above, i.e. election of the Vice-Chancellor by the court from among the persons recommended by the majority of members of the executive council.

Andhra must be proud of having the Universities which are having traditions also.


Best traditions and democratic traditions are the foundation of any society. 1957 was a year of transitions, where Andhra University was re-established. A new amendment was introduced to the Senate through an election by the judiciary. In this amendment, the basic traditions of the University, which define the role of the Senate, are being questioned. The amendment seeks to redefine the role of the Senate in recruiting qualified technicians and scientists into the cadre. The amendment is a reaction to the retrograde step taken by the University.

After an enquiry by judicial authority, removal of the Chair is proposed. Provisions are made to ensure that the amendment is made in a fundamental manner. The amendment is a step towards retrograde direction and is a threat to the traditions of the University. The dignity of the Chair will become a subject of criticism.

Exchanges of views are to be held on the floor of the House. The amendment will be made to ensure the proper functioning of the University.
The Andhra University (Amendment) Bill, 1965

24th November, 1965

... responsible. The Andhra University Bill, 1965...

Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair...

... the Chair...

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... nominations...
direct & responsibility of nomination & electoral matters. Nominations will be made by the Academic Council with the approval of the Senate, in consultation with the University Grants Commission. The Academic Council will have full control over the selection of nominees. The Senate will approve the nominations on the recommendation of the Academic Council. The Academic Council will also have the power to reject any nomination if it deems fit. The Senate will have the final say in the matter.

Election from the Senate. Most democrats are concerned by proportional representation in academic matters. Academic council members represent the students. Public body members, graduates are represented by Senate. Proportion of representation in elective content will be 2:3 between academic council & senate. Senate will elect academic council members, democratic functioning is essential. Nominations for Senate will be made by the Academic Council in consultation with the Senate. Academic council will have the power to reject any nomination if it deems fit. The Senate will have the final say in the matter.

Affiliated colleges & affiliated teachers' representation will be on a rotation basis. Rotation will be 3000 in the Senate, 2000 in the executive body, and 1000 in the academic council. Nominations will be made by the Senate, Academic Council, and the executive body. The Senate will have the final say in matters of representation. To make it more democratic, proposal has been made to change the rotation system. The new system will be on a democratic basis, proportional representation will be ensured. The new Senate will consist of 3000 members, 2000 in the Academic Council, and 1000 in the executive body. Rotation will be based on democratic principles, and the system will ensure proportional representation.


The provisions of the Andhra University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, press black bill all re-sent reactionary and as true principle. The content of the Bill is mainly to introduce the principle of rotation in the election of principal by nomination. The nomination rotation is extended to 1, 2 terms. The nomination rotation is to replace the principle of rotation. The nomination rotation is to replace the principle of rotation.

Nomination rotation is to rotate the Teachers within the University to add provision for. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added. The nomination period of the University Colleges and Professional Colleges are added.

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Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the first point that made by the main speaker is that the Bill is being rushed through. It will be noticed that the Bill was introduced on the 28th July 1965 in the Legislative Council and it was the intention of the person that had introduced the Bill to have it passed into an Act even in the last session itself. That was the intention; that was so expressed.
and for that purpose also the Joint Select Committee met. But when the Joint Select Committee met and discussed the subject, they thought it would be desirable to have a fuller discussion and therefore it should go to the next session. This was accepted by the Chairman of the Select Committee and subsequently the matter has been discussed at three other meetings. Therefore it cannot be said that there was any undue haste in bringing this Bill before this House. The next point I would submit is this, it is not an amending and consolidating Bill. It only amends a few provisions which the Government consider are necessary to introduce at an early stage to develop the Universities on healthy and sound lines and therefore it cannot be considered as a hasty legislation which is likely to survive all time. As has been stated by the hon. Member himself, we are having from time to time a number of committees to consider these matters. Recently we had a commission appointed which produced a Model Act—this is for guidance and consideration of all universities. While that is so, the Government of India has again appointed a Commission consisting of eminent Indian educators as well as international experts and they are again at work. They are likely to produce a report which is likely to be of great guidance to all the Universities in the matter of the election of the Vice-Chancellor, constitution of the several bodies etc. Therefore from time to time the matter will be examined and at no time it can be said that the examination or the report is going to survive all time. Therefore it is a matter for consideration whether at this stage it is necessary for us to await this report which is likely to come. If that report should come and that matter is to be examined at the Central level, certainly there will be guidance given to all the States as also to the universities and on the basis of that, it shall certainly be open to the Legislature again to bring any suitable amendments in the constitution of these universities. Therefore to state that we should await that report is not just. No doubt a report will come, it might give valuable information, valuable data may be available but that does not mean that we should not take advantage of it when it comes and make suitable amendments nor does it mean that we should await the report alone because if there is any principle that if once this report comes in for another 10 or 20 years it is not going to be re-examined, it is going to be in force for 20 years, certainly it would be a matter where we need not be in haste and we can await that report, but my submission would be that these reports will be coming from time to time. They will be examining certain aspects which may come up for consideration. Therefore in respect of any report that is going to come though it may be very valuable it is not at all necessary at this stage for us to defer consideration of these few matters that come up in this Bill.

The first point that comes up for consideration and probably which is criticised in some sections is about the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and the second thing is about the removal of the Vice-Chancellor. No doubt the main speaker of the Opposition has stated that it is more desirable to have the Vice-Chancellor elected by the Senate. That was what was in vogue in some of the universities in the Statutes.
experience has told us that that was not the proper thing. The Radhakrishnan Committee which went diligently into this matter has suggested the change. That change was that they suggested the present system of a committee being appointed—one person being nominated by Government and two persons by the Syndicate and these three persons constituting themselves into a Committee and making a recommendation of three persons and submitting those names for the consideration of the Chancellor, the Chancellor in his turn making an appointment of one of them. That was considered to be more in the universities themselves because it was found election from the Senate has brought into these bodies politics and to avoid that political atmosphere it was suggested that a change was desirable. Now the hon. Member who has spoken has stated that we must go back to that. It was found from experience that it was not desirable and a change was necessary. Therefore the next step was taken. This matter was considered by the Radhakrishnan Committee and they suggested this change. This change was accepted. After accepting this change; from experience we now find that the best of men are not available and the mover of the resolution has stated that even in Andhra University, though he is a member of the Senate himself, his experience itself would show that the affairs of that University are not well managed and it is desirable to have several changes. Therefore the experience of people in regard to this method of selection is not uniform. Some people still agree that we must go back to the old method; some people still think that we can experiment on the existing method, a few others think that a change is necessary. No one can say that any decision taken by any body, however eminent it is, is going to be infallible for all time. After all we are all human beings and therefore any decision is going to be the best that the element that constitute the committee might evolve and we as lay-men might accept it and experiment it. But if after experimenting it for a particular time, it is found that it is wanting in certain matters and that improvement is desirable, there is nothing that would prevent us from taking a change. The only thing is it is a question of trial and error; we try a particular method, we find it is not good, we go into another; it does not mean necessarily that the new method which we are going to adopt is very good or better. From experience you may find that it may not be good, therefore it is always a case of trial and error. From trial we found the election by the Senate by itself is not very good. That is what has been expressed by eminent educationists themselves. So the next thing is they have suggested an alternative method; that was tried for some years and it is the experience of several members here that as far as the Universities in this state are concerned, several of them have not been functioning well and some of the Vice-Chancellors also are not of the standard which is expected by the people. Therefore, there is some difficulty in getting proper men by this method; that is what we learn from experience. Now therefore we are trying to think of a change. This change is that the Chancellor should appoint the Vice-Chancellor. The counter-allegation is if the Chancellor is given this power, the Chancellor is not going to exercise it in his discretion but he is going to be entirely guided by Government; therefore in effect under the guise of given...
power to the Chancellor, the Government itself is going to usurp this power and a nominee of the Government is going to be put as Vice-Chancellor and that in its turn again means that the University is going to be made a department of the Government. That is the allegation that is made against this change, but the Model Act itself has suggested that the power may be taken by the Government itself, either the Government may take the power or the Chancellor may take the power, instead of this indirect selection the suggestion now is it is proper that a person takes responsibility for the appointment instead of saying "I made this appointment; I was not entirely responsible because I was circumscribed by certain rules, out of a few people's names that have been submitted to me, I have to make a selection Therefore the wrong is not with me; the wrong is with somebody else." They would again say "The wrong is not with us, we have been constituted by somebody else." Therefore the suggestion at present is that instead of the circuitous way of selecting the Vice-Chancellor, it would be a better method to place the responsibility on a particular individual and in that case better type of Vice-Chancellor is likely to be appointed. It is from that point of view that the Government has suggested that the Chancellor should appoint the Vice-Chancellor The suggestion that was made at the Select Committee meeting was that instead of the Chancellor appointing the Vice-Chancellor why not the Government itself shoulder this responsibility, that is, the Government is likely to influence the Chancellor and therefore he is not likely to act in his own discretion and therefore why throw the blame on the Chancellor who is not going to make the appointment by himself, who is entirely to be guided by the Government and therefore, why not the Government itself take the responsibility. The answer for that is the Government is not anxious to make this choice by themselves. The Governor is going to be the Chancellor The Governor is a person of some integrity, some status, who has got some responsibilities under the Constitution and all that. Therefore when we are going to give this power to the Chancellor, it is not likely to be abused nor is it a case where every Governor is going to abdicate all his powers and privileges and accepting the mere recommendation of the Government in power. In a few cases it may so happen, even if you give authority to the highest person, it cannot be said that that person cannot consult anybody else nor take advice from somebody else The question for consideration is after having accepted some advice whether he is going merely to accept it without himself examining the matter afresh or whether he is going to take this advice and on the material that is available he is going to make a choice in the best interests of the institution. This matter whether the notion of the Chancellor means Governor or the Chancellor in his individual capacity has also come up for consideration before two High Courts. The High Courts have held that when you say "the Chancellor is going to appoint" the Chancellor appoints in his individual discretion, not like the Governor who is bound by the advice of the Government. The Governor would be bound to act, not in his discretion, but on the advice of the Government in exercising constitutional powers, but as far as Governor in this case is concerned, he can...

Government Bill.


exercising any constitutional powers. The Governor is given the additional honour of being appointed as Chancellor and then he as Chancellor makes this selection. So he does it in his individual capacity. Therefore there can be no harm at all in our entrusting this matter of choice regarding the appointment of Vice-Chancellor to the Chancellor. I think that is but appropriate and the matter may be tried and if from experience we find that it is not desirable, certainly there is nothing that would prevent this House from making any changes in the Act. It is not going to be an executive Act. It is an authority that we are going to confer on the executive or the Chancellor in the matter of selection of this Vice-Chancellor.

The next point that has to be considered is in regard to the removal of the Vice-Chancellor. It is being said that as far as this is concerned this is the first time that an Act attempts at removal of the Vice-Chancellor. All these years no such provision has been made and no Vice-Chancellor probably has been removed. But the point for consideration is whether it is improper to make such a provision, we find in the Constitution a provision for the impeachment of the highest office—i.e., the President of the Nation, similarly we find provisions for the removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the High Court and the Members of the Public Service Commission, etc. Similarly in the case of every person who has got a status and who is appointed under the provisions of the Constitution, the Constitution itself provides for his removal. Therefore in providing for a removal of the Vice-Chancellor though it may be a new aspect, this is coming up for consideration. It cannot be said that it is in any way derogatory to the prestige of the Vice-Chancellor nor does it amount to interference with his prestige or autonomy of the university. Therefore I would submit that it should be accepted that however high a person may be, in whatever manner he may occupy a particular position, it is absolutely necessary to provide a safeguard by way of his removal so that the person in office may think that in case he abuses his power there is going to be a check by way of removal and therefore there is greater chance of his behaving properly. Therefore I would submit that this provision is proper. Then in regard to the manner of removal originally there was some method that was provided; subsequently when the matter came up before the House yesterday, there was a suggestion made by some members and it has been accepted by the Government. The Government has now agreed to adopt the procedure that is now provided in the Constitution for the removal of Judges. Therefore as far as the question of his removal is concerned, it is not for every flimsy reason, it is only for proved mis-conduct or incapacity to conduct himself or to discharge his duties and that is what is stated in the Constitution. In every one of the provisions which provides for the removal of an officer under the Constitution, it is said he can be removed for proved misbehaviour or incapacity. It is on those two considerations alone that the Vice-Chancellor is liable to be removed under this provision and while removing him a provision has been made regarding the enquiry that has to be conducted by a Judge of the High Court and on the report that is submitted the Chancellor is entitled...
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or is empowered to remove such an officer. Therefore my submission would be that as far as these two provisions are concerned, though there may be a change in the existing practice or the common notions so far that prevailed amongst all persons in regard to the status of the Vice-Chancellor, it cannot be said that the method now suggested or adopted in this Bill is anything derogatory either to the autonomy or the prestige of the Vice-Chancellor.

Then the other matters that come up for consideration are in regard to the Constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate. One main principle that has been guiding the selection or the constitution of the Senate was that the academic element should be more than 50 per cent. That principle has been accepted, it has in no manner been abrogated. The only point that was considered by the Select Committee was in the present state of affairs a number of colleges are coming up—either Government colleges or private colleges which are increasing in very large numbers and if representation as before is given to every principal to come on the Senate the body might become very unwieldy and these bodies which are intended to transact business—it is not very desirable to make them growing from time to time. Therefore it was desired that a particular number may be fixed and after fixing a number as being an adequate number for representation of all interests, distribution of that number among the various elements, has been considered and while considering this distribution also it was considered this academic element should not be less than 50 per cent and it has been accepted and a provision has been made on that footing. The other point that came up for consideration is—previously all principals used to come in as of right; every principal was a member of the Senate. Now the question is when the number of principals is growing it has necessarily to be reduced and brought within the framework of the number that has been accepted as a desirable number for the constitution of the Senate. How to make this selection was a matter for consideration. Should it be left for election amongst themselves, again trying to bring in politics there or should it be left for the Chancellor to bring these persons by rotation so that every principal of a college will in his turn have a chance to serve the University on the Senate; this matter has been considered and if it is accepted that the number has to be reduced then the other alternative that has been suggested is nomination by rotation, this is a very desirable method and it will eliminate all competition and bad blood among the persons who are to come into the Senate and this method will certainly safeguard the interests of every Professor or principal of the college. Therefore my submission would be that as far as this introduction itself is concerned, it is again a desirable thing that has been brought in with that purpose.

As far as the Syndicate is concerned, certain people who have been on the Syndicate previously—government nominees—they have been eliminated. In their stead a provision has been made to bring in some selected members, some members who are nominated from the Legislature and all that so that the Legislature which is a competent body may know how the University is functioning; it is necessary that th
Legislature should have also its representatives on the syndicate. It does not mean that politics is being brought into the constitution of these universities. The point for consideration is whether the Legislature as such is interested in the proper growth of these universities. If that is so, it is sufficient for them to discuss about the affairs of the university in this form and be content with it or is it also necessary that some of them should be on those bodies so that they may ably represent the interests of the entire public and advance the cause of education in the university. From that point of view it was almost accepted that members of the Legislature should have a representation and while giving that representation it was also considered necessary that at least some safeguards may be made to bring in some of these backward classes or the H groups on the syndicate and it was with that view that this provision also has been made. I would therefore submit that as far as the Bill is concerned, it deals only with a few aspects; it does not overhaul the entire machinery of the university, nor does it bring in an entirely new act over-ruling every one of the existing provisions. In respect of a few provisions which were found from experience not to be adequate or where Government has to interfere, in such provisions alone, Government has sought to interfere. Another provision is that the Government wants to give suitable instructions to the University. The original Bill stated that the Government may after consulting the University give the university directions. Of course it was said that instead of directions it may be instructions. It has been accepted—instructions not on all matters but on matters of major educational policy and that also has been defined.
Government Bill  
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Sri R. Dasaraiah Rama Reddy,—The purpose is to advance the cause of education and the proper administration of universities and there is no intention on the part of the Government at any rate to interfere with the autonomy or to make an appointment which is not in the interests of the university itself. But then again it has been stated that several representations have been made to the Education Minister at the Centre and several other authorities. Mr. Chagla, the Minister at the Centre and also Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who have received these representations have sent some communication to the Chief Minister requesting him to defer the consideration of the Bill. I do not know how far that statement is true; but I learn that the Education Minister from the Centre, Mr. Chagla has sent a letter to the Chief Minister bringing to his attention certain aspects for consideration. I also reliably learn that the Chief Minister himself has sent a reply to them and subsequent to that, it is nowhere said that they wanted the Bill to be deferred and against the advice of these elder statesmen or educationists that this Bill is rushed through. Therefore submit that this matter has been entirely considered. All the elements, Vice-Chancellors and other people also—it is alleged have not been considered at the time of the enquiry made by the Select Committee. It was found to be not necessary because on a prior occasion, they have met their advice has been taken and the report of that Committee has also been placed before the Sub-committee for consideration. All these aspects have been taken into consideration and after taking all of them, these few amendments have been brought in. I therefore submit that there is absolutely no need at all to defer this Bill to a later day. As I have already submitted we have got a right on any occasion either to repeal this or amend this Act when we think it is necessary in the interests of any university.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker—Hon. Member Sri, Dasaratha Rama Reddy—would he please enlighten on this point—i.e., how a Supreme Court Judge is removed, and what is the procedure for removal?

Sri B. Jasarathtami Reddy—It is provided in the Constitution, Sir.

B. J.—It is provided in the Constitution, Sir.
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The Select Committee has decided that the grounds for removal in respect of misbehaviour or incapacity of the Select Committee are separate from the procedure that is adopted in the case of the Supreme Court Judges. In so far as it is applicable to those grounds, the procedure for removal of the Vice-Chancellor is the same as that for misbehaviour or incapacity, on no other grounds. The procedure for impeachment, majority of Parliament, etc., does not apply. But the Select Committee has also decided that the Select Committee procedure for impeachment, majority of Parliament, etc., does not apply.

The Select Committee decided that a provision has to be incorporated separately for the removal of the Vice-Chancellor from office in like manner and on like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court as far as it is applicable.

Sri K. Brahmamanada Reddy—The very fact that the Select Committee has decided regarding the procedure also, the Select Committee procedure for impeachment, majority of Parliament, etc., does not apply. Procedure and Select Committee procedure are obvious.

Sri G. G. Narasimha Rao—The presumption in favour of the Select Committee which we had taken to be true, is not correct. Decision as well as the draft were both gone through by the Joint Select Committee and approved.
Presumptions: What is the point in going about presumptions? Here is a sentence. "The Committee decided that a provision has to be incorporated separately for the removal of Vice-Chancellor from office in like manner and on like grounds. Constitution underlines this provision." When that manner has also been specifically decided by the Select Committee, where is the question for doubt? Supposing the Select Committee has left like that and has not decided about the manner. "By an enquiry to be appointed by the Chancellor, after which the Vice-Chancellor should be given an opportunity."  Constitution underlines this provision. The Committee decided in like manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Will the hon. Law Minister enlighten us on this point?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — That is what I have submitted. It is not only decision that was decided at the meetings of the Joint Select Committee; the provision was there and then drafted and approved by the Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — It does not find a place here. Mrs. Thavvalakshmi wants to know where it is.

Sri K. B. Mohanadma Reddy: — Report of the Select Committee underlines "The Andhra University (Amendment) Bill — (words underlined indicate amendments suggested by the Committee)" underlines "The Vice-Chancellor shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the Chancellor passed on the grounds of inefficiency or incapacity and after the enquiry by such authority may be authorized by the Chancellor in which the Vice-Chancellor shall have an opportunity of making his representation."
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against such removal.”... like manner procedure draft generally what the Select Committee has said—it has been put in legal language and underlined and indicated also that these are the suggestions made.”

Sri Tenne Venkata Ramaiah.—If you say that the clause itself was dictated there and approved by the Select Committee. After such an enquiry decision has been taken matter has been decided. After such a decision the Vice-Chancellor has decided that clause. After such an enquiry decision has been taken matter has been decided. After such a decision the Vice-Chancellor has decided. After such a decision the Vice-Chancellor has decided.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The House now is adjourned till 8.30 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 28th November 1965.